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Stunting Reduction Policy: Learning From the Field

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Abstract. Stunting is a condition of growth failure in toddlers (babies under five years old) as a result of chronic malnutrition so that the child is too short for his age. This study was located in Banyumas Regency. The selection of the location of this study in Sumbang District, namely Datar Village, Karangturi Village, Susukan Village and Gandatapa Village because these villages are the priority for the acceleration of integrated stunting reduction in Banyumas Regency. This study aims to reveal and describe the community's interpretation of stunting and community expectations with the existence of stunting policies in villages affected by the integrated stunting reduction acceleration priority program. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach targeting heads of families who have toddlers (under 5 years old). The data collection method uses in-depth interviews, observations and focus group discussions. The results of this study indicate that there is an understanding of stunting prevention that is not yet fully good in all elements in the village community concerned. Only cadres and village officials have a relatively good understanding, which tends to be normative and administrative, about the stunting prevention program in their respective villages. This study also produces recommendations or implications for the need for a nutrition awareness movement in all elements of the village community (inclusiveness) concerned. This movement shows that there is no dependence on the government to fulfill the nutritional needs of rural families.

Keywords. understanding, stunting policy, nutrition awareness movement, inclusivity

Background

Stunting is a condition of growth failure in toddlers (babies under five years old) as a result of chronic malnutrition so that the child is too short for his age. In Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction, 5 pillars of the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction have been established, and to strengthen its implementation, it mandates the preparation of a national action plan, work mechanism and monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be a guide for ministries/institutions, provincial governments, district and city governments, village governments, and stakeholders in the implementation of the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in line with the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). Therefore, the President has ordered the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) to be responsible for accelerating stunting reduction. BKKBN can map data on

individuals and groups at risk such as adolescents, pregnant women, and will be given socialization and assistance. To achieve the 14 percent target set by the President requires hard work with a clear focus and targets, not just health issues but population issues. This will also include regulations on how prospective brides and grooms are prepared to give birth to a healthy family. <https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/tantangan-percepatan-penurunan-stunting-di-masa-pandemi>

The implementation of policies and programs to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates will be related to the public's understanding of stunting itself and of course so that the policies and programs implemented can truly accelerate the reduction of stunting prevalence rates. The meaning of stunting is important in the stunting reduction program. However, recently, one of the Vice Presidential Candidates number 2, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, went viral on social media after incorrectly mentioning sulfuric acid in the context of nutrition for pregnant women. Actually, what the Mayor of Solo meant was folic acid, a type of vitamin B complex that is very important for the health of pregnant women. After the controversy spread, Gibran then corrected his mistake one day later. In one of his programs, the son of President Jokowi included the issue of eradicating stunting. <https://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/gaya-hidup/pr-017435690/gibran-rakabuming-viral-karena-salah-sebut-asam-sulfat-baik-untuk-ibu-hamil-apa-sebenarnya-asam-sulfat>

In line with that, the Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) Hasto Wardoyo assessed that the understanding of stunting in society is still low so that it takes time and effort to change the mindset of society. "I think the understanding of stunting is still far away. Let alone ordinary people, many regents or mayors do not know what stunting really is," <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/3187341/kepala-bkkbn-nilai-pemahaman-stunting-di-masyarakat-masih-rendah>

The prevalence of stunting in Banyumas Regency shows a fairly significant downward trend. Based on data from the Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI), the stunting rate in Banyumas Regency fell from 21.6 percent in 2021 to 16.6 percent in 2022. However, to achieve the national target of reducing the stunting rate to 14 percent, collaboration with various parties is still needed. <https://www.banyumaskab.go.id/read/44064/bupati-banyumas-resmikan-rumah-anaksigap-pusat-pengasuhan-untuk-cegah-stunting>

Therefore, the local government is present in the spectrum of stunting policies, preparing various policies related to reducing stunting in Banyumas Regency, both in the form of RPJMD and the establishment of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) which must be synergized with 15 locus villages that have been determined by the local government. In line with this, the Banyumas Regent Decree Number: 050/353/Year 2022 concerning Priority Villages/Sub-districts for Accelerating Integrated Stunting Reduction in Banyumas Regency in 2023-2023 was issued. The implementation of policies and programs to accelerate the reduction of stunting rates will be related to the community's understanding of stunting itself and of course so that the policies and programs implemented can truly accelerate the reduction in stunting prevalence rates. In line with the news above, Banyumas Regency in this case may be considered efficient and systematic, but it is necessary to study in more depth what and how the community responds to these regulations. This shows that the socio-cultural values of the community have not been accommodated even though they are the local wisdom of the community concerned. The existing local wisdom is not eroded due to changes in the times but because of the stunting policy that has been taken by the government.

