Aisyiyah Organization Communication Network In Tuberculosis Prevention In North Sumatra

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the communication network built by the Aisyiyah organization in the prevention of Tuberculosis (TB) in North Sumatra. Aisyiyah as Lembaga autonomy Muhammmadiyah who became one of the government partners in the eradication of tuberculosis. Eradication of tuberculosis is something that must be done in breaking the chain of the spread of tuberculosis that is of concern to the world because the disease is very fast spreading and is the no. 2 deadly disease after HIV Aids. Transmission is through people infected with tuberculosis coughing and removing mycobacterium bacteria. The research methods used are descriptive through qualitative approaches. The informant in this study was the Head of Aisyiyah Region of North Sumatra, TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah Team of North Sumatra. Data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation. The results showed that the communication network built by Aisyiyah North Sumatra in the prevention of Tuberculosis by forming TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah. Cadres as implementers who plunge into the community to the village level in helping to provide services in collaboration with puskesmas services. Cadres in carrying out this humanitarian task always put forward human values by not paying attention to race, religion, or ethnicity. For cadres to be able to carry out tasks in the field are given debriefing that supports competence in the form of knowledge related to TB, effective communication and evaluation, and reporting, in addition, cadres in performing their duties are provided facilities such as jackets of pinaster marks, participant cards as TB cadres. As for the reporting made by cadres so that sufferers, suspects more easily obtain drug services that can later be obtained from the nearest health center whose treatment is provided by the government for free. The recruitment of these cadres is usually done through Aisyiyah studies or can be done through other channels such as through social media, and in coordination with other organizations or associations such as the PKK Mother.
I. Introduction

An organization cannot detach itself from interpersonal relationships that are interconnected with one another. In addition to interpersonal relationships and organizational communication, both of these can be interdependent to invest efforts to improve the quality of an organization. When viewed from the function of interpersonal communication it prioritizes the existence of interpersonal interactions between individuals in a group in the form of formal, informal, or horizontal.

Communication in an organization can be called part of a body that is attached and has a strong and supportive bond, the communication relationship contained in an organization can work well if each individual carries out his functions and responsibilities and knows the function of communication as one of the processes of interaction between individuals in realizing an organization. Interaction can provide information, opinions and clarify common goals, in other words, harmonious communication can facilitate the achievement of the goals of an organization. (Ruliana 2014: 149)

Aisyiyah is a Muhammadiyah women's union association established on May 17, 1917, Yogyakarta, the founder of this organization is Nyai Ahmad Dahlan by seeking the establishment of various services in the form of the establishment of orphanages both sons and daughters, and education where we see starting from the level of formal and informal education.

In the field of health in addition to establishing Muhammadiyah hospitals, it is an important concern of Aisyiyah, especially lung health, this can be seen in various forms of appeals delivered both through print media such as Aisyiyah voice. In addition, in the body of the Aisyiyah organization, there is a part that concerns the direction of development globally in the form of development in health to create various forms of concepts that come from oneself, desire, and ability to stay in doing a healthy life individually as a form of effort in striving for a better degree. Aisyiyah's organization program has been attached and triggered in the muktamar in Makassar. This makes internal communication a good start to communicating formal programs within a company or organization. (Mahmud and Swarnawati, 2020)

An important area in health problems is the health problem against tuberculosis (TB) because this disease can damage parts of the human body organs not only the lungs but other parts such as nerves, lymph, bones, and others.

One of the programs of Aisyiyah is to train tuberculosis community cadres, cadres become one of the networks that can do programs so that activities can run well as an extension of Aisyiyah, which strives as much as possible "specific strengths" of all non-governmental organizations to reduce the number of tuberculosis diseases in Indonesia including in north Sumatra.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, usually, this disease not only causes damage to body parts in the form of each individual's lungs but can attack other parts of the organ. According to who, the
type of tuberculosis is in the first position after HIV/AIDS. In 2016 there were an estimated 10.4 million new cases of tuberculosis or 142 cases/100,000 of the population, with 480,000 multidrug-resistant cases. 60% of new cases occur in 6 countries namely India, Indonesia, China, Nigeria, Pakistan, and South Africa. The position that concerns Indonesia is how many in the second-order, this discovery is found in the location of densely populated human populations such as West Java province as many as 23,774 people, East Java as many as 21,606 people, and Central Java as many as 14,139 people. (Indonesia 2016: 67)

