

ABSTRAK

MAWADATUL RISMA, NPM: 2022477, Judul Skripsi **EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM POSYANDU BALITA DALAM MENANGANI STUNTING DI DESA BARUH JAYA KECAMATAN DAHA SELATAN KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI SELATAN**, di bawah bimbingan Bapak Muhamad Arsyad, S.Pd., M.AP sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak Moh. Fajar Noorahman, M.Psi sebagai pembimbing II.

Efektivitas adalah kemampuan untuk memilih tujuan yang tepat dan mencapainya. Permasalahan yang ditemukan di Desa Baruh Jaya antara lain kurangnya pemahaman orang tua mengenai pola asuh dan gizi anak, kurangnya anggaran untuk penanganan stunting sehingga program hanya mampu membiayai 8 dari 11 balita stunting yang ada dengan kekurangan dana sebesar Rp5.400.000 dari total kebutuhan ideal Rp19.800.000, serta minimnya tingkat kehadiran orang tua balita dalam kegiatan Posyandu setiap bulannya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efektivitas program Posyandu Balita dalam menangani stunting di Desa Baruh Jaya Kecamatan Daha Selatan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Penentuan informan menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Informan penelitian berjumlah 13 orang yang terdiri dari petugas puskesmas, petugas gizi, bidan desa, kepala desa, kader KPM, dan masyarakat penerima bantuan stunting. Uji kredibilitas data menggunakan triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi teknik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas program Posyandu Balita dalam menangani stunting di Desa Baruh Jaya secara keseluruhan berjalan cukup efektif. Pertama, keberhasilan program dilihat dari empat indikator. Indikator kesesuaian rencana dinilai cukup efektif karena kegiatan posyandu sudah berjalan rutin setiap bulan. Indikator adanya SDM dinilai efektif karena kader sudah terlatih dan tugasnya jelas. Indikator adanya anggaran dinilai kurang efektif karena dana hanya cukup membiayai 8 dari 11 balita stunting. Indikator adanya komitmen dinilai efektif karena kader konsisten hadir dan bersungguh-sungguh menurunkan angka stunting. Kedua, keberhasilan sasaran meliputi ketepatan sasaran yang sudah cukup efektif, namun pencapaian tujuan masih kurang efektif karena tingkat kehadiran orang tua ke posyandu belum memenuhi target. Ketiga, kepuasan terhadap program meliputi meningkatnya kepuasan masyarakat dan kualitas pelayanan kader yang dinilai efektif. Keempat, tingkat input dan output meliputi target dan hasil program yang masih kurang efektif karena bergantung pada pola asuh orang tua dan hasilnya belum stabil. Kelima, pencapaian tujuan menyeluruh meliputi kejelasan strategi dan kejelasan tujuan yang dinilai cukup efektif, namun sosialisasi kepada masyarakat masih perlu ditingkatkan. Faktor pendukung antara lain tingginya komitmen dan keaktifan para kader posyandu, serta peran aktif pengurus RT/RW dan tokoh masyarakat dalam memantau dan melaporkan kondisi balita. Faktor penghambat antara lain keterbatasan anggaran dana desa dan keengganan orang tua untuk datang ke posyandu.

Disarankan agar pemerintah desa meningkatkan kemandirian anggaran, meningkatkan kehadiran orang tua ke posyandu, dan memperbaiki metode penyuluhan gizi kepada masyarakat.

ABSTRACT

MAWADATUL RISMA, NPM: 2022477, Thesis Title **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE POSYANDU BALITA PROGRAM IN HANDLING STUNTING IN BARUH JAYA VILLAGE, DAHA SELATAN DISTRICT, HULU SUNGAI SELATAN REGENCY**, under the guidance of Mr. Muhamad Arsyad, S.Pd., M.AP as Supervisor I and Mr. Moh. Fajar Noorrahman, M.Psi as Supervisor II.

Effectiveness is the ability to select appropriate goals and achieve them. The problems identified in Baruh Jaya Village include a lack of parental understanding regarding childcare patterns and child nutrition, insufficient budget for stunting management—resulting in the program only being able to fund 8 out of 11 stunted toddlers, with a funding shortfall of Rp5,400,000 out of the total ideal requirement of Rp19,800,000—as well as low parental attendance at monthly Posyandu activities. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the Toddler Posyandu Program in addressing stunting in Baruh Jaya Village, Daha Selatan District, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews, observation, and documentation. Informants were determined using a purposive sampling technique. The research involved 13 informants consisting of public health center staff, nutrition officers, village midwives, the village head, KPM cadres, and community members receiving stunting assistance. Data credibility was tested using source triangulation and technique triangulation.

The results show that the effectiveness of the Toddler Posyandu Program in addressing stunting in Baruh Jaya Village is overall running fairly effectively. First, program success is seen from four indicators. The plan suitability indicator was assessed as fairly effective, as Posyandu activities have been running routinely every month. The human resources indicator was assessed as effective, as cadres are well-trained with clear duties. The budget indicator was assessed as less effective, as funds are only sufficient to cover 8 out of 11 stunted toddlers. The commitment indicator was assessed as effective, as cadres consistently attend and are earnest in reducing stunting rates. Second, target success includes target accuracy, which was assessed as fairly effective, although goal achievement remains less effective because parental attendance at Posyandu has not met the target. Third, program satisfaction includes increased community satisfaction and cadre service quality, both assessed as effective. Fourth, input and output levels include program targets and results, which remain less effective as they depend on parental childcare patterns and have not yet stabilized. Fifth, overall goal achievement includes strategy clarity and goal clarity, assessed as fairly effective, although community outreach still needs improvement. Supporting factors include the high commitment and active participation of Posyandu cadres, as well as the active role of RT/RW officials and community leaders in monitoring and reporting toddlers' conditions. Inhibiting factors include limited village fund budgets and parental reluctance to attend Posyandu.

It is recommended that the village government improve budget independence, increase parental attendance at Posyandu, and improve nutrition counseling methods for the community.