

Research Article

Strategic Solution Model Revitalization of the Role of Actor Network in Accelerating Stunting Rate Reduce in “Quality Family (KB)” Villages, Salatiga City

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Abstract. The city of Salatiga has launched "Rembug Stunting" as a program and at the same time as a stunting prevention movement that is being carried out at all levels of sub-districts in Salatiga City. Including status village as KB Village, including: KB Village, Kelurahan Kauman South, Kelurahan Blotongan, Kelurahan Kecandran, Kelurahan Kumpulrejo, and Kampung KB Kelurahan Thump Lor. Purpose of Research the action is to identify root problem causes of stunting in the five KB Villages, and conduct reinforcement and assistance DASHAT cadres (Kitchen Healthy Overcome Stunting) in the KB Village, Salatiga City. Research results action this show that root problem root causes of stunting from factor pattern care and development family, factor marriage age child, factor economics, diet and intake nutrition in Baduta (Baby lower two years) and Toddlers (infants under five years), Sanitation and other factors such as disease *degenerative*. Strengthening and mentoring DASHAT cadres through presentation anti stunting snack is strategy for overcome stunting on the level root grass so that motivating DASHAT cadres to practiced in life everyday, besides enhancement capacity from cadre that alone. Strategy role network actors also do through Learning program activities Field Integrated (PLT) through the "PENTING" Student program (Care for Stunting), promotion and branding of Kampung KB through social media accounts and making Kampung KB profile videos, developing them role active various elements in the Kampung KB community through outreach, education and advocacy about prevention of stunting, marriage age children and violence to child, as well develop network collaboration through Free Learning Independent Campus (MBKM).

Keywords: *Stunting, KB Village, DASHAT, Network Actor.*

A. INTRODUCTION

The classic problem faced by Indonesia related to population is the large population with unequal distribution and low population quality. The 2020 Population Census shows that there has been a change in population with a trend of declining population growth rates (from 1.49 percent in the 2010 population census to 1.25 percent accompanied by a decreasing *Total Fertility Rate (TFR)*, where in previous years the TFR tended to stagnate in number 2.6, then in the 2020 Population Census it decreased to 2.3 (BPS, 2020). could said moment this is moderate Indonesia enter the Demographic Bonus, where total resident age productive (15 – 65 years) percentage more-tall than residents who have not productive. But the demographic bonus this no accompanied with quality population, p this could seen from the condition of stunting in Indonesia, where Indonesia is currently still facing problems with high stunting rates. According to Basic Health Research (Riskesmas) data for 2019, around 27.67 percent of Indonesian toddlers are still stunted. This condition is of course very concerning and needs serious attention and treatment, considering that this figure exceeds the maximum tolerance for

stunting rate set by WHO at 20 percent. Therefore, the government has seriously set a target to reduce stunting to 14 percent by 2024.

Indonesia is ranked 4th in the world and ranked 2nd in Southeast Asia regarding cases of child *stunting* which has a high prevalence of stunting in 2019 which reached 27.67%, *underweight* reached 16.29%, *wasting* reached 7.44% (Ola, 2020). However, this figure does not meet WHO standards because an area is said to be in a good category if the prevalence of *stunting* is less than 20%, *underweight* <10% and thin children are less than 5% (Ministry of Health, 2018). These figures show that Indonesia is faced with three burdens of malnutrition and therefore, the challenge to improve the nutritional status of the population in this country is severe. In addition to the problems of malnutrition that have been going on for a long time, especially *stunting*, *underweight*, and *wasting*. The challenge to improve nutritional status has become even greater with the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, bearing in mind that this pandemic has had a negative impact on the income of the population and the provision of health services for children. According to the Director of the *Institute for Demographic and Poverty Studies* (IDEAS) Research Institute, Yusuf Wibisono, the problem of malnutrition in Indonesia increased during the pandemic (republika.co.id). This is evidenced by the data collected by UNICEF in 2020 which states that there are 24 million children under five who are at higher risk of experiencing malnutrition or malnutrition during the pandemic (liputan6.com).

