

ABSTRAK

NADIA, NPM : 2022146, Judul **“Implementasi Peraturan Bupati Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pengendalian Dan Pengawasan *Liquified Petroleum Gas* Tabung 3 Kg Bersubsidi Secara Tertutup Di Desa Panyiuran Kecamatan Amuntai Selatan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara”** dibawah bimbingan Ibu Ramona Handayani, S.Pd.,MA sebagai pembimbing I dan Bapak Selamat Riadi, S. Sos.M.AP sebagai pembimbing II.

Sosialisasi dan informasi yang kurang menyeluruh kepada masyarakat tentang aturan dan pelaksanaan distribusi LPG, distribusi LPG 3 kg yang tidak merata dan terdapat tidak tepat sasaran atau adanya kebocoran gas LPG 3 kg bersubsidi ke kalangan yang tidak berhak. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana Implementasi Peraturan Bupati Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 tentang Pengendalian dan Pengawasan *Liquified Petroleum Gas* Tabung 3 Kg Bersubsidi Secara Tertutup di Desa Panyiuran Kecamatan Amuntai Selatan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara mengetahui faktor – faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif-kualitatif. Teknik pengambilan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Sumber data diambil melalui penentuan secara *purposive sampling* berjumlah 11 orang. Setelah data terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan teknik reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi data atau penarikan kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data pada penelitian ini perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, trigulasi, analisis kasus, dan mengadakan *membercheck*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi Peraturan Bupati Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 di Desa Panyiuran telah berjalan dengan baik. Pelaksanaan pengendalian dan pengawasan LPG Tabung 3 Kg bersubsidi secara tertutup didukung oleh indikator yang berjalan sesuai, yaitu ketersediaan SDM melalui satu pangkalan strategis, sarana dan prasarana memadai berupa armada dan gudang yang aman, dukungan dana operasional, struktur organisasi yang jelas, kompetensi pelaksana dalam menjalankan prosedur, komitmen terhadap keteraturan penyaluran, koordinasi yang cukup efektif, dukungan masyarakat, kondisi ekonomi warga yang membutuhkan subsidi, kondisi geografis daerah yang terjangkau, serta dukungan pemerintah sehingga distribusi relatif tepat waktu dan kebutuhan penerima subsidi dapat terpenuhi. Namun demikian, terdapat indikator yang berjalan kurang baik, yakni kejelasan tujuan yang belum sepenuhnya dipahami, konsistensi dalam pengendalian yang masih dipengaruhi tekanan sosial dari nonpenerima sehingga memicu kebocoran distribusi, tanggung jawab dan kepatuhan yang belum optimal, integritas dalam menjaga distribusi tertutup di tengah keterbatasan pasokan yang menyebabkan ketidakmerataan, serta kejelasan informasi yang masih minim karena sosialisasi hanya dilakukan secara mendadak melalui *WhatsApp* atau saat LPG tiba sehingga pemahaman masyarakat terhadap peraturan belum optimal.

Berdasarkan kesimpulan disarankan agen lpg harus secara rutin meningkatkan pengawasan dan koordinasi dengan pangkalan, pemilik pangkalan lpg harus meningkatkan transparansi dan integritas dengan selalu memverifikasi identitas, kepala desa juga harus berperan aktif dalam memulai sosialisasi kebijakan lpg subsidi, masyarakat bukan penerima lpg 3 kg subsidi diharapkan aktif mengawasi dan melaporkan setiap penyimpangan atau praktik tidak sesuai dalam pendistribusian, masyarakat penerima lpg 3 kg subsidi harus meningkatkan kesadaran dan kepatuhan dengan hanya membeli jika memenuhi syarat.

ABSTRACT

NADIA, Student ID Number (NPM): 2022146. Title: **“Implementation of Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2021 concerning the Control and Supervision of Subsidized 3 kg Liquefied Petroleum Gas Distribution through a Closed System in Panyiuran Village Amuntai Selatan District Hulu Sungai Utara Regency”** under the supervision of Mrs. Ramona Handayani, S.Pd., MA as Supervisor I and Mr. Selamat Riadi, S.Sos., MAP as Supervisor II.

The lack of comprehensive socialization and public dissemination of information regarding the regulations and implementation of LPG distribution, the uneven distribution of 3 kg LPG cylinders, and the mistargeting or leakage of subsidized 3 kg LPG to ineligible recipients constitute significant issues in policy implementation. This study aims to examine the implementation of Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2021 concerning the Control and Supervision of Closed Distribution of Subsidized 3 kg Liquefied Petroleum Gas Cylinders in Panyiuran Village, South Amuntai District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, and to identify the factors influencing its implementation.

This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive-qualitative type. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. Data sources were determined through purposive sampling, involving 11 informants. After data collection, the data were analyzed using data reduction, data presentation, and data verification or conclusion drawing techniques. Data credibility was ensured through prolonged observation, increased persistence, triangulation, case analysis, and member checking.

The findings indicate that the implementation of Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2021 in Panyiuran Village has generally been effective. The closed distribution control and supervision of subsidized 3 Kg LPG cylinders are supported by indicators that function adequately, including the availability of human resources through a strategically located distribution base, sufficient facilities and infrastructure such as transportation units and secure storage warehouses, operational financial support, a clearly defined organizational structure, implementers' competence in carrying out established procedures, commitment to orderly distribution, relatively effective coordination, community support, the economic condition of residents who require subsidies, accessible geographical conditions, and support from the local government. These factors contribute to relatively timely distribution and the fulfillment of beneficiaries' essential needs. However, several indicators remain suboptimal, including the lack of clarity regarding policy objectives, inconsistencies in control mechanisms influenced by social pressure from non-beneficiaries leading to distribution leakages, limited accountability and compliance, challenges to integrity in maintaining a closed distribution system amid supply constraints that result in unequal distribution, and insufficient clarity of information, as socialization is conducted only through sudden WhatsApp announcements or direct notification upon LPG arrival, thereby limiting comprehensive public understanding of the regulation.

Based on these conclusions, it is recommended that LPG agents regularly strengthen supervision and coordination with distribution bases; LPG base owners enhance transparency and integrity by consistently verifying customer identities; the village head take an active role in initiating socialization of the subsidized LPG policy; non-eligible community members actively monitor and report any irregularities or inappropriate practices in distribution; and eligible beneficiaries increase their awareness and compliance by purchasing subsidized 3 kg LPG only if they meet the established criteria.