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by Susi Sriwahyuni

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Capability of Village Devices in Stunting Prevention in Nagan Raya District

Susy Sriwahyuni^{1*}, Safrizal SA¹, Darmawan¹, Danvil Nabela¹, Ridha Ilham², Teuku Muliadi³

¹Department of Public Health Science, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia dan susysriwahyuni@utu.ac.id

²Aceh Province BKKBN Researcher dan ridha.ilham1983@gmail.com

³Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia dan teukumuliadi@utu.ac.id

*Korespondensi:

Susy Sriwahyuni¹ Department of Public Health Science, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Teuku Umar, Meulaboh, Provinsi Aceh, Indonesia, negara. Pada bagian akhir disertakan susysriwahyuni@utu.ac.id

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Abstrak

Indonesia is the second highest contributor to stunting in Southeast Asia. so it is necessary to do prevention so that the prevalence of stunting can be reduced to the maximum. One of the efforts that can be done is to establish synergy between the government and the community and increase the capacity of village officials. This study aims to improve the ability of village officials in preventing stunting in Nagan Raya Regency. This research method is a cross sectional with a quantitative approach which is located in 12 Villages 5 Subdistricts 12 Villages, Nagan Raya Regency. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between increasing the capability of village officials and the variable level of education (p-value = 0.040, OR = 2.77), knowledge (p-value = 0.001, OR = 7.22) implementers (p-value = 0.002, OR = 8.54) and manager (p-value = 0.001, OR = 11.05). The conclusion shows that the variable of poor knowledge has a 9 times greater risk of not being able to unite the baby's development better than good knowledge. It is suggested the need to increase awareness of village officials through counseling and guidance in preventing stunting at the village level.

Keywords: Stunting, Village Device Role, Prevention, Capabilities

Abstrak

Indonesia merupakan penyumbang angka stunting tertinggi kedua di Asia Tenggara. sehingga perlu dilakukan pencegahan agar prevalensi stunting dapat diturunkan dengan maksimal. Salah satu upaya yang dapat dilakukan adalah membentuk sinergitas antara pemerintah dan masyarakat dan penguatan *capacity building* kepada perangkat desa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan perangkat desa dalam pencegahan stunting di Kabupaten Nagan Raya. Metode penelitian ini adalah cross sectional dengan pendekatan kuantitatif yang lokasinya berada di 12 Desa 5 Kecamatan 12 Desa Kabupaten nagan Raya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara peningkatan kapabilitas perangkat desa dengan variabel tingkat pendidikan (p-value = 0,040, OR = 2,77), pengetahuan (p-value = 0,001, OR = 7,22) pelaksana (p-value = 0,002, OR = 8,54) dan manager (p-value = 0,001, OR = 11,05). Kesimpulan menunjukkan bahwa variabel pengetahuan yang buruk memiliki risiko 9 kali lebih besar untuk tidak dapat memantau tumbuh kembang bayi lebih baik daripada pengetahuan yang baik. Disarankan perlunya meningkatkan kesadaran perangkat desa melalui penyuluhan dan pembinaan dalam pencegahan stunting di tingkat desa.

Kata Kunci: Stunting, Peran Perangkat Desa, Pencegahan, Kemampuan

Introduction

Health is a human right (1945 Constitution, article 28 H paragraph 1 and Law No. 23 of 1992) and at the same time as an investment, so it needs to be pursued, fought for and improved by every individual and by all components of the nation, so

that people can enjoy healthy living, and ultimately can realize an optimal degree of public health. This needs to be done, because health is not the responsibility of the government alone, but is a shared responsibility of the government and the public, including the private sector

2

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(Isriawaty, 2015). In line with the development paradigm development, the direction of health development policy has been established in the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) 2004-2009 in the Field of Health, which prioritizes preventive and promotive efforts and empowerment of families and communities in the field of health. One form of community empowerment efforts in the field of health is to row posyandu (Mediani et al., 2020).

Posyandu is the form of Community Resource Health Effort organized from, by, for and with the community in the implementation of health development, to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services, especially to accelerate the decline in maternal and infant mortality (Didah et al., 2020).

In addition to maternal and infant mortality, the nutritional status of toddlers is also a very serious health problem, Nutritional status is a condition caused by the balance between the amount of nutritional intake and the body's nutritional needs. Nutritional status, especially the nutritional status of toddlers is one of the indicators of human resource quality that determines the level of community welfare, which will determine the quality of Human Resources (Kohli et al., 2020). Such is the strategic status of nutrition in human development efforts in Indonesia, so that it is set as one of the targets and targets of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) in the field of Health, namely reducing the prevalence of undernutrition toddlers (wasting) and the prevalence of stunted toddlers (stunting) (Farisni and Zakiyuddin, 2020).

Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in children under five due to chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1,000 days of life (HPK). Stunting affects brain growth and development. Stunting children also have a higher risk of suffering from chronic diseases in adulthood. In fact, stunting and malnutrition are estimated to contribute to a 2-3% reduction in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) each year (Svefors et al., 2020). Stunting has an impact on the level of intelligence, vulnerability to disease, reduces productivity and then inhibits, economic growth, increases poverty and inequality. Based on the results of the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2018, stunting in Acehnese toddlers was ranked 3rd out

of 34 provinces in Indonesia with a prevalence of 37.3%, meaning that 1 out of 3 toddlers in Aceh was stunted, higher than the Indonesian average. by 30.8%. The higher stunting rate occurs in children under two years of age (BADUTA), where Aceh is ranked first with the highest prevalence (37.9%) compared to the national average (29.9%). According to the BPS, in 2018 Nagan Raya Regency was one of the regencies in Aceh province that contributed to the stunting rate of 40.6%. Stunting reduction is designated as a national priority program that must be included in the Government Work Plan (RKP) starting from the central government to the village level government (Dany et al., 2020). The village government as the administrator of government in the village carried out by the village head and assisted by the village apparatus as an element of the village administration has an important role in preventing stunting at the village level, the village government has a role as manager and implementation by monitoring programs run by the village government. related parties including the monitoring program for infant growth and development as a health effort to prevent stunting in the working area of the village government. The village government plays a role in monitoring cadres and increasing community participation so that stunting prevention goes well, safely and in an orderly manner.

Methods

The type of research used is analytical research with cross sectional research design, research by taking measurements, observations at the same time between dependent variables with independent variables (Kasmi, 2020). This research focuses on the role of village devices in stunting prevention in Nagan Raya regency whose object utamanya is Stunting with stunting prevention variables namely monitoring the growth and development of toddlers. This study was conducted in April 2021 in nagan Raya regency of Aceh Province.

The population in this study is all village devices consisting of 220 villages in Nagan Raya Besar Sample district used in this study, namely 96 respondents, namely village devices consisting of 12 villages, 5 subdistricts in Nagan raya district.. Sampling techniques in this study using Proportional random, which is every village device that will be sampled is taken

proportionally based on the number of village devices in all areas of Nagan Raya Regency.

Results and Discussion

Bivariate test analysis using IBM Statistic SPSS 20. we use the data set that we obtained primary. data processed using chi square test, 95% confidence.

Table 1. Analysis of independent variable with Monitor Grows baby flower Prevention in Nagan Raya Regency in 2021

No	Variable	Monitor grows baby flower				Total		Odss Ratio	P-value
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	Productive	60	67.42	29	35.58	89	100	1.551 (CI: 0.32-7.39)	0.581
	Less productive	4	57.14	3	42.58	7	100		
2	UMP ≥	9	81.82	2	18.18	11	100	2.454 (CI: 0,49-12,1)	0.27
	UMP <	55	64.71	30	32.29	85	100		
3	Tall	28	80	7	20	35	100	2.777 (CI: 1.05- 7.34)	0,04
	Medium down	36	59.02	25	40.98	61	100		
4	Training	31	59.62	21	40.38	52	100	0,492 (CI: 0,20-1,18)	0,114
	Less Training	33	75	30	11	44	100		
5	Good Knowledge	52	81.25	12	18.75	64	100	7.222 (CI:2.78- 18.7)	0,001
	Less Knowledge	12	37.50	20	62.50	32	100		
6	Good Implementation	45	86.54	7	13.46	52	100	8.45 (CI: 3,12-22,8)	0,001
	Less Implementation	19	43.18	25	56.82	44	100		
7	Good Management	43	89.58	5	10.42	48	100	11,05 (CI: 3,72-32,8)	0,001
	Less Management	21	43.75	27	56.25	48	100		

Based on table 2 there are two variables issued after conducting a multivariate test using Stepwise, pr (0.25) namely training and implementation, these two variables are issued because p.value > 0.25.

Knowledge is the most dominant variable with an OR = 9.10 value which means that poor knowledge is 9 times more likely to monitor the growth and development of babies less well compared to good knowledge respondents in Nagan Raya district in 2021 compared to other variables and statistically has a very significant relationship with the value of p = 0.001.

