

Implementation Of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 Of 2022 On Accelerating The Reduction Of Stunting Rates From An Siyasa Idariyah Perspective

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Abstract

This study examines the implementation of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on accelerating the reduction of stunting rates, as carried out by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency, and analyzes it from the perspective of administrative policy. Sukaraja Subdistrict was selected because it is among the areas with the highest prevalence of stunting, making it a policy priority in the implementation of stunting reduction policies. This study employs a qualitative method using a juridical-empirical and descriptive-analytical approach. Data were collected through interviews and document analysis. The research results indicate that policy implementation has generally proceeded in accordance with regulations, encompassing the identification of families at risk of stunting, family support, surveillance, and stunting case audits. Data collection is conducted in a tiered manner from the village to the regency level, involving the Family Support Team and utilizing the Elsimil and New SIGA applications. Support includes education, counseling, monitoring of maternal and child health, and facilitating access to health services. Surveillance is integrated with posyandu activities, while case audits are conducted systematically up to the recommendation stage. However, implementation still faces coordination challenges and resource constraints, resulting in suboptimal outcomes. From a siyāsah idāriyah perspective, this policy reflects the government's responsibility as.

Keywords: DP3AP2KB, Policy implementation, Regent's regulation, Stunting, Siyasa Idariah

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a nation governed by the rule of law. The law is a set of rules applicable to society, whose existence is recognized as the foundation and guide for people's behavior in daily life. This is because the law serves as a tool to foster justice, benefit, and certainty. Government regulations are essential to address the concerns arising within society. Stunting is one of the challenges the government faces in addressing stunting cases in Indonesia. Consequently, the President has issued regulations on accelerating the reduction of stunting.¹

One of the socioeconomic factors influencing stunting is the parents' economic status and the family's food security. Infants/toddlers (children under two years of age) who experience stunting will have suboptimal cognitive development, making them more vulnerable to illness.

¹ Atang Hermawan Usman, "Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Dan Pemerintah Sebagai Faktor Tegaknya Negara Hukum Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika* 30, no. 1 (2015), h. 26– 53.

Therefore, the government aims to reduce stunting cases to 14% by 2024 through interventions using specific and sensitive nutritional approaches.²

Stunting is a disorder of child growth and development caused by chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, experienced from the womb through age two. This condition is characterized by a person's height being shorter than that of others of the same age, with their height falling below the standard set by the minister responsible for health affairs.³

Stunting is not merely a problem of malnutrition in children; it can also affect a child's mental development, potentially impairing their ability to learn. Therefore, we must ensure that stunting does not become a factor that exacerbates the risk of mental retardation. Stunting is an issue that requires attention from both the public and the government. This can certainly trigger further problems; in severe cases, it can hinder a child's physical and mental development and even increase the risk of death.⁴

Stunting can also be caused by a mother's lack of knowledge regarding nutritional status, which can influence the occurrence of stunting in children. Similarly, exclusive breastfeeding (ASI) that is not provided appropriately can affect the occurrence of stunting. Additionally, the introduction of complementary foods (MP-ASI) too early or too late also has a significant impact on the occurrence of stunting in children.⁵

The issue of stunting in Seluma Regency is a problem that must be addressed by the Seluma Regency government, particularly in Sukaraja Subdistrict, which is designated as a priority area for reducing stunting rates. Accelerating the reduction of stunting is a key responsibility of local governments at all levels—from the provincial, regency/city, to the village level. This responsibility is clearly mandated through various national policies, particularly Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 72 of 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. It is similarly regulated in Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022. Article 8, Paragraph 1 states: "In implementing the national strategy for accelerating the reduction of stunting, a national action plan shall be formulated that focuses on an approach targeting families at risk of stunting" through five priority activities, including: provision of data on families at risk of stunting, support for families at risk of stunting, surveillance of families at risk of stunting, and stunting case audits. And Article 20 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction states: "The District/City-level Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team is tasked with coordinating, synergizing, and evaluating the implementation of the acceleration of stunting reduction at the district/city and sub-district levels."

Reducing stunting is one of the government's priority programs aimed at improving the quality of human resources, particularly in areas with high prevalence rates. In rural areas with limited access to health facilities, nutrition education, and adequate infrastructure, the Seluma Regency Government has taken concrete steps to accelerate the reduction of stunting by issuing

² Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, Kejar Target Stunting Turun Hingga 14%, kemenkes lakukan pendekatan gizi Spesifik, <https://www.kemkes.go.id/article/view/22120800001/kejar-target-stunting-turun-hingga-14-kemenkes-lakukan-pendekatan-gizi-spesifik.html> Di akses pada tanggal 31 Mei 2024 Pkl. 14.55

³ Pasal 1 Ayat (1) Peraturan Presiden Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 Tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting

⁴ Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 tentang Standar Antropometri Anak* (Jakarta: Kemenkes RI, 2020), h. 3

⁵ Wati, Siska Kusuma, Asri Kusyani, dan Erna Tsalasatul Fitriyah, "Pengaruh Faktor Ibu Terhadap Kejadian Stunting Pada Anak," *Journal of Health Science Community* 2, no 1, (2021) : 40-52. = pengaruh Faktor Ibu Pengetahuan ibu Pemberian ASI-Eksklusif MP-ASI Terhadap Kejadian Stunting Pada Anak.

Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction as a measure to address this issue.⁶

Stunting rates in Seluma Regency, Bengkulu Province, showed a fluctuating trend (rising and falling) during the 2020–2024 period. In 2020–2021, stunting rates remained high, reaching approximately 40%. Subsequently, during the 2022–2023 period, the prevalence of stunting decreased to the range of 22.1%–26%. However, by early May 2024, the stunting rate had risen again to over 25%. The district government aims to reduce stunting to between 13.58% and 17.52% by 2024/2025, and in 2025, there were 323 cases of stunting.

This increase is believed to be influenced by inappropriate child-rearing practices and insufficient budget implementation. The Seluma District government aims to reduce stunting to 15%. Among these areas, the sub-district with the highest stunting rate is Sukaraja. Several villages in Sukaraja sub-district have seen an increase, namely Bukit Peninjauan I, Bukit Peninjauan II, and Sary Mulyo villages. Among these three villages, Sary Mulyo has the highest rate, and this study was conducted in Sary Mulyo Village, Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency. Through the implementation of these regulations, it is hoped that stunting rates in Seluma Regency, particularly in Sukaraja Subdistrict, will decrease significantly in the coming years. This demonstrates the local government's commitment to improving public health conditions, especially for children, who are the nation's future generation.

Islam does not provide detailed guidance on the treatment of children with stunting; however, it does outline measures that can be taken to prevent stunting in children, as explained in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 233:

وَالْوَالِدَاتُ يُرْضِعْنَ أَوْلَادَهُنَّ حَوْلَيْنِ كَامِلَيْنِ لِمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُبْرِئَ ۚ وَالرِّضَاعَةُ وَعَلَى الْمَوْلُودِ لَهُ رِزْقُهُنَّ وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۚ لَا تُكَلَّفُ نَفْسٌ إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا ۚ لَا تُضَارَّ وَالِدَةٌ بِوَلَدِهَا وَلَا مَوْلُودٌ لَهُ بِوَالِدَيْهِ ۚ وَعَلَى الْوَارِثِ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ ۚ فَإِنْ أَرَادَا فِصَالًا عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْهُمَا وَتَشَاوُرٍ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا ۚ وَإِنْ أَرَدْتُمْ أَنْ تَسْتَرْضِعُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذَا سَلَّمْتُمْ مَا آتَيْتُم بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۚ وَانْتَفُوا لِلَّهِ وَعَلِمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ

That means:

‘Divorced’ mothers will breastfeed their offspring for two whole years, for those who wish to complete the nursing ‘of their child’. The child’s father will provide reasonable maintenance and clothing for the mother ‘during that period’. No one will be charged with more than they can bear. No mother or father should be made to suffer for their child. The ‘father’s’ heirs are under the same obligation. But if both sides decide—after mutual consultation and consent—to wean a child, then there is no blame on them. If you decide to have your children nursed by a wet-nurse, it is permissible as long as you pay fairly. Be mindful of Allah, and know that Allah is All-Seeing of what you do.⁷

From the perspective of administrative governance, the implementation of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting Rates constitutes the exercise of local government authority (*ulil amri*) in promoting the public good. This policy aligns with the objectives of *maqasid al-sharia*, particularly the preservation of life (*hifz al-nafs*) and the preservation of lineage (*hifz al-nasl*), as it aims to protect children’s rights to health and the continuity of future generations. However, the resurgence in stunting rates indicates that the implementation of this policy has not yet been optimal; therefore, evaluation and strengthening of its implementation are necessary to ensure the intended public welfare objectives are effectively achieved.

⁶ Nawawi, H., & Kusum a, D. (2021). "Kebijakan Pemerintah dalam Penanggulangan Stunting: Perspektif Hukum Islam." *Jurnal Hukum Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 8(2),h 145-158.

⁷ Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia, *Al-Qur’an dan Terjemahannya* (Jakarta: Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Qur’an, Kementerian Agama RI, 2019), QS. Al-Baqarah [2]: 233.

This policy reflects the government's responsibility as a steward tasked with managing public welfare; *Siyasah Idariah* emphasizes the importance of community participation in every public policy.⁸ Thus, the implementation of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 in Sukaraja Subdistrict should not only be viewed from a technical implementation perspective but can also be analyzed through the lens of *Siyasah Idariah*. Based on the background of the issue described above, this study aims to examine the implementation of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on the acceleration of stunting reduction in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency.

METHOD

This method is optional for original research articles. The method is written descriptively and should provide a statement about the research methodology. It should provide the reader with an overview of the methods used. This method is optional, only for original research articles.

The research conducted was field research, aimed at collecting data from the field. The research approach was a legal-empirical one. The legal-empirical approach involves analyzing and processing primary data—specifically, the facts and empirical behaviors observed in the field.⁹ The observation was conducted by the researcher going directly into the field to observe the phenomena under study; the researcher was then able to describe the issues that arose, which could be linked to other data collection methods such as interviews, and the results obtained were related to existing theories and previous research.¹⁰

RESEARCH RESULTS

Implementation of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting at the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency.

