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THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING GOVERNMENT POLICY IN PREVENTING STUNTING IN TODDLER IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER (PUSKESAMAS) PEKKAЕ DISTRICT TANETE RILAU BARRU DISTRICT,INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the implementation of government policy in efforts to prevent stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center (PUSKESMAS), Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency, as well as to determine the factors that can influence the implementation of government policy in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete District. Rilau, Barru Regency. This research was conducted using a qualitative type of research, and the type of data used was qualitative data with data sources consisting of primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique in this research was carried out through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The results of this research show that the government's implementation of policies to prevent stunting in toddlers is by creating a program such as visiting the homes of toddlers. Government policy has provided food that contains Fe (iron) and is usually given to pregnant women and even children. Meanwhile, the factors that influence government policy in preventing stunting in toddlers are: First, environmental factors, if the environment where toddlers live is good, socio-economic factors, which is one of the biggest causes of failure in development and growth in toddlers.

Keywords: *Implementation, Policy, Government, Stunting*



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1. INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a condition where a person's height is shorter than the height of other people in general (of the same age). Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in children under five as a result of chronic malnutrition so that the child is too short for his age (Rahayu, et al. 2018). It is not uncommon for people to think that short stature is a genetic factor and has nothing to do with health problems. In fact, genetic factors have a small influence on a person's health condition compared to environmental factors and health services. Usually stunting starts to occur when the child is still in the womb and becomes visible when they are two years old. The consequences of stunting are not only the problem of short stature, but there is something more important than this, namely the level of intelligence in children who experience stunting will be lower, which can cause several problems (Ridua & Djurubassa 2020).

Stunting is a condition where a toddler is declared to have a short length or height compared to his age. The length or height is smaller than the WHO child growth standards (Ministry of Health, 2018).

Stunting is the most common form of chronic malnutrition that occurs due to malnutrition. Providing nutrition in the first thousand days of life is the main factor that can prevent stunting in children. Stunting greatly affects children's cognitive development in the future. As with acute malnutrition, children who are stunted find it difficult to keep up with growth when they are more than two years old. Stunted children who are more than two years old tend to be unable to keep up with their growth and the treatment given is limited to improving their quality of life.(helmayati et al : 51)

Stunting is one of the nutritional problems that occurs in Indonesia. The impact of stunting is not only felt by the individual who experiences it, but also has an impact on the economy and national development. This is because stunted human resources are of lower quality compared to normal human resources.

Several studies show that children who experience stunting during their toddler years experience low cognitive levels, poor learning and psychosocial achievement (Achadi, 2012). Children who experience severe stunting in the first two years have a very strong relationship to cognitive delays later in childhood and have a long-term impact on the quality of resources. The incidence of stunting that has occurred since childhood is associated with slower motor development and lower levels of intelligence, and also has lower assessments of locomotor, hand-eye coordination, hearing, speaking, and performance when compared with normal children (Chang et al. 2010).

The nutritional problem of stunting (short toddlers) is a crucial nutritional problem, especially in poor and developing countries. Stunting is a form of growth and development failure that causes linear growth disorders in toddlers due to the accumulation of nutritional deficiencies that last for a long time, starting from pregnancy up to 24 months of age. Malnutrition during a child's growth and development at an early age will hinder physical development, increase morbidity, hinder the child's mental development, and even cause death. Toddlers who experience stunting nutritional problems have a risk of decreasing intellectual abilities, productivity, and the possible risk of experiencing degenerative diseases in the future.

Repeated longitudinal and cross-sectional data findings show that there is an increase in the prevalence of overweight and a decrease in the prevalence of stunting as well as OWOB and stunting simultaneously. Regarding the co-occurring undernutrition and overnutrition in Vietnam, the prevalence we found is comparable to other low and middle-income countries (Loan Minh Do, 2018).

