# ABSTRAK

**IPAN, NPM : 2022410, Judul "IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN DAERAH NO 4 TAHUN 2016 TENTANG GERAKAN STOP BUANG AIR BESAR SEMBARANGAN DI KECAMATAN SUNGAI TABUKAN (STUDI KASUS DI SESA RANTAU BUJUR DARAT)"** dibawah bimbingan Bapak Akhmad Berkatillah,S.Sos.,M.A sebagai pembimbing I dan Bapak Agus Surya Dharma, S.Sos., M.AP sebagai pembimbing II

Dalam penelitian ini terdapat permasalahan yang didapati yaitu masih adanya masyarakat yang melakukan Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (BABS) di sungai maupun di persawahan, kurangnya kesadaran dan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS), serta tingkat kepatuhan masyarakat terhadap Peraturan Daerah masih rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana Implementasi Peraturan Daerah No 4 tahun 2016 tentang Gerakan Stop Bunag Air Besar Sembarangan di Kecamatan Sungai Tabukan (studi kasus di desa Rantau Bujur Darat) serta faktor-fakor yang mempengaruhi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif-kualitatif. Sumber data diambil melalui teknik purposive sampling berjumlah 9 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Setelah data terkumpul, kemudian dianalisis dengan teknik meliputi tahap reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Data hasil penelitian akan dilakukan uji kredibilitas melalui perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, analisis kasus negatif, menggunakan bahan referensi dan member check.

Hasil dari penelitian Implementasi Peraturan Daerah No 4 tahun 2016 tentang Gerakan Stop Bunag Air Besar Sembarangan di Kecamatan Sungai Tabukan cukup baik baik. Karena *Pertama,* kurang masalah BABS di Desa masin g tergolong cukup baik tinggi. *Kedua*, cukup baik karena kelompok sasaran memil iki tingkat kemajemukan yang cukup baik tinggi. *Ketiga,* cukup baik masih banyak masyarakat telah memiliki jamban. *Keempat,* cukup baik Perubahan perilaku belum sepenuhnya tercapai. *Kelima,* cukup baik tujuan kebijakan Stop BABS sudah jelas. *Keenam,* cukup baik sudah memperoleh dukungan dari berbagai pihak. *Ketujuh,* kurang pelaksanaan berjalan pada tahap sosialisasi dan edukasi. *Kedelapan,* cukup baik implementasi kebijakan BABS sudah berjalan namun belum merata. *Kesembilan,* baik komitmen aparat sudah terlihat. *Kesepulu h,* cukup baik masih ada masyarakat yang kurang mengerti. *Kesebelas,* kurang dik arenakan kondisi ekonomi masyarakat masih menengah ke bawah. *Keduabelas,* cu kup baik sebagian besar masyarakat memahami. *Ketigabelas*cukup baik akses kel ompok luar sudah ada. *Keempatbelas,* masyarakt menengah ke bawah masih belu m mempunyai jamban sehat. Faktor penghambat masih adanya kebiasaan turun-temurun, rendahnya ekonomi masyrakat, kurangnya saranan dan prasarana. Faktor pendukung yaitu adanya bantuan stimulan jamban sehat, adanya dukungan dari kader kesehatan desa dan puskesmas, serta adanya regulasi yang jelas.

Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara diharapkan terus memperkuat edukasi dan sosialisasi mengenai pentingnya sanitasi sehat dan bahaya BABS melalui puskesmas, kader kesehatan, serta media lokal.

## ABSTRACK

**IPAN, NPM: 2022410, Title: "Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2016 concerning the Stop Open Defecation Movement in Sungai Tabukan District (Case Study in Rantau Bujur Darat Village)"**, under the supervision of Mr. Akhmad Berkatillah, S.Sos., M.A as Supervisor I and Mr. Agus Surya Dharma, S.Sos., M.AP as Supervisor II.

This study identified several problems, namely that there are still community members who practice open defecation (OD) in rivers and rice fields, a lack of awareness and practice of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS), and a low level of community compliance with the Regional Regulation. This research aims to determine how Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2016 concerning the Stop Open Defecation Movement has been implemented in Sungai Tabukan District (case study in Rantau Bujur Darat Village), as well as the factors influencing its implementation.

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-qualitative type. Data sources were obtained through purposive sampling involving nine informants. Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. After the data were collected, they were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification stages. The credibility of the research findings was tested through prolonged observation, increased persistence, triangulation, negative case analysis, the use of reference materials, and member checking.

The results of the study show that the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2016 concerning the Stop Open Defecation Movement in Sungai Tabukan District is generally fairly good. First, the problem of open defecation in the village is still relatively high but has shown improvement. Second, the target group has a relatively diverse composition. Third, many community members already have latrines. Fourth, behavioral change has not yet been fully achieved. Fifth, the policy objectives of the Stop Open Defecation Movement are clear. Sixth, the program has received support from various parties. Seventh, implementation is still limited at the stage of socialization and education. Eighth, policy implementation has been carried out but is not yet evenly distributed. Ninth, the commitment of officials is evident. Tenth, some community members still lack understanding. Eleventh, economic conditions remain predominantly lower-middle class. Twelfth, most community members have an adequate understanding of the policy. Thirteenth, access for external groups is available. Fourteenth, some lower-middle-class residents still do not have healthy latrines.

The inhibiting factors include long-standing cultural habits, low economic conditions, and inadequate facilities and infrastructure. Supporting factors include the provision of healthy latrine stimulus assistance, support from village health cadres and community health centers, and the existence of clear regulations.

The Health Office of Hulu Sungai Utara Regency is expected to continue strengthening education and socialization regarding the importance of proper sanitation and the dangers of open defecation through community health centers, village health cadres, and local media.