This study was conducted in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency, Bengkulu Province. Sukaraja Subdistrict was selected as the research location because it has the highest prevalence of stunting in Seluma Regency, making it a priority for the implementation of policies to accelerate the reduction of stunting. The high rate of stunting in this area indicates the presence of structural and technical problems in prevention efforts that need to be studied in depth.

1. Provision of data on families at risk of stunting by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency

Based on an interview with a key informant, Ms. Leni Astuti, S.ST, an employee in the Population Control Division of the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Seluma Regency, she stated.¹¹

"The data collection process for families at risk of stunting is carried out in stages, starting at the village level, then the subdistrict level, and finally the district level. The initial data collection is conducted at the village level by members of the Family Support Team (TPK) through door-to-door visits and direct interviews with target families. The collected data is then verified by Family Planning Counselors (PKB) within the jurisdiction of the Family Planning Counseling Center (BPKB) at the subdistrict level. After verification, the data is

⁸ Muhammad Iqbal, *Siyasah Dusturiyyah: Pemikiran Politik Islam tentang Konstitusi dan Kekuasaan Negara* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2012), h. 58–60.

⁹ Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 1985), h. 7.

¹⁰ Syafrida Hafni Sahir, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta : KBM Indonesia, 2022), h.30

¹¹ Wawancara dengan ibu Leni Astuti, S.ST Pegawai di bidang Pengendalian Penduduk di Dinas DP3APP2KB Kabupaten Seluma , tanggal 23 November 2025

submitted to the subdistrict coordinator for compilation, and then sent to the DP3AP2KB (Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning) at the district level via the Elsimil (Electronic Ready to Marry and Ready to Conceive) and New SigA (Family Information System) applications for final validation before being used as the basis for mapping families at risk of stunting at the district level. Throughout this entire process, we serve as the primary coordinator responsible for data reporting and synchronization. The data we collected to identify families at risk of stunting covered several aspects, such as demographic data, maternal and child health, socioeconomic conditions, and the family's living environment. This data was obtained through household surveys, Posyandu reports, and the results of home visits by the Family Support Team (TPK) and involved various cross-sectoral stakeholders.

He also added that:

Activity reports are submitted on a regular monthly basis. The collected data is then compiled, analyzed, and organized into quarterly reports, which are subsequently submitted to the Bengkulu Provincial Office of the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the Seluma Regency Regional Secretariat. The entire reporting process is carried out in stages, starting from the implementation level up to the agency level. Each report is accompanied by a written record and documentation of activities as a form of administrative accountability and program implementation accountability.

A similar point was also raised by the family support team led by Missi Hartina, who serves as both the Family Support Team (FST) coordinator and a community empowerment worker (CEW) in the village of Sary Mulyo:¹²

As the Family Support Team (TPK), the data we collect during the assessment of families at risk of stunting covers several aspects. The assessment begins with the collection of family identification and demographic data, such as the head of household's name, address, family registration number, and the number of family members in a household. In addition, we also assess the condition of specific target groups within the family, particularly pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and infants. The health data collected includes the nutritional status of infants, pregnancy history, birth spacing, the mother's age at conception, and the family's access to health services. We also document the living conditions of the family's residence, such as inadequate sanitation, access to clean water, and the family's enrollment in health insurance.

Identification of families at risk of stunting is conducted through home visits and direct data collection in the field. This data collection process is based on indicators established by the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), such as the presence of pregnant women with anemia, pregnant women who are too young or too old, toddlers with poor nutritional status, families with inadequate sanitation, and families facing economic constraints. This data is then verified together with Posyandu cadres and village midwives to ensure the accuracy of the information.

He also said:

In the data collection process, we use digital applications, namely the Elsimil app and the Family Information System (SIGA). Additionally, during the initial field data collection phase, we also use manual forms as a supplementary tool, particularly when facing internet connectivity issues. The data from these manual forms is subsequently entered into the application to ensure integration with the central system. The challenges we face often

¹² Wawancara dengan Ibu Missi Hartina sebagai Tim Pendamping Keluarga di desa sary mulyo, 24 November 2025

involve limited internet connectivity in certain areas, which hinders the online data entry process.

Next is an interview with Mrs. Qory Yuliana, the mother of a child with stunting in the village of Sary Mulyo, which is one of the targets of his policy. She said:¹³

Up until now, our family has been surveyed by health workers and community health volunteers in the village; data collection usually takes place during Posyandu activities, though some workers—specifically the Family Support Team (TPK)—also visit homes directly to inquire about the family’s well-being. During the data collection process, the workers ask for the family’s identification information, the children’s condition, and the health history of both the mother and the children. In addition, workers often ask about the child’s eating habits, breastfeeding practices, immunizations, and the home environment, such as access to clean water and a toilet. Data collection is not done all the time, but only at specific times, such as when there is a program from the community health center or during posyandu activities.

Based on the research findings, the collection of data on families at risk of stunting in Sukaraja Subdistrict has been carried out in a structured, tiered manner, and involves cross-sectoral collaboration in accordance with the provisions of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022. This is demonstrated through a tiered data collection mechanism ranging from the village to the regency level, involving Family Assistance Teams (TPK), PKK cadres, family planning cadres, and midwives/other health workers, Family Planning Counselors (PKB), as well as the Office of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Control (DP3AP2KB) as the primary coordinator.

