

THE ROLE OF THE EMPOWERMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE AND EMPOWERMENT TEAM (PKK) IN REDUCE THE STUNTING RATE IN LITO VILLAGE PAGUYAMAN PANTAI DISTRICT, BOALEMO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe the role of the Family Welfare and Empowerment Team (PKK) in reducing the number of stunting cases in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency.

In this study, the research approach used is a qualitative approach with descriptive research type. Data collection is carried out in natural settings (natural conditions), primary data sources and data collection techniques that are mostly involved in observation as well as in-depth interviews and documentation. The data analysis technique used is a data analysis technique by processing data using the Miles and Huberman model.

The results showed that 1) the role of the Lito Village Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilizing Team in promotive services for stunting reduction in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency was running well. The role of the Lito Village Family Empowerment and Welfare Mobilizing Team in preventive services for stunting reduction in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency is in accordance with the provisions laid down. there is. The only weakness lies in the lack of good cooperation in carrying out stunting prevention. And 3) The role of the Lito Village Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilization Team in curative services for stunting reduction in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency has been running conductively, the biggest problem is the lack of budget in maximizing stunting healing for children and toddlers in Lito Village.

Keywords: Role, PKK, and Stunting.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has now entered the era of globalization and advanced democracy as well as extensive decentralization with the implementation of regional autonomy which aims to improve services in order to achieve

public welfare. But at this time we are still facing various problems in various aspects. Moral issues, people's economy, education, health, domestic violence, trafficking in women and children and so on, all of which require priority for handling and overcoming them.

Women have a big role in making a dignified family. In addition, women must also have a very large role in poverty reduction activities through community and group empowerment, namely through education and skills. In order to directly foster families and reach as many targets as possible, the Family Welfare and Empowerment Movement was formed, whose movement mechanism is managed and implemented by a Family Empowerment and Welfare Mobilizing Team (TP.PKK) at every level.

The existence of the PKK in the area to the village can be seen as a living organization and contributes a lot to the community. The role of the Family Welfare Mobilization Team in supporting the nation-building process has received recognition and appreciation. This illustrates that the existence and movement of the PKK has been widely recognized as a movement from and by the community, as a partner of the government in implementing development. The movement, which is driven by women, has also been proven to fully and significantly support the implementation of development carried out both in the regions and even in the villages. The PKK movement is a movement from below and benefits the community, especially in rural areas. The role of the PKK Mobilizing Team in building the world of education, especially in Early Childhood Education (PAUD), the PKK Health Sector is required to turn on the Posyandu and help assist mothers who give birth and are about to give birth so as to reduce maternal and child mortality during the delivery process. small and medium that do you mothers. This becomes important in preparing PKK cadres in each village in conducting the development of their own cadres to be able to adjust resources according to the demands of the

dynamics in the regions and villages at this time. One of the challenges facing the Family Welfare Empowerment Team today is in the health sector.

The toughest problem currently proves that Indonesia is currently faced with a "double burden of malnutrition" or multiple nutritional problems where on the one hand it is still trying hard to overcome malnutrition, one of which is stunting, while on the other hand the problem of excess nutrition is starting to creep up which leads to an increase in malnutrition. cases of non-communicable diseases (PTM). Maternal health and nutrition conditions before and during pregnancy and after delivery affect fetal growth and the risk of stunting.

Other factors that influence are the mother's body posture (short), the distance between pregnancies is too close, the mother is still a teenager, and lack of nutritional intake during pregnancy.

Based on the Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) related to stunting data in Indonesia, it shows that in 2017, it was 29.6%. Then in 2018 the stunting rate in Indonesia increased by 30.8%. Then in 2019, the stunting rate decreased by 27.67%. This data explains that the stunting rate in Indonesia is still high in the region in general. Stunting is a chronic malnutrition problem caused by a lack of nutritional intake for a long time, so that it has an impact on children's growth failure, where the child's height does not match his age (stunted). The problem of chronic malnutrition is a very big problem in the community so it really requires the role of relevant cross-sectors including the Provincial PKK Mobilizing Team, and Regency, District to the village level.

