

The Role of Families and Local Government in Overcoming Stunting Through the Probebaya Program in the Bukuan Village Area, Samarinda City

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze the role of families and local government in overcoming stunting through the community development and empowerment (Probebaya) program in the Bukuan Village Area, Samarinda City. This study uses a qualitative approach. Population in this study are all the Heads of the Rukun Tangga in the Bukuan Village Area, Palaran District, Samarinda City and 173 people affected by stunting; very short category 39 people and short category 134 people, as well as agencies related to the Probebaya program. Samples are taken based on random sampling. Sample consisted of 15 stunting cases with very short category 5 people and 10 short category people in the Bukuan Village Area, Palaran District, Samarinda City. Data analysis is carried out during the research activities of data collection and the most important activities include such as data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusion. The results show that the role of the family in tackling stunting through the organizers of the Probebaya program had been carried out starting from checking children at the posyandu to providing additional food but is not fully maximized. The role of the government in tackling stunting through the Probebaya program has been maximized through several fields and other elements of society.

Keywords: Role, Families, Local Government, Overcoming Stunting, Probebaya Program

INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a condition in which toddlers experience insignificant or short growth which is commonly referred to as stunting which is triggered by chronic malnutrition due to the low quantity and quality of nutrition obtained in a fairly long time interval. Stunting experienced by children is a picture of a state of unsuccessful growth in children under the age of 5 years which is triggered by acute malnutrition, which results in a child who is too short for his age at that time. This condition occurs starting when the baby is in the mother's womb until the age of 2 years (Saputri and Tumangger, 2019).

There are several things that trigger stunting, namely the intake received by pregnant women until after the birth process is very little, the lack of access to health facilities, the lack of access to clean water and sanitation (Laili and Andriani, 2019). In addition to the direct factors for stunting that have been described previously, there are also triggers for stunting indirectly, including: income and economic inequality, trade, movement of communities from rural to urban areas, globalization, methods of food security, social protection, health systems, development agriculture, and women's empowerment.

The problem of short toddlers or stunting is still the main focus of the Indonesian

government in health and human resource issues. In recent years the prevalence of stunting under five in Indonesia has decreased. If we look at the data from basic health research in 2018, the prevalence rate for stunting toddlers in Indonesia is 30.8 percent. This figure has decreased when viewed from data from basic health research in 2022 where the prevalence rate of stunting under five in Indonesia is 24.4 percent. Even though this figure has decreased, it has not yet reached the target set for 2024, which is 14 percent. This target is related to the prediction of the demographic bonus which is predicted in 2020 to 2030, where Indonesia will be dominated by people of productive age. To overcome the problem of stunting cases in Indonesia, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Ir. Joko Widodo appointed the Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency, Hasto Wardoyo, as the Chief Executive for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. The President of the Republic of Indonesia has set a target to reduce Indonesia's stunting rate by 14 percent by 2024. With the targets set, stunting is a problem nationally that receives great attention in its management.

A healthy, intelligent and productive child is an important asset because it is the next generation in supporting successful development. However, if children are born and develop in conditions of acute malnutrition, it will cause the next generation to become stunted. In 2021 in Samarinda City, there are 1,402 toddlers experiencing stunting, consisting of 403 toddlers in the very short category and 999 toddlers in the short category.

Actions to prevent stunting cases require multi-sectoral collaboration and involve various elements, namely the role of the family, Samarinda City Government, community and others. The role of the family as a motivator, educator, facilitator in providing good eating patterns for family members with stunting toddlers greatly supports family health (Friedman, 2010). In order for children to grow and develop

optimally, parents need to pay attention to the food consumed by children. This attention to nutrition needs to be sought even when the mother is still planning her pregnancy, then continues when the child is born given exclusive breast milk, and continues with a variety of foods with balanced nutrition in line with the child's growth and development.

Cost constraints affect the adequacy of needs in activities to improve toddler nutrition at integrated service posts (Novianti et al., 2019). The community development and empowerment (Probebaya) program presence in the midst of integrated service post limitations in implementing a number of its programs is certainly an opportunity to improve the performance of integrated service post cadres. It is known that several programs in the health sector in Probebaya program include providing accelerated reduction of stunting, in the form of providing additional food and vitamins at integrated service posts or outreach on stunting prevention or technical guidance.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the role of families and local government in overcoming stunting through the Probebaya program in the Bukuan Village Area, Samarinda City.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach. Research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, and action (Suyitno, 2018). In this study the writer will use a descriptive design, namely as a systematic way of raising the facts or characteristics of the population. Qualitative research means research that originates from an inductive mind, in accordance with objective participatory observations regarding a social phenomenon (Nasution, 2016). The social phenomena in question include past, present, and future conditions. These observations refer to certain individuals or social groups who are guided by certain