TB is one of the deadliest diseases in the world, it is an important concern for the international community, while the number of cases found in Indonesia as many as 843,000 cases, while of these cases many have not been reported to the health service so that the number of reported cases is only 570 cases. Reporting on TB cases is very important as a prevention and countermeasures effort. The cases were not reported as many as 273,000. Deaths caused by TB also showed a very significant 107,000. While in North Sumatra, in 2016 the number reached 23,097 cases with a death rate of 5,714 people. North Sumatra Provincial Health Office targets relevant stakeholders to find tuberculosis sufferers (TB) as many as 70,000 people in all districts/cities in 2018. While so far TB sufferers in North Sumatra have only been found as many as 30,000 people, so the rest completed this year by the targeted. (Benjamatttt)

for the public both patients and suspects to obtain information and treatment of tuberculosis disease that is the responsibility of the government and every individual in preventing diseases that are troubling for each individual, it is necessary to take serious treatment, especially against tuberculosis prevention.

Tuberculosis if not immediately done more serious treatment will have an effect or transmit to others because the transmission is very easy through the air when a patient removes droplets or coughs and the germs are inhaled through the air. The attention of the government and society in general to the need for a better standard of living has encouraged the establishment of various social welfare efforts.

In the implementation of social welfare, the broadest role of society is needed, both individuals, families, religious organizations, community social organizations, non-governmental organizations, professional organizations, business entities, social welfare institutions, and foreign social welfare institutions to achieve social welfare. (Hendrayani 2019: 63).

Networking can explain the process of mobilization and the process of dynamics of one's relationships that cause individuals to be encouraged to carry out social movements and can see the process of developing social movements. For tuberculosis disease is not soto quickly widespread, there needs to be a network in the implementation of health, therefore as one of the community social organizations that care about this disease Aisyiyah as a social organization forming an organizational communication network through Aisyiyah, especially in North Sumatra. Communication networks have their advantages and disadvantages. A good office communication network will be able to help increase the effectiveness of working in achieving goals. (Girsang, no date)
The existence of this network of cadres jumping directly into the field can do education, provide information and even participate in private mention of tuberculosis disease, it is expected that the networks that reach the bottom community can help community services, especially the Health Service. It is as the social capital of health cadres in CDR consisting of cognitive, relational and structural dimensions. (Sulaeman, Reviono and Setyowati, 2016)

A network of face-to-face communication is used if we expect the effect of behavior change (behavior change) from the communicant. Why is that because communicating requires direct feedback? By ? looking at each other, we as communicators can know when we communicate to pay attention to us and understand what we are communicating. (Asep 2018: 46).

The Health Service focuses on services in the office and cadres can more seriously plunge into the community, can touch the lower society because individuals who often or usually experience tuberculosis disease are people who are in the lower middle economy or so-called poor and underdeveloped slums (thick mustache). In addition to economic problems, education problems are also a factor that can affect the patients. The level of education is one of the factors that affect the incidence of tuberculosis. The higher a person's level of education, the lower the incidence of tuberculosis. (Muhammad, 2019)

Another factor in health problems is behavior, which can be a major factor that affects the moral level of society. There are so many health problems in Indonesia caused by those who are unable to have a Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS) or Clean and Healthy Living Behaviors. (Suartha, 2021)

Theoretical Framework
Organizational Communication

Communication comes from the Latin "communist" or "common" which has the same meaning. Communicating is an attempt to gain the same understanding. The meaning of "commons" or the designation of a different word, with another expression, through communication will be able to understand all objects, thoughts, behavior with his surroundings. The obstacles contained in communicating in the form of individuals often interpret the communication process carried out related to the existence of symbols that have differences, so that communication should be expected for activities where no activities can be found that can be fully interpreted, but an activity carried out by communication actors who become actions or expressions that are given a thorough understanding, but if given a thorough understanding by participants who participate in communication, this is an understanding of communication Kathlen K. Readon in the book interpersonal communication where ends meet. (Marhaeni Fajar 2009: 120)