The PKK Mobilization Team must play an active role in preventing stunting, especially in the village. In this

case, it is emphasized in the handling of stunting, namely first, the importance of paying attention to the intake of nutritious food for pregnant women, infants and toddlers, especially in 1000 HPK. Second, parenting, where parenting style (life style) greatly influences the growth and development of children, especially brain growth and development, which is important in 1000 HPK, and third is Environmental Health or better known as Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS).

Lito Village is one of the villages in the Paguyaman Pantai sub-district, which has developed several steps in developing the village. By taking into account the conditions that exist in society. One of the institutions that work hard in village development is the PKK Mobilization Team, in education, health and other community empowerment. The Family Welfare Empowerment Team (PKK), Lito Village is changed every year in the management. Where are the annual programs, health programs such as stunting. Stunting cases appear at this time, experiencing a decrease in the number of stunting cases in Lito Village in 2019-2020 which is depicted in table 1.1. Stunting data in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District is below:

Table 1.1. Stunting data in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency.

Tahun	KK	Kasus Stunting
2019	176	25 Kasus
2020	176	20 Kasus

Sumber data : Data Stunting Desa Lito, 2021

Based on the explanation in table 1.1. The above explains that stunting cases have decreased where a number of 25 cases from 176 families in 2019, while in 2020 currently has decreased by 20 cases, the biggest problem is by looking at this condition it can be explained that there has been a decline in stunting in the last 2 years so far.

The problems faced by the people of Lito Village in the case of stunting come from the circumstances of the parents or the community itself, such as the problem of economic difficulties that have an impact on the fulfillment of nutrition such as milk for toddlers. Even breastfeeding is not normal, sometimes only given up to 2 months. Whereas exclusive breastfeeding should be done for 6 months. This problem occurred because parents of toddlers did not understand the socialization problem held by the PKK Mobilization Team. The efforts of the TP PKK in Lito Village must be more active in carrying out (preventing stunting), the number and quality of socialization of Dasawisma cadres to families in the Lito Village area. In addition, another problem was found that the biggest problem, such as the one in the TP PKK in Lito Village, was only limited to conveying the findings in the field, then the PKK Mobilization Team conveyed information to the Lito Village Government so that they could budget in the form of social assistance.

Management is one of the tools used in achieving the desired goals. Management will easily realize the company's goals, by being organized and having plans in managing resources that are carried out effectively and efficiently. Good management is the result of human thought and work, even though humans are supported by adequate equipment and finances but that determines whether or not management thinks and acts.

Management is the process of determining the best way within the organization to use resources in producing goods and services.[1]

Management is the achievement of organizational goals effectively and efficiently through planning, organizing,

leading and controlling organizational resources.[2]

Management is a process of planning, organizing, leading and controlling the use of resources in achieving performance goals [3].

Management is all that relates to the process of organizing resources and directing activities in order to achieve organizational goals [4].

There are several management functions as follows:

1. Planning

The process of setting performance goals and determining the actions to be taken in achieving them. Through planning, managers identify desired outcomes and ways to achieve them.

2. Organizing

The process of assigning tasks, allocating resources and coordinating with individual and group activities to achieve plans. Organizing is how managers turn plans into action by defining jobs, directing personnel and supporting them with technology and other resources.

3. Leading (Leadership)

The process of generating enthusiasm in the community in an effort to inspire work by working harder to fulfill a predetermined plan in order to achieve the desired goal. Managers lead and build commitment to achieve a shared vision, encourage activities that support goals and influence employees to do the best work on behalf of the organization.

4. Controlling (Supervision)

The process of measuring performance in comparing objectives and results in order to take necessary corrective action. Managers exercise control by making active contact with the people who work. By gathering and using information by making constructive changes.