Findings from the cohort study showed that between 2013 and 2016, the estimated prevalence of overweight including obesity (OWOB) increased with age, especially in urban areas (14.2%–29.9% in boys and 9.0% in boys). %–21.6% in girls). The estimated prevalence of stunting decreased from 8.2% to 3.4% in boys and 9.5% to 3.5% in girls with a much greater decrease in children in rural areas. There is a similar pattern, namely a decrease in age-related OWOB and stunting from 2.4% in 2013 to 1.4% in 2016 in boys and from 2.9% to 1.3% in girls with a significant decrease in children in rural areas. Secular trends in the group of children aged 5.5 to 6.5 years showed the same pattern as the longitudinal results: a decrease in the prevalence of stunting as well as concomitant OWOB and stunting. The prevalence of OWOB increased significantly in urban girls and rural boys (Loan Minh Do, 2018)

Globally, policies in overcoming the problem of reducing the incidence of stunting must be focused on the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) or what is called Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) up to the age of 24 months. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a 3.9% reduction in stunting per year to meet the stunting reduction target by 2025, namely 40%. Throughout the life cycle.

Prevention and control of stunting requires holistic and integrated efforts. Presidential Regulation Number 42 of 2013 is one of the strategies in Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) involving various sectors which must be addressed with strong coordination from both the central and regional levels. Dissemination of information and advocacy to stakeholders and other stakeholders in various cross-sectors at the same level and training and education efforts need to be carried out for structural levels to be able to explain and carry out empowerment in improving the nutritional status of the community. Next, an important intervention to strengthen the 1000 HPK which is part of the culture in the social life of the community, is carrying out a short course in knowledge and education for the mother before pregnancy or before becoming a bride (to-be bride) as a provision for the mother during pregnancy to maintain the cognitive growth and development of the fetus starting from the first trimester of its formation (Aryastami, 2017).

Problems that can arise due to stunting are that in the short term, stunting can result in brain/intelligence disorders, physical growth disorders. In the long term, it can result in low levels of intelligence, low learning achievement, low productivity (work performance), being unable to compete in looking for work, tending to be fat in old age so that there is a risk of suffering from degenerative diseases (hypertension, heart disease, diabetes (Ridua & Djurubassa 2020) .

Indonesia has quite a serious nutritional problem which is characterized by the large number of cases of malnutrition in children under five. The incidence of stunting in Indonesia is quite high when compared to middle-income countries. According to basic health research (Riskesdas) 2018, the incidence of stunting was 10.2%, while the prevalence of stunting in children under five was 30.8% (Wardita, Suprayitno, and Kurniyati 2021).

Based on Nutrition Status Monitoring (PSG) data for the last few years. The trend in the prevalence of stunted toddlers in South Sulawesi province has increased from 2007 (29.1%) to 2010 (36.8%) and increased again in 2013 to 40.9% and is still used to assess the prevalence of stunted toddlers. in 2014 and has not achieved the set target (34.5%). This figure too shows that the position of South Sulawesi in 2014 still has not reached the MDGs target, namely 32%. However, the PSG results in South Sulawesi province in 2015 showed that the prevalence of stunting under five had decreased significantly, namely 34.1%. Based on PSG data, the prevalence of stunting in toddlers in 2015 for Barru Regency was 99 cases (33%) (PSG 2015).

There are many factors that can cause stunting, namely low socio-economic problems, food insecurity, maternal nutritional status during pregnancy, low birth weight (LBW) babies, child care practices, nutritional status, sanitation and water availability (Wardita, Suprayitno , Kurniyati 2021).

Because of the large number of stunting problems, the government must create policies to overcome and prevent the problem of stunting in toddlers. Policy is a series of policy decisions taken by a person or group of people to realize certain goals in society. Policy is something that is easy to measure, because the measure is clear, namely the extent to which progress in achieving goals has been made (Taufiqurakhman, 2014).