There are several thoughts about organizational communication, including:
(Muhammad 2017: 65)

a. Redding dan Sanborn
Redding and Sanborn said organizational communications are related to the delivery and receipt of information in complex organizations. Those included in this field are internal communication, human relations, management unit relationships, downward communication or communication from superiors to subordinates, upward communication or communication from subordinates to superiors, horizontal communication or communication from people of the same level in the organization, skills to communicate and speak, listen, write and communicate program evaluation.

b. Katz dan Kahn
Katz and Kahn say that organizational communication is the flow of information, the exchange of information, and the transfer of meaning within an organization. According to Katz and Kahn, an organization is an open system that receives energy from its environment and converts this energy into products or services from the system and removes products or services from the system, and issues these products or services to the environment.

c. Thayer
Thayer uses the system approach in general given organizational communication. He said organizational communication is a data stream that serves organization communication and intercommunication process in several ways, he allows three systems in organizational communication, namely: (a) about the work of the organization such as data, about data, about the duties or operations of the organization, (b) about organizational regulations such as orders, rules, and instructions, (c) about the maintenance and development of organizations including this section including personal and community relations, advertising and training.

d. Zelko dan Dance
Organizational communication is an interdependent system that covers internal and external communication. Then together with Lesikar, they added one more dimension of organizational communication, namely the dimension of personal communication between fellow members of the organization in the form of informal exchanges about information and feelings among all members of the organization.

e. Zelko dan Dance Greenbaum
Greenbaumn the field of organizational communication includes the flow of formal and informal communication within the organization. He distinguishes internal and external communication and views the role of communication primarily as personal coordination, organizational goals, and problems to increase activity.

The understanding of communication above as conveyed by these experts can mean that organizational communication is communication in an organization that is attached to themselves through internal and external relationships, There is a relationship between both the leadership and the subordinates, or superiors to subordinates or vice versa and horizontally who have the same vision and goals towards the organization that is bound by rules/systems in achieving the same goals through the division of tasks by the competencies possessed by members.

Organizational Communication Network
A communication network is an activity that carries out the exchange of messages to several individuals who occupy a certain position and role. (Muhammad 2017: 102). Channels that can pass information from communicator to communicant are referred to as networks. Communication networks will experience differences seen from the organizational structure itself. Whether the members are small or large where the members are only a few people or how the range of the communication network reaches the intended target. The distribution of message content delivery from the network is very important in the efficiency of organizational communication, the nature or extent of this network is influenced by several factors, namely: the relationship of the role, direction and flow of the message, the serial nature of the message flow, and the content of the message. (Pace, R. Wayne & Faules 2006: 185). An organization's communication network can be divided into two:

a. Internal communication

Internal communication is communication that takes place within an organization. The flow or direction of communication in the organization there are three types, namely:

1) Downward communication

This communication is sourced from individuals whose position is at a higher level conveying a message for the person who is based below. Downward communication, can be carried out through the delivery of a policy, command, direction, and message that is implemented to a large audience. Such communication and information can occur through face to face, using the phone, the use of bulletin magazines, madding boards, guidelines, and rules in writing that have been set.

The purpose of downward communication in the form of conveying expectations from the association to have changes related to cognitive, affective, administrating attitudes that make a lack of trust, resulting in an error of message, Avoid the lack of understanding resulting from the delivery of unbalanced information and encourages organizational members to adapt to changes that are always experiencing times.

2) Upward communication

This is the opposite of downward communication. It usually contains reports, complaints, requests, demands, and wishes. This communication can be done through face-to-face, demonstrations, open letters, canned mail, and so on. A leader must pay attention to upward communication, to know what subordinates are doing, and can check the communication down to be implemented properly. But leaders must control these communications using the right path, such as rumors whose causes can be traced and resolved immediately. The use of demonstration methods and canned mail can be avoided.