Based on the description above, there are several problems that can be formulated as follows: How do village communities interpret stunting? And what are the community's

expectations with the stunting policy in villages affected by the Integrated Stunting Reduction Acceleration Priority Program? The results of this study can be input for the government, that stunting policies so far must consider the socio-cultural aspects of society, not only the efficiency and systematic or technical aspects. This study can also enrich the treasury of Sociology of Poverty lectures in the form of real cases that exist in society. This study is part of the research roadmap as in the following scheme:

Research Urgency. This research is important because there are several crucial problems related to stunting and government policies on stunting. First, the community's interpretation of stunting will of course depend on the knowledge they get in society. Second, stunting policies that may not "support" the socio-cultural aspects of society in this case the local wisdom possessed by the community and passed down from generation to generation. Therefore, it is necessary to reveal more clearly and firmly regarding the public's understanding of stunting and how the public interprets government policies regarding stunting.

Stunting

Stunting is a condition where a toddler is stated to have a short length or height compared to his age or not according to his age. Meanwhile, according to Izwardy (2019), stunting is a condition of growth failure in toddlers due to chronic malnutrition so that the child is shorter for his age. Malnutrition occurs since the baby is in the womb and in the early stages of life after birth, but only appears after the child is 2 years old.

Although there has been a decrease in the prevalence rate, stunting is still considered a serious problem in Indonesia because the prevalence rate is still above 20%. Therefore, stunting is still a serious problem and must be addressed immediately so that the stunting rate can decrease and in accordance with WHO recommendations (Kemen PPPA, 2020)

The implementation of policies and programs to accelerate the reduction in stunting rates will be related to the community's understanding of stunting itself and of course so that the policies and programs implemented can really accelerate the reduction in the prevalence of stunting.

Meaning of Stunting

Meaning itself according to Schutz is a subjective interpretation given by an individual to an object or action in everyday life and can be influenced by the experience and knowledge possessed by the individual (Schutz, 1967). The categorization of meaning itself is based on aspects that are considered important to him (subjective) and has a basis for personal experience interpretation. Meanwhile, meaning (objective) has a basis for interpretation based on experience and knowledge that is general in nature in society.

The meaning depicted from an individual's actions cannot simply be formed but must go through several fairly complicated processes. According to Schutz, there are 2 major processes in constructing a meaning, namely subjective meaning (perception) subjective or spontaneous meaning because of individual knowledge and experience and intersubjective meaning (perspective) which is the process by which several individuals seek, share, and understand the reality that occurs around them. In more detail, the following are the stages stated by Schutz:

- Focusing attention. Individuals focus their attention on an object or phenomenon encountered using the five senses.

- Interpretation by preunderstanding. Individuals provide a prejudiced interpretation as an initial stage of giving meaning to the object or phenomenon based on practical knowledge or can be called experience gained from their daily lives.
- Verification of the impression. Individuals verify previous interpretations by using additional information in the form of theoretical knowledge obtained through education and written sources, or through individual values and norms and goals. Individuals can also verify through social interaction with others through communication and exchange of experiences.
- Clarification of relationships. Individuals try to understand how they and others are positioned in the context of the social relationships that occur.
- Construction of shared life-world. Construction of a shared life that involves collaborative efforts to form a shared understanding. At this stage, individuals group and normalize experiences and provide socially accepted labels for certain objects and situations.
- Internalization of meaning. After the above processes are carried out consistently, the meaning finally becomes internal to a person and no longer has to be discussed or questioned explicitly. This means that the meaning becomes part of the individual's internal world and forms the framework of the individual's understanding in social interactions.

