

Kapital Sosial Komunitas Desa Pandan Wangi, Kabupaten Lombok Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat Dalam Upaya Percepatan Penurunan Stunting = Community Social Capital of Pandan Wangi Village, East Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat in the Effort of Accelerating Stunting

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Abstrak

Status gizi yang buruk pada balita masih menjadi perhatian utama di Indonesia. Berdasarkan RISKESDAS (Riset Kesehatan Dasar) 2018, provinsi NTB masuk dalam 10 provinsi dengan angka stunting tertinggi di Indonesia dengan 33,49 % balita stunting, dan Kabupaten Lombok Timur menjadi Kabupaten dengan kasus stunting tertinggi di NTB dengan prevalensi mencapai 43, 5%. Mempertimbangkan dampak jangka panjang dari malnutrisi pada anak, Pemerintah Kabupaten Lombok Timur menempatkan program pengurangan stunting sebagai prioritas. Pada tahun 2017, Desa Pandan Wangi terpilih sebagai salah satu desa percontohan penerapan strategi nasional percepatan pencegahan dan pengurangan stunting. Desa Pandan Wangi berhasil menerapkan pendekatan terpadu dalam penanggulangan stunting melalui intervensi gizi yang spesifik dan sensitif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk dan peran modal sosial di komunitas Desa Pandan Wangi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan mengumpulkan informasi dari informan bidang kesehatan dan non kesehatan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi dan diskusi kelompok terfokus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa beberapa bentuk kapital sosial yang termasuk dalam dimensi struktural, kognitif, dan relasional. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian berhasil mengidentifikasi peran-peran kapital sosial di Desa Pandan Wangi dalam percepatan penurunan stunting

.....The Poor nutritional status of children under five years of age remains a major concern in Indonesia. Based on RISKESDAS (Basic Health Survey) 2018, NTB province was listed as one of the 10 province with the highest stunting rates in Indonesia with 33,49 children are stunted, and Lombok Timur district was the highest stunting in NTB with prevalence reached 43, 5 %. Considering the long-lasting effects of child malnutrition, the district government of Lombok Timur put stunting reduction program as a priority. In 2017, Pandan Wangi village was selected as one pilot village for implementing the national strategy to accelerate stunting prevention and reduction. Pandan Wangi village successfully implemented integrated approach dealing with stunting reduction through specific and sensitive nutrition intervention. The aim of the study was to identify the form and role of social capital in Pandan Wangi village. This was a qualitative study on collecting information from informants the health and non-health sector. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation and focus group discussion. The results showed that several forms of social capital included as structural, cognitive and relational. Based on the research results, there are several roles of social capital in Pandan Wangi villages in accelerating stunting reduction