



IMPLEMENTATION OF STUNTING POLICY IN BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Governments must deal with stunting from local, regional, to national levels. Bandung district is one of the areas that is very committed to overcoming and reducing stunting. The aim of this study is to explain how policy implementation is carried out from the perspective of the rules, the parties involved in the process, the policy enforcement organization, and the environmental analysis that affects the process. The focus of this research is to look from the bottom up how stunting management policies are implemented in Bandung and how society and organizational groups play a role. Qualitative descriptive methods with informant sources, triangulation of data, and data analysis are used in this study. The main focus of this research is the ability to match data with sampling techniques. The results of this study are based on an ideal policy scenario in which stunting prevention efforts in the district of Bandung follow the rules and decisions of the council. The target group of this policy is the community that is the target of the stunting prevention program. Executive groups, mainly government groups, but also psychiatric community groups, community organizations, and other related organizations. During the implementation of stunting control policies, social and economic elements of society are related to environmental factors. Stunting and low-income socio-economic conditions are closely linked to malnutrition. Considered successful, the management policy for the district focuses on various aspects so that it can be implemented properly, including in terms of policy, parties and organizations involved, and environmental factors.

Keyword: Implementation of Policy, Stunting Control

1. INTRODUCTION

Policy implementation should take into account the ideological norms, institutional, and external actors, stakeholders, and apparatus should be able to collaborate and carry out various lobbying and approaches to ensure the implementation of a program implemented (Micheal, Ezugwu Chigozie. and 2019). At this stage, policy implementation parameters are set directly to the actual impact of the policy applied to the objectives. (Rahmat, 2015). In the implementation of

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policy, the operational stage becomes one of the things in which, in fact, the policy is translated into action with the aim of solving shared common problems (Makinde, Taiwo. by 2017). This stage of implementation is specifically one of the strategies in implementing a policy of a government organization to a goal that is more effective than the previous process. (Sial,et.al, 2019). The implementation of a policy or implementation must have a management strategy in the program implementation process, a clear content and context in the implementation, as well as procedures to be implemented to avoid failure of the policy implementation itself. (Pamer and Skjolviks, 2019).

According to data released by the Ministry of Health in 2022, the number of stunts nationally decreased by 1.8 percent per year from 27.7 percent in 2020 to 24.3 percent in 2022. Almost all of the 34 provinces showed a decline compared to 2019. It shows that the implementation of the government policy to drive the acceleration of stunting decline in Indonesia has given quite good results. (Source: <https://www.kemkes.go.id/>, 2019). Here is the index of stunting by province in Indonesia. One of the districts in the western Java province that also has a commitment in stunting control is Bandung. The Bandung district is currently also working seriously in stunting control, where stunting numbers in Bandung districts are said to be quite high. Here is the data locus of Stunting in Bandung.

Table 1. Data on stunting in the District Bandung from 2018-2022

No.	Year	Prev
1.	2018	27,40
2.	2019	25,40
3.	2020	16.80
4.	2021	15.93
5.	2022	14.70

Source: Bandung District Health Office from 2018-2022.

Currently, the development of stunting in Bandung district from year to year, stunting development in Bandung has fallen from 27.30 percent and decreased to 14.60 percent. The figure that is closer to the President's target is 14 percent. Nevertheless, the number is still highly valued, so it must still be lowered with hard work from various parties in order to continue to collaborate in the decline of stunting in Bandung. Currently, the Government of the district of Bandung strives to enhance the role of all regional organizations, community groups, practitioners, educational

institutions, and private entities to cooperate and build synergies in handling efforts and reducing stunting by 2.5 percent each year. Thus, gradually, the Bündchen can be freed from stunting problems.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research uses a constructive qualitative approach that provides a complete description and description related to the implementation of stunting policy. (B.Miles et al., 2014; Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Data collection methods in this study to obtain complete information from primary data and secondary data related to stunting. (Morgan, 2019). The informant in this study is selected with purposive sampling technique where the informant has the capacity and is considered as the key informant who is able to provide complete information related to stunting management. (Nathan & Scobell, 2019, Schneider, 2018).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of public policy

Implementation of policy is the continuity of government action that comes from the executive, legislative, or judicial agencies to give directions of the objectives to be achieved (Philip, Dahida Deewua. and 2019). The subjects of the program to be implemented are important, and have a general role implemented through rules and administrative procedures related to its implementation. (Arizzo, 2019). Implementation becomes a model of an attempt to create a policy expected through a procedural approach within an organization. (Savard, 2019). There are five (five) factors that determine the success of a public policy implementation: viability, theoretical integrity, scope, capacity, and unintended consequences. (Schneider, 2018).

