

Analysis of Executive and Legislative Behavior in Planning the Stunting Program in Maros District

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Indonesia has quite a serious nutritional problem which is characterized by the large number of cases of malnutrition in children under five, as a result this problem has become the attention of the Indonesian government so that it has become a national protas called stunting, so it must be resolved in an integrated manner across sectors. Unfortunately, this problem has not been resolved so stunting cases are still very high, one of which is Maros district which has the eighth number of stunting cases based on SSGI data for 2022. **Method:** Qualitative research is carried out in natural settings to seek information from executive and legislative experience based on knowledge, attitudes, actions and interests. We used in-depth interviews, assisted by interview guides, and reviewed the rules to answer the research objectives. The researchers carried out a review of the regulations in the form of basic reading of the recommendations and outreach carried out by the relevant government. **Results:** Interestingly, government planning uses new methods, namely bottom up, participatory and top down. The reason given by the executive is that this method is the most effective method in government organizations because planning is made based on the Maros district government budget calendar. **Conclusion:** In analyzing the behavior of the Executive and the legislature, not all of them understand stunting program planning so their involvement is lacking and not all of them play an active role in the stunting program, even though they have an interest in improving the level of health in the people of Maros district by trying to achieve zero stunting for the sustainability of regional development in Maros district. **Recommendation:** Continuing research on the theme of Analysis of Community Behavior towards the Implementation of Stunting Program Planning in Maros Regency, we suggest to the regional government to accelerate the realization of community welfare through improving human resource services and health levels, overcoming poverty. **Key words:** Executive, Legislative, Strategy, Stunting, Natural conditions.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has problem Malnutrition in children under five. This problem has become a national and world trend, especially in developing countries. The term is stunting which is part of poverty. Stunting disease can causes growth failure and increases the risk of death and morbidity for children under five, therefore it can result in the quality of human resources being poor, thus affecting the next generation¹. For this reason, support from development stakeholders and policy makers and implementer is needed to try to reduce the incidence of stunting by involving cross-sector roles². However, sometimes in program planning there is the involvement of political elements which can be noted as a threat to the success of planning within the organization. For this reason, good cooperation between the regional government and the legislature is needed in making plans for regional development and of course improving community welfare.³

There are many models of stunting program planning, according to⁴which the components in planning a stunting program are planning, implementation, monitoring/evaluation. Meanwhile, according to⁵ that the systematic steps and planning models, one of which is the planning model as a management and political function, which goes through several stages, namely Analysis Problem Situations, Identification Problems,

Determining Problem Priorities, Determining Problem Solving Alternatives, Preparing Program Plans, finally Assessment. For this reason, good planning is a dynamic and continuous process, including the process of formulating plans and the process of implementing plans that have been set so that problems are resolved properly.

Unfortunately, this nutritional problem has actually been around for a long time, the government has provided instructions for handling it to the community through the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book and the existence of posyandu which functions as a forum for the community to obtain health services for mothers, babies and toddlers. However, in 2018 this nutritional problem became a concern and became a national task. During President Joko Widodo's tenure in 2018 until now, stunting has become the focus of the Indonesian government to reduce the number of cases, so stunting must be resolved in an integrated manner across sectors. In accordance with Presidential Regulation number 105132A concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction, article 1 paragraph 4 states that accelerating stunting reduction is an effort that includes specific interventions and sensitive interventions implemented in a convergent, holistic, integrative and quality manner through multisector collaboration at the center, regions and villages.

The results of the 2015 Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) showed that 25 percent of toddlers in

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Table 1 . Characteristics of Research Informants.

Informant	JK	Age (Years)	Education Final	Field /Agency	Information
AMR	L	48	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	DPRD Chairman of Commission 3	Key Informant
RDAs	P	45	S2	DPRD Deputy Chairman of Commission 3	Key Informant
STB	P	42	S1	Deputy Regent of Maros	Key Informant
MTK	P	50	S2	Bappedalitbangda	Key Informant
YNS	L	47	S2	Head of the Health Service	Key Informant
NON	P	43	S1	Dp3adaldukb	Key Informant
JMI	P	54	S1	Dinsos	Key Informant
MDA	P	45	S1	Dpmd	Key Informant
HSH	P	49	S1	Department of Agriculture and Food Security	Key Informant
HTI	P	52	S2	Fisheries Department	Key Informant
ANI	P	46	S2	Dputrpr	Key Informant
RMI	L	53	S2	Ministry of Religion	Key Informant
ETM	P	46	S1	education authorities	Key Informant
MFI	L	44	NERS	New Maros Pkm	Additional Informants 1
RTI	P	42	s. doctor	Pkm Tanralili	Additional Informant 2
INR	L	39	APT	Pkm Marusu	Additional Informant 3
FIN	P	41	S1	Head of Public Health Department of Health	Additional Informant 4
RTH	L	39	S1	Head of Planning Division of the Health Office	Additional Informant 5
HSR	L	47	S2	Head of Pp2p Health Department	Additional Informant 6
STA	P	49	S2	Health Department Nutrition Sub-core	Additional Informant 7
SID	P	49	S2	Rs La Palaloi	Ordinary Informant
WYI	P	44	S1	Health Department Nutrition Staff	Ordinary Informant