Table 2. logistic regression The Most Dominant Factor With monitoring of infant growth and development in Nagan Raya Regency in 2021

Variable	Odds Ratio	P-Value	Confidence Interval
Education	2.00	0.223	0.64 - 6.26
Knowledge	9.10	0.001	2.86 - 29.00
Management	5.44	0.002	1.82 - 16.28

1 Based on Table 1 shows that the proportion of respondents have good knowledge with monitoring of good baby growth and development by 81.25% greater than respondents of less good knowledge with good infant growth monitoring by 37.50%, while the proportion of respondents who know less well with monitoring of infant growth and development is less good by 62.50% greater than respondents who know well with monitoring the growth and development of infants. Good at 18.75%.

Value OR = 7. 222 respondents who mean less good knowledge respondents are 7 times more likely to monitor the growth and development of infants less well than respondents with good knowledge, and the results of statistical tests with a confidence level of 95% and a value of $\alpha = 0.05$ show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and monitoring of infant growth and development in Nagan Raya Regency in 2021 with P value = 0.001.

Knowledge is a variable that should be taken into account in improving understanding, especially village devices. Because the village device is the main responsible in declaring that the village is healthy free from all diseases. Village devices must play an active role in helping health cadres, especially in the creation of stunting eradication programs promoted by the government must be supported so that it is sustainable between the center and the region. The results of observations in the field there is still a lack of understanding related to stunting so that in this study found the root cause of the increasing number of stunting in 12 villages and 5 sub-districts located in Nagan Raya Regency.

Good knowledge of the definition of stunting can provide a positive understanding and rapid response, especially on village devices in preventing stunting because stunting countermeasures are not only imposed on the government but all Indonesian families. Stunting has a bad impact on the future of future successor children because the real impact has been seen both in terms of intelligence and also the problem of diseases both degenerative diseases and infectious diseases that often cause a decrease in productivity in adulthood or advanced so that through knowledge of village devices can be monitored and evaluated government programs

that are encouraged until the village reaches the right targets related to stunting prevention.

Relationship Between Capability of The Role of Village Devices In Stunting Prevention With Implementation Variables in Nagan Raya Regency

Based on Table 1 shows that the proportion of respondents doing well with monitoring of good baby growth and development by 86.54% is greater than respondents who perform poorly with monitoring of good baby growth and development by 43.18%, while the proportion of respondents who perform poorer examination with poor baby growth monitoring by 56.82% greater than respondents who perform the examination. good with monitoring the growth and development of less good babies by 13.46%. Value OR = 8. 45 which means respondents who perform well are 8 times more likely to monitor the growth and development of babies less well than respondents who perform poorly, and the results of statistical tests with a confidence level of 95% and a value of $\alpha = 0.05$ show that there is a significant relationship between implementation and monitoring of infant growth and development. in Nagan Raya Regency in 2021 with A value = 0.001.

The implementation carried out in the prevention of stunting through the capability of the role of village devices located in 12 villages and 5 districts of Nagan Raya regency is to have a role in supervising the course of stunting prevention programs such as conducting supervision in the improvement of programs and the availability of funds. At the supervision stage of the program, the village device also conducts monitoring at the time of the implementation of the program and at the next stage it is necessary to coordinate with officers about the implementation process. The success of stunting prevention personnel in carrying out tasks in Nagan Raya Regency is the completeness of facilities and infrastructure, leadership support, knowledge and supervision in accordance with the tasks carried out. In addition, it is also necessary to conduct more intensive communication to the program's managing cadres given guidance in terms of reporting because it affects the success of the program.

Based on Table 1 shows that the proportion of respondents doing good management with good baby growth monitoring by 89.58% is greater

than respondents who do poor management with good baby growth monitoring by 43.75%, while the proportion of respondents who do poor management with poor baby growth monitoring by 56.25% greater than respondents who do bad management with poor baby growth and development monitoring by 10.42%.

OR value = 11.05 which means respondents who manage poorly are 11 times more likely to monitor the growth and development of babies less well than respondents who manage well, and the results of statistical tests with a confidence level of 95% and a value of $\alpha = 0.05$ show that there is a significant relationship between the implementation and monitoring of infant growth and development in Nagari Raya Regency in 2021 with P value = 0.001.

Managers have a role in storing data related to infant growth and development measurements, which build information systems that contain the results of stunting measurements that are tiered from posyandu and to higher levels, both manually and online. The data must be continuously updated so that it is always up to date with the changes that occur at the time of measurement of the specified baby's body monitoring platform.

Conclusion

The conclusion on the research on the capability of village officials in preventing stunting in Nagari Raya Regency, it can be concluded based on the measured variables that there is a significant relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. Based on the objectives that have been presented, the variables of Education, Knowledge, Implementers and Managers show that there is a significant relationship with increasing the capability of the role of village officials in preventing stunting. While the variables of age, income and training did not have a significant relationship between the capabilities of the role of village officials in preventing stunting.

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