stunt or often called stunting or stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in children under five years old (toddlers) due to chronic malnutrition and repeated infections, especially in the first 1,000 days of life (HPK), namely from fetus to 23 month old child, and new stunting conditions appear after the baby is 2 years old. The condition of toddlers/baduta (babies under the age of two) who are stunted will have a level of intelligence that is less than optimal and more susceptible to disease. In the future there is more risk of a decrease in productivity levels. In the end, stunting will generally produce a generation with low quality, which can hamper economic growth, increase poverty and widen inequality.

Decline Acceleration initiative in the stunting rate, the government launched the National Movement to Accelerate Nutrition Improvement (Gernas PPG) which was stipulated through Presidential Regulation no. 42 of 2013 concerning Gernas PPG within the 1,000 HPK framework. At the policy level, the government pays great attention to stunting prevention. Indicators and targets for stunting prevention have been included as national development goals and contained in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), even later in the 2nd Period of President Joko Widodo's Administration the strategic issue of stunting was precisely a priority and clearly stated in the 2020-2024 RPJMN.

This continuity actually shows the Government's commitment, both central and regional, to improve the quality of human resources through development in the health sector, which is also a global development priority as stated in the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Furthermore, in the context of the city of Salatiga, cases of stunting have also experienced ups and downs. Stunting Cases in Salatiga City 2020-2021 have been occur decline stunting cases, with the distribution per district as follows:

Kasus Stunting Di Kota Salatiga Berdasarkan Hasil Operasi Timbang					
Kecamatan	Jumlah Balita	Jumlah Balita Stunting	Kecamatan	Jumlah Balita	Jumlah Balita Stunting
Sidomukti	2.598	286	Sidomukti	2.301	147
Argomulyo	3.329	331	Argomulyo	3.125	316
Sidorejo	2.883	160	Sidorejo	2.780	218
Tingkir	2.652	322	Tingkir	2.583	249
Kota Salatiga	11.462	1.099	Kota Salatiga	10.789	930
Tahun 2020			TAHUN 2021		

Figure 1 Case Ztuning in Salatiga

Source: DKK, 2022

Stunting prevention efforts are carried out through integrated nutrition interventions, including specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition interventions. Global experience shows that implementing integrated interventions to target priority groups in priority locations is the key to success in improving nutrition, child growth and development, and preventing stunting. Actually, stunting is a **multidimensional problem**, because it is not solely related to health aspects but also related to other aspects. This linkage can be seen from the linkage of stunting in the cycle of poverty (Ministry of Health, 2018).