Implementation needs to be planned carefully, asking in advance about contextual factors that might interact with the actions planned by policymakers. The connection between the actions planned at the table and the characteristics of the local context, within which the policy impacts, becomes even more important when the relationship between the policy's institutional policy makers and citizens is conflictual. In this case, a vertical top-down approach in policy implementation is not recommended, and a participatory bottom-up strategy should be used, promoting popular consensus and confidence in environmental policies (Fabrizio Martire 2022).

A good policy will be implemented if the policy is implemented in accordance with the main objective of the policy being formulated. Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on government policies in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center (PUSKESMAS), Tanete Rilau District,

Conceptual framework

In general, a conceptual framework is a conceptual model that will be used by researchers regarding the things being researched, including explaining the focus of the research that will be researched, including explaining the focus of the research that will be researched and the influence between the research focuses.

Based on this, this research is focused on finding out government policy in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency through the implementation of government policy and the influencing factors, so the conceptual framework of this research is

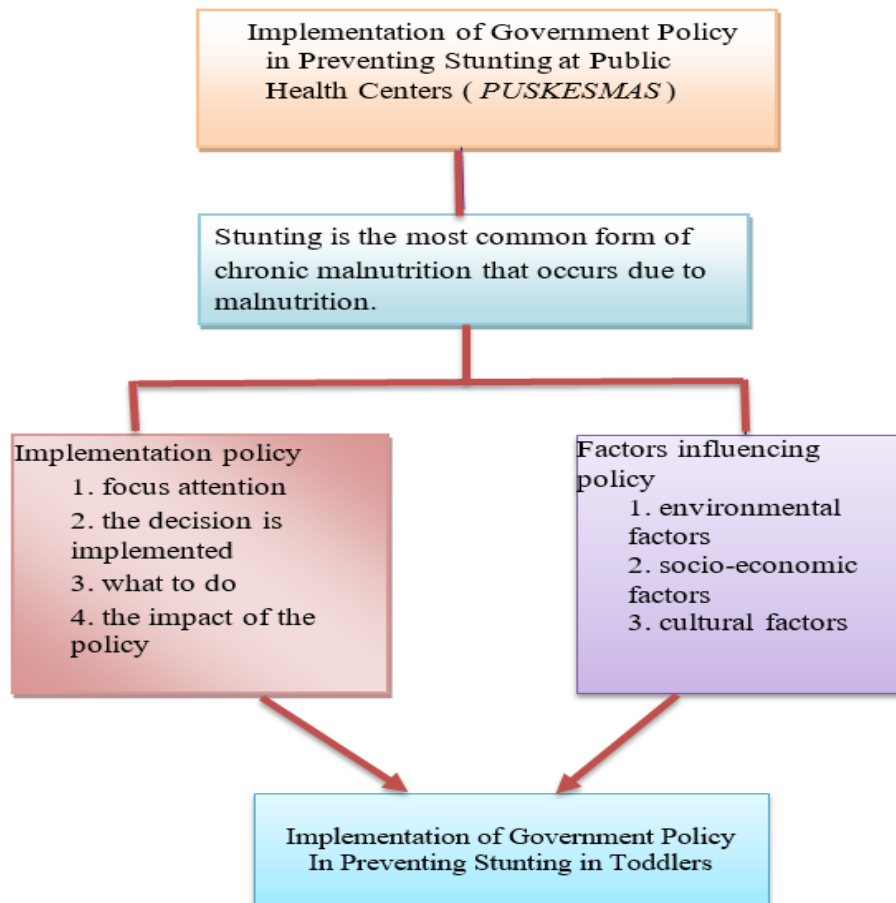


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was carried out using a case study approach at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency. This approach was chosen in order to reveal in depth the process of implementing Government Policy in Preventing Stunting in Toddlers in Health Services. Data that has been collected through interviews and observations is then analyzed using the approach qualitative interactive model as proposed by Miles and Huberman, which consists of three main things, namely; data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing or verification. The entire process is a process that occurs before, during and after data collection (Idrus, 2009)

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a.Description of the Research Location

The Pekkae Community Health Center was founded in 1971. However, before the Pekkae Community Health Center was established, the local community used a suggested health service called the Pekkae Medical Center, where the medical center was established in 1960. The medical center operated until 1971, but after going through consideration and demands of the needs The community wanted health services, so the Bobotan Center was upgraded to become a Pekkae Community Health Center in 1971.

