



Effectiveness of Policy to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in Bojonegoro Regency

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is a condition experienced by toddlers due to malnutrition. As a step to overcome the problem of stunting, the government as a policy maker has made various efforts to suppress stunting, one of which is by making policies related to stunting. In this study, researchers conducted research on the effectiveness of stunting reduction policies in Bojonegoro Regency, using qualitative research methods using a field observation approach in the form of interviews and documentation in the form of photographs. The research results obtained by researchers after conducting observations show the effectiveness of stunting reduction policies in Bojonegoro Regency, there are several factors that cause the effectiveness of forming a team consisting of several divisions that have duties and authority and responsibility so as to create an effective work culture, and supported by the PESTA GITA movement which supports the success of reducing stunting.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is currently in a demographic surplus condition, that in this case does not mean that Indonesia only receives good impacts without any accompanying bad impacts. The bad impact in the form of health problems in the form of malnutrition will be a future challenge that must be faced. (Muthia & Yantri, 2019). Stunting has a bad impact on the development of children in the future, the cognitive abilities they have will decrease and poor physical development will affect the child's capacity when they reach productive age. When a child enters productive age, their level of thinking becomes the focus point to be able to support the progress of the country. If this stunting condition reaches an uncontrollable level, the hope for progress will never be achieved because of the lack of Human Resources owned. (Ministry of Health, 2018)

In 2019, stunting children in Bojonegoro Regency reached 5,868 stunted toddlers. To overcome this problem, the Bojonegoro Regency Government issued a policy in the form of Decree Number: 188/191/Kep/412.013/2022 concerning the Bojonegoro Regency Stunting Acceleration Team.

Based on observations carried out by researchers, there are data found by researchers, including:

1. In 2019 there were 5,868 stunted toddlers
2. In 2020 there were 3,600 toddlers with stunting
3. In 2021 there were 4,277 stunted toddlers
4. In 2022 there were 2,145 stunted toddlers
5. In 2023 there were 1,586 stunted toddlers

LITERATURE REVIEW

Effectiveness

Effectiveness, according to the Indonesian dictionary, is having an effect, efficacious or potent, can bring results, is effective and is starting to apply. Meanwhile, effectiveness has the meaning of effectiveness as a state of influence, efficacy, success and things starting to apply. Several experts have put forward the definition of effectiveness, including those explained as follows: According to Richard M. Steers, effectiveness is an element used to achieve goals or objectives. (Richard M. Steers.2010). Effectiveness is a measurement of the completion of a particular job in an organization.

From the expert's explanation, it can be understood that effectiveness is a measure that shows that the actions taken by an agency or individual bring benefits and what was to be achieved at the beginning can be achieved and achieved according to what is expected.

In this study, the researcher used the theory of effectiveness put forward by Ricard M. Streers, who said that according to Ricard M. Streers, there are several indicators that can be used as a reference for effectiveness:

1. Quality is the value resulting from activities or behavior that have been carried out.
2. Productivity means the amount produced from the actions carried out.
3. Readiness is an assessment of the possibility of completing a specific task well (Steers, Richard M. 2010)

Effectiveness is a concept that has a high level of urgency because effectiveness is a parameter used to measure the level of success of an action or deed carried out by an agency or individual.

Effectiveness refers more to the accuracy of the target. What is meant by accuracy of the target is when an organization or agency carries out a certain action to achieve the desired target and in its development the action carried out shows success even though it has not reached 100% but at least experiences significant development in line with the purpose of the action, thus indicating the effectiveness of the action.

Effectiveness needs to pay attention to several aspects which according to Steers states that the best in effectiveness is to simultaneously pay attention to three interrelated concepts (1) optimizing goals: (2) system perspective: and (3) pressure on the aspect of human behavior in the organizational structure. From the three concepts above it can be explained that: (1) the existence of optimal preparation regarding goals, often seen as contradictory, in relation to optimizing the effectiveness of goals, is assessed according to the measure of how far an organization has succeeded in achieving each other. (2) what is meant by a system approach is using an open system, namely a view of an organization that is interrelated with its environment. The system includes three components, namely input, process, and output. So effectiveness is not only seen from the perspective of goals alone, but also from the perspective of the system. (3) human behavior in the organization as a tool or a company can be effective, but also because of human factors a company is ineffective.

The researcher uses Ricard M. Streers' theory of effectiveness, because in the researcher's opinion, the theory is relevant to the research object being studied. In this study, the researcher focuses on the policy of Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Bojonegoro Regency, which is stated in Decree Number: 188/191/Kep/412.013/2022. The Decree does not contain orders and prohibitions but leads to the formation of a team divided into divisions so as to form an organization and run like an organization that uses the decree as an SOP in carrying out its duties.

Compared to other theories of effectiveness such as the theory of effectiveness presented by Emerson which states that effectiveness is a measurement of predetermined goals with indicators of goal success. (Sore. B. 2017). If referring to policies that are of a command and prohibition nature, then using this theory can be more relevant because the observations made will focus on behavioral changes.