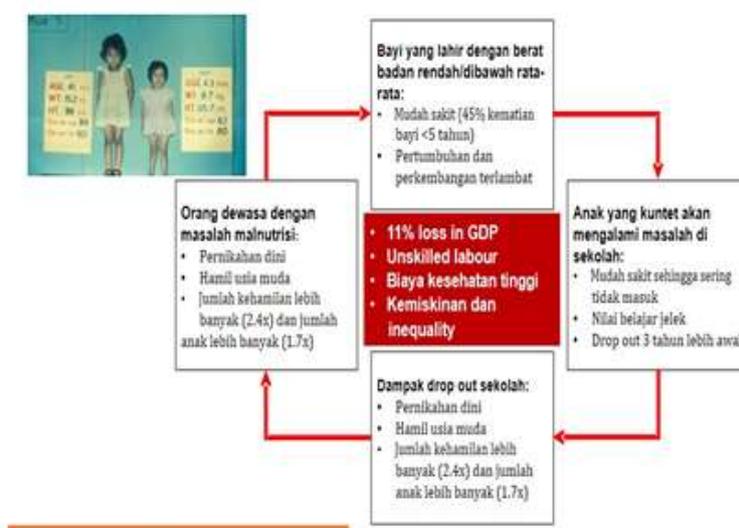


Figure 2 Circle Poverty

Source: TNP2K, 2018

In the development of stunting handling policies in Indonesia, the Coordinating-Minister for Human Development and Culture Muhadjir Effendy (Kompas, March 13 2021) stated that the problem of stunting is not just a health issue; "It is also necessary to understand that stunting is a more severe domain for family development, not health." "The problem of handling nutrition, counseling and counseling for brides is our main focus to prevent stunting," (<https://m.tribunnews.com/corona/2021/03/13/menko-pmk-penanganan-stunting-untung-hiv-not-should-be-ignored-in-the-midst-of-pandemic-covid-19>).

Existence A Quality Family Village (KB) in Salatiga City was planned since year 2017. Moment this there are five KB villages in Salatiga City, and they are spread over all district. In general, the purpose of establishing this KB Village is to improve the quality of life of the community at the village level or its equivalent through the KKBPK (Population Family Family

Planning and Development) as well as the development of other related sectors in order to create quality small families. Whereas specifically, KB Village was formed in addition to increasing the participation of the government, non-governmental and private institutions in facilitating, assisting and fostering the community to carry out the KKBPK program and related sector development, as well as to increase public awareness about population-oriented development. KB Village at first scope it works RW level, however moment This coverage status has been raised from the RW level to the level with the Kelurahan, and also addressed as a pilot village integrated development program cross sector. Related to the accelerating program decline stunting rate, KB village needs to optimize role network actors so that they can be used as pilot villages in stunting prevention.

There are still cases of stunting in the city of Salatiga, which is one proof that efforts to prevent stunting have not run optimally, this is partly due to the not yet optimal process of advocacy, communication, information, education and optimizing the role of actor networks in preventing stunting. Advocacy, communication, information, and education have not touched on the root of the problem and have not targeted various layers of society that are closely related to stunting prevention efforts, especially those who are targeted in stunting prevention efforts. Optimizing the role of networks is closely related to building communication and power relations between actors in order to produce discourse to build an image of the importance of preventing stunting. Within this optimization framework, it is necessary to revitalize the role of actor networks, starting from the elite level down to the grassroots.

In order to realize innovation to support the reduction of the stunting rate, it is necessary to develop a revitalization strategic solution model role network actor by maximizing the family planning village program in controlling and reducing the prevalence of stunting, with the hope that the results can be replicated in other districts/cities in Central Java that have the same problem characteristics.

Related to this, efforts to prevent stunting are not only the responsibility of the Salatiga City government, but are the responsibility of all development actors, including universities. Referring to this, efforts to involve the SWCU Social and Communication Sciences Faculty (FISKOM) are in the context of accelerating decline number stunting through assessment in order to find and develop a strategic solution model for stunting prevention and the creation of advocacy media for stunting prevention is an important thing to do, as a form of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Stunting Concept

The incidence of stunting cannot be separated from how people's behavior in interpreting a health object. WHO analysis shows that what causes a person to behave in a certain way is influenced by the way of thinking and feeling (thoughts and feelings), namely in the form of knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, beliefs and one's evaluation of objects (health objects). After 75 years of Indonesia's independence, the hard work that is still a problem in producing a quality generation is the problem of stunting. Indonesia is ranked 4th globally as a contributor to stunted children in the world. The first order of contributors to stunted children is India, the 2nd is Pakistan, the 3rd is Nigeria, and followed by Indonesia which ranks 4th with a total of 6.3 million Indonesian children experiencing stunting, meaning that out of a total of 30 million toddlers in Indonesia there are around 27.67% experienced stunting (Study of Nutritional Status of Indonesian Toddlers/SSGB, 2019).