The Community Health Center (PUSKESMAS) is the technical implementation unit of the District/City Health Service which is responsible for carrying out health development in one or part of the sub-district areas. And the Community Health Center is a functional organizational unit in the field of basic health which functions as a center for health development, fostering community participation and basic health services in a comprehensive and integrated manner. To realize the implementation of the functions and program activities of the Community Health Center, it has been equipped with a management system such as, Mini Workshop, SP2TP , Monthly monitoring, monthly reports, quarterly reports, annual reports and things that support its implementation.

The Pekkae Health Center UPT Profile is a description of the health situation at the Pekkae Community Health Center UPT which is published once a year. This profile contains various data about health, which includes data on health status, health efforts and health resources. The health

profile also presents other supporting data related to health such as population data, socio-economic data, environmental data and other data. Data is analyzed using simple analysis and displayed in the form of tables and graphs.

**ATTACHMENT RECAP OF STUNTING DATA FOR PEKKAE
PUSKESMAS AGE 0-59 MONTHS
AUGUST 2022 TO FEBRUARY 2023**

No	Village/Subdistrict	Weight (BB/U)				Height (TB/U)				Weight / Height (BB/TB)						Stunting	Wasting	Underweight
		Very less	Not enough	BB Normal	More Risk	Very short	Short	Normal	Tall	Malnutrition	Lack of Nutrition	Normal	Nutritional Risk More	Extra Nutrition	Obesity			
1	TELLUMPANUA	3	21	212	9	9	33	203	0	1	3	213	17	10	1	42	4	24
2	LALOLANG	3	13	311	5	2	11	319	0	1	5	331	11	4	0	13	6	16
3	TANETE	3	16	157	7	5	14	163	1	1	9	156	13	2	2	19	10	19
4	LIPUKASI	13	38	271	9	21	32	278	0	1	14	284	24	5	3	53	15	51
5	GARESSI	5	25	125	4	6	19	134	0	0	9	137	10	2	1	25	9	30
TOTAL		27	113	1076	34	43	109	1097	1	4	40	1101	75	23	7	152	44	140

Table 1. Attachment to Recap of Pekkae Community Health Center Stunting Data

The publication of the Pekkae Community Health Center UPT profile for 2021 is to obtain an overview of the health situation at the UPT Puskesmas Pekkae, especially in 2021 in the form of narratives and tables. It is hoped that the 2021 Pekkae Community Health Center UPT profile will provide accurate data to make decisions based on facts. Apart from that, this profile can be used as a provider of data and information in the context of evaluating planning and achieving program activities at the UPT Puskesmas Pekkae in 2021.

Pekkae Community Health Center is one of the Community Health Centers in Tanete Rilau District, specifically in Lalolang sub-district. The distance is approximately 8 km north of the city of Barru or approximately 100 km from the capital of South Sulawesi Province. The working area of the Pekkae Community Health Center covers an area of ± 78.90 km² which topographically consists of mountains, beaches and valleys/land, so that the search for residents also varies according to natural conditions. Administratively, it consists of 3 villages and 2 sub-districts, namely: Garessi Village, Lipukasi Village, Tellumpanua Village, Tanete Village, Lalolang Village.

b. Research Results

Based on the explanation of the process of policy implementation above, it is known that there are factors that can determine the speed of implementation of the policy. According to Goggin et, al quoted by (Purwanto and Sulistyastuti,2012), the factors that influence policy

implementation are: policy is assumed to be a "message" from the federal (central) government to regional governments.