The data collected covers key aspects, namely demographics, maternal and child health, socioeconomic conditions, and household environmental conditions. In practice, data collection is conducted door-to-door, verified across sectors, and recorded in a digital system. Data provision utilizes digital systems via the Elsimil (Electronic Ready for Marriage and Pregnancy) and New SIGA (Family Information System) applications, though manual forms are still used in the event of internet connectivity issues. Thus, it can be concluded that the collection of data on families at risk of stunting in Sukaraja Subdistrict is proceeding in a fairly systematic and integrated manner, although it still faces technical obstacles in the form of limited internet connectivity in some areas.

2. Support for families at risk of stunting provided by the Office of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency.

Based on the results of an interview, a key informant, Mrs. Leni Astuti, S.ST, an employee in the Population Control Division of the Department of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Seluma Regency, stated that:¹⁴

Support for families at risk of stunting is provided by the Family Support Team (TPK), which consists of PKK cadres (Family Empowerment and Welfare), family planning cadres, and village midwives or health workers. The forms of support provided include education and counseling, health monitoring—such as regularly monitoring child development at the Posyandu, measuring height, weight, and upper arm circumference—support for pregnant women and prospective brides for early detection of stunting risks, and facilitating access to health services such as immunizations, prenatal checkups, and the provision of iron tablets.

¹³ Wawancara dengan ibu Qory Yuliana, Ibu dari anak Stunting di desa Sary Mulyo, 25 November 2025

¹⁴ Wawancara dengan Ibu Leni Astuti, S.ST Pegawai di bidang Pengendalian Penduduk di Dinas DP3APP2KB Kabupaten Seluma , tanggal 23 November 2025

Family support for stunting prevention is conducted every three months. This has a positive impact on behavioral changes among target families. Families demonstrate increased understanding of the importance of adequate nutrition for pregnant women and infants, adopt a more varied diet, and pay attention to breastfeeding (ASI) and complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in accordance with recommendations. Additionally, families have become more active in utilizing health services, particularly Posyandu, for routine monitoring of children's growth. The support also encourages the adoption of clean and healthy living behaviors, especially in maintaining sanitation and environmental cleanliness, thereby contributing to reducing the risk of stunting.

Next, an interview with the Family Support Team: Mrs. Missi Hartina, as a member of the Family Support Team (FST), stated:¹⁵

The nutrition education we provide through direct outreach (home visits) in the village focuses on stunting prevention based on the First 1,000 Days of Life (HPK). We explain the importance of balanced nutrition, particularly for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and infants. We also provide guidance on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and the appropriate introduction of complementary foods. We offer support through education on the importance of personal and environmental hygiene, such as the habit of washing hands with soap, the use of sanitary toilets, and the management of clean water. This support aims to enable parents to implement parenting practices that support optimal child growth and development and prevent stunting.

In a subsequent interview with Ms. Lina, a bride-to-be in Sary Mulyo Village, she said:¹⁶

I am aware of the support program for brides-to-be run by the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning, in collaboration with the family support team. I have received pre-marital counseling and information sessions. These activities were conducted some time before the planned wedding. In my opinion, the material they presented covered the importance of maintaining reproductive health, a balanced and nutritious diet, as well as basic knowledge regarding the prevention of stunting starting from the premarital period. For me, this outreach activity was very helpful in providing new insights, especially regarding the importance of physical and mental readiness before marriage and pregnancy.

This mentoring program has been very helpful in increasing the knowledge and readiness of prospective brides and grooms to prevent stunting from an early stage. I now have a better understanding of the importance of maintaining reproductive health and nutrition before marriage, as well as knowing the steps to prevent stunting in children in the future.

Next, the researcher interviewed Mrs. Leha. As a pregnant woman in the village of Sary Mulyo, she said:

"I am aware of this support program for pregnant women, which aims to maintain maternal health during pregnancy and prevent stunting in children. I have received support in the form of visits from health workers and/or community health volunteers, which included education on meeting the nutritional needs of pregnant women, taking iron supplements, and recommendations for regular prenatal checkups.

¹⁵ Wawancara dengan ibu Missi Hartina Tim Pendamping Keluarga di Desa Sary Mulyo, 24 november 2025

¹⁶ Wawancara dengan Lina, sebagai calon Pengantin di Desa Sary Mulyo Kecamatan Sukaraja Kabupaten Seluma.

My hope is that this program can continue—not just for now. Because many mothers here still don't fully understand nutrition and stunting. If possible, please increase the assistance, like providing milk for pregnant women or supplementary food so we'll be more motivated.”¹⁷

Next, an interview with a breastfeeding mother named Nurlely in the village of Sary Mulyo. She said:

“Yes, I received guidance on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for six months and on the dietary needs of breastfeeding mothers.” This guidance has helped improve my understanding of meeting my child's nutritional needs.¹⁸

Next, an interview with Mrs. Qory Susiladewi, the parent of a child with stunting aged 0–2 years in Sary Mulyo Village, who said:

“As the parent of a child with stunting, I am quite satisfied with the implementation of the stunting prevention and reduction acceleration program that has been carried out. So far, during the mentoring activities, the health workers have visited our home, monitored my pregnancy, provided guidance on the importance of regular prenatal check-ups at health facilities, and assured us that the mentoring will continue until the child turns two years old. This support program has been very helpful for families in maintaining the health and nutritional needs of mothers and children. Through this support, I have come to better understand the importance of nutritional intake during pregnancy, taking iron supplements, adopting a balanced diet, and preparing for exclusive breastfeeding after childbirth.”

