

ABSTRAK

NURUL WASLIAH, NPM. 2022489: Judul “**EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM SAMSAT DESA (SAMDES) DI UNIT PELAYANAN PENDAPATAN DAERAH AMUNTAI KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA (STUDI KASUS KECAMATAN HAUR GADING)**”. Dibimbing oleh Bapak **Muhammad arsyad, S.Pd.I, M.AP** sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **Jamil Rifani, S.Sos, MM** Sebagai Pembimbing II

Efektivitas program penurunan stunting tidak hanya diukur dari penurunan angka prevalensi, tetapi juga dari proses pelaksanaan program itu sendiri, permasalahannya adalah Rendahnya Tingkat Kehadiran Orang Tua Balita di Posyandu, Masih Tingginya Angka Stunting pada Balita dan Keterbatasan Sarana dan Prasarana. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui Efektivitas Posyandu Balita Dalam Penanganan Stunting Di Desa Hujanmas Kecamatan Paringin Kabupaten Balangan serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Metode penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data diambil melalui penarikan secara *Snowball sampling* berjumlah 13 orang, dengan teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Setelah data terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan teknik meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi data atau penarikan kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data antara lain perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, analisis kasus negatif, dan mengadakan *membercheck*.

Hasil penelitian kurang baik, hal ini dapat dilihat dari indikator: *Pertama*, sub variabel relevansi indikator kesesuaian program sudah efektif yang mana posyandu mencakup pemantauan pertumbuhan balita secara rutin. Indikator ketepatan sasaran kurang efektif yang mana belum menunjukkan perkembangan yang signifikan. Indikator kesesuaian materi kurang efektif yang mana belum menyentuh kebutuhan masyarakat. *Kedua*, sub variabel efikasi indikator peningkatan kinerja kurang efektif yang mana jumlah kader aktif terbatas. Indikator kepuasan masyarakat sudah efektif yang mana kader memberikan pelayanan. *Ketiga*, sub variabel efisiensi indikator pemanfaatan kader kurang efektif yang mana beberapa tugas tidak dapat dijalankan. Indikator ketepatan waktu sudah efektif yang mana kegiatan rutin dilaksanakan sesuai jadwal. Indikator anggaran kurang efektif yang mana masih terdapat kekurangan fasilitas. *Keempat*, sub variabel keberlanjutan indikator konsisten pelaksanaan Kegiatan sudah efektif yang mana secara rutin dan terjadwal. Indikator konsisten pelaksanaan Kegiatan sudah efektif yang mana posyandu balita berjalan secara rutin. *Kelima*, sub variabel dampak indikator penurunan angka stunting kurang efektif yang mana belum memberikan perbaikan kondisi gizi anak. Indikator peningkatan kualitas kesehatan kurang efektif yang mana penurunan stunting belum memberikan perubahan kesehatan masyarakat. Indikator peningkatan kualitas kesehatan kurang efektif yang mana penurunan stunting belum tercapai. Indikator perubahan perilaku kurang efektif yang mana banyak orang tua yang masih kurang memperhatikan kesehatan anak. Faktor penghambat adalah kurangnya pemenuhan gizi, kurangnya jumlah kader posyandu balita, kekurangan fasilitas dalam pelaksanaan posyandu balita dan rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat. Sedangkan faktor pendukung adalah posyandu mencakup pemantauan pertumbuhan balita secara rutin, memberikan pelayanan dengan ramah dan kegiatan rutin dilaksanakan sesuai jadwal.

Disarankan Kepada Kepada Puskesmas Paringin agar meningkatkan pembinaan dan pendampingan kepada kader posyandu melalui pelatihan rutin mengenai penanganan stunting, pengukuran antropometri yang benar, serta edukasi gizi balita, Kader Posyandu Desa Hujan Mas agar meningkatkan keaktifan dalam mengajak masyarakat, khususnya ibu balita, untuk rutin datang ke kegiatan posyandu setiap bulan dan Ibu yang Memiliki Balita agar rutin membawa balita ke posyandu setiap bulan untuk memantau pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak sejak dini.

ABSTRACT

NURUL WASLIAH, NPM. 2022489: Title: "**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE VILLAGE SAMSAT (SAMDES) PROGRAM IN THE AMUNTAI REGIONAL REVENUE SERVICE UNIT, HULUH SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY (CASE STUDY OF HAUR GADING DISTRICT).**" Supervised by Mr. **Muhammad Arsyad, S.Pd.I, M.AP** as Supervisor I and Mr. **Jamil Rifani, S.Sos, MM** as Supervisor II.

The effectiveness of a stunting reduction program is not only measured by the reduction in prevalence rates, but also by the program implementation process itself. Issues include the low attendance rate of parents of toddlers at integrated health posts (Posyandu), the persistently high stunting rate among toddlers, and limited facilities and infrastructure. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the Integrated Health Post (Posyandu) for Toddlers in addressing stunting in Hujanmas Village, Paringin District, Balangan Regency, and the factors influencing it.

The research employed a qualitative descriptive method. Data sources were collected through snowball sampling, with 13 participants using observation, interviews, and documentation. After data collection, it was analyzed using techniques including data reduction, data presentation, and data verification or drawing conclusions. Data credibility was tested through extended observation, increased persistence, triangulation, negative case analysis, and member checking.

The research results were less than satisfactory, as evidenced by the following indicators: First, the relevance sub-variable, indicating program suitability, was effective, indicating that the Posyandu included routine toddler growth monitoring. The accuracy of targeting indicator was less effective, indicating that significant progress had not been made. The material suitability indicator was less effective, indicating that it had not yet addressed community needs. Second, the efficacy sub-variable, indicating performance improvement, was less effective, indicating that the number of active cadres was limited. The community satisfaction indicator was effective, indicating that cadres provided services. Third, the efficiency sub-variable, indicating that cadre utilization was less effective, indicating that some tasks could not be completed. The punctuality indicator is effective, indicating that routine activities are carried out according to schedule. The budget indicator is less effective, indicating that there are still insufficient facilities. Fourth, the sustainability sub-variable, indicating that consistent activity implementation is effective, indicating that activities are carried out routinely and on schedule. The consistent implementation indicator, indicating that toddler posyandu (integrated health service post) runs regularly. Fifth, the impact sub-variable, indicating that stunting reduction has not yet improved children's nutritional conditions. The behavior change indicator is less effective, indicating that many parents still pay little attention to children's health. Inhibiting factors include inadequate nutritional fulfillment, a shortage of toddler posyandu cadres, a lack of facilities in implementing toddler posyandu, and low community participation.

It is recommended that the Head of the Paringin Health Center improve guidance and mentoring for Posyandu cadres through routine training on stunting management, correct anthropometric measurements, and toddler nutrition education, Posyandu Cadres in Hujan Mas Village should increase their activeness in inviting the community, especially mothers of toddlers, to regularly come to Posyandu activities every month and Mothers with Toddlers should regularly bring their toddlers to Posyandu every month to monitor their children's growth and development from an early age.