Based on various literature studies carried out, it is known that there are six (six) fundamental variables that are considered to contribute to the success and failure of policy implementation. The six variables are:

- a. Detailed and consistent policy objectives and objectives;
- b. Strong theoretical support in formulating policies;
- c. The implementation process is carried out on a clear legal basis, in order to ensure compliance of the executives of the implementation tasks to the target groups;
- d. Co-commitment and competence of policymakers;

- e. support from stakeholders;
- f. Stability over social, economic and political conditions (Sabatier, 2017).

B. The Stunting Policy

Accelerating nutrition improvement requires global action in all countries that have stunting problems, not just Indonesia. The World Health Assembly (WHO) 2019 has launched this initiative. The following objectives have been set in an effort to reduce stunting: lower the prevalence of babies with low birth weight; lower stunting prevalence; reduce the prevalence of wasting; and lower overweight prevalence in children under the age of five. Low (BBLR), increasing the percentage of exclusively nursing mothers. As a U.N. member state with a high prevalence of stunting, it also strives and is committed to accelerating the nutrition of the community through Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN). Food development and nutrition improvement is carried out across sectors, including production, processing, circulation, and consumption of food with adequate nutrition, balanced, and guaranteed in accordance with Law No. 17 of 2007, relating to long-term development 2005-2025. Development Plan (RPJP) and Security Plan. Directions according to the Health Act No. Health is to improve patterns of consumption of food that correspond to balanced nutrition, nutritional conscious behavior, physical activity, and health, as well as access and quality of nutrition. The Food Law Number 18 of 2012 which establishes policies in the field of food to improve the status of nutrition of the community, was born in accordance with both laws. Every five (five) years, the central government and the local government make a food and nutrition action plan.

Pursuant to Government Regulation No. 83 of 2017 on Strategic Food and Nutrition Policy, which regulates the creation of highly competitive and competitive human resources in food and nutrition development, the National Action Plan for Food and Health (RAN-PG) and the Action Plan of the Food and Food Region (RAD- PG) should be made. In other words, no imprint. The 2017 Healthy Living Movement can help advance knowledge of balanced nutrition, improve access to healthy foods, and accelerate nutrition progress. Through the Regulation Number 10 Year 2018, the Government of the District of Langkat issued a policy entitled Stunting Intervention through Specific Nutrition Interventions that will be implemented by the health field with the target of 1,000 children of HPK, and Sensitive Nutritional Intervention which will be carried out by all health sectors and will target the entire society.

The purpose of this regulation is to improve the nutritional status of the community and the standards of its human resources. One of the approaches to be used is the independence of the family, the community movement for a healthy life, and the strengthening of the first thousand days of life movement. It also includes education, training, and counseling on health and nutrition. The goal of nutrition improvement efforts is to maintain and improve the nutritional status of the community through integrated, continuous, and integrated activities. Collaboration between the health and non-health sectors is needed to suppress the number of stunting cases. This cooperation must be promotional, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts carried out by the local government and the entire community. One of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that includes achieving food security and the 2nd SDG to eradicate hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 is stunting. By 2025, it is expected to reduce the stunting rate by 40%. Stunting was set as wrong. One of the main priorities of the government is to this. based on the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Indonesian Health Program with Family Approach, Regulations of the Minister of Health Number 39 of 2016.

C. Idealized Policy

Idealized policy is an approach that seeks to build a similarity of policy that is considered relevant to the facing situation. In an organization, the effectiveness of the communication of a leader directly affects the performance of employees or employees under him. (Vadeveloo et al, 2017). On the ideal aspect of the policy or which is expected to have the primary function is to adjust the policy to the objectives and the basis of the results to be achieved. As with the implementation of policy in the decline of stunting in Bandung, the government's agenda is to be well implemented. From the results of research related to the stunting policy in Bandung, the government has already had several policies that refer to such matters among them:

- 1) Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2021 on the medium-term development of the district of Bandung in 2021-2026 Local Regulations Number
- 2) 25 Year 2018 on Mutu and Nutritional Safety of Bandung County in 2018-2023.

An ideal policy in stunting control would have a direct impact on the model and design of government institutions. Government institutional design becomes a determining factor in formulating a variety of policies within the organization. This institutional design seeks to

determine the extent to which the institution is open to the various input and information that is made reference in the handling of problems. From the results of research, it can be seen that the institutional design in the implementation process of stunting policy in Bandung is carried out very openly. Institutions involved in stunting management continue to enhance communication and coordination across stakeholders to be able to jointly update information and stunting developments. Next, in the arrangement

The design of the governmental institutions of the district and the regulations of the countryside are seen to make the coordination path from the beginning of the level of governmental governance of the rural areas and the settlement in the Bandung district well structured. This is very helpful to the government in conducting mapping and dissemination of information to know how far the development of stunting decline both in rural and urban areas.