goals or objects of a particular problem. In the main research instrument is a researcher, because the research instrument in qualitative research is the one who conducts the research itself is a researcher. The research instrument is the most important and has a strategic position in all research activities (Moleong, 2013). The research instrument depends on the type of data needed and according to the research problem to be carried out. The existence of research instruments is a very integral part and includes a research methodology component because research instruments are tools used to collect, examine, study a problem that is being researched (Sugiyono, 2016).

Population in this study are all the Heads of the Rukun Tangga in the Bukuan Village Area, Palaran District, Samarinda City and 173 people affected by stunting; very short category 39 people and short category 134 people, as well as agencies related to the community development and empowerment (Probebaya) program. Samples are taken based on random sampling which is random sampling is the random selection of a small segment of individuals or members of the whole (Pustaka and Ahmad, 2018). Sample consisted of 15 stunting cases with very

short category 5 people and 10 short category people in the Bukuan Village Area, Palaran District, Samarinda City.

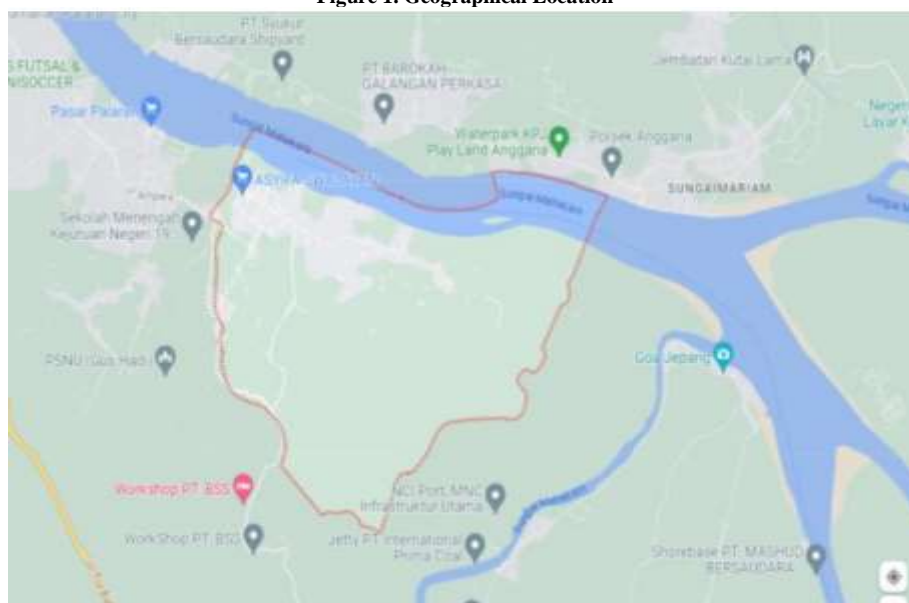
Data analysis is carried out during the research activities of data collection and the most important activities include such as data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusion. Data reduction shows the process of determining, centralizing, simplifying, summarizing, and replacing the raw data that appears in field notes. Data presentation is an attempt to unify organized news or information using the objective to draw conclusions and take action. Testing or drawing conclusions means activities that aim to make research conclusions, both temporary and final. Drawing conclusion can be made according to any data found while the research is in progress and final conclusions can be reached after all research data has been analyzed (Samsu, 2017).

RESULT

General Description

The general description of the research object here is a description that explains the existence of situations and conditions or circumstances of the object which are closely related to the research.

Figure 1. Geographical Location



Source: Google Maps (2023)

The Bukuan Sub-District is one of the sub-districts in Palaran Sub-District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The Bukuan Village is inaugurated by the Mayor of Samarinda City, Syahrie Jaang as an information and technology village or e-village of Bukuan with an area of 28.40 square kilometers. While the topography in the Bukuan Village area is in the low category. The average temperature in Bukuan Village is 28 degrees Celsius with a lot of 250 mm of rainfall per year.

The boundaries of the Bukuan Village Area as referred to in article 2 are as follows:

1. Northern boundary: Mahakam River.
2. Southern boundary: Bantuas Village.
3. Eastern boundary: Bantuas Village.
4. West boundary: Handil Bakti Village and Rawa Makmur Village.

