

The Effect Of Stunting On Toddlers With Distance Between Pregnancy, Parental Education, Family Income In Parakan Village, Serang Regency In 2023.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a disorder of growth and development of children due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, which is characterized by their length or height being below the standard. The socio-economic community is a factor that plays a role in determining family purchasing power, families with high incomes will more easily get access to education and health so that children's nutritional status can be better. **Purpose of Writing:** Knowing the effect of giving Bangun- Bangun leaves on the smooth production of breast milk in post partum mothers at the Dr.Dedi Clinic, Gandoang Village, Cilengsi District, Bogor in 2023. **Research Method:** to determine whether there is an effect of stunting on toddlers with pregnancy distance, parental education, family income in Parakan Village, Serang Regency in 2023. **Results:** observational analytical research with cross sectional approach with a sample of 132 toddlers, data techniques included in univariate analysis using frequency distribution and bivariate analysis using statistical calculations of SPSS program. **Conclusions and Suggestions:** there is no significant effect between stunting in toddlers, stunting in toddlers and distance between pregnancy, parental education, family income in Parakan Village. It is expected to look for other problems related to stunting, to get a better generation in the future.

Keywords : Stunting, pregnancy spacing,family income,Parental education.

1. Introduction

Short or commonly referred to as stunting is one of the nutritional problems experienced by young people in the world today. In 2017, 22.2% or about 150.8 million newspapers in the world suffered from stunting. (Hawi,dkk,2022). In 2017, more than half of the world's stunting news came from Asia (55%) while more than a third (39%) came from Africa. Of the 83.6 million stunts in Asia, the largest proportion came from South Asia (58.7%) and the smallest proportion from Central Asia (0.9%) (kemenkes, 2018).

Stunting news prevalence data collected by the World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia is among the third country with the highest prevalence in the Southeast Asia/South-East Asia Regional (SEAR) region. The average prevalence of stunting news in Indonesia in 2005-2017 was 36.4%. Currently, 9 million or more than a third of all newspapers (37.2%) in Indonesia suffer from stunting. Nutrition Status Monitor (PSG)

2017 shows that the prevalence of stunting news in Indonesia is still high, 29.6% (Kemenkes,2018).

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia's Gizi Status Surveillance Data (SSGI) of 2022, the stunting rate in Banten Province has fallen by 4.5% to 20% from 24.5% in 2021.(bantenprov.2023)

Of the 10 villages in Serang District, Banten Province has been set as the focus of stunting by 2023. The determination of the area was made as an attempt to accelerate the decrease of the number of stunts in accordance with the national strategy program (stranas) acceleration of stunting prevention. Based on the analysis of the situation carried out by the Stunting Speed Management Team of Serang District, 10 villages have been identified in eight districts, namely: Petir Village and Mekarbaru Village in Petir, Pancanegara Village in Pabuaran, Ranca Village in Kopu, Panunggulan Village and Bojong Menteng Village in Tunjung Teja, Parakan Village in Jawilan, Mekarsari Village in Carenang, Argawana village in Puloampel, and Binuang Village in Banuang. (bantenpro.2023) By 2023, the number of stunts in Jawilan district has attacked 84 children.

The number of stunts in Parakan village is smaller than last year, the number of Stunts in 2023 is 12 children while in 2022 the amount of stunting in Parangan village is 14 children. (Puskesmas jawilan.2023) stunting is a growth and developmental disorder of the child due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, which is characterized by length or height is below the standard (WHO 2015). Furthermore, according to the WHO (2020), stopping is short or very short based on length / height according to age less than -2 standard deviation (SD) on the growth curve WHO that occurs due to irreversible conditions due to inadequate nutrition intake and / or recurring / chronic infection occurring in 1000 HPK. The causes can be due to normal variations, nutritional disorders and systemic diseases (stunting), chromosomal abnormalities, or endocrine abnormality.(SDIDTK,2022)

Stunting is a form of growth faltering due to the accumulation of nutrient insufficiency that lasts for a long time from pregnancy to the age of 24 months. Stunting is a nutritional status based on the PB/U or TB/U index where in anthropometric standards of assessment of the child's nutritional state, the result