According to Maliki (2023), Knowledge is the main key in the process of forming meaning. The process of sensing and adapting continuous experiences is a stage that must be passed to get the meaning of something. This means that in the process of sensing the existence of meaning is still very abstract, and after adaptation to the experience that has been passed by the individual, the existence of meaning can be formed. Therefore, phenomenology has an important role in connecting individual knowledge and individual experience while the source and root of scientific knowledge are daily activities and experiences. Meanwhile, the results of the study by Indra Domili et al. (2022) show that ... Parenting patterns are related to the nutritional status of toddlers, especially height. Parenting patterns can include maternal knowledge about feeding toddlers. The feeding in question is the type of food given, the frequency of feeding, the time of giving MP-ASI and feeding techniques. Therefore, to achieve a decrease in stunting rates, efforts are needed to increase access to information regarding feeding toddlers. This access can be provided by health workers through activities.

Stunting Reduction Policy

Banyumas Regent Regulation Number: 25 of 2020 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Stunting Prevention and Handling of Banyumas Regency 2020-2023, is stated in Article 2 as follows:

"RAD Stunting is a planning document as a guideline and direction to reduce stunting rates and achieve nutritional status for the community in Banyumas Regency to support the implementation of regional development in 2020-2023 in the form of policy directions, strategies and activity programs."

In line with this, there is also a regent's decision regarding stunting, namely the Banyumas Regent's Decree Number: 050/353/2022 Concerning Priority Villages/Sub-districts for Integrated Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Banyumas Regency in 2022-2023. According to Marzali (2005), culture in the study of cultural development is the state of mind or ideas, and culture can also be engineered through public policy. Another thing is stated by Etzioni (in Solichin, 1987), regarding the policy-making process which is often still vague and abstract, as seen in the values and goals of society which are translated by political actors into

more specific commitments. Meanwhile, in the study of public policy, especially public policy analysis, there are many frameworks or models, but it can be concluded to be simple like the framework put forward by Sukarso, et al. (2015), The public policy analysis process includes the following stages: (a) Formulation of policy problems; (b) Formulation of policy alternatives; (c) Selection of policy alternatives; (d) Formulation of policy design; and (e) Policy recommendations in the form of policy papers.

Research Methods

Research Approach. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. This method is used to explain the existing reality, so as to provide an overview of the research study that will be raised, and identify differences in the characteristics of individual groups, objects, perceptions, and phenomena. The researcher intends to get an overview of the perspective related to the meaning of society regarding stunting and the expectations related to stunting policies in villages that are a priority for accelerating integrated stunting reduction. *Research Location.* This study is located in Banyumas Regency. The selection of this research location in Sumbang District, namely Datar Village and Gandatapa Village because these villages are a priority for accelerating integrated stunting reduction in Banyumas Regency. *Research Target.* The main target of this study is the head of the family who has a toddler (under 5 years), different from that studied by Laksono et al. (2022) toddlers under 2 years so that this study has a wider target. Considering that the head of the family (who is male) is often the decision maker in the family and the head of the family has never been touched by programs related to reducing stunting (because women are always the target of stunting reduction programs). The supporting targets are village officials, village midwives and community leaders who understand the applicable stunting policies.

This study uses a purposive sampling technique for determining informants where the informant selection technique is not random but based on considerations that focus on certain objectives (Arikunto, 2006). In this study, informants will be selected based on their understanding of stunting reduction policies, both men and women. The data sources used are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through interviews, and observation results at the research location, while secondary data is through documents or literature related to the research, such as books, research journals, websites or data from institutional agencies. The data collection method uses in-depth interviews, observations and documentation related to this research. While *Data Analysis* used Interactive data analysis that has 4 stages of the data analysis process, namely 1) Data collection either through primary or secondary data. 2) condensation or selecting and focusing the data that has been obtained to suit the research objectives, with the process of summarizing informant statements related to the research, and simplifying and transforming the data that has been obtained. 3) Presentation of data that is systematically arranged through descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and others, to make it easier for researchers to draw conclusions. 4) Drawing conclusions and verification gradually from data that has been found in the field. Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014).

Research Results

Description of research focus

In the context of implementing the Stunting Prevention Program, village communities can be grouped into several groups, such as village officials, health cadres, heads of families (fathers) who have children, pregnant women, breastfeeding and caring for toddlers, and

teenagers who are approaching marriage age. A summary conclusion from one focused discussion or focus group discussion (FGD) can be examined in table 4.1 below. From the table, it appears that the results of the discussion between the two village locations were almost the same, especially the comparison between the existing groups, namely village officials, health cadres, heads of families (fathers), pregnant women, breastfeeding and caring for toddlers, and teenagers approaching marriage.