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Indonesia were in the short category. Based on the age group of toddlers, the older they get, the prevalence of stunting increases. The results of basic health research (Riskesdas) in 2010 found that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 35.6 percent, which increased in 2013 to 37.2 percent. The prevalence of stunting is highest at the age of 24-35 months, namely 42 percent and decreases in children aged 36-47 months (39.7%).

Based on the results of the Ministry of Health's Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), the prevalence of stunted toddlers in South Sulawesi will reach 27.2% in 2022. This province is ranked 10th for the highest prevalence of stunted toddlers in Indonesia. Even though South Sulawesi slightly reduced the stunting rate for toddlers by 0.2 points from the previous year. In 2021, the prevalence of stunted toddlers in this province was recorded at 27.4%. In 2022, there will be 14 districts with stunted toddler prevalence above the provincial average. The remaining 10 districts/cities are below the average prevalence rate for stunted toddlers in South Sulawesi. Maros Regency is the region with the highest prevalence of stunted toddlers, namely 30.1%, in 8th place out of 14 above the provincial average, which can be seen from the increase in the stunting rate in 2021, there were 2,892 cases, in 2022 it reached 4,434 cases.

On the other hand, in the explanation of previous studies regarding the analysis of executive behavior in health planning, no one has compared executive and legislative behavior in planning, but there has been research regarding the analysis of executive behavior in planning and analysis of legislator behavior in planning. Researchers accessed previous articles using the keywords "analysis of executive and legislative behavior in stunting program planning" via the google scholar.id page with the time set 2019-2022. The surprising result was that there were 888 articles containing these keywords. Researchers selected until 50 articles were obtained. Of the 50 articles, researchers read by scanning, tabulating, placing the same titles on the same themes. There were 8 themes that emerged: 13 articles contained explanations about executive behavior analysis in planning, 5 articles about legislator analysis in planning, 4 articles about stunting, 20

articles about planning, 10 articles about behavior.

Thus, this research aims to describe the planning process for the stunting program and also explain the views of the beneficiaries of the stunting program in Maros Regency. This research is important for two reasons: 1) the clarity of the stunting program planning process in Maros district has an impact on increasing public trust and avoiding conflicts of interest, and 2) the explanation of the beneficiary's point of view fills the research gap on the topic of stunting program planning. In relation to this research, this behavior is directed at executive and legislative behavior in planning and decision-making regarding health programs.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative research method carried out in natural conditions (*natural setting*). Researchers use this design to seek meaningful information from the experiences of the executive and legislative regarding knowledge, attitudes, actions, interests of the executive and legislative in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency, source Informants in this study were determined using purposive sampling, there were 22 informants. The research period was two months from October to November 2023. Data was obtained using prepared interview guides and notes. Data analysis uses the content analysis method. Triangulation in this research is data source triangulation, theoretical triangulation, and technical triangulation. All of these procedures have received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Commission, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University on September 21 2023 regarding Recommendation for Ethical Approval Number 5363/UN4.14.1/TP.01.02/2023.

RESULTS

The selection of informants is based on their credibility regarding planning, preparation, discussion, determination, implementation, evaluation of stunting programs. The characteristics of informants involved in research on executive and legislative behavior in stunting program planning in Maros Regency are as follows:

The informants involved in this research were 22 (twenty two) people consisting of members of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) represented by each relevant OPD, namely 11 (eleven) executive officials in the Maros Regency Regional Apparatus Organization and 2 (two) officials from Commission 3 in the legislative health sector of the Maros Regency DPRD, and 7 additional informants from the Regional Technical Implementation Unit in Maros Regency and 2 ordinary informants. The following is a presentation of research data presented descriptively by the researcher.

Knowledge

The following is an excerpt from an interview conducted by researchers regarding the steps for planning a stunting program

"For me, there are 3 methods for good planning, namely Bottom Up, Participatory, then Top Down. If we are planning this, implementing it is theory. And we encourage friends to be like that. . . If from a participatory perspective, in this sense, they share the Musrebang sub-district, sometimes they also fall for SKPD proposals, at least those who have proposed" (RTH, 39 years).

