

ABSTRAK

MUHAMMAD RIDHANI, NPM: 2022312, Judul “IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN PRESIDEN NOMOR 72 TAHUN 2021 TENTANG PERCEPATAN PENURUNAN STUNTING DI KECAMATAN AMUNTAI SELATAN KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA.” Di bawah bimbingan Bapak **Dr.Irza Setiawan, S.Sos, M.AP** sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **M.Ridha Anshari, S.Sos, M.AP** sebagai Pembimbing II.

Stunting merupakan bentuk kegagalan tumbuh kembang yang menyebabkan gangguan pertumbuhan linear pada balita akibat dari akumulasi tidak cukup nutrisi, sejak dari masa kehamilan hingga pada usia 24 bulan. Adapun fenomena masalah yang terjadi di Desa Jumba dan Desa Banyu Hirang tingginya prevalensi *stunting*, akses informasi dan pelayanan, belum memiliki fasilitas bangunan yang memadai, belum memenuhi target nasional 14%, pelaksanaan rembuk *stunting* secara rutin dan kurangnya kesadaran remaja dalam mengonsumsi tablet tambah darah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana Implementasi Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 Tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting di Kecamatan Amuntai Selatan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Implementasi Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 Tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting di Kecamatan Amuntai Selatan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan tipe deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Menggunakan *Purposive sampling* sebanyak 14 orang. Analisis data meliputi kondensasi data, tampilan data, menggambarkan dan memverifikasi kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, melakukan triangulasi, analisis kasus negatif, menggunakan bahan referensi dan *membercheck*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Implementasi Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia nomor 72 Tahun 2021 tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting di Kecamatan Amuntai Selatan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara pada Desa Jumba dan Desa Banyu Hirang cukup baik. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat dari *Pertama*, sub variabel Komunikasi terdiri dari indikator sosialisasi/Transmisi kurang baik, Kejelasan cukup baik, Konsistensi kurang baik. *Kedua*, Sumber daya dilihat dari indikator staf cukup baik, Informasi cukup baik, Wewenang cukup baik, Fasilitas kurang baik. *Ketiga*, Variabel Sikap Pelaksana dapat dilihat dari indikator Efek disposisi cukup baik, Birokrasi kurang baik, Insentif kurang baik. *Keempat*, Variabel Struktur Birokrasi dapat dilihat dari indikator Membuat *Standar Operating Prosedures* (SOPs) cukup baik Melakukan Fragmentasi cukup baik. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi terdiri dari faktor pendukung yaitu adanya kejelasan wewenang, komitmen yang tinggi, kejelasan dalam memberikan informasi kepada masyarakat, sumber daya manusia terutama kader posyandu memadai, bangunan yang memadai, sikap dan keterbukaan pelaksana dan rutin pelaksanaan rembuk *stunting*. Adapun faktor penghambat yaitu kurangnya sosialisasi, belum memiliki bangunan yang memadai, belum rutin pelaksanaan rembuk *stunting* dan belum konsisten melaksanakan sosialisasi.

Disarankan kepada Pemerintah desa dapat sosialisasi berkala, mengalokasikan anggaran untuk pembangunan fasilitas, membuat jadwal rembuk *stunting* menyusun rencana kerja tahunan terkait program percepatan penurunan *stunting* agar sosialisasi berjalan terencana dan terukur.

ABSTRACT

MUHAMMAD RIDHANI,NPM: 2022312. Title: “IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION NUMBER 72 OF 2021 ON THE ACCELERATION OF STUNTING REDUCTION IN SOUTH AMUNTAI DISTRICT, HULU SUNGAI UTARA REGENCY”. Supervised by Dr. Irza Setiawan, S.Sos., M.AP as Supervisor I and M.Ridha Anshari, S.Sos., M.AP as Supervisor II.

Stunting is a condition of growth failure in children under five characterized by impaired linear growth as a result of cumulative nutritional deficiencies from pregnancy until the age of 24 months. The phenomena observed in Jumba Village and Banyu Hirang Village include a high prevalence of stunting, limited access to information and health services, inadequate health facility infrastructure, failure to achieve the national target of reducing stunting to 14%, irregular implementation of stunting deliberation meetings rembuk stunting, and low awareness among adolescents regarding the consumption of iron supplementation tablets. This study aims to examine the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in South Amuntai District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, as well as the factors influencing its implementation.

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research method. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation, with 14 informants selected using purposive sampling. Data analysis consisted of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Data credibility was ensured through prolonged engagement, increased persistence, triangulation, negative case analysis, the use of reference materials, and member checking.

The results indicate that the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Jumba Village and Banyu Hirang Village, South Amuntai District, is categorized as fairly good. In the communication variable, the indicators of socialization/transmission and consistency were found to be inadequate, while clarity of information was considered fairly good. The resource variable shows that staff availability, information, and authority are fairly adequate; however, facilities remain insufficient. The implementers' attitude variable reveals that the disposition effect is fairly good, whereas bureaucratic aspects and incentives are still inadequate. In the bureaucratic structure variable, the formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and fragmentation have been implemented fairly well. Supporting factors include clear authority, strong commitment, clear information dissemination to the community, adequate human resources—particularly posyandu cadres—open attitudes of implementers, and the implementation of stunting deliberation meetings. In contrast, inhibiting factors include limited socialization, inadequate facilities, irregular stunting deliberation meetings, and inconsistency in conducting socialization activities.

It is recommended that village governments conduct regular socialization activities, allocate budgets for the development of supporting facilities, establish routine schedules for stunting deliberation meetings, and formulate annual work plans related to stunting reduction acceleration programs to ensure systematic and measurable implementation.