The success of this implementation is greatly influenced by 3 main things:

- a. The content of the policy message.
- b. Policy format (the form of the policy message)
- c. Actor's reputation (the reputation of the communicator)

Based on the description above, the content of the policy includes resources, policy benefits, and public involvement. The policy format consists of policy clarity, policy consistency (Receipt of message). Meanwhile, the reputation of communicators consists of the legitimacy and credibility of local government actors.

In this section, the analysis of research results will be presented regarding the findings that the author obtained in the field through observations, interviews and documentation, related to the variables studied. The research results obtained are then arranged based on research indicators originating from public policy implications according to Anderson (Winarno, 2012), states that the implications of public policy that are linked to government policy are:

- a. Focus Attention
- b. Implemented decisions
- c. What is being done
- d. The impact of this policy

1) Government Policy in Preventing Stunting in Toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency?

a) Attention Factor

Our point of attention in discussing public policy is oriented towards aims or objectives and not haphazard behavior. Broad public policy in the modern political system is not something that just happens but is planned by actors involved in the political system.

To find out what the government's policy is in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency. In the aspect of focus of attention, this has been done interview with Mrs. Samharani, S.S.T. as Pekkae Community Health Center Staff:

"Stunting in toddlers has received attention from the government, such as in posyandu, if a child is stunted, the local government immediately visits and usually provides additional food for children or toddlers who experience stunting, especially pregnant women who must routinely carry out things that are no less important in preventing stunting in children. children like having regular check-ups during pregnancy. ."(interview 01 November 2023).

Responding to the same thing, one of the community shops, Mrs. Risnawati, also stated:

"In my opinion, the local government has paid attention to stunting sufferers at the Pekkae Community Health Center. If there are children under five affected by stunting, the Community Health Center always makes visits or visits the homes of children under five who are affected by stunting" (interview 05 November 2023).

b) Implemented Decisions

Policy is a direction or pattern of action carried out by government officials and is not an isolated decision. A policy includes not only decisions to enact laws regarding a matter, but also decisions along with their implementation.

From this perspective, the implementation process is analyzed from the perspective of lower-ranking officials and recipients, taking into account the motivations and behavioral strategies of stakeholders. However, several criticisms undermine this kind of approach: it can lead to excessive relativism because the intended goals are no longer taken into consideration when evaluating policies; in addition, this approach drastically reduces the role of policymakers (Fabrizio Martire, 2022)

To find out what the government's cooperation with all parties related to government policy is in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Tanete Rilau District Health Center, Barru Regency. Obtained answer from HJ. Dahliyah, S.K.M. As a staff member of the Pekkae Community Health Center, Nutrition section, who stated:

"The decisions implemented can be seen from the many programs, for example at the posyandu for tall and heavy children those whose bodies are below or on the red line are usually given blood supplement tablets to pregnant women. We provide education about stunting so that they will understand and be able to tell the public about stunting. The government always makes the decision to visit the child" (interview 01 November 2023)

An explanation of the decision implemented by the government as a form of government policy in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center was also conveyed by Mr. H. Taswin, S.Farm, Apt as the head of the Pekkae Community Health

Center, explaining:

"Decisions made by the government through visits or assistance provided to children suffering from stunting, such as providing additional food and other things, provide understanding to cadres to pay more attention to the surrounding community and provide an understanding to the community that stunting is not due to heredity but is indeed due to health problems. "What the public must pay attention to is the health problems that are affected." (interview 01 November 2023).

c) What to Do

To find out what the government is doing in its stunting prevention policy for toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete sub-district New Regency Rilau opinion has been obtained from H. Taswim, S. Farm, Apt as the head of the Pekkae Community Health Center said:

"What the government usually does is give orders to community health centers to provide fe (iron) to junior high school children. Pregnant women drink fe (iron) to increase iron from pregnancy to adulthood and usually provide counseling about nutrition, that's where we provide health education for them" (interview 01 November 2023).