The interview excerpt above is an answer from a supporting informant. The researcher found a new finding, namely that planning in Maros Regency used the Bottom Up, Participatory, Top-Down method. Next, the key informant completes the answer above that planning follows the budget calendar, following is a quote from the key informant's answer;

"Planning in the Maros Regency Regional Government follows the budget calendar. "So, to plan the program for 2024, namely next year, one has been made previously, namely 2023. After the planning has been patterned, it is followed by each OPD budget involved for one goal. It is estimated that next year's stunting target must be reduced by what percentage." (STB, 42 Years)

Based on the results of the interview, it was found that the planning for the stunting program in Maros Regency was proven to be running well, as can be proven from the following interview quote;

"Here, I also just realized that the function of Dimaros is that if you want to monitor it, there are no stunting, there are, but there aren't many, why does it turn out to be labeled that Dimaros has a lot of stunting because it turns out the data collection was wrong, if I followed the activities yesterday they just assumed- calculating height without going through the proper process so I already understand that the problem is they don't enter real data regularly so the results of the training have been shared with institutions "how to reduce stunting data in Maros, for example, thank God, there has been follow-up from the health department, not from us, the health department taught our preschool teachers how to weigh, how to measure, so hopefully, God willing, what they get can be applied" (HTI, 52 Years).

The results of further interviews regarding data sources in stunting program planning can be seen from the following interview excerpt;

"The data was obtained from Musrebang. "So the planning steps start from the village musrebang, then there is the sub-district musrebang, there is the district musrebang with cross-OPD meetings related to the health service. We include this in the SKPD Work Plan (RENJA) which is an SKPD planning document for a period of 1 (one) year" (YNS, 47 years old).

"From the community health center for P1 P2 P3, " (HSR, 47 years old).

"So each relevant OPD inputs the results and then the results of the situation analysis emerge to determine the candidate locus for implementation in the following year, so if in 2023 that means the potential locus will be in 2024. Then from the results we start to prepare an activity program for each OPD concerned. . So in action 2, activity planning and budget planning are determined. " (MTK, 50 Years).

From the results of the quote from the informant's interview above, it was found that the data source in planning the stunting program was taken from Musrebang, the data was input to the community health center where the community health center called it P1 (Planning), P2 (Implementation and Mobilization), P3 (Supervision, Control, Assessment), then respectively The relevant OPD inputs the data in the e-PBBGM application and a situation analysis is issued to determine the candidate locus for implementation and determine activity planning and budget for the following year. is providing direction and guidance and communication including coordination. Implementation is closely related to the human element (HR) involved in operational plans. The success of each intervention activity is largely determined by the extent to which the person responsible, resource person and the community involved utilize non-human elements and are able to carry out the assigned tasks.

Furthermore, the results of informant interviews regarding the person responsible for planning the stunting program is the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) such as the Team Leader, namely the Deputy Regent, Health Service and DP3ADALDUKB, while in the Decree of the Regent of Maros Number 615/KPTS/266/III/2023 concerning the Establishment Maros Regency Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team in 2023 that all Maros Regional Apparatus involved have been formed into the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS), which means all are involved in efforts to accelerate stunting reduction, following are excerpts from interviews with key informants, additional informants and regular informants;

"EVERYONE MUST. If stunting occurs, several OPDs will be in operation. If we are here while the most active is health, dp3adalduk kb, there is also a little dpmd and bapelitbangda as the plumbing. Oh, by the way, actually they have a contribution, for all activities that are connected to stunting, but not as optimal as the health department. " (STB, 42 Years).

"That's the chairman, Mrs. Deputy Regent, right, Mrs. Deputy Regent who has that program, asked next door, well that means it's good that she encourages all OPDs to have a contribution to reducing stunting and all OPDs have programs, I can't understand because they have their own programs. "Each of us has our own program, so what I see is that they are mostly socializing and not doing what needs to be done regarding the budget. We don't use DIPA so we are free." (MDA, 45 Years).

"All OPDs are involved in the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team in the Maros Regency area" (SID, 45 Years)

"When it comes to stunting by the Deputy Regent, yes, there is also the head of Bappeda, the Head of District Head too, it seems like all sectors are involved " (JMI, 54 years old).

"Yes sir head of the department, above him there is a representative in the team accelerated reduction in stunting " (FIN, 41 years old).

The informant's knowledge can be concluded that planning the stunting program in Maros Regency has gone well using the Bottom Up, Participatory, Top Down planning method, for data taken from P1, P2, P3, while the person responsible for decision making is the District Acceleration of Reducing Stunting Team. Maros,

Attitude

The following is an excerpt from an interview conducted by researchers regarding Executive and Legislative Involvement in stunting program planning;

"Yes, it suits me very well. Because he was the one who planned it, it was the executive, that was the program, the meetings were held, in the end no... I saw that it was almost just playing on the data, yes, playing on the

data so aii. Eng ee. Mm because he only demands" (L (AMR, 48 years).