D. Target Groups

In the study of the implementation of public policy can not be released from the aspect of the target group (target group) this will drive the success of policy efforts. The target groups are those who become policy subjects who then benefit from policies implemented both in the short, medium and long term. This research states that competence is one of the determining factors of successful implementation of a policy. Self-competence is defined as the ability of a person to properly complete a task and has advantages based on a variety of things related to knowledge, expertise and attitude. (Emron et al, 2019). In the context of implementation, the target group is not only the subject but the party that is also able to influence the implementation of the policy. The results of previous research conducted by Satriadi (2018) stated that one of the core values in policy implementation related to the understanding of target group conditions as conditions and provisions to be implemented, the statement means that the target group is increasingly engaged in active participation in the policy implementing process. As supported by the study of Kusumaningsih dkk (2022) which stated that the partnership of the government entities of the village, the organization of the countryside, and the involvement of the community are the target groups that enable the affected communities.

In the process of implementing the stunting policy, of course, can not be excluded from the setting of target groups and stakeholders involved both from government institutions and the public and private parties. They have goals and interests to. The parties involved in this matter cannot be

exempt from the implementation process of the policy to be carried out. The target groups in stunting management policies are those who enter the reproductive health data (community groups disrupted toward child growth) and family groups who have babies with poor nutritional conditions. From the results of this research, the government and various parties involved have structured a program of stunting responses from the district level to the village level and the extent to which they are concerned. In addition, almost a large proportion of the society that is a target group in the management of stunting is a society that lives in poverty with low incomes.

With the existence of stunting control policy in Bandung, the government is trying to carry out programs of activities that are not only on health aspects but also efforts to reduce poverty gradually. The results of the study found that the early conditions of stunting are triggered by a condition of malnutrition by a child or a baby that causes disruption in the growth of the body. This shortage of nutrients is also not affected by the socio-economic conditions of society. So the first step of the government is to map the causes of stunting comprehensively by collecting public data through posyadu groups and health practitioners. That is, the cause of this stunting must be solved from two aspects of the food problem and the problem of poverty.

E. Implementing organization

The organization model that implements the policy must be able to develop a relevant and understandable approach for each target group, which aims to ensure that the level of success of the policy can be effectively implemented by all parties, both the implementers and the recipients of the program. In the context of policy implementation, the role of the executive organization is crucial, which must be able to translate policy in detail and explore a wide range of alternatives to the public interest. Study Mamuri dkk (2022) stated that the strategy of implementation of policy and management of the organization is the basis of the conclusions of this study. Consider the maintenance of BUMDes both from the policy side, the target audience, and the environmental conditions, as well as the implementation of the policy. In a policy perspective, that party or who can also be called actors comes from various institutions that are involved in the supra political structure and political infrastructure. This, of course, cannot be removed from politics. The interaction of power in the direction of policy indicates the direction where a decision will be made. Authority policy is the result of a series of systematic decisions made by powerful or influential actors in order to a specific goal. The relationship between the two meanings thus can

be understood stems from the idea of power and policy, which is the result of the interaction of power between stakeholders.

From the results of the research, regarding the parties involved in the implementation of stunting policy in the Bandung district can not be ignored from the various parties involved. The research is consistent with previous research conducted by (Robbins and Judge, 2017), that involvement in work is meant as a condition in which the level of a person unites himself into a job and actively contributes to the acceleration of the stunting program in Bandung.

F. Environmental Factors

The social environment of communities with a low level of education is also a factor where the existing stunting conditions are not taken seriously. Currently, the government is trying to develop a stunting management model in Bandung, in addition to providing healthy food assistance to poor people, it also seeks to develop economic empowerment so that the community gradually becomes able to meet the needs of living according to eligible standards. That is, from the results of this research can be known related to the successful implementation of stunting control policy is also determined by environmental factors that should also support. In addition, the government of Bandung district also in the management of stunting is carried out comprehensively, not only on the provision of nutritious food aid for children but also begins to empower the economy of low-income families. Thus, it is expected that the implementation of this stunting policy will be the acupuncture and role model expected by the government and society. This is in line with the Saputra and Suryoto study (2022) that stated that stunting prevention programs are influenced by environmental factors related to social and economic aspects of communities.

4. CONCLUSION

In the implementation of the stunting policy implementation in the district of Bandung can be known from the sides of the sad policy aspects exist and have been properly implemented, while from the side of the parties involved in the government of the region try to involve and collaborate with various organizations related regional devices to be able to synergize in stunting management in Bandung. In addition to the organization of regional devices, the parties involved in the implementation of the stunting management policy are also composed of the community

organizations of the posyandu groups in each of the villages and villages that are already integrated and connected with the health services. Environmental factors that influence political conduct are also not excluded from the social and economic conditions of society. Weak socio-economic conditions, including the problem of poverty, are factors that influence the rise in stunting numbers. Implementation of stunting policy in Bandung also attempts to collaborate with health programs and community economic empowerment programs as an effort to reduce stunting in Bandung.

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