The management function can be divided into four parts, namely planning (planning), organizing (organizing), actuating (implementing), and controlling (supervision) as follows:[5]

1) Planning (Planning)

Planning is the determination of the work that must be carried out by the group to achieve the goals outlined. Planning includes decision-making activities, because it is included in the selection of decision alternatives.

2) Organizing

Organizing comes from the word organon in Greek which means tool, namely the process of grouping activities to achieve goals and assigning each group to a manager (Terry & Rue, 2010: 82).

3) Actuating (Implementation)

Implementation is an effort to move group members in such a way that they are willing and trying to achieve the goals that have been planned together.

4) Controlling (Supervision)

Controlling is the discovery and application of methods and tools to ensure that the plan has been implemented in accordance with the predetermined plan.

The elements of management according to Hasibuan (2011:20) are as follows:[6]

1) Men, namely human workers, both leadership workers and operational/implementing workers.

2) Money, namely the money needed to achieve the desired goal.

3) Methods, namely the methods used in an effort to achieve goals.

4) Materials, namely the materials needed to achieve the goal.

5) Machines, namely the machines/tools that are needed or needed to achieve the goal.

The elements of management consist of humans, materials, machines, methods, money and markets, each of

these elements has an explanation and a role for a management in order to know that management has elements that need to be utilized by these management elements. To find out, the elements of management can be explained as below.[7]

1) Human (Man).

Man or humans or also often termed human resources in the world of management is a very important and decisive factor.

2) Material (Material).

In the process of carrying out activities, humans use materials or materials. Therefore, the material is also considered as a tool or means of management to achieve goals.

3) Machine (Machine).

In technological progress, humans are no longer as machine assistants as in the past before the Industrial Revolution occurred. In fact, on the contrary, machines have changed their position to become human assistants.

4) Method (Method).

To carry out activities in an efficient and effective manner, humans are faced with various alternative methods of how to carry out the work so that the way they do it can be a means or management tool to achieve goals.

5) Money (Money).

Money as a means of management must be used in such a way that the desired goals are achieved. Activities or non-smooth management processes are more or less influenced by financial management.

6) Markets (Markets).

For bodies engaged in industry, other important management facilities such as markets or markets. To know that the market for production is clear, the goal of industrial companies is not impossible. Some of the main

problems in industrial companies are to at least maintain the existing market.

From some of the management elements above, it can be concluded that humans are the main element and means to achieve the goals that have been determined. Various activities that can be done in achieving goals such as from the point of view of the process, planning, organizing, staffing, directing.

Health management is the application of general management in the public health service system so that the object and target of management is the public health service system.[8] Health management is an activity or an art to regulate health workers and non-health workers to improve public health through health programs. In other words, public health management is the application of general management in the public health service system so that the object and target of management is the public health service system. (Notoatmodjo, 2012:47).[9]

Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2013, Article 1 concerning Community Empowerment through the Family Welfare and Empowerment Movement (PKK). The Family Empowerment and Welfare Movement (PKK) is a national movement in community development that grows from under its management from the community towards the realization of a family that believes and is devoted to God Almighty, has noble character and is virtuous, healthy and prosperous, advanced and independent, equality and justice. Gender and according to the law and the environment.[10]

The role of the PKK is an action that is carried out through various kinds of skill activities that are mostly carried out starting from healthy living, family education starting from the bottom of the

household (RT) in the village and sub-district. The role of the PKK is very important in government because it is the main enforcer between the State and women. The PKK even has a duty as a partner of the Government as a role and has a goal as a government assistant in development efforts. Even in the organizational structure it is under the Ministry of Home Affairs and its chairman at the village level is the wife Village Head, Family Welfare is the main goal of PKK.[11]

Social interaction is a social process related to the way in which individuals and groups relate to build systems in social relations (Lebba and Yusron 2013:64).[11]