"I can't understand because they have their own programs, we have our own programs, so what I see is that they are mostly socializing and not doing what needs to be done regarding the budget, if we don't use DIPA then we are free ." (RMI, 53 Years)

As a result of the quote above, the researcher found that executive involvement was coordinating every program proposal that could reduce the stunting rate in Maros Regency as well as in the technical field understanding the Regent's vision and mission which had political promises and was outlined in the RPJMD, such as stunting and poverty programs. Apart from that, there were also informants who said that the stunting program in Maros district lacked direct target action but only technical implementation of each program that had been planned, in this case socialization, renja, strategic plan. Meanwhile, legislative involvement in planning the stunting program, namely supporting the stunting program in Maros Regency in terms of legalization, budget and supervision, is evident from the following informant's answer;

"The function of the DPRD is legislative, yes there are 3 functions "supervision. Yes, one of the functions is budget issues. So the government collaborates with each other between the executive and the legislature in implementation planning and supervision" (YNS, 47 years).

" It's also important because the DPRD is the one who ratifies it there. If it's related to the budget, he's the one who approves there. He's the one who approves there. It's our budget that proposes there. There's a program called assistance, not only from the stunting budget, but all the activities the DPRD has to know about because there the assistance doesn't last long. In just 1 day, there were also many members of the council who were on commission, each of whom took part. Just 1 week ago assistance for 2024 activities " (MDA, 45 years old).

The results of further interviews regarding community involvement in stunting program planning, researchers found that in Maros district community involvement is still lacking because the mindset cannot be changed due to several factors, however the Maros district government remains enthusiastic in helping people live healthily, especially zero stunting , as follows key informant answers;

" If the community, . If you just understand people without following up with action, it will have no effect. It's difficult to stunt. It's difficult to stunt. because of the people, because of the culture here. "Tabe ma'am, first of all, your child doesn't want to be called stunted. SHAME, even though it 's not a shame " (STB, 42 years old).

" I see that people don't really understand everything because they think that stunting is only for babies or children, whereas we want people to be aware of this from teenagers, catkins, pregnant women " (MTK, 50 years old).

Next are the results of the interview regarding the implementation of activities in planning the stunting program. The researchers found that the planning had been maximized where the program was more focused on action that directly handled direct intervention in stunting cases. This is different from the legislative opinion that the implementation of stunting in Maros involved too much socialization and what was addressed was those that were recorded as stunting, even though the data was not necessarily true because the stunting data was obtained. There is data that suggests that this child is stunted so that it is not targeted, the impact of stunting is still high. All this is because budgeting does not allow for maximum results. Here are the answers.

"We are going according to the flow, so far according to the SOP, so we really plan according to needs and plan according to the aspirations of the community. That's why we plan starting from the sub-district, district, village musreimbang, this is what is included in the annual plans of the Maros district government and the health office, including input we get from MUSREMBANG" (MTK, 50 Years).

Based on the results of interviews with key informants, the executive was very involved in implementing stunting program planning activities, this program was running in accordance with SOPs based on needs and according to the aspirations of the community. However, it is different from the answers of other key informants that the involvement in implementing this activity is only in socialization, not in field handling of stunting cases. This finding is based on answers from two (2) key informants, as follows;

" His supervision is inherent and what he has to do is not just data on growth, but also on the field. We understand that the regional conditions in almost all regions are like that, budgeting does not allow for maximum control, but there needs to be regional potential that must be worked on to support this stunting. " (AMR, 48 years old).

" We as actors should not just socialize " (ETM, 46 years old).

Based on the results of the interview above, the researcher found that the executive and legislative attitudes in planning the stunting program have played an active role and well accepted the existing input. This can be seen from the village musreimbang program, sub-district musreimbang program, then the proposals are entered into the RENJA until the proposals are put into writing, into the Regional RENSTRA, however for direct handling of stunting cases in the field they have not played an active enough role and there are still people in Maros Regency who have not been involved due to the community's mindset, this could happen because the community lacks knowledge and understanding regarding the stunting program held by the government.

Action

The following is an excerpt from an interview conducted by researchers regarding executive and legislative actions regarding the data collection process if there are obstacles in planning the stunting program.

The researcher found that the executive action that handled obstacles to data collection was by confirming that returning to the relevant department, this obstacle could be due to the fact that the data collection process was still manual, following the informant's answer;

Yes, this is the name now, this data is now about to change, from manual data to application data. Now is the era of online application data processing, manual data will slowly be abandoned. So far, the average has been hampered by manual data, sometimes manual data is different today, tomorrow is different. But if the data is by system, in this case the online application, I think the data will be faster and easier as long as it is supported by a stable network (YNS, 47 years old).

The first thing we have to look at is, we first analyze what the problem is that is causing it to be hampered. The first thing to do is analyze, if we look at it, before we look at all the programs, we look at it first, we first understand what the problem is. If we don't understand the problem, it could be that Jami's condition is also not suitable? We analyze, we make an ultrasound analysis to solve all the problems faced both internally and externally (INR, 39 years).