The summary conclusion of the discussion results was compiled based on an agreement in the discussion, meaning that the conclusions of the discussion were known to each group of discussion participants.

Tabel 4.1. Hasil FGD

No.	Aspect/Group	Village of Datar	Village of Sikapat
1	Village apparatus		
	a. Meaning of stunting	Understand normatively based on the official explanation of the program	Understand normatively based on the official explanation of the program
	b. Objectives of the Stunting Prevention Program	Understanding normatively based on the official explanation of the program	Understanding normatively based on the official explanation of the program
	c. Stunting targets	Pregnant, breastfeeding women and those with toddlers and children	Pregnant, breastfeeding women and those with toddlers and children
	d. Food nutrition	Broadly speaking, understanding protein and carbohydrates	Broadly speaking, understanding protein and carbohydrates
	e. Program Sustainability	If there are no more stunted children	If there are no more stunted children
	f. Expectations from the Program	Keep going, might be improve	Keep going, might be improve
2.	Health cadres		
	a. Meaning of stunting	Understand normatively based on the official explanation of the program	Understand normatively based on the official explanation of the program
	b. Objectives of the Stunting Prevention Program	Understand normatively based on the official explanation of the program	Understand normatively based on the official explanation of the program
	c. Stunting targets	Pregnant, breastfeeding women and those with toddlers and children	Pregnant, breastfeeding women and those with toddlers and children
	d. Food nutrition	It is enough to understand the nutritional content of several types of food	It is enough to understand the nutritional content of several types of food
	e. Program Sustainability	If there are no more stunted children	If there are no more stunted children
	f. Expectations from the Program	Keep going, might be improve	Keep going, might be improve
3.	Head of family (father)		

	a.	Meaning of stunting	Children grow late compared to their peers	Children grow late compared to their peers
	b.	Objectives of the Stunting Prevention Program	So that no child is malnourished	So that no child is malnourished
	c.	Stunting targets	Malnourished children	Malnourished children
	d.	Food nutrition	Not really understanding, the important thing is being healthy and full	Not really understanding, the important thing is being healthy and full
	e.	Program Sustainability	If there are no more stunted children	If there are no more stunted children
	f.	Expectations from the Program	Keep going, might be improve	Keep going, might be improve
4.	Pregnant, breastfeeding and caring for toddlers			
	a.	Meaning of stunting	Children grow late compared to their peers	Children grow late compared to their peers
	b.	Objectives of the Stunting Prevention Program	So that no child is malnourished	So that no child is malnourished
	c.	Stunting targets	Malnourished children	Malnourished children
	d.	Food nutrition	Understanding from health cadres	Understanding from health cadres
	e.	Program Sustainability	If there are no more stunted children	If there are no more stunted children
	f.	Expectations from the Program	Keep going, might be improve	Keep going, might be improve
5.	Teenagers approaching marriage			
	a.	Meaning of stunting	Understand normatively based on the official explanation of the program on the internet	Understand normatively based on the official explanation of the program on the internet
	b.	Objectives of the Stunting Prevention Program	So that no child is malnourished	So that no child is malnourished
	c.	Stunting targets	Malnourished children	Malnourished children
	d.	Food nutrition	Understanding from the internet	Understanding from the internet
	e.	Program Sustainability	If there are no more stunted children	If there are no more stunted children
	f.	Expectations from the Program	Not really understanding, but if it is useful, please continue.	Not really understanding, but if it is useful, please continue.

Source: Primary data processed, 2024.

Village community understanding of the meaning of stunting

Based on the summary table of the results of the focused discussion above, it seems that the two villages produced relatively similar discussion conclusions from various aspects and groups. As for the pattern of understanding, there are similarities between village officials and health cadres, namely normative according to the explanation of the Program, while in one family, the understanding between Mother and Father as heads of the family is slightly different. Breastfeeding, pregnant, and caring mothers for toddlers tend to understand better because they participate in socialization meetings and the like, while fathers do not participate. Unlike other groups, it turns out that the adolescent group does not really understand the stunting prevention program and stunting itself, they only find out from the internet during the discussion process.

In other words, they have not been very interested in knowing for sure what and how the stunting prevention program is.

The village apparatus group relatively understands the stunting prevention program from the administrative aspect of implementation, while the substance is still relatively the same as the other groups. The stunting prevention program is still considered like other programs where village officials are partners in its implementation, so that the formal aspects tend to be given more attention.