Information regarding the support program for families at risk of stunting is obtained from Family Support Team (TPK) officers, village midwives, as well as through Posyandu activities and prenatal checkups. I understand that the support program for families at risk of stunting aims to prevent stunting early on through the monitoring of maternal and child health. In addition, officers also provide education on the importance of meeting the nutritional needs of pregnant women, environmental hygiene, the practice of clean and healthy living behaviors, and the impact of malnutrition on children's growth and development.”¹⁹

Based on research findings, family support for households at risk of stunting in Sukaraja Subdistrict has been implemented by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) (DP3AP2KB), the Family Assistance Team (TPK), and the program's target groups (engaged couples, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and parents of children aged 0–2 years), it can be concluded that the implementation of support for families at risk of stunting in Sukaraja Subdistrict has been underway and involves a cross-sectoral collaboration of community health workers and healthcare personnel. The support is carried out by the Family Support Team (TPK), which consists of Family Empowerment and Welfare cadres, Family Planning (KB) cadres, and village midwives/health workers, with the main activities consisting of education, counseling, monitoring of maternal and child health, and facilitating access to health services.

The support provided focuses on stunting prevention based on the First 1,000 Days of Life (F1000DL), with materials covering balanced nutrition, iron supplement intake, prenatal checkups, exclusive breastfeeding, age-appropriate complementary feeding, and healthy

¹⁷ Wawancara dengan Ibu Leha, Sebagai Ibu hamil di Desa Sary Mulyo di Kecamatan Sukaraja Kabupaten Seluma

¹⁸ Wawancara dengan Ibu Ibu nurlely sebagai Ibu menyusui di Desa Sary Mulyo di Kecamatan Sukaraja Kabupaten Seluma, 24 November 2025

¹⁹ Wawancara dengan qory Susiladewi Orang tua dari anak Stunting yang berusia 0 – 2 tahun di desa sary mulyo Kecamatan Sukaraja Kabupaten Seluma, 24 November 2025

living practices (HLP), including environmental hygiene and sanitation. The support sessions are generally scheduled every three months, accompanied by home visits and routine monitoring through the local health posts (posyandu).

However, the rising stunting rate in Sukaraja Subdistrict indicates that educational support has not been fully complemented by targeted interventions, such as nutritious food assistance and sanitation improvements. This suggests that the support program is functioning well but is not yet robust enough to address the structural factors causing stunting.

3. Surveillance of Families at Risk of Stunting by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency

Surveillance is the continuous, systematic observation or monitoring of stunting issues and families with risk factors for stunting.

Based on an interview with a key informant, Ms. Leni Astuti, S.ST, an employee in the Population Control Division of the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Seluma Regency, she stated:

The planning of surveillance activities for families at risk of stunting in Seluma Regency is based on Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022. Planning begins with the identification of priority areas, the development of an activity schedule, and cross-sectoral coordination with the Health Office, Social Affairs Office, and sub-district governments. We prepare technical guidelines and surveillance forms, and provide training to family support workers. Monitoring is conducted through home visits and routine monitoring by the family support team; we supervise by checking data completeness, volunteer attendance, and follow-up with at-risk families.²⁰

Surveillance activities are typically conducted quarterly, but for high-risk families, monitoring may be conducted monthly. Implementation is often combined with Posyandu activities and family planning services to enhance effectiveness. Monitored indicators include maternal and infant nutrition and health, environmental sanitation, family economic conditions, as well as parenting practices and parental knowledge.

A similar point was also raised by the family support team led by Missi Hartina. As both a family support team member and a Community Empowerment Cadre (KPM), she also stated:

We conduct monitoring through direct home visits to families at risk of stunting. These visits are carried out periodically to assess the health conditions of pregnant women, infants, and the living environment. In addition, we also coordinate with village midwives and Posyandu cadres to ensure families receive adequate nutrition, health, and sanitation services.²¹

The indicators we use include the nutritional status of infants (weight and height appropriate for age), intake of nutritious food, the health status of pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, access to toilets and clean water sources, and visits to the Posyandu.

Based on the research findings, surveillance of families at risk of stunting in Sukaraja Subdistrict has been conducted through a mechanism of periodic monitoring by the Family Support Team, integrated with Posyandu activities and health services. The implementation

²⁰ Wawancara dengan ibu Leni Astuti, S.ST Pegawai di bidang Pengendalian Penduduk di Dinas DP3APP2KB kabupaten seluma , tanggal 23 November 2025

²¹ Wawancara dengan ibu Missi Hartina Tim Pendamping Keluarga di Desa Sary Mulyo, 24 November 2025

of surveillance includes planning, execution, supervision, and evaluation carried out in a tiered manner. The indicators monitored are also in line with BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board) guidelines and local needs, covering nutrition, maternal and child health, sanitation, and socioeconomic conditions.