According to the WHO, stunting is a form of nutritional disorder in terms of body size which is characterized by a short body condition that exceeds the -2SD deficit below WHO standards (Adhi, 2016). Stunting (short stature) describes a state of malnutrition that has been

going on for a long time and requires time for children to develop and recover (Gibney et al, 2013); however, it does not mean that a short body size is definitely stunting. Stunting is a disorder of child growth and development caused by a lack of nutrition, infection or inadequate stimulation (WHO).

A good and healthy nutritional state is an important foundation for toddlers for their future health. Malnutrition that occurs during the toddler's growth period will result in disruption of growth and development. The process of rapid growth and development mainly occurs at the age of 1-3 years (Dicka et al, 2015).

Specific stunting prevention measures are as follows;

- a. Meet the nutritional needs of children since they are still in the mother's womb
- b. Give exclusive breastfeeding until the baby is 6 months old
- c. Accompany exclusive breastfeeding with healthy complementary foods
- d. Regularly monitor the growth and development of children: Posyandu, health facilities, etc.
- e. Always keep the environment clean (sanitation); make sure children are free from cigarette smoke, free from air pollution, clean water,

The steps that must be taken so that children can grow and develop in a healthy, intelligent, cheerful and virtuous manner which is the foundation for the birth of a quality generation;

- a. Food with balanced nutrition that is given to children starting when they are still in the mother's womb
- b. Prevent children from disease
- c. Providing stimulation and affection since the child is still in the womb and after birth by his parents completely
- d. Monitor the growth and development of children, be diligent in taking children to posyandu or other health facilities that aim to always monitor the growth and development of children
- e. Set a good example and always instill good values.

According to Lenny N. Rosalin (deputy ministry of PPPA) in the Foodbank of Indonesia (FOI) Webinar (Tuesday, 21 July 2020) stated that it is necessary to review Law NO. 13/2003 on employment, which regulates maternity leave. Regulations on maternity leave in Indonesia (which are only 3 months) are triggers for the prevalence of stunting. "Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months is necessary to prevent stunting in children. This is considered to be able to maximize nutritional intake for children, especially in exclusive breastfeeding for working mothers. So, it is necessary to review labor regulations related to stunting prevention, ideally maternity leave is at least 6 months even in developed countries up to 1 year.

Why is Indonesia still experiencing malnutrition? Prolonged nutritional deficiencies caused by: (1) inadequate food intake or nutritional intake due to poverty or also due to a lack of parental knowledge about health, (2) increased nutritional needs due to metabolism caused by prolonged infection

2. KB Village

KB Village was originally a regional unit at the level of RW, sub-village, or equivalent, which has certain criteria (currently the area is Village/Kelurahan), where there is integration of the Bangga Kencana Program and related sector development which is carried out systemically and systematically. Thus, the KB Village was built and established in a regional unit at the village level with certain criteria where there was integration of the Population, Family Planning and Family Development programs. As well as the development of related sectors in an effort to improve the quality of life for families and communities (BKKBN, 2016).

With the formation of KB Village, it is hoped that there will be new changes in the social order of the smallest community life in a village. This vehicle was built within the scope of the village because in the scope of the village there is a tendency for social interaction to be very strong with a full family relationship between residents, and usually there are still kinship ties between one house and another.

3. Framework Work Advocacy Covey and Miller

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines advocacy as an act or process to defend or provide support, in the sense of providing defense or support to weak groups in society. human rights, the environment, poverty, and various forms of injustice.

It is believed that advocacy originates from an understanding and belief that the injustice that befell the poor is caused by an asymmetrical social order that creates unequal power relations. In an imbalance of power it is believed that the aspirations of the poor are not included in decision making. In making unequal decisions, of course, it results in several decisions that are detrimental to other parties. In this perspective, advocacy is an action that is jointly planned by community groups for the purpose of transforming an asymmetrical social relationship system that is unequal in decision-making to be in accordance with the principles of justice and democracy. Towards an ideal society is the goal of planned and carried out advocacy actions.