The measurements are at the Z-Score <-2 SD up to -3 SD (short/ stunted) and <-3 SD (very short/ severely Stunted). (Fajar,S.2022)

There are several factors that influence the occurrence of stunting in children, both direct and indirect. One of the indirect factors is the mother's educational level and family income. According to Soekirman and UNICEF, low nutritional status can be directly affected by low nutrient intake. The availability of this food will be fulfilled, if the purchasing power of the community is sufficient. The socio-economic community is a factor that plays a role in determining the buying power of families, families with high incomes will have easier access to education and health so that the nutritional status of children can be better. (Rahma& Nadhiroh 2017; Putri, Rahayu & Maemunah 2017).

The results of the study showed that more than half of the young stunting population in the village of Palasari had a low protein intake of 53%. Other studies conducted in Egypt in 2017 also showed a similar fact that children with stunting had significantly lower protein intakes compared to non-stunting children. (Adani & Nindya, 2017). Less protein intake can destroy mineral substances in the bones and inhibit the production of insulin growth factor-I (IGF-1), which affects the polypheration and differentiation of chondrocytes of

epiphysis plates so that osteoblastic processes become disrupted. (Sari et al., 2016; Zogara & Pantaleon, 2020). If the newlyweds suffer

lack of protein intake, then he will have a linear growth disorder that will result in stunting (Adani & Nindya, 2017).

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it is known in Figure 4 coi. that there are as many as 37% of young people who have had infectious diseases in the last 2 months and the remaining 63% have been unhealthy. In this study, the majority of stunting youngsters have no history of infection in the last two months, this may occur because stunting is not only caused by an infection history, but can also be caused from other factors such as nutritional intake or nutrition.

Upper respiratory tract infections (ISPAs) can affect the body's metabolic system and cause a decreased appetite in children leading to inadequate nutritional intake (Himawati & Fitria, 2020). Children with a history of ISPA are commonly found with some symptoms such as colds, heat and cough. The disorder affects the intake of nutrients of children who cannot be optimally supplied when they are ill. (Lusiani & Anggraeni, 2021).

The results of a cohort study in Bangladesh showed that a good child's nutritional status would reduce the risk of a child developing infections affected by pathogens in the digestive system. (Sahitarani et al., 2020). However, if nutritional conditions are less than necessary accompanied by chronically inadequate intake can lead to a decrease in juvenile immunity, then recurring gastrointestinal infections (diarrhea) affect the child's growing process. (Musyayadah & Adiningsih, 2019). According to Pusdatin Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia (Dian Jayantari Putri K Heddo, 2020:27)

Stunting is an important health phenomenon to be observed and watched out by various elements of society. Because when a child has a stunting condition, he will experience a variety of adverse effects on his or her life development, including inadequate development of the child's brain and intelligence, the emergence of physical growth disorders and metabolic disturbances in the body, decreased cognitive ability and learning performance of a child in school, reduced immunity so that the child becomes susceptible to illness, as well as increased risk of developing diabetes, obesity, heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

Stunting is a lower height by age ($<-2SD$), characterized by a delayed growth of the child resulting in a failure to reach a normal and healthy height according to the child's age. Stunting is a chronic malnutrition of past growth failures and is used as a long-term indicator. Stunting can be diagnosed through the high anthropometric index of the body according to age that reflects linear growth achieved in the pre- and post-partum with indications of long term malnourishment, as a result of inadequate nutrition and/or health. Stunting is a linear growth that fails to genetic potential as a result of poor diet and disease. Stunting in childhood is a risk factor for increased mortality, low cognitive and motor development, and unbalanced body function. (Wahida dan Bawon, 2019:2).