Interaction is an event when an activity carried out by a person against another individual is rewarded or punished by using an action by another individual who is his partner. stimulus for the actions of other individuals who become partners.[12]

Quality of Health Services that there are many health efforts carried out by medical personnel in terms of creating a healthy society, where the types and forms of health services provided by medical personnel to patients are by providing promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services that are carried out in an integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable manner. [13]

Stunting is the state of a person's nutritional status based on the z-score of height (TB) for age (U) which is located at <-2 SD.[14]

There are several effects of stunting for mothers and children as follows:[15]

1) Metabolic Impact

When energy intake is insufficient for continuous metabolism, there will be physiological adjustments to ensure that vital organs get adequate energy intake

by unloading nutrient stores in the body, especially fat and muscle. If the lack of food continues and occurs during the growth period there will be vital changes such as the brain, liver, kidneys, intestines and especially muscles. This adjustment follows rapid changes in insulin and glucagon levels.

2) Impact of Infection and Immunity

Stunting is closely related to high morbidity and mortality rates in children in the short term. Stunting children are more easily infected, especially pneumonia and diarrhea due to low immunity. It is known that children who are stunted are at greater risk of infection so that they are three times more likely to die from sepsis, meningitis, tuberculosis, hepatitis and shuntitis, thus showing a comprehensive immunological impact on children with poor linear growth.

There are several programs in stunting prevention efforts that have been carried out, namely: [16]

1) Giving Blood Add Tablets to Pregnant Women.

In a focus group discussion (FGD) session held at the District Health Office, an informant (with a position in the family health and nutrition division) said that one of the factors causing stunting was pregnant women who had anemia. All FGD participants agreed with this statement. Therefore, giving blood-added tablets to pregnant women is considered effective in preventing stunting.

2) Provision of Supplementary Food (PMT) for Pregnant Women

Pregnant women with poor nutritional status (KEK pregnant women) are very at risk of giving birth to stunting children. Thus, giving PMT to pregnant women is considered effective to prevent/reduce stunting.

3) Complete Basic Immunization

Provision of complete basic immunization in infants is considered capable of preventing various diseases and infections in infants. Babies, who often experience illness, especially until they get infected due to not getting complete basic immunizations, tend to be disturbed/inhibited in their growth and development so that they have the potential for stunting. Therefore, the provision of complete basic immunization is considered effective in reducing the stunting rate.

4) Vitamin A

Giving vitamin A to infants and toddlers is considered to provide benefits as an anti-oxidant and is able to prevent infection in infants and toddlers. Babies who often experience illness or infection will experience disturbances and obstacles in their growth and development, which in the end is assessed as a factor that can affect the incidence of stunting. Therefore, the administration of vitamin A is considered quite effective in reducing the prevalence of stunting

5) Zinc

Babies who have diarrhea are at risk of developing growth disorders if the pain they experience lasts for a long time and is repeated. Therefore, the administration of zinc as a diarrhea medicine is considered quite effective and contributing in reducing the risk of stunting.

6) Provision of Supplementary Food (PMT) Toddlers

Provision of Supplementary Food (PMT) for children who are already stunted is considered not to have much influence in stunting intervention. The benefits of PMT are only for improving nutritional status, but cannot intervene/reduce stunting rates.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research approach used is a qualitative approach with descriptive research type. Where the qualitative research approach is naturalistic research because the research is carried out with natural conditions, which is more widely used which is carried out with data collection and analysis is more qualitative in nature.[8] The data sources used in this study were primary data sources, namely 1 PKK Mobilization Team Mother, 5 Posyandu Cadres, 4 mothers with infants and toddlers suffering from stunting. Secondary data sources are supporting data in the form of documents, archives. Furthermore, for data collection using data, namely observation, interviews and documentation.

In qualitative data analysis, it is carried out interactively and continues until it is complete, so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis can be done by showing the stages of Data Reduction, Data Presentation, Conclusions and Verification.