Furthermore, in this activity the Covey and Miller advocacy framework is used with the consideration that the advocacy framework is the most relevant, considering that it includes the formulation of an action plan as a strategic solution model. The Advocacy Framework of Covey and Miller that is used is not complete but modifications are made without reducing the substance of the stages that must be met.

4. Social Control Theory

Social control theory according to Peter L. Berger is social control is the various methods or efforts used by society to discipline members who deviate. Social control theory departs from the assumption that individuals in society have an equal tendency to be "good" or "evil". The good and evil of a person is completely dependent on society. He becomes good when society makes him good. So, control theory refers to controlling human behavior.

One of the experts who developed this theory is Travis Hirschi. There are four main elements of Travis Hirschi called *social bonds* contained in his proposition, namely;

- a. *Attachment* or affection is a source of strength that arises from the results of socialization within their primary group (for example: family), so that individuals have a strong commitment to obey the rules.
- b. *commitment* or responsibility to the rules can provide a framework for awareness about the future. This form of commitment includes the awareness that his future will be bleak if he commits a deviant act. An environment where we can make ourselves committed.
- c. *Involvement* or involvement will encourage individuals to behave participatively and be involved in the provisions set by society. The intensity of a person's involvement in conventional normative activities will automatically reduce a person's opportunities to commit unlawful acts.
- d. *Believe* or trust, loyalty, and adherence to social norms or community rules will eventually be firmly ingrained in a person.

The theory of social control related to efforts to prevent stunting that is going to be enforced is the existence of social control from the government and non-government on the community so that together they practice clean and healthy living behaviors and change parenting patterns to be better in preventing stunting cases from increasing.

Related to this, it is necessary to have close cooperation between the Central Java Provincial BKKBN, the Boyolali Regency Government, and Universities (FISKOM SWCU), as well as all elements of society in preventing an increase in stunting cases in Boyolali Regency. Related to this, this strategic solution model study is one of the real forms of Higher Education (FISKOM SWCU) involvement in supporting the government's efforts to reduce stunting rates through the KB Village program.

5. Network Theory of Action Actor

The term role is closely related to the term practice in the sense of Pierre Bourdieu. According to Bourdieu (in Adib, 2012) practice (socially) is a relational relationship that is, objective structure and subjective representation, agent and agent, are dialectically intertwined. Any social phenomenon is a product of individual actions. Therefore, the logic of action must be seen (searched) on the rationality side of the culprit (Haryatmoko, 2003).

Habitus is a "product of the internalization of the structure" of the social world. *Habitus* is acquired as a result of occupying a position in the social world for a long time. According to Bourdieu, *habitus* is the mental or cognitive structure by which people relate to the social world. People are equipped with a series of internalized schemata that they use to perceive, understand, appreciate, and evaluate the social world. Through these schemas, people generate their practice, perceive and evaluate it (Ritzer and Goodman, 2010).

The realm is a network of relations between objective positions within it (Ritzer and Goodman, 2010). The existence of these relations is separate from individual consciousness and will. The realm is: (1) the arena of power as an effort to fight over resources or capital and also to gain certain access that is close to the power hierarchy; (2) a kind of relationship that is structured and unconsciously regulates individual and group positions in a spontaneously formed society. Therefore, the realm is also interpreted as "the arena of struggle"

According to Bourdieu (Adib 2012), in the social realm there will always be differences in individual actions that are highly dependent on the capital and *habitus* possessed by the individual. Individuals who do not have capital and *habitus* will tend to find it difficult to take action to change the existing structure. Capital in Bourdieu's explanation consists of 4 (four) types, namely economic capital, social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital.