3) Horizontal communication

Communication between equal statuses in a business organization. Horizontal communication has a way of communication between sections that share the same status and can unite organizations socially.

b. External communication or outgoing communication
Communication conducted with outside parties can be used as a means of succeeding the program of activities and will be supported by various other means, therefore an important organization to cooperate outside or externally this we can understand that outsiders as one of the partners in conducting a program. (Umar 1998: 28).

II. Research Method

This Research of organizational communication networks in tuberculosis prevention in North Sumatra uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The qualitative approach assumes that humans are dynamic, active, creative, fluid, and have free will. By using a qualitative approach can be obtained in-depth data/information about the research subject, both those that can be observed by the senses or hidden (which are not observed by the senses). The steps taken in this research are to determine the method (design) of the research, data source, research location, data type, research instruments, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and data validity assurance techniques.

This research seeks to uncover the various uniqueness contained in the Aisyiyah organization as a whole, detailed and accountable. This qualitative research is felt to be the sharpest analytical knife to present a model of study of society in depth.

The location of this research was conducted at the Head of Aisyiyah Region of North Sumatra which is based at Jalan Sisinga Mangaraja No. 136 Medan. As for the characteristics of informants in this study by paying attention to people involved in the implementation of tuberculosis prevention in Aisyiah North Sumatra, namely: Head of Aisyiyah Region of North Sumatra, Head of SR (Sub Recipient), SR Coordinator, Administration and Finance, Officer Monev, AST Monev and Kader Aisyiyah serves in mentoring, counseling on patients affected by suspects, and implementation of preventive measures. Techniques that researchers use in collecting data in the field, namely interviews, observations, and documentation. Interview The first method that researchers use in collecting data in the field is in-depth interviews. There are several informants that researchers interviewed in this study, namely: Head of Aisyiyah Region of North Sumatra, TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah administrator, and cadres.

Before interviewing with the administrator, the researcher explained to them the purpose of the researcher coming to the office, namely to conduct research in the framework of writing this writing. In addition, researchers also ask permission from the administrators if possible to conduct interviews, observations some time. The interview material related to this research can be seen in the following table:

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<th>No</th>
<th>Organizational Communication Network</th>
<th>Core Questions</th>
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Observations in this study are carried out directly i.e. nonpartisan observations, this is a method of data collection conducted by researchers to observe or record an event with direct awareness, and usually, researchers can be participants or observers in witnessing or observing an object of the event he is researching. This observation was made to observe directly the communication of the Aisyiyah organization in tuberculosis prevention in North Sumatra.

Observation is essentially activities that use the five senses through certain activities, events, objects, and conditions or atmospheres. Observations are made to obtain a real picture of an event or event to answer research questions.

Through this observation, researchers tried to see firsthand the communication situation of the Aisyiyah organization in tuberculosis prevention in North Sumatra through TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah to understand and find answers to the actual phenomenon. These observations researchers make to get a clearer picture of the actual situation, related communications built-in TB prevention in the targeted location.

**Documentation Methods**, Through the use of this method, researchers can collect data from various existing documents and authors can obtain it independently through various forms of records that have to do with those being studied such as the overview of TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah and local regulations, related policies regarding TB. **Data Analysis Techniques**, Data analysis is also called data processing and interpretation. Data analysis according to Nasution is the process of compiling data so that it can be interpreted, compiling data means classifying it in patterns, themes, or categories. Data analysis should be done from the beginning, As Nasution quoted Sugiyono as saying the analysis has begun since formulating and explaining the problem, before jumping into the field, and continued until the writing of the results of the study. (Sugiono 2005: 89).

Data analysis is the process of processing research results that starts from compiling, grouping, studying, and interpreting data in patterns and relationships between concepts and formulating it in relationships between other elements to be easily understood and understood. The data collected is then analyzed by: Data Reduction, Presentation of Data (Data Display) and Conclusion Drawing and Verification.

This research is analyzed by collecting data on the ground and then reducing the data and sorting data that can be used as a presentation of data. To more easily understand the presentation of data in this study can be observed through the image.
above. The three ways of data analysis mentioned above, interconnected and continuous during the research conducted. So analysis is an activity carried out by researchers from the beginning to the end of the study. (Sugiono, 2005: 92).