In fact, if researchers use Emerson's theory of effectiveness, it can still be used, but when looking at it from the perspective of objects and also the types of regulations that are team-forming, then using Richard M. Street's theory of effectiveness is more relevant because this theory examines effectiveness in the organizational scope that is based on movement steps and work patterns until the goal is achieved.

Richard stated that at least the effectiveness of successful performance consists of three elements, including:

- a. Goal Achievement is when what is aspired to at the beginning will be achieved with the efforts and analysis carried out as well as good performance and adequate coordination.
- b. Adaptation is a condition where adjustments occur when obstacles occur in the field (Richard M. Stress. 2010).

METHODOLOGY

The study that discusses the effectiveness of the policy to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Bojonegoro Regency aims to identify and analyze the level of success achieved by the issuance of the policy. The Bojonegoro Regency Government issued a policy in the form of Decree Number: 188/191/Kep/412.013/2022 regarding the problem of stunting that occurred in Bojonegoro Regency. The researcher uses the basic theory of effectiveness put forward by Ricard M. Streers (1999) with several indicators that can be used as a reference regarding effectiveness:

1. Quality is the value resulting from activities or behavior that have been carried out.
2. Productivity means the amount produced from the actions carried out.
3. Readiness is an assessment of the possibility of completing a specific task well.

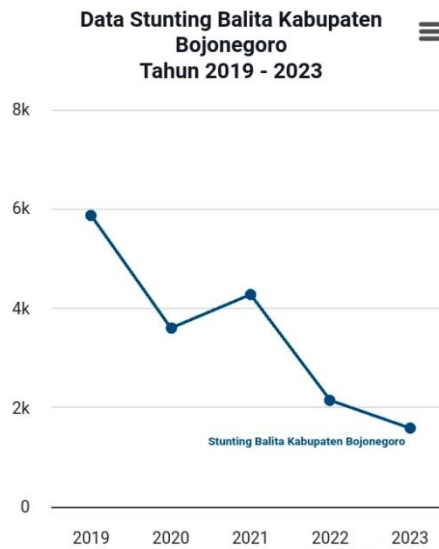
Researchers refer to the theory of effectiveness of Ricard M. Streers (1985) because based on the researcher's opinion, the policy for accelerating the reduction of stunting in Bojonegoro Regency refers to the performance of an organized team in the form of an organization, so the theoretical basis that can be used as a reference for researchers is by referring to the theory of effectiveness according to Ricard M. Streers.

Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews and documentation in the form of photos.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In early 2019, stunting in Bojonegoro Regency reached 5,868 toddlers, this figure was the highest in the last 5 years from 2019 to 2024, 2019 was the year with the highest stunting rate. Responding to this, the Bojonegoro Regency Government, in this case the Bojonegoro Regent, made a Stunting Reduction Policy in the form of Decree Number: 188/191/Kep/412.013/2022 concerning the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team as a step to overcome the high stunting rate in Bojonegoro Regency.

Stunting Data in Bojonegoro Regency



Stunting in Toddlers	Year
5,868	2019
3,600	2020
4,277	2021
2,145	2022
1,586	2023

The data above shows the stunting rate from 2019 to 2023 as the last year of data collection in this period. That from the graph and table it is known that the stunting rate increased in 2019 reaching 5,868 toddlers then decreased in 2020 from 5,868 stunted toddlers to 3,600 stunted toddlers. However, the stunting rate in that year did not mean that it was a point of success in reducing stunting because in 2021 which was the recapitulation data for 2020 the stunting rate increased again reaching 4,277 stunted toddlers. The increase in stunting in 2021 was basically not without reason, this was because in that year, apart from facing stunting, the Bojonegoro Regency Government was also faced with a problem that was no less important, namely the presence of Covid-19 which was also a concern for the government at that time.

The impact of Covid-19 starting in early 2020 became the starting point for the increase in stunting rates in 2020 so that the latest stunting data recorded at 3,600 toddlers increased to 4,277. In 2022, the Bojonegoro Regency Government responded to this condition by issuing Decree Number: 188/191/Kep/412.013/2022 concerning the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team, since the time of issuance, there has been a decrease in stunting rates in Bojonegoro Regency which can be seen from the 2022 data where stunting fell to 2,145 and in 2023 the stunting rate in Bojonegoro Regency fell to 1,586 stunted toddlers.

The research conducted aims to determine the effectiveness of accelerating the reduction of stunting rates in Bojonegoro Regency through policies issued by

the Regent of Bojonegoro in the form of Decree Number: 188/191/Kep/412.013/2022 concerning the Bojonegoro Regency Stunting Rate Reduction Acceleration Team for 2022-2024. This research was conducted to find out what factors cause stunting in Bojonegoro Regency and the elements that cause the reduction in stunting rates within the corridor of the Bojonegoro Regency Regent's policy.