The findings are the same as the legislative informant's answer that in handling obstacles to data collection, namely re-evaluating through work meetings, the following is the informant's answer;

We always carry out evaluations in this case, work meetings, yes, and the Health Department, our hospitals always ask for data on their work programs for our quarterly work meetings, sometimes there is also the urgency of the community's requests below or health aspirations, below that, Ksmi., even though it's not yet our quarter. summon the relevant services of our partners in commission 3 to see and provide a report "what are the deviations" so that they cannot achieve what is their activity program (RDA, 45 Years).

The results of further interviews regarding data differences that have an impact on target achievement in stunting program planning, researchers found that by verifying data validation, if data is found that is not linear then it needs to be repeated again by coordinating between the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) involved, this finding can be seen from the following interview excerpt;

"There must be data validation verification. From the health department, after it has been collected, if there is anything less than logical, it will definitely be tested. Don't let it be linear. I mean every month, the report comes in every 5th, the schedule for the puskesmas to be verified by the health office is until the 10th (5 days). there are many applications in the health department reporting" (MTK, 50 Years).

"We were told to re-data again, we had to re-data, and yes, one of the points that had a big influence on reducing the stunting rate in Maros was due to data evaluation. "Because yes, the understanding of stunting is different, people's understanding of stunting is still different." If you're short, you're already stunted, it's not going to last forever. Well, benchmarks, how to measure, people who measure actually need knowledge too to know whether they're stunted or not. "Actually, if stunting in Maros is more about preventing it, we should intervene with children who are malnourished so that they don't contribute to stunting." (STB, 42 Years).

"We always carry out evaluations in this case, work meetings, yes, and our health department and hospitals always ask for data on their work programs for our quarterly work meetings. Sometimes there is also the urgency of the community's requests below or health aspirations, below that, Ksmi, even though they haven't yet Every quarter, we always call the relevant agencies of our partners in Commission 3 to see and provide a report on what are their deviations so that they cannot achieve what is their activity program" (RDA, 45 Years).

Furthermore, the results of the interview regarding executive and legislative actions regarding the many program applications which have an impact on invalid data in stunting program planning. Researchers found that there was mutual coordination between the executive and legislative when obtaining valid data and always held evaluations, in this case regularly held work meetings. The following is an interview excerpt;

" We always carry out evaluations in this case, work meetings, yes, and from the Health Department, our hospitals always ask for data on their work programs for our quarterly work meetings, sometimes there are also urgent requests from the community below or health aspirations " (RDA, 45 years).

"Now Mr. GUB suggests using the INSTING application for all of South Sulawesi, so we are based on INSTING (Efforts to reduce stunting in South Sulawesi) which is a direct apk for South Sulawesi. as SULSEL is there can't be another apk." (STB, 42 Years).

"Usually they confirm it again, but so far it's not true because we also have manual data. That's where the deck stacks up ." (HTI, 52 Years).

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that the authority as executive and legislative in planning the stunting program can be interpreted as meaning that the actions have been implemented.

Interest

The following is an excerpt from an interview conducted by researchers regarding the importance of community health centers in planning stunting programs,

" The Puskesmas is in the technical department, the direction of the DPA3ADALDUKB is in the DINKES, so the Puskesmas makes only

PDP (Planning at the puskesmas level) which comes from the puskesmas RENSTRA, the Puskesmas RENSTRA comes from the DINKES. So puskesmas means technical " (YNS, 47 years old).

" They create activities that they think they need for stunting activities in their work area like that " (WYI, 44 years old).

" Yes, I think the interests of the community health center, I think specifically in health, this community health center is the front guard . Gatekeeper. Of course my friends are there, at the community health center who know the locus, the target . " (HSR, 47 Years).

Researchers found that the interests of the community health center are the most important part in planning the stunting program in Maros, where the role of the community health center, especially in human resources, is carried out by the head of the community health center, nutritionist, sanitarian, health promoter, who is assisted by health cadres, midwives, sub-district facilitators as outlined in P1 , P2, P3 then become RENSTRA data for the Health Service, and help with data needs to achieve programs . Meanwhile, the Health Service is the parent community health center which has an interest in specific interventions and sensitive interventions, here are the informant's answers;

"Health here is the leader of the community health centers in Maros district, the health service is the most active in reducing stunting rates" (STB, 42 years).

" There are specific interventions and sensitive interventions. For those specific ones, there are parts of the target that we have to achieve. Well, this is in collaboration with the intended activities, and also with sensitive interventions, which include the related OPDs. On average, the related OPD is included in this case, in dealing with the stunt, it is an indirect cause. " (FIN, 41 Years Old).