III. Results and Discussion

A communication network is an activity that carries out the exchange of messages in several individuals who occupy a certain position and role. (Muhammad 2017: 102). Channels that can pass information from communicator to communicant are referred to as networks. Through this communication network is expected.

A communication network is a channel in conveying messages by individuals to others. Communication can be through the characteristics that the first individual communicating is considered equal. In this case, the speaker and the listener receive and send messages at the same time, both mutual communication, The third message is indistinguishable because communicator A's message is feedback rather than communicator B or vice versa the four communications that occur more complexly because the communication that occurs between two people involves the mind used in providing feedback in the delivery of messages.

The internal communication network is the exchange of ideas in all administrators and employees and employees contained in an organization or institution in realizing the goals of the organization by exchanging ideas both down, up, and horizontally in an organization that causes the work to take place.

Internal communication involves the activity of providing informational messages and receiving messages from superiors to subordinates or others thus the communication will produce a communication vertically, horizontally, and diagonally, the embodiment of this communication variation forming effective communication. Effective communication can take place by subordinates upwards (Bottom up) or communication that is done horizontally is communication involving individuals who have an equal position or equal standing in an organization.

Treatment in an organization is closely related to the actions taken by people who in thinking and feel something by the rules contained in an organization. The forms of rules and regulations contained in this organization can be binding and become a vision in the organization. (Paul D. Sweeney & Dean B. Mc Farlin 2002: 3)

An organization in which there are various individuals and roles that differ from one another must strive and always maintain the form and purpose of an organization without putting personal interests first compared to the interests of the organization, so this is one form of strength and will of the commitment of an organization.

Internal communication conducted by Aisyiyah North Sumatra in tuberculosis prevention can be seen through the institution or health assembly of Aisyiyah itself, this activity program is engaged in health, stunting, family planning program planning. Prevention of Tuberculosis conducted by the Aisyiyah health assembly refers to the cooperation of the central Aisyiyah leadership with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia at the beginning of its establishment in 2008, after coordinating
with the leadership of the North Sumatra region, a decision was made that the leadership of the Aisyiyah region of North Sumatra was involved in the prevention of tuberculosis starting in 2009.

This commitment by the leadership of Aisyiyah North Sumatra and the health assembly formulated the triggering of TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah North Sumatra. At first, this activity worked in the Langkat region. Based on data from the health office a few years later moving to other districts so that it is carried out in 7 districts/cities including Langkat, Medan, Deli Serdang, Karo, Simalungun, Asahan, and Labuhan Batu.

TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah North Sumatra as an implementer of the program to communicate in the organization both fellow program implementers and cadres in the field. The implementation of communication in this TB program can be done vertically including how the communication is built by the team from SR to SSR, as well as the central leadership of Aisyiyah SR with SR.

The implementation of the TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah program and its ranks did an agreement that resulted in the formation of cadres as field implementers to plunge into the community directly in campaigning for the dangers of Latin TB, conveying information related to its prevention, spread and treatment, and conducting education and assistance to the families of patients where patients live.

Communication carried out from top to bottom in the implementation of tuberculosis prevention in North Sumatra is carried out in activities in the form of:

a. Delivery of achievement targets in the field related to the number of suspects, patients, and those who recover. The implementation of ongoing treatment also needs to be reported to be monitored gradually.

b. The implementation of financial absorption by the targets and achievements carried out by TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah has a target of achievement in the financial field in the form of, how much budget is absorbed in the implementation of tuberculosis prevention itself. Usually, the implementation of this activity program will be declared good or successful in the field of finance if the activity is carried out by absorbing at least 90% of the available funds can be carried out.

c. Advocacy, the implementation of tuberculosis prevention carried out by Aisyiyah will get significant results, this can be seen with the achievement that the increasing number of people or individuals who want to check themselves into the Health Center independently, related to the characteristics experienced personally, so it is stated that public awareness of this danger is very good.