Thus, surveillance of families at risk of stunting has met the requirements for policy implementation but requires capacity building for implementers and more intensive cross-sectoral support.

4. Stunting Case Audit by the Office of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency.

Based on an interview with a key informant, Ms. Leni Astuti, S.ST, an employee in the Population Control Division of the Department of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Seluma Regency, she stated:

The primary objective of this stunting case audit is to gain an in-depth understanding of the causes of stunting, so we look not only at health factors but also at child nutrition, parenting practices, and the family’s socioeconomic conditions. Through this audit, we can identify the root causes—such as a lack of nutritious food—and determine corrective measures to prevent similar cases from recurring.

Case identification is conducted based on data from the family support team and in collaboration with the Community Health Center (Puskesmas) as well. The audit covers the mother’s pregnancy history, the toddler’s health condition, parenting practices, nutritional intake, environmental sanitation, and the family’s adherence to intervention programs. The audit phases begin with: First, preparation and formation of the audit team, comprising health workers, nutrition officers, and cross-sectoral representatives; second, field data collection through family interviews and direct observation; third, case analysis to identify the main causes and risk factors. Next, an audit team meeting is held to discuss the findings and formulate recommendations. Finally, a report is prepared and follow-up actions are planned, including intervention recommendations and cross-sectoral improvement plans.²²

One of the factors contributing to the rise in stunting rates in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency, is the declining interest among some community members in the guidance provided by health workers. This is because stunting rates in the area over the past year have remained stable or have not shown a significant increase, leading some parents to believe that stunting is no longer an issue requiring serious attention. Consequently, parenting practices and attention to children’s growth and development have become suboptimal, and this has led some parents to become negligent in implementing the guidance provided, compounded by economic factors and the living conditions of their households. These conditions have subsequently contributed to a resurgence in stunting rates in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency.

Next, an interview with Ms. Missi Hartina, a family support team member in Sary Mulyo Village, revealed that:

“This stunting case audit has helped us identify the causes of stunting in detail, but follow-up actions need to be improved so that interventions are faster and more targeted.”

Based on the results of the interview with the key informant, Mrs. Leni Astuti, S.ST, an employee in the Population Control Division at the Seluma Regency Office of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning, it can be concluded that the stunting case audit is an activity conducted to identify the root causes of

²² Wawancara dengan ibu Leni Astuti, S.ST Pegawai di bidang Pengendalian Penduduk di Dinas DP3APP2KB Kabupaten Seluma , tanggal 23 November 2025

stunting. The audit is conducted through systematic stages, beginning with the formation of an audit team, data collection in the field, in-depth case analysis, and the formulation of recommendations as follow-up steps in efforts to prevent and reduce stunting.

This audit not only assesses the health of infants but also covers factors such as child nutrition, parenting practices, the mother's pregnancy history, environmental sanitation conditions, and the family's socioeconomic status. Through this stunting case audit, relevant parties can identify the root causes more clearly, ensuring that the recommendations and corrective measures provided can prevent similar cases from recurring.

However, the resurgence of stunting rates in Sukaraja Subdistrict is also influenced by several factors, one of which is the declining interest among some community members in the guidance provided by health workers. This has occurred because stunting rates have remained relatively stable over the past two years, leading some parents to believe that stunting is no longer a serious issue. Consequently, attention to child-rearing practices and child growth and development has become less than optimal, and families' adherence to guidance recommendations has begun to decline. Additionally, economic factors and the living conditions of families have further exacerbated the situation and contributed to the rise in stunting cases.

Implementation of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting Rates by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) from the perspective of Islamic governance

1. Provision of data on families at risk of stunting by the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency, from the perspective of Idariah's policy.

Provision of data on families at risk of stunting by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency. It can be concluded that the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) of Seluma Regency has implemented Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting. In its implementation, data collection on families at risk of stunting is conducted in a tiered manner, starting from the village level up to the regency level. The data collection process begins at the village level by the Family Assistance Team (TPK) through door-to-door visits and direct data collection from target families. The data collected by the Family Assistance Team (TPK) is verified by Family Planning Counselors (PKB) at the sub-district level through the Family Planning Counseling Center (BPKB). After undergoing verification and tabulation at the sub-district level, the data is submitted to the Seluma Regency Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) as the primary coordinating agency. The final stage of data collection involves data validation using digital application systems such as Elsimil (Electronic Marriage and Pregnancy System) and New SIGA (Family Information System), ensuring that data on families at risk of stunting can be integrated at the national level and used as the basis for targeted policy-making.

From a constitutional governance perspective, the data collection and provision of information on families at risk of stunting by the Seluma Regency Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB)—through accurate and tiered data collection—constitutes the government's responsibility (*ulil amri*) to ensure that policies are based on accurate and accountable data.

The most fundamental Quranic verse regarding the recording, documentation, and clarity of data in data provision is Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 282 (The Command to Record Data):

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا تَدَايَنْتُمْ بِدَيْنٍ إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى فَاكْتُبُوهُ

Meaning:

“O believers! When you contract a loan for a fixed period of time, commit it to writing”.