Economic capital includes ownership of the means of production (such as machines, land, and labour), materials (income and goods), and money. Meanwhile social capital includes overall value ownership, social trust and social networks (Adib, 2012). Then this symbolic capital is in the form of accumulated achievements, awards, self-esteem, position, status, honor, prestige, reputation, including academic degrees (Bourdieu, 1989). On the other hand, cultural capital includes all intellectual qualifications that can be produced through formal education or family inheritance. According to Bourdieu (in Haryatmoko, 2003), the entire capital ownership can form a structure of social action (including daily practice) as well as the social scope of individuals in society. In the context of this research, Pierre Bourdieu's concepts are used to analyze the role of the actors involved in resolve problem impact population for resolve marriage age early. The context of capital in this study is the dialectical relationship of the four capitals in the perspective of Pierre Bourdieu which influences the social practices of actors in coping problem marriage age early.

6. Actors -Network Theory

Actor-network theory (ANT) evolved from the work of Michel Calonn (1991) and Bruno Latour (1992) at the Ecole des Mines in Paris. Their analysis of a series of constitutional negotiations describes a progressive network in which both humans and non-humans assume the identity of actors according to the prevailing strategies of interaction. Actors' identities and

qualities are defined during negotiations between representatives of human and non-human actors. In this perspective, "representation" is understood in a political dimension, as a process of delegation. In actor network theory, both actor and scene actan share in the reconstruction of the network of interactions that lead to system stabilization. But the important difference between them is that only actors are able to place circulating certificates in the system.

Theory Network Actor (ANT) can be seen as a method systematic for bringing out infrastructure that is usually left out of the "heroic" section of scientific and technological achievements. Newton did not really act alone in creating the theory of gravity: he needed observational data from the Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed, he needed the publication support of the Royal Society and its members (most notably Edmund Halley), he needed Euclid's geometry, Kepler's astronomy, Galileo's mechanics, rooms, laboratories, food, etc. at Trinity College, an assistant for working in the laboratory, mystical ideas of remote action, and much, much more (see book by Michael White). The same can be said for scientific or technological projects.

ANT was born from continuous efforts in the field of social sciences called science and technology. The field of social technology studies in general and ANT in particular is developing rapidly. When doing your business - driving a car or writing documents using a word-processor - there are many things that influence how you do it. For example, when driving a car, you are affected by traffic rules, before driving experience and maneuverability of the car, the use of the word-processor is affected by the previous experience of using it, the function of the word-processor and so on. All of these factors are related or connected to how you act. You don't go about doing your business in a total vacuum but rather under the influence of various surrounding factors. The actions you take out and all the influencing factors must be considered together. This is what the term actor network resolves. The network of actors, then, is the action linked together by all the influencing factors (which are again linked), producing a network. Actor networks consist of and link together both technical and non-technical elements. Not only the engine capacity of the car, but also your driving training, your driving influence. Therefore, ANT talks about the heterogeneous nature of actor networks.

C. METHOD

The approach to this study uses a qualitative approach, with a descriptive research type. Bodgan & Tylor stated that a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior (Moeleong, 2000:3).

The qualitative approach includes a variety of methodologies whose focus is on interpretive and naturalistic approaches to the subject matter of the study. Therefore, in a qualitative approach, researchers try to form an understanding of the phenomenon in accordance with other meanings used by research subjects (Bungin, 2006: 301).

This approach and type of research was used in order to obtain a more in-depth understanding of population policy in the form of developing a strategic solution model to reduce stunting rates through the KB Village program in more depth so as to obtain an in-depth picture related to the substance of the problem.

The unit of observation is something that is used as a source to obtain data in order to describe or explain the unit of analysis (Ihalauw, 2004:178). Therefore, the units of observation in this study are the parties related to stunting prevention and control issues, with key informants including: the government (office, sub-district and urban village), KB Village community, NGOs and community leaders.

Regarding the unit of analysis, Abell (in Ihalauw, 2004: 174) states that the unit of analysis is the essence of the population about which the research results apply. The analysis

unit in this study is the identification of the factors causing the prevalence of stunting and the preparation of a strategic solution model to reduce stunting rates through the KB Village program.