In addition to reducing the stigma or assumption of society related to tuberculosis is one of the negative diseases and even inherited diseases and results in the joints of the patient's own life, which with the assumption that sufferers can be ostracized, can insult or blister from other communities will even get job losses. This assumption is caused by unilateral decisions made by the head of the company or where he works because he is considered to be able to disrupt the stability of other employees’ comfort.

The implementation of the communication program carried out by the leadership to subordinates can be seen in the implementation of monev activities. This activity is usually done every month, which is at least done at least once every 3 months even up
Upward communication can also be done by cadres in conveying aspirations to the findings and desires of the results of counseling carried out by cadres in the field, this we can see from the desire of cadres in delivering assistance in the form of additional food to patients or TB sufferers because in general, those who are infected are the lower middle economy.

In addition to the above communication that occurs can be done by cadres on one staff and the head of the program with aspirations related to the cadres themselves, for example, there is a desire from cadres for them in the field to get insurance. Insurance is important for cadres, considering the work they do in the field is very risky. If left with no health, consuming healthy food can be contracted from patients who are accompanied in the field and feared will be suspects.

As for the internal communication carried out horizontally by tb-HIV care cadres Aisyiyah as the implementation of tuberculosis prevention we can see in some parts:

1. Communication activities are carried out by fellow cadres in the field through artisan, where this activity is one form of motivation of other cadres related to the implementation of activities, both aspirations, complaints, and achievements carried out during the activity.

2. Communication conducted by fellow SSR, in this case, SSR is a leader on the scale of districts or cities. The program of activities carried out by provincial regional leaders is delivered in RAKORWIL activities where this activity program will convey related implementation, evaluation, Monitoring, and evolving things. The message conveyed by the SSR will experience various absorption levels so there needs to be communication done horizontally at the SSR level. One form of effort so that the information message conveyed by SR can be absorbed to the maximum and the results can be conveyed also to the cadres under which they lead in their respective city districts.

External communication is communication built by tb-HIV care organization Aisyiyah with outsiders of the organization. Government agencies and those who are considered able to be fathers do the same goals and desires in this program. The communication made with external parties is as follows:

1. Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. The cooperation carried out by Aisyiyah with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia began from the signing of MOU, related to tuberculosis prevention activities in Indonesia. Tuberculosis cases become a very concerning case Indonesia is number two in the world after India. The Ministry of Health considers that Aisyiyah as one of the women's organizations has a great influence on the programs of activities in the field of health. Since the signing of the cooperation, this cooperation automatically continues at the provincial level, namely the Health Office with regional leaders in the province. The Health Office will recommend the cooperation to the Puskesmas as the leading party in providing treatment services to patients, both through coordination carried out by cadres and TB cadres who work in Health Center services. The form of cooperation services can provide convenience to the implementation of the activities of cadres in the field by providing patient data or who become suspects who
will later conduct contact investigations and educate the people who live around TB patients.

2. Global Fund is an overseas donor institution and concentrates on funding organizations, especially those engaged in the humanitarian field, in this case, TB disease is a disease that is transmitted quickly and needs more serious treatment.

3. Donors or funders who are personal or organizational. To implement or provide additional costs for the addition of nutrition for tuberculosis sufferers, TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah has coordinated and tried to find donors so that patients in the field get additional assistance/costs in the form of additional food assistance. This activity has been carried out in several city districts such as Medan City, Asahan, Deli Serdang. This food or nutritional assistance can be one solution in accelerating the healing of TB patients this can be one of the effects that occur in pulmonary TB patients is abnormal nutritional status. (Rahmadani, Nasuha and , 2018)

In conducting external communication the organization has made efforts as one form of achievement of the desired goals of an organization, by carrying out various strategies. There are many strategies carried out by TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah are:

1) Strive for maximum reach in communities at risk of TB. Individuals who are usually exposed to or susceptible to tuberculosis disease are people who live in slums, poor and underdeveloped settlements (thick mustaches). The increase in tuberculosis sufferers is influenced by various factors such as lack of knowledge related to TB, the number of people with TB is in the lower middle economy, and lack of reach than TB cadre officers. Slums cannot be overcome by mere physical development. More important is to change the behavior and culture of slum communities. Patterns that lead to social behavior based on individual changes, their families, and community groups are supported by other parties, namely the surrounding community and local governments whose impact on lifestyle changes and lifestyles is improving. The growth of slums is due to the population explosion in major cities, both due to urbanization and due to unfettered births. (Yanti 2019:32)