Mrs. Ramliah as a community figure also gave a statement regarding what the government is doing to prevent stunting in toddlers at Pekkae health centers:

"Actually, this is just a policy carried out by the community health center. If a child is said to be or is categorized as having a crack below 23.5 or is below average, the community health center provides some kind of biscuit or additional food" (interview 05 November 2023).

d) Impact of the Policy

Public policy may be positive or negative in form. Positively, policies may include clear forms of government action to influence a particular issue. Negatively, policy may include a decision by government officials but not to take action and not to do something about an issue that requires government involvement. In other words, the government can adopt a policy not to intervene in general or specific areas. In its positive form, public policy is based on authoritative laws. Stunting is a common nutritional problem in children. Many risk factors contributing to stunting are identified in the literature. Vitamin D supplementation during pregnancy is useful for preventing impairment of fetal bone growth in the womb. However, lack of review in exploring supplementation of prenatal vitamin D is related

to stunting in children (Sukmawati et al ,2023)

To find out what the government's policy is in preventing stunting at the Pekkae Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency, an explanation was obtained from Pausiah's mother, S.K.M. as nutrition department staff at the community health center, stated that:

"The impact of government policies regarding the problem of stunting, especially for toddlers, is very influential in people's lives because there is assistance to prevent stunting from the government" (Interview 01 November 2023).

This was also emphasized by a community leader, Mrs. Risnawati, who said that:

"In my opinion, the impact is good for society because the government provides solutions to prevent stunting in toddlers, especially at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau sub-district, Barru Regency" (interview 05 November 2023).

2) Factors Influencing Government Policy in Preventing Stunting in Toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency.

a) Environmental Factors

The environment or lasim is also called the living environment. The environment of an organism is everything that is present around the organism, which influences the existence of the organism in question, everything that is alive, both macro biological and micro biological, from the world of fauna and flora. Everything that is present around organisms includes various forms of objects (organic), the organisms themselves, natural processes and phenomena (rain, wind, volcanic eruptions, flowing water, erosion, landslides, water, air, climate, temperature, sea, coast , lakes, mountains, hills, valleys.

Environment, all conditions surrounding living creatures, which influence the environment and the character of these living creatures (Nursid Soemadmaja, 1979). The environment can be grouped into two, namely: 1) biotic environment, all forms of living creatures (macro and micro biological) that are present around the living creature in question. For example, around humans, marine organisms, land organisms and so on, 2) Abiotic environment (non-living), everything in the form of non-living substances, symptoms and processes that have a non-living nature, which is present around an organism, elements of the non-living environment. including land, water, air, rocks, temperature, rain, wind, and so on.

In order to find out the extent to which environmental factors influence government policy in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency, answers have been obtained from Mrs. Samharni S.S.T, as staff at the Pekkae Community Health Center.

"In my opinion, environmental factors are very influential, but there tend to be mothers who say that their children are lazy about eating, even though it's actually the parents themselves who don't pay attention to their children's diet. The cause of stunting doesn't necessarily come from the parents who don't provide food but from the child. I myself don't have an appetite. Even though there are lots of vegetables in this environment, four healthy and five perfect vegetables. "This environmental factor is also very influential in reducing stunting rates" (interview on 01 November 2023)

The head of the community health center, Mr. H. Taswin, S.Farm, Apt, also provided information regarding environmental factors, stating that:

"Environmental factors also influence the prevention of stunting at the Pekkae health center, as it is known that in this environment there are lots of fish, vegetables 4 healthy 5 perfect, and that has a big influence on reducing the stunting rate at the Pekkae health center." (interview 05 November 2023)

b) Socioeconomic Factors

Stunting is another form of growth failure. Failure of a child to grow can be caused by many factors, both internal and external. When viewed from nutritional status, stunting is an index of the comparison between height and age. Many factors can cause stunting in toddlers, such as the characteristics of toddlers and social economics. According to research conducted by Khoirun et al (2015), low income is a risk factor for stunting in toddlers. Low economic status is considered to have a significant impact on the possibility of children becoming thin and short. Families with good economic status will be able to get better services which can affect children's nutrition.

