

ABSTRAK

HAIRUNI MALIKI, NPM : 2022015, Judul **“Implementasi Peraturan Bupati Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pengendalian Dan Pengawasan *Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)* Tabung 3 Kg Bersubsidi Secara Tertutup Di Desa Muara Tapus Kecamatan Amuntai Tengah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara”** dibawah bimbingan Ibu Anna Maryati, S.Sos, M.A.P sebagai pembimbing I dan Ibu Latifah, S.Sos, M.AP. sebagai pembimbing II.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada Implementasi Peraturan Bupati Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pengendalian Dan Pengawasan *Liquified Petroleum Gas* Tabung 3 Kg Bersubsidi Secara Tertutup Di Desa Muara Tapus. Penelitian ini di latar belakang permasalahan antara lain terdapat tidak tepatnya sasaran atau adanya kebocoran gas LPG 3 kg bersubsidi ke kalangan yang tidak berhak, pengawasan yang masih bersifat pasif (menunggu laporan) ada timbul masalah dan kurangnya Sosialisasi informasi tentang Pengendalian dan Pengawasan *Liquified Petroleum Gas* Tabung 3 kg Bersubsidi Secara Tertutup. 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 Muara Tapus Kecamatan Amuntai Tengah 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 13 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 Peraturan Bupati Nomor 24 Tahun 2021 di Desa Muara Tapus belum terimplementasi dengan baik. Pelaksanaan pengendalian dan pengawasan LPG Tabung 3 Kg bersubsidi secara tertutup didukung oleh indikator yang berjalan sesuai, yaitu sarana dan prasarana yang memadai berupa armada dan gudang yang aman, dukungan dana operasional, komitmen yang tinggi dari petugas pelaksana agar masyarakat kurang mampu mendapatkan haknya, dan Standar Operasional Prosedur(SOP) yang jelas yaitu berupa kartu antirian dan verifikasi data ketika ingin mendaftar. Namun demikian, terdapat indikator yang berjalan kurang baik, yakni penyaluran informasi tentang perbub ini yang belum merata dan belum konsisten yang dipengaruhi keterbatasan anggaran, dalam pengendaliannya juga masih dipengaruhi hubungan sosial dari nonpenerima sehingga memicu kebocoran distribusi, tanggung jawab dan kepatuhan yang belum optimal, lemahnya koordinasi ke pemerintah desa karena minimnya SDM dari pangkalan maupun agen mengakibatkan pengawasan di tingkat desa menjadi tidak padu.

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, pemerintah desa juga harus berperan aktif dalam memulai sosialisasi kebijakan lpg subsidi, masyarakat penerima lpg 3 kg subsidi diharapkan aktif mengawasi dan melaporkan setiap penyimpangan atau praktik tidak sesuai dalam pendistribusian, masyarakat bukan penerima lpg 3 kg subsidi harus meningkatkan kesadaran dan kepatuhan dengan hanya membeli jika memenuhi syarat.

ABSTRACT

HAIRUNI MALIKI, NPM: 2022015, Title: ***"Implementation of Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2021 concerning the Closed-System Control and Supervision of Subsidized 3-kg Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Cylinders in Muara Tapus Village, Amuntai Tengah District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency,"*** under the guidance of Ms. Anna Maryati, S.Sos., M.A.P. (First Supervisor) and Ms. Latifah, S.Sos., M.A.P. (Second Supervisor).

This study focuses on the implementation of Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2021 concerning the closed-system control and supervision of subsidized 3-kg Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders in Muara Tapus Village. The study is motivated by issues such as the failure to reach the intended target audience—specifically, the leakage of subsidized 3-kg LPG to ineligible groups—as well as passive supervision (relying on reports after problems arise) and a lack of public information regarding the closed-system control and supervision measures. The objective of this research is to examine the implementation of the regulation in Muara Tapus Village (Amuntai Tengah District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency) and to identify the factors influencing it.

This study employs a qualitative approach of a descriptive-qualitative nature. Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. Data sources were selected using purposive sampling, involving 13 participants. Once collected, the data were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and data verification or conclusion drawing. To ensure data credibility, the study utilized prolonged engagement, increased persistence, triangulation, case analysis, and member checking.

Research findings indicate that Regent Regulation Number 24 of 2021 has not been effectively implemented in Muara Tapus Village. The execution of the closed-distribution control and supervision system for subsidized 3kg LPG cylinders is supported by several well-functioning indicators: adequate infrastructure (such as transport fleets and secure warehouses), operational funding support, a strong commitment from implementing staff to ensure underprivileged residents receive their entitlements, and clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)—specifically the use of queue cards and data verification during registration. However, certain indicators are underperforming; the dissemination of information regarding the regulation has been inconsistent and uneven due to budget constraints. Furthermore, control efforts are compromised by social ties involving non-eligible individuals—leading to distribution leakage—as well as suboptimal responsibility and compliance. Additionally, weak coordination with the village government, stemming from a shortage of personnel at distribution depots and agencies, has resulted in fragmented supervision at the village level.

Based on the conclusions, it is recommended that LPG agents routinely enhance supervision and coordination with distribution outlets, while outlet owners must improve transparency and integrity by consistently verifying identities. Village authorities should also play an active role in initiating public outreach regarding subsidized LPG policies. Recipients of subsidized 3kg LPG are expected to actively monitor and report any irregularities or improper practices in distribution, whereas non-eligible members of the public must increase their awareness and compliance by purchasing the product only if they meet the eligibility requirements.