The verse above emphasizes the importance of administrative and documentation principles in Islam. Islam mandates that transactions—particularly those not conducted in cash—be recorded clearly and accurately so that they can be accounted for. This record-keeping aims to ensure clarity and protect the rights of all parties, as well as prevent disputes in the future. This requirement for record-keeping is not limited to debt transactions alone but encompasses all transactions or important matters. Through proper record-keeping, data clarity is maintained. In line with this principle, the collection of stunting data aims to obtain accurate and valid data as the basis for formulating targeted policies.

2. Support for Families at Risk of Stunting by the Department of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency A Siyasaah Idariah Perspective

Support for families at risk of stunting in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency. It can be concluded that the Department of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) of Seluma Regency has implemented its programs in accordance with Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting.

The support program is carried out by the Family Support Team (TPK), consisting of Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK) cadres, Family Planning (KB) cadres, and village midwives/health workers. The forms of support provided include education and counseling, monitoring the health of mothers and children through Posyandu (measuring weight, height, and upper arm circumference), supporting pregnant women and prospective brides for early detection of stunting risks, as well as facilitating access to health services such as immunizations, prenatal checkups, and the provision of iron tablets. This support is generally provided every three months and is reinforced through home visits.

From the perspective of constitutional politics, this policy can be understood as an implementation of the principle of al-siyasaah al-shar’iyyah—that is, governance aimed at realizing the public interest (maslahah ‘ammah). This policy aligns with the primary objectives of Islamic law (maqashid asy-syari’ah), namely the preservation of the human race (hifz an-nasl). It reflects the fulfillment of the local government’s mandate in managing public affairs, particularly in safeguarding the welfare of the community and future generations. A leader bears the responsibility (mas’uliyah) to safeguard and protect the fundamental rights of their people, including children’s rights to grow up healthy and receive adequate nutrition.²³

Thus, the support provided to families at risk of stunting by the Department of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) in this context is consistent with constitutional policy, as it implements regulations established by the government—specifically Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting.

²³ Asy-Syatibi, *Al-Muwafaqat fi Usul al-Syari’ah*, (Kairo: Dar al-Ma’arif, 1997), h 57

The following is a verse from the Quran regarding guardianship, Surah Al-Ma'idah, verse 2, which reads:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَحِلُّوا شَعَائِرَ اللَّهِ وَلَا الشَّهْرَ الْحَرَامَ وَلَا الْهَدْيَ وَلَا الْقَلَائِدَ وَلَا ءَأْمِينَ الْبَيْتِ
الْحَرَامَ يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَيَرْضَوْنَآ ۚ وَإِذَا حَلَلْتُمْ فَاصْطَادُوا ۚ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاٰنُ قَوْمٍ أَن صَدُّوكُمْ
عَنِ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ أَن تَعْتَدُوا ۚ وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ ۚ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدُوٰنِ ۚ وَاتَّقُوا
اللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ۚ

“O believers! Do not violate Allah’s rituals of pilgrimage, the sacred months, the sacrificial animals, the offerings decorated with garlands, nor those pilgrims on their way to the Sacred House seeking their Lord’s bounty and pleasure. When pilgrimage has ended, you are allowed to hunt. Do not let the hatred of a people who once barred you from the Sacred Mosque provoke you to transgress. Cooperate with one another in goodness and righteousness, and do not cooperate in sin and transgression. And be mindful of Allah. Surely Allah is severe in punishment.”

The verse above explains that in Islam, everyone is encouraged to help and support one another in matters of goodness, such as kindness, compassion, and beneficial activities. Support provided to others—for example, to pregnant women, families, or the community—constitutes a form of mutual aid in virtue and piety, as it aims to help them become healthier, stronger, and more prosperous.

3. Surveillance of Families at Risk of Stunting by the Department of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency A Siyasa Idariah Perspective

Surveillance of families at risk of stunting in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency, conducted by the Department of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB), has implemented Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting. This surveillance is part of the local government’s efforts to prevent and reduce stunting rates in a planned, systematic, and sustainable manner. The implementation of this surveillance involves integrated planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation stages, aligned with Posyandu activities as well as health and family planning services.

Surveillance is conducted by the Family Support Team through periodic monitoring, door-to-door visits, and cross-sectoral coordination with the Health Department, Social Affairs Department, sub-district government, village midwives, and Posyandu volunteers. The indicators used in monitoring include aspects of maternal and child nutrition and health, environmental sanitation, family socioeconomic conditions, as well as parenting practices and parental knowledge.

Indonesia’s policy to accelerate the reduction of stunting, as outlined in Presidential Regulation No. 72 of 2021, establishes a data-driven approach as the foundation for interventions. From a political-administrative perspective, this approach reflects the *principle of tanzim al-idārah* (orderly and organized administration), wherein every policy must be formulated systematically, planned, and based on accurate information. Islam does not condone policies born of speculation or disorder; rather, it encourages thorough planning to achieve the public good.