Community expectations for the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Priority Program

From table 4.1. it can be seen that almost all groups have relatively the same expectations, namely if possible they want to continue, especially the provision of free food. This phenomenon could be an early indication of community dependence on program output, in the end the ideas, creativity, and independence of the community become less developed. In turn, they will increasingly rely on the government's sinterkalus to always provide.

These expectations are not based on a complete understanding of the stunting program except for the provision of free food. Of the various groups in the table of focused discussion results, it seems that only health cadres have a relatively more complete understanding compared to other groups. The ones who have the least understanding of the stunting prevention program are heads of families and adolescent groups. This last group pays less attention to the stunting prevention program in their village because they are not the target group for the program, as are heads of households (fathers).

The expectations expressed are relatively the same as the expectations for other programs because they consider the program to be charitable or a goodwill from the government to provide everything the community needs.

Discussion

The Role of the Head of the Family in Determining the Food Menu for Children

From various studies on the role of the head of the family so far, it shows dominance in decision-making for his family (.....), including decisions about his family's food menu. The head of the family, in this case the father, determines decisions about the daily food menu for his family, although the one who carries out or prepares it is still the mother who is more intensive at home.

Although the father's role dominates, it turns out that the target group of the stunting prevention program is dominated by mothers who are intensive at home and take care of their pregnancies and/or toddlers (.....). This can be seen from the results of interviews and participants in the socialization of the stunting prevention program. The socialization of the program invited mothers who were breastfeeding, pregnant and/or caring for toddlers, while their respective fathers as heads of households were not participants. The head of the family or father will get information about the program from the mother who participated in the socialization and it turns out to be incomplete and does not always convey the results of the socialization or meetings in the implementation of the stunting prevention program.

On the other hand, the adolescent group also has a relatively low understanding of the stunting prevention program. Adolescents are not targeted by the program so that adolescents do not get clear information because they are not invited to participate in socialization. By not being targeted by the stunting prevention program, adolescents do not understand well about stunting even though adolescents are prospective pregnant and/or breastfeeding mothers and/or caring for toddlers. It should be remembered that adolescents are the next generation and in the

current digital era adolescents are the most intensive users (.....). Therefore, the potential of adolescents to support the success of the program has not been touched at all.

The Role of the Environment in Children's Food Menus

In most elementary schools in rural areas, it can be easily observed that food vendors are always "waiting" for both light and heavy meals. Some of these vendors cook their own food and some buy it to resell. Every day during school hours, it is also easy to observe that elementary school children are busy spending their pocket money to consume food brought by these vendors. From the results of interviews with informants, it shows that most of these children seem to have become a habit of consuming snacks in the school area, even on holidays, some children will spend their pocket money to buy snacks at stalls around their homes.

The patterned behavior of children shows that the menu consumed by elementary school-aged children does not guarantee nutritional content, and there is no guarantee of hygiene. None of the vendors feel supervised by the school, village officials, let alone the parents of each of the children. In other words, the vendors feel free to sell any snacks to these school children as long as the price is affordable and the children like it. (.....). This is ironic because the next generation consumes an uncontrolled menu of food and/or snacks, so even if there are no symptoms of stunting, it can be suspected that the children's health is vulnerable due to malnutrition or lack of nutrition. (...)

The role of the village government in fulfilling children's nutrition

So far, village officials have understood the various programs in their villages tend to be normative, what is in the official instructions of each existing program. From the two villages where the research was conducted, it turned out that village officials were more implementers than owners of most of the programs, including the stunting prevention program, so that what was more of a concern was the administrative tasks and responsibilities in each program implementation.

The implementation of the stunting program is driven by health cadres with facilitation from village officials, so that those who determine the implementation of the stunting prevention program are the two groups (...). Because village officials are more positioned as facilitators of activities in the program and tend to focus more on administrative accountability, the substantive aspects of the stunting prevention program are still not a priority for village officials.

Village officials, as well as cadres, still do not feel ownership of the program but rather as implementers like other programs so that their role is still relatively normative or formality towards the existing stunting prevention program. It would be very different if village officials felt ownership of the program and considered the target group as part of the village's extended family, then village officials tend to be willing to sacrifice many things for the prevention of stunting in each of their villages.