" The main body is the health office, the puskesmas and the village, the main PMD is the same, the coordination line is that the Health Office is in charge of the puskesmas, and the puskesmas is in charge of the posyandu and the posyandu has direct contact with the community with toddlers and babies. Indeed, one of the OPDs related to stunting is PMD because that was action 4 with 5 "There, the PMD plays an important role, especially in the village, if the puskesmas is the Health Office which is the coordinating channel " (HSH, 49 years).

Furthermore, the results of the interview regarding the interests of Bapedalitbangda in planning the stunting program, researchers found that there is very great interest in the stunting program which is a national program, in handling, macro planning, so BAPEDALITBANGDA is the forum for proposing program proposals and then Bapedalitbangda will process them . How big is it? the urgency, how much is the budget needed, how urgent is the planning, in the midst of limited resources, so what is called a priority scale is needed. And that's how the planning process was carried out. Which one is urgent, oh this is a very big scale.

" Bapeda is part of the planning, yes, this part of the planning includes activities to accelerate stunting reduction, so all data must be submitted to Bapeda so that they can also plan activities, especially to accelerate stunting reduction " (NIR, 43 years old).

" BAPEDALITBANGDA is of course related to planning and budgeting because all the planning that is prepared from below starts from the village Musreimbang, Musrebat to the sub-district, it all comes down to the city's public. In other words, the kitchen will be processed there, how big is the urgency, how much is the budget needed, how urgent is the planning, in the midst of limited resources, so what is called a priority scale is needed. And that's how the planning process was carried out. Which is urgent, oh this is a very urgent scale. " (STA, 49 Years).

"Oh, of course there is, because BAPPEDALITBANGDA will coordinate the region. Coordinator of all planning, all planning. What's more, it's

a national program, we're definitely being rushed, so it's definitely a priority. (FIN, 41 Years).

As a result of interviews, it was found that the DPRD's interest in the stunting program was for the benefit of the community, especially in handling stunting, and also as a supervisor in this program. And a number of informants said that the DPRD's interest in the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting Rates program in Maros Regency is to make decisions regarding budgeting and regional regulations in Maros Regency. This is known from the informant's answer as follows:

" The DPRD's function is legislative, one of the functions of budget matters and BANGGAR is that it is their place, their domain. " (YNS, 47 Years).

" It's also important because the DPRD is the one who ratifies it there. If it's related to the budget, he's the one who approves it. He's the one who approves it. It's our budget that proposes it. There's a program called assistance there " (MDA, 45 years).

Quote interview the different with statement key informants and supporting informants who said that apart from the interest in meeting the needs of the community, it is interspersed with the project interests of members of the DPRD, and another intoman also revealed that in planning the authority for interests is the Regional Secretary. Following is quote the interview:

" Actually, DPRD's everywhere I see are like DPRD's, you know for yourself. Yes, they have to be more active . Yes, if they are active, the recess will definitely be called by the health authorities. Yes , except maybe the DPRD is based on health. But what you see now is that it needs to be improved. I'm not saying It doesn't have to be, it needs to be improved for services to the community ." (LKM, 44 Years).

" If in... Yes. From what I know, I usually start from... Sekeda... "D. (RTI, 42 Years).

Results _ interview Which researcher do, both key informants and supporting informants can be concluded that DPRD's interest in the stunting program is for the benefit of the community, especially in handling stunting, and also as a supervisor in this program. And a number of informants said that the DPRD's interest in the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting Rates program in Maros Regency is to make decisions regarding budgeting and regional regulations in Maros Regency. Additional informants stated that apart from the interest in meeting community needs, there were project interests for DPRD members. And additional informants were not aware of the existence of legislative interests in stunting program planning.

Based on the interview findings above, the executive and legislative interests are in planning the stunting program

DISCUSSION

Executive and Legislative Knowledge in Program Planning

This research has presented data regarding executive and legislative knowledge in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. The researcher first discussed the findings regarding the steps for planning a stunting program in Maros Regency. This research found 3 good planning methods, namely, Bottom Up, Participatory, Top Down.

The first finding is Bottom Up which is used to prepare stunting program planning. Listen to the aspirations of the community as ideas so that these aspirations will be translated into P1, P2, P3 UPTD Puskesmas in planning the stunting program. This has apparently been stated in the organization's standard operating procedures (SOP). This finding confirms that knowledge of the stages of the planning process has a relatively similar process to the planning stages in genera¹ However,

previous research used different planning methods, namely the health planning stages, starting from the situation/data analysis stage, health problem formulation, problem prioritization, goal setting, operational plan preparation and the assessment or evaluation stage⁶

The second finding is participatory, in this case it is hoped that the community will take part in accelerating the reduction of stunting in the sense that this is a musrebang, a forum for community proposals for regional health development. However, in this research it was found that the lack of public interest in stunting means there is a need to increase community participation. This is in line with research⁷Click or tap here to enter text. that Musrebang is a manifestation of planning and budgeting with a top-down and bottom-up approach that emphasizes aspirational and participatory methods.

