

## **ABSTRAK**

**Agnes Isti Harjanti**

**Analisis Pelaksanaan Perda No. 2 Tahun 2009 tentang Pengendalian dan Pemantauan Garam Tidak Beryodium di Kabupaten Jepara**

**xv + 186 hal + 6 tabel + 6 gambar + 9 lampiran**

Gangguan akibat kekurangan yodium masih merupakan salah satu masalah gizi nasional. Cakupan penggunaan garam yodium di tingkat rumah tangga secara nasional masih rendah 63,3%, sedangkan di Jepara jauh lebih rendah, hanya 38,9%. Prevalensi kasus kekurangan yodium di Jepara pada tahun 2010, berdasarkan *UIE* pada *WUS*, adalah 40% kekurangan ringan, 20% kekurangan sedang dan 3,3% kekurangan berat. Di Kabupaten Jepara telah disyahkan Perda No. 2 tahun 2009, namun pelaksanaannya belum diketahui. Penelitian ini bertujuan Menganalisis pelaksanaan Perda No.2 tahun 2009 tentang pengendalian dan pemantauan garam tidak beryodium di Kabupaten Jepara.

Penelitian dilakukan secara kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam (*indepth interview*), dokumentasi dan observasi. Informan utama berjumlah 8 orang yang terdiri dari tim pelaksana perda, ketua, sekertaris, bidang produksi 2 orang, distribusi 2 orang, dan konsumsi 2 orang. Informan triangulasi meliputi bidang produksi 1 petani garam, distribusi 1 pedagang garam, konsumsi 1 Kepala Desa dan 1 Kader Kesehatan. Instrumen penelitian adalah peneliti sendiri dan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, dokumentasi dan observasi lapangan. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik *content analysis*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sosialisasi Perda No.2 tahun 2009 di Kabupaten Jepara belum berjalan efektif karena kurang tepat sasaran, yaitu sosialisasi dilakukan pada masyarakat umum, sedangkan berdasarkan tujuan perda sasaran diutamakan para produsen dan pengedar garam. Pelaksanaan koordinasi lintas program dan lintas sektoral, belum berjalan dengan baik, karena hanya pada level tim pemantauan dan masyarakat yang disosialisasi. Hal ini dapat dikarenakan belum adanya Peraturan Bupati yang mengatur masing-masing bidang, sehingga tiap-tiap sektor belum mempunyai program kerja yang dapat dikoordinasikan. Koordinasi secara keseluruhan masih di bawah kendali Bappeda. Koordinasi di tingkat sektoral pada masyarakat petani garam, pedagang, dan produsen garam belum pernah ada. Pemantauan dan pengendalian garam belum dilakukan sesuai dengan aturan-aturan dalam perda yaitu mengawasi peredaran garam, pengolahan, pengemasan, pelabelan, dan rekomendasi kelayakan. Pemantauan belum dilakukan secara tegas, belum ada penjelasan pada pelaksanaan perda dalam bentuk Peraturan Bupati.

Disimpulkan bahwa pelaksanaan Perda No.2 tahun 2009 belum berjalan secara maksimal, terkendala pada aspek penjelasan implementasi yaitu belum ada Perbub yang mengatur tim dari masing-masing bidang. Direkomendasikan Pemerintah Daerah untuk menerbitkan Peraturan Bupati dalam mendukung pelaksanaan perda ini dan didukung dana yang mencukupi serta segera mewujudkan SK Tim yang baru untuk mendukung kerja tim.

Kata Kunci : Garam beryodium, pengendalian, pemantauan, Jepara.  
Pustaka : 31 (2000-2009)

## **ABSTRACT**

**Agnes Isti Harjanti**

**Analysis the Implementation of Regional Regulation No. 2 Year 2009 to Control and Monitor Non-Iodized Salt in Jepara District**

**xv + 186 pages + 6 tables + 6 figures + 9 enclosures**

Iodine deficiency disorder was one of the national nutritional problems. The national overage of iodine salt usage at household level was still low, 63.3%. In Jepara district, this level was lower, only 38.9%. Based on UIE among WUS, prevalence of iodine deficiency cases in Jepara in 2010 was 40% in the mild deficiency, 20% in the moderate deficiency, and 3.3% in the severe deficiency. Regional regulation (Perda) no. 2, 2009 had been legalized in Jepara district. However, implementation of this regulation was not known. The objective of this study was to analyze the implementation of Perda no.2, 2009 regarding controlling and monitoring of non-iodine salt in Jepara district.

This was a qualitative study, and data collection was done through in-depth interview, documentation and observation to the main informants. The number of main informants was 8 people consisted of regional regulation executive team, chief, secretary, 2 people in the production section, and 2 people in the consumption section. Triangulation informants were 1 salt farmer for production section, 1 salt trader for distribution section, 1 head of village and 1 health cadre for consumer. Researcher was a study instrument. Data were collected through interview, documentation and field observation. Content analysis technique was used in the data analysis.

Results of the study showed that socialization of Perda no.2, 2009 in Jepara district did not run effectively due to missing the target; and socialization was focused on general people. Based on Perda's purpose, socialization target should be prioritized to salt producers and distributors. Implementation of cross programs and cross sector coordination did not run well; it was only for monitoring team level and for community who received the socialization. This could be caused by no regulation from head of the district (Bupati) for each sector. Each sector did not have programs that could be integrated. All coordination was still under Bappeda control.

Coordination in the sector level in the community of salt farmers, seller and producers had not been conducted. Salt monitoring and controlling were not done according to the rules stated in the Perda; that was to monitor salt distribution, processing and packaging, labeling, and feasibility recommendation. Monitoring was not done firmly; no explanation on the implementation of Perda in the form of Bupati regulation.

In conclusion, the implementation of Perda no.2, 2009 was not maximally. It was impeded by implementation explanation aspect such as no Bupati regulation that regulates team from each of section. It was recommended that district government issues Bupati regulation to support the implementation of this district regulation. It was also supported by sufficient funding. Decree letter for the new team should be realized to support the work of the team.

Key words : Iodized salt, controlling, monitoring, Jepara

Bibliography : 31 (2000-2009)