National data in Indonesia proves that the figures

As in the latest Riskesdas report, there are 30.8% or 7.3 million children in Indonesia who suffer from stunting, with 19.3% or 4.6 million short children, and 11.5% or 2.6 million very short children. Then whatever the impact of malnutrition, whether direct or direct, on children and the resilience of the Indonesian state. (dasma hardisman .2019)

2. Methods

Method should be structured as follows:

2.1 Research design

This research is an observational analytical research with cross sectional approach. This research was carried out in the village of Parakan, Jawilan district of Serang-Banten in June 2023 sample of 132 babies The research project uses the Data Analysis Quesioner using the Chi square statistical test to test the significance between variables. Subjects studied are the population of a number of children who are in the village of Parakan district of Jawilan District of Serang-Banten as many as 132 children. Samples in this study using total sampling technique, namely, samplings of a few children who were in the Village of Paraka district.

3. Results

A. Unvariant analysis

Table.1

Distribution of Stunting Frequency on News in Parakan Village Parakan District Attack

	Frequency	Percentage
Stunting	(F)	(%)
Yes	16	12.1
No	116	87.9
Total	132	100

Table.2

Distribution Table Frequency Distance of Pregnancy in Newspapers in Parakan Village Parakan District of Serang

	Frequency	Percentage
Pregnancy distance	(F)	(%)
<2 Years	5	3.8
>2 Years	127	96
Total	132	100

Table.3

Distribution of family income frequency on newspapers in Parakan Village Parakan District of Serang.

Family income	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
UMK	31	23.5
>UMK	21	15.9
<UMK	80	60.6
Total	132	100

Table.4

Distribution of Father's Frequency on News in Parakan Village Parakan District Attack.

Father's Education	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Secondary and Junior High School	77	58.3

Senior High School	50	37.9
Bachelor	5	3.8
Total	132	100

Table 5.
Frequency of Mother Education on News in Parakan Village Parakan District of Serang.

Mother's Education	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Secondary and Junior Education	78	59.1
Senior High School	49	37.1
Bachelor	5	3.8
Total	132	100

From the above table it can be seen that of the respondents 132 respondents characteristic news that are not stunting as much as 89.7% (116 news) and who have stunting so much as 12.1% (16 news) based on pregnancy length as < 2 years 3.8% (5 news) according to pregnancies length > 2 years 12.7% (96.2 news) on the basis of family income UMK 23.5 % (31 Respondents) > UMK 15.9 % (21 respondents) <UMK 60.0% (80 respondents) based on Education of the father SD-SMP 58.3% (77 respondent) High school 37.9% (50 respondents). (5 responden).

B. Bivarian analysis

Table 1
Influence of stunting on youngsters with pregnancy distances in the village of Parakan district of Serang in 2023.

Pregnancy distance	Yes	No		
<2 Years	0	5	5	0.397
>2 Years	16	111	127	
total	16	116	132	

After a statistical test with chi square value P Value $0.397 \geq \alpha (0.05)$ then can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between stunting and pregnancy distance.

Table 2
The influence of stunting on news with family income in the village of Parakan district of Serang in 2023.

Salary of Family	Stunting		Total	Nilai p
	Yes	No		
UMK	5	26	31	0,462
>UMK	1	20	21	
<UMK	10	70	80	

Total	16	116	132
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after performing statistical tests with chi square value p Value $0.462 \geq \alpha (0,05)$ then it can be concluded that no There's a significant relationship between stunting and family income.

Tale 3
Stunting's influence on news with father's education in the village of Parakan district of Serang in 2023.

Father's Education	Stunting		total	P Value
	Yes	No		
Secondary and Junior High School	12	65	77	0.308
Senior hihgh School	4	46	50	
Bachelor	0	5	50	
Total	16	116	132	

After conducting statistical tests with chi square value p Value $0,308 \geq \alpha (0,05)$ then it can be concluded that no There is a significant link between stunting and father education.

Tale 4
Stunting's influence on news with mother education in the village of Parakan district of Serang in 2023.

Mother's Education	Stunting		total	P Value
	Yes	No		
Secondary and Junior high School	9	69	78	0.628
Senior High School	7	42	49	
Bachelor	0	5	45	
Total	16	116	132	

After conducting statistical tests with chi square value P Value $0.628 \geq \alpha (0,05)$ then it can be concluded that There is no significant relationship between stunting and mother education.