The third finding is that Top Down in this planning starts from the bottom, namely from community proposals put into the strategic plan by synchronizing the regent's vision and mission. This is in line with research¹ that is the main motivation for Health officials to realize development targets, especially development of the Health sector.

Another indicator of knowledge is data sources in planning. This research found 3 methods, namely P1 (Planning), P2 (Implementation and Mobilization), P3 (Supervision, Control, Assessment) whose data is taken from the results of the musrebang⁶. data and analysis providers determine the goals and programs of all government parties who prepare needs regarding planning in the health sector.

Another indicator of knowledge is responsible person in making decisions on the stunting program. This research found that one person in charge of the stunting program was the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) which is a forum for all health measures, both from stunting and poverty. Health is an investment to support development and has an important role in efforts to reduce poverty in order to improve the quality of human resources⁶

Executive and Legislative Attitudes in Stunting Program Planning

This research has presented data regarding executive and legislative attitudes in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. The findings in this research regarding executive involvement are harmonious cooperation and mutual coordination to achieve a planned planning goal. Health development programs will not be able to run well in accordance with the tasks and functions they carry without involvement between sectors or between relevant regional apparatus¹Click or tap here to enter text.. The findings in this research also found that there are three (3) legislative involvement in stunting program planning, namely the legalization function, the budget function and the monitoring function.

The implementation of government affairs by the DPRD is based on the principle of autonomy and assistance duties with the broadest principle of autonomy within the system and principles of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia as intended in the 1945 Constitution¹ This finding confirms legislative involvement in stunting program planning, however previous research seems to have forgotten three important functions that also influence the regent's vision and mission.

The first finding is the legalization function, the legislature has the authority and duty to form district regional regulations together with the regent and the Community and Village Empowerment Service. This finding was discovered by⁸. The second finding is the budget function where the legislature supports the stunting program which is a national task in providing approval and determining the APBD together with the relevant OPD. This is in line with research results⁶ that the budget is a form of commitment from the budget to the legislative authority which is also used to decide priorities and financial needs. In the public

sector, the budget is a political document as a form of commitment alone, but more than that, the budgeting document is prepared based on an agreement and is a translation of the vision and mission of the elected regional head.

The third finding is the supervisory function where the legislature basically supports all forms of activities, in this case prioritizing public health and health services, the planning program in Maros Regency is monitored comprehensively with supervision not only on data but also on growth and its management. However, previous research seems to have forgotten the function of the DPRD. The results of this finding differ from the finding³ that there is limited space for legislators who only have the authority to carry out supervisory and budgeting functions, especially as the budget that can be allocated is also limited, so legislators need to carefully consider the priority of health issues.

Then the findings regarding community involvement in implementing the stunting program in Maros Regency are that not all communities are involved due to a lack of trust in the program that has been implemented by the regional government so that an approach is needed in accordance with Arnstein's participation ladder theory to open up more opportunities for the community to be involved in making a contribution. so that the implementation of development programs can run effectively, efficiently and sustainably. There are 3 levels of community involvement, namely Levels of Non Participation, Levels of False Participation, Levels of Community Power (Citizen Power)⁹

Furthermore, the findings regarding the involvement of implementing activities in stunting program planning in Maros Regency, this research found that the implementation of stunting program planning activities in Maros Regency had problems in terms of budgeting because the budget could not summarize all the plans that had been made. So that Maros Regency has a planning standard, namely planning based on the existing budget. If there are activities that have not been achieved, they will be carried out in the following year.

In line with research findings¹Click or tap here to enter text., reducing the stunting rate must be accompanied by the availability of budget, because without a budget the results of a policy will not run optimally and effectively.

Executive and Legislative Actions in Stunting Program Planning

This research has presented data on executive and legislative actions in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. Researchers first discuss the findings about actions towards the data collection process if there are obstacles. This research found the ultrasound method (*Urgency, Seriousness, Growth Analysis*) for scoring to arrange the priority order of issues that must be resolved.

After that, a value is given to each health problem that is a priority problem using the ultrasound method, which is seen from the level of Urgency, namely the availability of time, whether the problem is urgent or not to be resolved, Seriousness, namely the level of seriousness of the problem, namely by looking at the impact of the problem on work productivity. , influence on success and whether it is dangerous or not and Growth, namely the level of development of the problem, namely whether the problem develops in such a way that it is difficult to prevent⁹. This research has presented data on executive and legislative actions in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. Researchers first discuss the findings about Actions on differences in data for each program area that have an impact on budget planning. This research found a method, namely V&V (verification and validation) or validation and validation, where if data is found to be non-linear, it is necessary to check it together again by coordinating the relevant OPD for a purpose.