Effectiveness of Decree Number: 188/191/Kep/412.013/2022 concerning the Bojonegoro Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team 2022-2024

The Bojonegoro Regency Government has made maximum efforts to reduce stunting rates, as evidenced by the steps taken by the Regent of Bojonegoro Regency who issued a policy in the form of a Decree on the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team, which is an effective solution because with the Decree, a mechanism is formed and a culture is formed among the elements in the corridor of reducing stunting rates. That with the Decree as a guideline, it provides direction for the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team to take more structured and organized actions so that they can reach the point of success in reducing stunting rates.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for Reducing Stunting Rates

a. Internal Factors

The policy of reducing stunting is closely related to the basis of policy implementation, namely the sense of responsibility possessed by each team that is part of the corridor of accelerating stunting reduction, the journey and implementation of work are realized well so that it results in the achievement of goals that tend to be implemented and also supervision of the responsibilities formed with various schemes that are made. With the sense of responsibility possessed by each team member, it creates a work culture more optimally, thus the initial goal of accelerating stunting reduction can be achieved gradually.

Apart from the sense of responsibility of each team, another factor that supports the acceleration of reducing stunting is the PESTA GITA movement, where this movement is a supporting element for accelerating the reduction in stunting rates. This movement consists of four pillars, including: namely the first pillar of public health nutrition education, the second is empowerment through nutrition post activities and breastfeeding support groups, the third is nutritional intervention through integrated health post activities, provision of space, provision of additional food, and the fourth pillar is cross-sector collaboration through efforts to improve nutrition and health starting from adolescence.

b. Inhibiting Factors

1. Inappropriate Parenting Patterns

Parenting Children are an obligation that is inherent in parents. Parenting is not just about providing food or nutrition but also the attention that parents have for their children. Good parenting will have a positive impact on the growth and development of children, and vice

versa if children do not get parenting according to themselves, it will bring problems to the child themselves, one of which is stunting

Talking about parenting styles cannot directly provide an assessment of parental behavior, but it is also necessary to carry out more in-depth research on the level of knowledge possessed by the parents. Knowledge is the central object for good parenting of children, this influences the way parents educate their children both in terms of mental, thinking and physical aspects of the child. Good parenting patterns can start from providing sufficient breast milk, fiber and maintaining the cleanliness of toddlers which is carried out periodically and continuously (Evi Noorhasana & Nor Isna Tauhidah, 2021).

Child growth is highly dependent on parenting patterns, with good parenting patterns, children can grow and develop well, but with inadequate parenting patterns, it will cause child growth to be low. Good parenting patterns in terms of providing nutrition and monitoring children, but parents who do not have sufficient knowledge about good parenting patterns for children, the child tends to be slow to grow and develop.

2. Impact of Covid - 19

Year 2019 to 2022 Indonesia was hit by a virus that had an extraordinary impact on society, that with the presence of covid - 19 brought a big shock so that there were not a few challenges that were present at that time. This also has an impact on accelerating the decline in stunting.

Covid-19 has had a tremendous impact on reducing stunting, this is not because of a cause, even though Covid-19 has ended, the impact left behind is still felt and greatly affects the culture in society. During this time, the steps taken are still hampered by the impact of Covid-19 because at the same time when the stunting reduction acceleration team was deployed, they were also providing protection and education to the community regarding the Covid-19 protocol. The stunting reduction acceleration team had to carry out two tasks and two responsibilities, this is what made the team's performance slightly hampered.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Policy stated in the Regent's Decree concerning the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team, it can be concluded that the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Policy stated in the Regent's Decree concerning the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team in Bojonegoro Regency has brought about changes in the stunting rate in Bojonegoro Regency from 5,868 in 2019 and in 2023 the stunting rate fell to 1,586. This can happen because it is influenced by two factors:

- a. Supporting factors which in this case are divided into two things, namely internal factors, namely the formation of a culture of high responsibility for the implementation and implementation of tasks given to the stunting reduction acceleration team, and external factors, namely the PESTA GITA movement as a form of representation of the stunting reduction acceleration policy.
- b. The inhibiting factors consist of two types, namely inappropriate parenting patterns from parents and the lingering shadow of Covid-19 which hampers the performance of the stunting reduction acceleration team. This can be seen in the stunting data in 2021 which increased from 3,600 to 4,277.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future research on stunting reduction policies should delve into the longitudinal impact of multi-sectoral interventions, assessing how governance frameworks, socio-economic factors, and behavioral change strategies contribute to sustainable outcomes. A critical area of exploration is the role of community-driven initiatives, such as the PESTA GITA movement, in complementing formal policy measures and fostering long-term nutritional resilience. Additionally, integrating advanced data analytics and geospatial mapping can enhance policy precision, allowing for targeted interventions in high-risk areas. Comparative studies with regions facing similar challenges could provide insights into best practices, particularly in addressing socio-cultural barriers like parenting practices. Furthermore, post-pandemic policy resilience should be examined to develop adaptive strategies that mitigate external shocks, ensuring that progress in stunting reduction remains robust in the face of future public health crises.

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