Prospects for preventing stunting in the study villages

Family nutrition fulfillment in the two study villages in the last two years has relatively changed for the better with a decreasing number of stunting cases, even in the current year there have been no more stunting cases found. However, the potential for the re-emergence of stunting symptoms in the two villages is quite large considering that there are symptoms of dependence on the program (...) so that if the program stops, it is feared that the fulfillment of nutrition in the food menu will again result in stunting symptoms.

In addition, the relatively poor understanding of stunting prevention and family nutrition fulfillment from each family, especially the head of the family (father), raises concerns about the decline in family nutrition fulfillment after the government's stunting prevention program is no longer available. Therefore, one issue arises, namely family independence to meet the nutrition of each family. In other words, the stunting prevention program has not been able to foster family independence in meeting the nutrition of each family in the target group of the program.

Likewise, the understanding of the group of adolescents who will become pregnant, breastfeeding mothers and care for toddlers is inadequate. The government's stunting prevention program has not been able to embrace the adolescent group because this group is not the main target of the program. If the program tends to be pragmatic and has the potential to create dependency on the fulfillment of nutrition for each target family group and segmented or exclusive target groups, then the prospects for stunting prevention in the two villages tend to be pessimistic.

Conclusion

From the results of the discussion, several things can be concluded, including unequal understanding, the role of the head of the family (father), and the inclusiveness of the target group. Each can be detailed as follows.

The importance of good understanding from stakeholders

Basically, the stunting prevention program has stakeholders from all elements of village society, from children, adolescents, families, health cadres, and village officials. Therefore, the results of the study showed that only health cadres had a relatively good understanding, village officials tended to understand normatively-administratively, pregnant and/or breastfeeding mothers and/or caring for toddlers received some understanding from health cadres, heads of families, in this case fathers, received little understanding from the information that was partly conveyed by each mother who participated in the socialization and activities in the program. The adolescent group is relatively not a target group so that understanding and attention to this program is relatively very limited. In fact, these teenagers are very strategic because in the next few years they will become mothers who regulate the food menu for their families, especially their children.

The importance of support from the head of the family

In the implementation of the stunting prevention program, the head of the family (father) is often not intensively involved so that understanding of the program is very limited, even though in his family life the head of the family determines or dominates the choice of food menus consumed by all family members, especially toddlers. Therefore, the support of the head of the family is still very limited, especially because they do not have a good understanding of the importance of preventing stunting from engineering intake for their families.

The position of the head of the family for economically disadvantaged groups is quite difficult because they generally work hard full time but their income is still insufficient. From conditions like this, the program is challenged to be able to embrace (inclusive) all heads of families who are the targets of the program so that they at least understand the importance of intake. The food menu as an intake that meets nutritional standards is not always unaffordable, health cadres can enlighten knowledge about the highly nutritious food menu that is around their place of residence.

The importance of support from the village community as a whole

Basically, all programs implemented in the village are directly or indirectly related to all elements of society in the village concerned, including the stunting prevention program which basically involves all elements in the village. In reality, stunting prevention programs tend to be exclusive in determining their target groups. The target groups of the program are only pregnant and/or breastfeeding mothers and/or caring for toddlers and especially mothers whose children show symptoms of abnormal growth or are late compared to their peers. Thus, other community groups, such as heads of families and adolescent groups, do not feel they have to care about the program. Likewise, prosperous or well-off community groups in the village also do not feel they have to care because they are not the target group. In fact, this community group has great potential to support the stunting prevention program in their respective villages.

Implications

Family empowerment is needed in terms of food nutrition

From the above conclusions, the issue of stunting prevention can be expanded into an issue of family empowerment, starting from fathers, mothers, teenagers, and children concerned to better understand the nutritional value of various food menus. This family empowerment should be inclusive of all family members, either through neighborhood associations, *dasa-wisma*, or other forms of kinship that exist. With this kind of inclusiveness, the stunting prevention program will quickly turn into a stunting prevention movement. This movement is an activity initiated by all elements of the village community concerned.

There needs to be a nutrition awareness movement for the village community

If the stunting prevention movement begins to emerge, then a nutrition awareness movement will automatically emerge in the village community concerned. Because a movement is initiated by the community itself, socialization will occur naturally in every communication in everyday life. In addition, the nutrition awareness movement will also criticize and evaluate the nutritional content (and hygiene) of all snacks or food sold freely by traders in almost all elementary schools throughout the village, including the stalls in the village concerned.

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