Discussion

In accordance with the specific purposes to know the distribution of frequency stunting pregnancy distance, family income, education of the father, maternal upbringing as well as the relationship of the frequencies stunting with pregnancies distance stunting

frequency with parents income, stunting Frequency with paternal education, stopping with education of mothers in village parakan Ds. Parakan district survey attack year 2023 carried out on the date on March 29th-July 2023 then in this chapter will be discussed the results of the research that has been done then compared with the actual theory and previous research results Discussions Results of the Study of the influence of stunts with pregnant distance in villages parakan District attack 2023 Based on the results showed that the news that suffered stunting >2 years was as many as 16 novelty and

There are 111 children who have not been stunted and 5 who are under 2 years of age who haven't been stunting. After a statistical test with a chi square P value of $0.397 \geq \alpha$ (0.05) it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between stunting and pregnancy distance. The ideal pregnancy distance is between two and four years. Studies have shown that the pain rate of mothers and children with less than two years between pregnancies is greater than that of children with two years. The calculation of the ideal pregnant distance is not less than 2 years on the basis of the return of the reproductive organs to their original state, so the term "breathing time" is known, that is, the time when the reproduction organs return to their pre-pregnancy time. After delivery, it is recommended to prepare for the next pregnancy at least within 24 months to reduce the risk of adverse effects on the mother, perinatal. (subiyanto.2013)

The impact of stunting on family income in the village of Parakan district attack 2023 Based on the survey results showed that the income of families who suffered from UMK stunting was 5 respondents who did not suffer from stunting as 26 respondents whereas $>UMK$ as 1 respondent who didn't suffer of stopping as 20 respondents then the income $<UMC$ as 10 respondents that did not experience stunting 70 respondents. However, after statistical testing with chi square value p Value $0.462 \geq \alpha$ (0.05) it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between stunting and family income.

Under-economic status will affect the nutritional status of the child, the child can be thin or short (UNICEF, 2013). According to (Bishwakarma, 2011) a good economic status of the family will obtain a good publicity as well as education, health care, access to roads and others, thus affecting the nutritional status of children. Families with good nutritional status will also restrict family access to food so it will be better.

After conducting statistical tests with chi square values p Value $0.308 \geq \alpha$ (0.05) it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between stunting and father education. The level of education especially the level of mother's education has an influence on the health of her family, one of which is the nutritional status of family members. Mother education also affects the patterns of childcare in the child, as the mother as the first and primary builder of child health, the manager of food in the family as well.

has a major role in improving the nutritional status of family members (Noviyanti, Rachmawati, & Sutajo, 2020).

After conducting statistical tests with chi square values P Value $0.628 \geq \alpha$ (0.05) it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between stunting and mother education. The educational level of the mother has an influence on the health of her family, one of which is the nutritional status of the family member. Mother's education also affects the pattern of caring for the child, because the mother as the first and primary builder of the child's health, the food manager in the family and has a major role in improving the nutrition status of family members. (Noviyanti, Rachmawati, & Sutajo, 2020)

4. Implication and limitations

The manuscript should describe the implications of the study on nursing practices and policies based on the findings and also the limitations.

5. Conclusion

After the data collection is done, the data processing and then the data collected are made in the form of tables. Then the researchers could conclude the final task of the essay "The influence of stunting on news with pregnancy distance family income education of parents in Parakan village district

In 2023 it was known that: 1. out of the respondents 132 respondents have been characterized by news that are not stunting as much as 89.7% (116 news) and that have stunting so much as 12.1% (16 news) based on the pregnancy distance of < 2 years 3.8% (5 news) according to pregnancies distance > 2 years 127% (96.2 news) basis of family income UMK 23.5% (31 respondents) > UMK 15.9% (21 respondents) < UMK 60.0% (80 respondents), based on education of fathers SD-SMD 58.3% (77 respondents).

3. The effect of stunting on pregnancy-distance adolescents with a P-value of $0.397 \geq \alpha$ (0.05), then it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between stunting and the distance between pregnancies 4.

P Value ≥ 0.308 alpha (0,05) then it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between stunting and father education. 6. Influence of stunting on news with mother education with a chi square test P value ≥ 0.628 alfa (0,05).

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