From the perspective of leadership responsibility, surveillance also reflects the *principle of mas’uliyah al-imām* (the leader’s responsibility toward the people). In Islam, leaders are obligated to manage the affairs of the community and ensure that their basic

needs are met. Classical thought, as articulated by Al-Mawardi in *Al-Aḥkām al-Sulṭāniyyah*, emphasizes that leaders are tasked with managing public affairs to foster the common good and social order. In a modern context, surveillance of families at risk of stunting can be understood as an administrative tool to ensure the state's active role in systematically identifying and addressing public health issues.

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that surveillance of families at risk of stunting, from the perspective of *siyāsah idāriyah*, constitutes a concrete implementation of the principles of Islamic governance, which encompass the public good, leadership accountability, trust, professionalism, justice, and planned and systematic administration. Thus, this program is not only of technical value in health policy but also holds normative legitimacy within the framework of Islamic administrative politics, as it aims to safeguard the continuity of future generations and the overall well-being of the community.

The following is a verse from the Quran related to surveillance (monitoring/supervision), namely Surah Al-Ḥujūrāt, verse 6:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِن جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَأٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوا

Meaning:

O believers, if an evildoer brings you any news, verify "it"

The meaning of the verse above is that Allah commands believers not to immediately believe news coming from an untrustworthy person (a sinner). If information comes from such a person, we are obligated to perform tabayyun, which means: verifying the truth of the news, investigating its source, ensuring the data is accurate, and not jumping to conclusions.

4. Stunting Case Audit by the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency: A Siyāsah Idariah Perspective

The stunting case audit in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency, conducted by the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB), has implemented Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting. In its implementation, the stunting case audit followed a structured process, ranging from the formation of a cross-sectoral audit team, field data collection, case analysis, meetings to discuss findings, to the preparation of reports and follow-up actions.

These steps demonstrate that local governments do not act arbitrarily but follow established policy mechanisms. Stunting audits are conducted to identify the underlying causes of stunting in depth, examining not only health-related factors but also aspects such as child nutrition, parenting practices, environmental conditions, and family socioeconomic status. This indicates that the audits are conducted comprehensively and systematically, thereby generating more targeted recommendations. This audit aims to comprehensively identify the factors causing stunting in children, including both direct factors such as malnutrition and infectious diseases, as well as indirect factors such as family socioeconomic conditions, parenting practices, and access to health services

From the perspective of administrative policy, the implementation of the stunting case audit conducted by the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) of Seluma Regency in Sukaraja

Subdistrict is a concrete manifestation of governance oriented toward the public welfare.

Constitutional politics emphasizes the importance of the relationship between the government and the people in the exercise of governance. In constitutional politics, this effort can be understood as a form of the government's responsibility to ensure the welfare of the people. In administrative politics, the implementation of policies in accordance with regulations is one indicator that the government has carried out its governance functions in accordance with the principles of good governance.

Thus, it can be concluded that the stunting audit conducted by the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB) in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency, aligns with the principles of administrative governance, as it has implemented public policies in accordance with applicable regulations; This is in accordance with government regulations, specifically Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Efforts to Prevent and Reduce Stunting.

وَأَوْفُوا الْكَيْلَ إِذَا كِلْتُمْ وَزِنُوا بِالْقِسْطَاسِ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ

Meaning:

Give in full when you measure, and weigh with an even balance.

This provision explains that the principles of accuracy, precision, and integrity—which are highly relevant to the measurement of children's height and weight, nutritional data, and stunting reporting—ensure that audits prevent any manipulation or negligence of data.

Thus, data collection, monitoring, auditing, and surveillance of stunting are not merely administrative obligations of the government but also a tangible manifestation of the principle of constitutional governance, wherein the state plays an active role in ensuring public welfare, particularly in efforts to prevent and address stunting as part of the protection of citizens' fundamental rights.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting by the DP3AP2KB in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency: In terms of data collection, the identification of families at risk of stunting is conducted in a tiered manner, starting from the village level up to the regency level, involving the TPK. Additionally, digital systems such as Elsimil and New SIGA are utilized as the basis for mapping families at risk of stunting.

Support is provided through education, counseling, monitoring of maternal and child health, and facilitating access to health services. These activities are carried out periodically. In terms of surveillance, monitoring is conducted routinely and continuously, with indicators covering aspects of nutrition, health, sanitation, and the family's socioeconomic conditions. In terms of stunting case audits, a systematic process is followed, ranging from the audit team, field data collection, and case analysis to report preparation, as part of efforts to evaluate and improve the acceleration of stunting reduction. However, there are still a number of obstacles in its implementation, so the results achieved have not been fully optimal in reducing stunting rates in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency.

From the perspective of administrative policy, regarding the data collection on families at risk of stunting, support services, surveillance, and stunting case audits, the DP3AP2KB has implemented the regulations established by the government. Thus, the implementation of Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on accelerating the reduction of stunting in Sukaraja Subdistrict, Seluma Regency, is in accordance with constitutional policy because it has been

carried out in accordance with Seluma Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on accelerating the reduction of stunting. The local government, through the DP3AP2KB, has fulfilled its responsibilities (mas'uliyah) and mandate as ulil amri in ensuring children's fundamental right to grow and develop healthily, as part of efforts to prevent and reduce stunting.

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