According to research conducted by Paramita Anisa (2012), parents' education is the most important factor. This shows that parental education will influence child care, because with higher education parents will understand the importance of the role of parents in children's growth. The level of maternal knowledge greatly influences health care during pregnancy and after giving birth and also greatly influences health and nutrition of children and their families. Education also influences work, living habits, eating and housing because work greatly influences the quality of income. Education also influences a person's understanding of the health education provided and being able to sort out what should be given and what is not, so

that the mother is able to process food well and maintain the cleanliness of the food and the mother is also able to anticipate if her child has allergies to foods that contain lots of substances. The mother's high nutrition can replace adequate food that her child cannot eat.

Low economic status is considered to have a dominant influence on the incidence of stunting in children. Stunting is caused by growth faltering and inadequate catch-up growth, reflecting an inability to achieve optimal growth. However, if adequate nutritional support is provided, normal growth patterns can be caught up. Adequate nutritional intake is related to the quality and quantity of food provided. This is influenced by economic status. Low economic status results in the inability to obtain sufficient and quality food due to low purchasing power. Stunting that occurs in families with low economic conditions is caused by low understanding of nutrition, diet management and personal hygiene practices. The low economic status of the stunting group also occurs due to poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Toddlers who live in environments with poor sanitation will be more easily exposed to microbes or pathogens, poor personal hygiene practices will pose a high risk of bacteria appearing.

To find out the extent to which socio-economic factors influence government policy in preventing stunting in children at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency, an explanation was obtained from Mrs. Hj. Dahlia S.K.M, gave the answer:

"In my opinion, socio-economic factors are very influential if parents of toddlers/children are unable to provide exclusive breast milk." Interview dated November 1, 2023

The head of the community health center, Mr. H.Taswi S.Farm, Apt, also provided information regarding socio-economic factors:

"Influencing socio-economic factors can be seen from the middle to upper socio-economic level. It can reduce the stunting rate. If the lower-middle socio-economic level can be solved with government programs related to the problem of stunting, it can be overcome." interview November 5, 2023

c) Cultural Factors

Tatik Suryani (2012:43, quoted from Hawkins, 2007:43) believes that culture is a comprehensive complex that includes knowledge, beliefs, art, law, morals, habits and other capabilities as well as habits that are mastered by individuals as members of society. In the context of understanding culture and its influence regarding consumer behavior, culture is defined as the totality of beliefs, values and habits learned by a particular group of people that help direct consumer behavior.

Cultural factors have the broadest and most profound influence on consumer behavior.

Culture is the most fundamental mental determinant of a person's desires and behavior. Each culture consists of smaller cultural soups that provide more specific identification and socialization for its members. The cultural soup includes nationalities, religions, racial groups, and geographic regions. Another role is social class, social class is a division or group that is relatively homogeneous and permanent in a society, which is arranged hierarchically and whose members have similar values, interests and behavior (Tamrin Abdullah, 2012).

To find out the extent to which cultural factors influence government policy in preventing stunting among toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency, an interview was conducted with Mrs. Samharani S.S.T as staff at the Pekkae Community Health Center, who said:

"Cultural factors have no influence in reducing stunting rates or preventing stunting in Pekkae Community Health Centers" Interview conducted on 01 November 2023

Responding to the same thing, one of the community figures, Mrs. Risnawati, also provided information

"In my opinion, cultural factors have nothing to do with stunting, and cannot reduce the stunting rate." interview on November 05, 2022

c. Discussion

1) The government's policy in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center in Barru Regency below will be presented with a discussion of all research results arranged based on research indicators, namely as follows:

a) Focus of Attention

Based on explanations from Mrs. Samhraani, S.S.T. (as Pekkae Community Health Center staff) on 01 November 2023, and Mrs. Risnawati (as a community shop) on 05 November 2023, regarding the focus of attention it can be concluded that stunting in toddlers has received attention from the government/local government has provided attention to stunting sufferers. It can be seen in the implementation of posyandu, if a child is stunted, the local government immediately visits and provides additional food for the stunted child or toddler.

b) Implemented decisions

Based on the explanation from Mrs. Hj. Dahlia S.K.M. (as head of nutrition at the Pekkae Community Health Center) on November 1 2023, and Mr.