RESEARCH RESULT

1. The Role of the Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilizing Team (PKK) in Providing Promotional Services for Reducing Stunting in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency

The Lito Village Family Empowerment and Welfare Mobilizing Team is one of the community institutions as partners with the government and other community organizations, where the role of the Lito Village Family Empowerment and Welfare Mobilizing Team is more of a facilitator, planner, implementer, controller and driver in stunting handling. The first step is to provide promotive services or in the form of promotions that are carried out so that

stunting cases in Lito Village can decrease.

From the results of the research, it turns out that the steps of the Lito Village Family Empowerment and Welfare Mobilizing Teams have been carried out with existing procedures through promoting parenting, promoting nutritional status, education, promoting child health with stunting, promoting nutritious food intake and promoting Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS). The role of the Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilizing Team (PKK) in Lito Village has been carried out so that they are able and make efforts to maximize stunting reduction.

One of the efforts made by the Lito Village Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilization Team was to maximize health promotion in anticipating stunting. So that mothers and children suffering from stunting could have clear solutions in reducing stunting in Lito Village. is still minimal, so it is necessary to collaborate with the health sector or the Boalemo District Health Office in maximizing the prevention and cure of stunting in Lito Village. This step is a form of anticipating health and developing community-based health efforts in Saritani Village.

2. The Role of the Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilization Team (PKK) in Providing Prevention Services for Stunting Reduction in Lito Village, PaguyamanPantai District, Boalemo Regency

Another form of service carried out by the Lito Village Family Empowerment and Welfare Mobilizing Team (PKK) is to provide preventive services in reducing stunting in Lito Village. In the context of preventing a stunting problem in Lito Village, several

steps have been taken, such as the results of previous research, the role of the Lito Village Family Empowerment and Welfare Team (PKK) in reducing stunting in Lito Village is implementing specific and sensitive nutrition intervention programs or activities and working together Boalemo District Health Office in maximizing stunting reduction in Lito Village. This effort is one of stunting prevention or prevention because so far stunting in Lito Village is still high.

So far, the role of the Lito Village Empowerment and Family Welfare Mobilization Team (PKK) in providing prevention services has been carried out well, but there are still obstacles that are found that have not been smooth or the cooperation that has been established in carrying out stunting prevention has not been good. So that the Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilization Team (PKK) must be able to understand with the Village Government and the Boalemo Regency Government in maximizing stunting prevention.

3. The Role of the Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilization Team (PKK) in Providing Curative Services for Stunting Reduction in Lito Village, PaguyamanPantai District, Boalemo Regency

Next is the curative service in reducing the need to be carried out in Lito Village. This step is a good solution in preventing and being able to cure people with edits in Lito Village. The service is indeed curative with the main objectives of curative services being carried out and proper and prompt treatment. -quickly in achieving stunting cure.

Efforts that have been made by the Lito Village Family Empowerment and Welfare Mobilizing Team (PKK) have

taken various steps tend to overcome the stunting problem.

The efforts made by the Lito Village Empowerment and Family Welfare Mobilizing Team (PKK) have been going well. It's just that because there is no budget yet, the stunting cure cannot be done significantly.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that has been described above, the keywords are as follows:

1. The role of the Lito Village Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilizing Team in promotive services for stunting reduction in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency has been going well. Only the lack of participation of mothers and children so that there is a need for cooperation with the health department or the Boalemo District Health Office.
2. The role of the Lito Village Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilizing Team in preventing stunting reduction services in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency is in accordance with existing regulations. In the long run, it's just not how good the cooperation is in carrying out stunting prevention.
3. The role of the Lito Village Family Welfare and Empowerment Mobilization Team in curative services for stunting reduction in Lito Village, Paguyaman Pantai District, Boalemo Regency has been running conductively, the biggest problem is the lack of budget in maximizing stunting healing for children and toddlers in Lito Village.

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