The population in the Bukuan Village is increasing from year to year, it can be seen from 2022 there are 15,398 people. The population density in the Bukuan Village reaches 542 people or the squared kilometer of the sex ratio, namely the ratio of the male population and the female population, in the Bukuan Village the male population is 7,959 while the female population is 7,439, so that the sex ratio figure obtained of 10,699.

The number of population, which often changes, is greatly influenced by various factors, including births, deaths, and migration of people either coming or going outside the area. For this year, the number of births, deaths, people who came, and people who left is unknown. For the Bukuan area, especially this year, a lot of people came and went because there are many business fields that have emerged and there are also companies that have recently closed their businesses.

Education is one indicator to determine the level of progress of an area. Education as an effort to improve the quality of human resources that play an important role in development. In the 1945 Constitution it is stated that education is the right of every citizen which aims to educate the nation.

1. There are 5 public elementary schools in the Bukuan Village.

2. For secondary schools, in the Bukuan Village there is only 1 secondary school.

3. For senior high school, in the Bukuan Village there are no schools for senior high school.

Regarding education for each region, it emphasizes the need for education for everyone, because with education people can gain knowledge, something that is unknown becomes known, even with education it is also a means to improve the family's economic level. But not everyone can get an education.

Health development concerns all aspects of human life. The level of community welfare can be measured, one of which is the success of health development. Health development also includes health quality and efforts which are strongly influenced by the availability of health facilities by creating access to basic health services supported by adequate resources such as health infrastructure and adequate health personnel. The government's efforts in the health sector are carried out by providing health facilities in Bukuan Village, there are 3 health facilities, 1 community health center, and 2 auxiliary community health centers.

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The results show that the role of the family in tackling stunting through the organizers of the community development and empowerment (Probebaya) program had been carried out starting from checking children at the posyandu to providing additional food but is not fully maximized because the level of awareness of mothers about providing daily food for their children is still lacking, this is due to poor education less influence on how much insight parents have when educating toddlers, both insights in terms of providing good nutrition or food for toddlers and the care provided by

parents to toddlers which will have an impact on the growth of both the physical and spiritual of toddlers. The education level of the mother is a benchmark in determining attitudes in dealing with various problems, in carrying out vaccinations for their children, giving ORS when they have diarrhea, or registering to participate in family planning. As well as the income to meet needs is still lacking, as a result the less fortunate families have limited ability to meet food needs because the greater the income, the better the quality and quantity of food consumed, but the lower the income, the lower the quality and quantity of food consumed, especially those important for child development.

The role of the government in tackling stunting through the Probebaya program has been maximized through several fields and other elements of society. This is evident from the construction of integrated service posts, cash assistance to purchase additional food by yourself, and home inspections, as well as provision of additional food carried out by community health centers and integrated service posts. The organizers of the Probebaya program include integrated service posts as part of the program's targets with the hope that the Probebaya program can strengthen the integrated service posts as an effort to develop access and quality of nutrition and health services in the household environment and make community health centers a public health center as a roll model for community health centers in the Samarinda City area because they have succeeded in running programs to reduce stunting rates. The inhibiting factors in carrying out the government's role in overcoming stunting in Bukuan Village are lack of income and awareness of mothers in providing nutritious daily food for their children.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The results show that the role of the family in tackling stunting through the organizers of the community development and empowerment (Probebaya) program had

been carried out starting from checking children at the posyandu to providing additional food but is not fully maximized. The role of the government in tackling stunting through the Probebaya program has been maximized through several fields and other elements of society.

The suggestions that can be given in this study are as follows:

1. During pregnancy it is very necessary to pay attention to the condition of the body, both the mother who is pregnant and the toddler who is in the womb. The method that should be carried out by a mother who is pregnant is to have her pregnancy checked regularly every month for the development of the baby in the stomach and the health of the mother during pregnancy and during first 1,000 days of life and more awareness to run government-sponsored programs promoting balanced nutrition, visiting health care providers regularly to receive early detection of their own health and that of their children and increase their creativity in feeding their children sufficiently daily nutritional needs.

2. Prevention of stunting should be carried out during the first 1,000 days of life to prevent it earlier. Being governed by many regulations and having an excellent policy framework, it's just that the implementation still has to be optimized. Policies and regulations that exist at the central level must also be followed up at the regional level down to the village level and involve not only the health sector but also other related sectors. Policies in the regions related to cross-sector collaboration on stunting control need to be formulated in such a way that existing policies can be implemented by all relevant parties and can be binding, including the involvement of elements from the community, academia, and the private sector.

Declaration by Authors

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