Implementing government activity programs through TB cadres is more focused on health services in health centers while conveying information on the reach area in the field still requires assistance from various community organizations. Executing a good strategic communication strategy is the best combination of all communication elements ranging from communicators, messages, channels (media), receivers to influences (effects) designed to achieve optimal communication goals. (Herman, 2017: 57). This is seen from various efforts made through the participation of the community in conducting programs that synergize and cooperate. The success of TB is influenced by many factors, including the role of community organizations. (civil society). (Hasnur, Dharina and Abdullah, 2021)

2). Increase the patient's supervision directly so that it heals again. The form of supervision carried out by cadres on patients directly is by assisting the patient in checking the patient for the disease he suffered, through various stages, The next stage of examination will accompany the patient to the drug's thickening or swallowing the
3). Encourage the community to participate in supporting activities in TB prevention. Efforts made by the community in supporting tuberculosis prevention activities are carried out through education of families or communities living around the patient's home to be given knowledge related to tuberculosis prevention as a form of preventive measures. One of the efforts to prevent TB transmission through contact between family members is to educate about TB disease in terms of symptoms and transmission and prevention of TB disease through PHBS (Clean and Healthy Living Behavior) (Pangestika, Fadli and Alnur, 2019). In addition, it also provides information related to TB is not an embarrassing or inherited disease and TB disease can be cured if regular treatment and habitation of healthy and clean living.

4). Establish cooperation with hospitals in providing services to TB patients. This form of cooperation carried out by Aisyiyah with the Health Service will be coordinated directly with the hospital as a service provider against tuberculosis prevention diseases. This can be seen from the form of services recommended by the current government such as cooperation with Pringadi Medan hospital, Adam Malik hospital, Deli Serdang hospital, and Haji Medan hospital.

Kader as a person who is directly sided by side with the community or patient and the patient's family in performing his duties through counseling always carries out the concept of conveying the right words by the concept of sadida qaulan.

Communicating must inform or convey the truth, factual, the right thing, honest, not lying, nor not to engineer or manipulate facts. The opponent of qaulan said is qaulan az-zura (false words) or false information (hoax).

The correct words conveyed by cadres in the field can be seen with the contents of information from brochures brought to the field conveying that TB is indeed one of the diseases that can be cured, is an infectious disease, TB is one of the most deadly diseases even number two in the world.

The truth of the information conveyed by cadres can also be seen in the assumptions of the community so far towards people with TB, including those who consider that TB is one of the inherited diseases and is very dangerous to others. This causes sufferers to often be ostracized even to the point of losing their jobs because they are dismissed by the head of the workplace, when in fact TB disease can be cured if patients who are suffering have been doing treatment and taking drugs regularly (Rizal, 2020).

In addition, cadres as individuals who plunge into socialization to the community have a psychological closeness to the target in conveying messages to the prevention of...
tuberculosis, this is when associated with what is conveyed by Atik Nurfatmawati that the effectiveness of interpersonal communication is not only determined by messages but also interpersonal relationships. This is an activity that is built sustainably, there is an emotional bond that is established between the mosque taker and the congregation of Jogokariyan Mosque. So emotional closeness can increase and become strong when the spaciousness cadre performs counseling and socialization activities. (Nurfatmawati 2020: 32)

IV. Conclusio

The results of the analysis conducted by researchers related to the research of the Aisyiyah Organization Communication Network in Tuberculosis Prevention in North Sumatra can be concluded through TB-HIV Care Aisyiyah North Sumatra through cadres, which aims so that the message to be delivered more effectively and efficiently reaches the community as a target for communication. Cadres in doing their duty to conduct counseling independently or formally on suspects, patients by coordinating with TB Puskesmas officers regardless of geographical location, ethnicity, gender, or religion.

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