H. Taswin, S.Fam, Apt. (as head of the Pekkae Community Health Center) regarding the decisions implemented are quite good, it can be seen from the decisions made by the government through visits or assistance

which is given to children who suffer from stunting, for example when a child's height and weight are brought to the posyandu or are at the red line, the government always makes a decision to visit the child. As well as providing additional food and so on.

c) What to do

Based on explanations from Mr. H. Taswin S.Farm, Apt (as head of Pekkae Community Health Center) on 01 November 2023 and Mrs. Ramliah (as community shop) on 05 November 2023 regarding what was being done, it can be concluded that what the government is doing is related to the problem of stunting in toddlers are quite good, because the government has given directions or orders to the community health centers to provide Fe (iron) to junior high school children and pregnant women, and if there are children who are categorized as CRAC, they have brought 23.5 or average levels, then the puskesmas give some kind of biscuit or additional food.

d) The impact of the policy

Based on explanations from Mrs. Pausia, Skm (as staff in the nutrition section of the Pekkae Community Health Center) on 01 November 2023 and Mrs. Risnawati (as a community shop) on 05 November 2023 regarding the impact of government policy regarding stunting on toddlers, it is quite good for the community because there is prevention assistance. stunting from the government through Pekkae Community Health Centers.2) Factors that influence government policy in preventing stunting in toddlers at the Pekkae Community Health Center, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency

a) Environmental factors

Based on explanations from Ms. Samharani S,S,T (as Pekkae Community Health Center staff) on 01 November 2023 and Mr. H. Taswi, S.Fam.Apt (as Head of Pekkae Community Health Center) on 05 November 2023. It can be concluded that environmental factors are very important. has an influence on the prevention of stunting in Pekkae Community Health Centers, as it is known that the Pekkae Community Health Center environment has lots of fish, vegetables, four healthy and five perfect conditions, and this has a big influence on reducing the stunting rate in Pekkae Community Health Centers.

The relationship between the actions planned in discussions and the characteristics of the local context, in which the policy has an impact, becomes more important when the relationship between institutional policy makers and society is conflictual. In this case, a top-down vertical

approach in policy implementation is not recommended, and a participatory bottom-up strategy must be implemented, which encourages consensus and public trust in environmental policies (Fabrizio Martire, 2022)

b) Socioeconomic factors

Based on the explanation from Mrs. Hj. Dahlia S.K.M. (as head of the nutrition section), on 01 November 2023 and Mr. H. Taswi S.Farm.Apt (as head of the Pekkae Community Health Center) on 05 November 2023, regarding the socio-economic impact it can be concluded that these factors have an influence on reducing the stunting rate. It can be seen that middle to upper socio-economic levels can reduce stunting rates, and lower-middle socio-economic levels can be prevented by the existence of government programs related to stunting problems that can be overcome.

c) Cultural Factors

Based on the explanation from Mrs. Samharani S.S.T (as Pekkae Community Health Center staff) on 01 November 2023 and Mrs. Risnawati (as a community figure) on 05 November 2023, regarding cultural factors it can be concluded that cultural factors have no effect on preventing and reducing stunting rates.

4.CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the researchers draw the following conclusions:

- a) Implementation of policies carried out by the government to prevent stunting in toddlers is by creating a program such as making visits to the homes of toddlers. Government policy has provided food that contains Fe (iron) and is usually given to pregnant women and even children.
- b) The factors that influence government policy in preventing stunting in toddlers are: First, environmental factors, if the environment where toddlers live is good, Second, socio-economic factors, this is one of the biggest causes of failure in development and growth in toddlers.

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