Planning as a reference for budgeting is basically a process for preparing income, expenditure and financing plans for a certain period of time, including regarding conformity with organizational needs (priorities), evaluation of previous year's activities, compliance with regulations, timeliness (discipline), participatory and revision (administrative error)¹⁰

This research has presented data on executive and legislative actions in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. Researchers first discuss the findings about Actions on differences in data for each program area that have an impact on budget planning. This research found the principle of continuum of care. All informants know and use the e-PBGM application.

The collection of data into the same platform is one of the main solutions that will be proposed to achieve the principle of continuum of care. This is very important because policy references that were previously separate will become centralized and refer to the latest and validated data¹¹. in contrast to research results¹² that show the main impact if errors occur in anthropometric measurements in the field, namely input data on stunting incidents and information summarized by processing nutritional data in the community becomes less valid. This could result in inaccurate estimates of the number of stunting cases in the area.

Executive and Legislative Interests in Stunting Program Planning

This research has presented data regarding executive and legislative interests in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. Researchers first discuss the findings regarding the importance of community health centers in planning stunting programs. This research found that human resources were carried out by the head of the community health center, nutritionist, sanitarian, health promoter, who was assisted by health cadres, midwives, sub-district facilitators which were outlined in P1, P2, P3 and then became the RENSTRA data for the Health Service, as well as assisting with data needs to achieve the program.

The role of community health centers in this research includes human resources, facilities and infrastructure, funding; implementation, reporting. The role of the community health center, especially in terms of human resources, is carried out by the head of the community health center, nutritionist, sanitarian, health promoter, who is assisted by health cadres, midwives, sub-district facilitators¹³⁻¹⁸

This research has presented data regarding executive and legislative interests in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. Researchers first discuss the findings regarding the interests of the Health Service in planning stunting programs. This research found the Health Service's interest in planning a comprehensive stunting program, which means that the plans that have been made are directed towards the interests of the community, especially in reducing the stunting rate in Maros Regency with specific interventions and sensitive interventions. The interests of the Health Service are as a field of sensitive intervention services and specific interventions. The interests of the Health Service in this case are the implementation of convergence actions carried out through specific nutritional interventions (activities that directly address the occurrence of stunting such as food intake, infections, maternal nutritional status, infectious diseases, and environmental health). and sensitive (efforts to prevent and reduce nutritional problems indirectly, which are generally carried out by the non-health sector) with the target of Households in the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) which can access services from 20 complete (convergent) stunting reduction indicators in stunting locus ith by aligning the various resources available¹.

This research has presented data regarding executive and legislative interests in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. Researchers first discuss the findings regarding the interests of Bappedalitbangda in planning stunting programs. This research found Leading Sectors and coordinators in implementing convergence actions to accelerate stunting reduction which is a national program.

Bappededa has a very important role in the convergence action to accelerate stunting reduction considering that Bappededa plays a role as the Leading Sector and coordinator in implementing the convergence action to accelerate stunting reduction, where this is motivated by Bappededa's position as a planner and director in carrying out government processes in their respective regions. Apart from that, Bappededa is considered capable of finding ways to facilitate coordination between the government institutions it oversees¹⁴

This research has presented data regarding executive and legislative interests in planning the stunting program in Maros Regency. Researchers first discuss the findings regarding the DPRD's interests in planning stunting programs. This research found that DPRD's interest in the stunting program is solely for the benefit of the community, especially in handling stunting, and also as a supervisor in this program. And a number of informants said that the DPRD's interest in the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting Rates program in Maros Regency is to make decisions regarding budgeting and regional regulations in Maros Regency.

According to Law No. 17 of 2014, the function of legislation in the DPRD is to form district/city regional regulations together with the regent/mayor, discuss and give approval to draft regional regulations regarding the district/city regional income and expenditure budget proposed by the regent/mayor.²⁶ The function of legislation is embodied in form Regional Regulations together with the Executive. Regarding the legislative function, the DPRD has the authority and duty to form district/city regional regulations together with the regent/mayor. The budget function is realized in discussing and giving approval and determining the APBD together with the Regional Government. The district/city DPRD has the authority and task to discuss and approve draft regional regulations regarding the district/city regional income and expenditure budget proposed by the regent/mayor. The supervisory function is realized in the form of supervision over the implementation of laws, statutory regulations stipulated by the government, regional regulations, regional head regulations, as well as regional head decisions and policies stipulated by the regional government^{8,19-21}

CONCLUSION

Analysis of executive and legislative behavior in stunting program planning shows that not all understand stunting program planning so their involvement is lacking and not all of them play an active role in the stunting program, whereas they have an interest in improving the level of health in the people of Maros district by trying to achieve zero stunting for the sustainability of regional development in Maros district.

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