



Community Response In Efforts To Treatment Stunting In Dolo Sub-District Sigi Regency

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Abstract— This study aims to explore the knowledge and understanding of the community about stunting and how the community responds to accepting programs implemented by local governments in the treatment of stunting in the community. The problem in this study is how the understanding and acceptance of the community about the implementation of programs implemented by the government to overcome the problem of stunting. Also, this research will explore the culture in society related to stunting problems. This research is qualitative research, which is research that aims to describe or explain a phenomenon that occurs in the field, through words in writing and explain in depth the study of culture and local wisdom in the community. Data collection methods used in this study were in- depth interviews and focus group discussions. Data analysis used in this study is an interactive analysis model (Interactive Model of Analysis) which has three components, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and Conclusion and verification. The results showed that the response of the community in the treatment of stunting, namely: (a) public understanding of stunting is still minimal, so it has not considered that the problem of stunting is important minimized even that should be eliminated, (b) public response to the prevention program and the decline in stunting is good, and there is a concern for the implementation of, namely "nosialapale " which contains concern and a sense of community.

Keywords— *Response, Community, Stunting*

I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of children's health today is also a priority of the state because future Indonesian children must be healthy, smart, creative, and productive. If children are born healthy, grow well, and are supported by quality education, they will become a generation that supports the success of nation-building. Conversely, if children are born and grow up in a situation of chronic malnutrition, they will become stunted. Stunting in children reflects the condition of failure to grow in children under 5 years of age due to chronic malnutrition so children become too short for their age.

Stunting is a condition when toddlers have a height below average. This is due to nutritional intake given, for a long time, not following the needs. Stunting has the potential to slow brain development, with long-term impacts in the form of mental retardation, low learning ability, and the risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, to obesity. Indonesia is still experiencing problems with nutrition and child development issues. Currently, Indonesia is one of the countries with a high prevalence of stunting compared to other middle-income countries. This situation if not overcome can affect the performance of Indonesia's development concerning economic growth, poverty, and inequality. UNICEF estimates that 80% of stunted children

are found in 24 developing countries in Asia and Africa.3 Indonesia is the fifth country with the highest prevalence of stunting after India, China, Nigeria, and Pakistan. Currently, the prevalence of stunting children under 5 years of age in South Asia is about 38%.

Based on data from the Indonesian toddler nutritional status survey, the prevalence of stunting in Central Sulawesi is 31.26% and this figure is above the national average. Sigi Regency is an area that has many occurrences of child malnutrition and stunting. The Central Sulawesi provincial health office and the Health Office of 13 districts/cities, especially the public health sector, Sub-sector of Family Health and nutrition through the Public Health Center, systematically re- recorded toddlers in 13 districts/cities called e-PPGBM, which stands for Community-Based Nutrition reporting monitoring electronics.

This research will examine public understanding and knowledge about stunting, explore public understanding and responses to stunting reduction programs and assess cultural values and local wisdom in the community in Dolo district that intersect with stunting problems.

II. METHOD

This research is qualitative, research conducted with a qualitative approach must be critical, sensitive, and able to integrate with the lives of the people it examines. The technique used in this study is the observation that is equipped with in-depth interviews conducted with key informants and making field notes about the events encountered by researchers in the field.

This study was conducted in the District Dolo Sigi. The location of this study was chosen, because in this district there are still high cases of stunting, this study set two villages in Dolo district, namely Potoya Village, Tulo Village, and Soulove village as the location of the study. Informants consisted of, namely: Village Heads, health workers, community leaders, traditional leaders, Young Women, and women. In addition, the informants also selected were the Dolo Sub-District Head and the head of the Public Health Center, who was expected to provide a lot of information about stunting treatment programs in Dolo Sub-District.

This study uses interview guidelines, as a step to collect data on informants according to the substance of the study. Between the interviewer and the informant through the use of certain symbols (such as language) that are mutually understandable to both parties to enable the interview activity (Bagong Suyanto & Sutinah. 2005: 69-70). This method is done to collect data that is expected to serve as a complementary method to record a variety of document materials that are needed in this study, which is adjusted to

the needs of the study. Data analysis used in this study is an interactive analysis model (Interactive Model of Analysis) which has three components, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and Conclusion/verification.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Dolo sub-district is a sub-district in Sigi regency, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia which has the capital city of Kotapulu Village. Dolo subdistrict consists of 13 villages, with a population of 22,372 inhabitants. Stunting is also a significant problem in the Dolo sub-district because it has an impact on increasing the risk of pain, death, decreased brain and mental development, and motor in children. Based on the results of research conducted with this interview, it was obtained that all respondents on average have a good and sufficient level of knowledge about the understanding and problems of stunting.

“This trigger factor could be because the mother is sick or hereditary, continue a pattern of life that is not good, continue a pattern of food that is not good, especially also from the consumption of tablets added blood that during pregnancy triggers stunting. And the most important thing is that the age of the mother is usually not until 20 years old married so it is still small because it affects all babies”. (Village Midwife Soulove). “Usually caused because the needs of nutrients in the body are not met to the maximum so that the formation of body cells and other functions are not perfect”.

“If for children the body is not good in body growth due to diet. So if we parents provide nutritious food for children so that their growth is good so as not to impact stunting so many of us are pregnant with malnutrition in the womb well after giving birth so is the less nutritional intake for children so that's why the children are malnourished.” (Esti Saraya)

Regarding stunting prevention and management programs, the Central Sulawesi provincial government, including the Sigi Regency government, has implemented several programs with the main target of the community. For example, supplementary feeding and the distribution of Fe or iron tablets for adolescent girls. From the interviews with the following informants, describing the public response to the implementation of stunting prevention and treatment programs :

“The program on stunting prevention yesterday was once held socialization about stunting in Tulo village community, as for other things the distribution of milk to children and the elderly, and the distribution of vitamins to children.” (Boy Hi. Laenu)

“The response of the village community to the program is very supportive because it can reduce the stunting rate in Tulo village”

“Habits in the community related to the causes of stunting are already in the appeal by the government about healthy living, but the surrounding community will ignore the appeal so it can cause stunting because community participation is still lacking against the appeal.”

“Such as the socialization of stunting and drug distribution to infants. As for other things such as in the building of emergency schools to anticipate all kinds of diseases because the place is not feasible then the

construction of early childhood education schools so that children are healthy to avoid disease”.

“Alhamdulillah, the response of the Solouve community is so good to the stunting prevention and treatment program because the community does not really understand the stunting or diseases of babies.”

“The community response to the stunting prevention program is very good, they are very supportive that the program can reduce stunting in Soulove village, because let the surrounding community know the dangers of stunting.

Strategies to reduce stunting rates should be done not only with an approach from the health sector. But it is also important to look at approaches from other fields, such as sociocultural fields in the community. The following are the results of interviews with informants about cultural approaches that can be used to reduce stunting rates:

“The culture that exists in the community that can be developed for stunting prevention if the general public in Tulo village is reviving the culture of cooperation or commonly called the Kaili people “nosialapale”, to make the community more concerned and have a sense of shared responsibility, helping people who do not understand, or exist but exist in government facilitation such as clean living appeals.”

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusions in this study are divided into three, namely:

- a. Public understanding of stunting is still minimal, so it is not considered that the problem of stunting is important and minimized even if that should be eliminated.
- b. Community response to stunting prevention and reduction programs is good, and there is a concern for the implementation of these programs.
- c. Specifically, there is no culture related to stunting, but there is a value of local wisdom that can be developed for stunting treatment, namely “nosialapale” which contains concern and a sense of community.

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