Collecting data in this activity using structured interview techniques and observation. An interview is an activity where two or more people meet to exchange information and ideas through question and answer so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic. FGDs were conducted in order to explore and complete information data after observations and in-depth interviews were carried out. Primary data collection activities through FGD (*Focus Group Discussion*) forums, *deep interviews* and *workshops* attended by staff DP3APPKB, Bappeda, Health Office, Education Office, Element 5 Kelurahan Kampung KB, Other related Regional Apparatus Organizations, Head of RW, Head of RT, PKB, PLKB, PKK Mobilizing Team, Kelsi, UPPKS activists, UMKM actors, religious leaders, and other community leaders. While the observation technique is carried out to observe the research object directly so that it can understand the actual conditions

This study took five areas of KB Village in Salatiga City, namely KB Village, Kauman Kidul Village, Sidorejo District, Salatiga City, KB Village, Kelurahan Blotongan, Village KB Kelurahan Thump Lor, Kampung KB Kelurahan Kecandran, and Ngronggo KB Village Ward Kumpulrejo. The reason for selecting this location was based on its representation as a model KB Village and track record as a KB Village that has been used for PLT activities.

D. RESULTD AND DISCUSSION

Stunting cases in the city of Salatiga through data from the Salatiga city health office during the weigh-in operation in February 2022 recorded 204 stunting ambassadors with a stunting prevalence of 5.44 % and 647 stunted toddlers with stunting prevalence of 6.38% (BAPPEDA City of Salatiga, 2022; Health Office of City of Salatiga, 2022) . Determination of chronic stunting status is presented by a *z-score* for height for age less than minus two standard deviations based on WHO growth standards. From 2000 to 2018, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency, it was noted that the percentage of children under five who experienced stunting had decreased from year to year. This indicates that the danger of stunting can be suppressed through prevention efforts through outreach in the community. The target to be achieved nationally by 2024, the government wants to reduce the percentage reduction in the stunting rate to 14%. Therefore, prevention efforts through educational outreach to the community need to be increased.

Based on secondary data from the City of Salatiga, Stunting Cases in the City of Salatiga as of February 2022 are listed in the following table:

<p>2020 year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stunted toddlers: 1,099 (9.58%) ▪ Total Stunting Baduta : 329 (7.07%)
<p>Year 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stunted toddlers: 856 (9.03%) ▪ Number of Stunting Baduta : 231 (8.34%)
<p>Year 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stunted toddlers : 647 (6.38 %) ▪ Number of Stunting Baduta : 204 (5.44%)

Source: Department Salatiga City Health, 2022

Photographing the Roots of the Stunting Problem in the “Quality Family” (KB) Village of Salatiga City

The continued distribution of stunting cases in Salatiga City in 2022 is proof that stunting cases in Salatiga City are of particular concern, especially in relation to efforts to improve the quality of human resources. Referring to this, in general there are several causes of stunting cases in Salatiga City, namely

- a. Inappropriate feeding of infants and children
- b. Bad diet in Baduta and Toddlers, so the disturbance intake nutritious food
- c. Breastfeeding is not exclusive
- d. Knowledge of mothers/parents/caregivers about balanced nutrition in toddlers is felt to be lacking. Still prioritizing milk as the perfect food
- e. Family support for parenting patterns of feeding and toddler growth and development

Even though it has decreased, the perceived high incidence of stunting in the city of Salatiga is proof that efforts to prevent stunting in the city of Salatiga have not been running optimally, this is partly due to the fact that the process of advocacy and education in preventing stunting is still not optimal. Advocacy and education have not touched on the root of the problem and have not targeted various layers of society that are closely related to stunting prevention efforts, especially those who are targeted in stunting prevention efforts.

Related to this, stunting prevention efforts will be optimal if they touch the root of the problems that exist in each household. Through this activity, identification of the root causes of stunting was carried out in all KB villages in Salatiga City, which included 5 sub-districts, namely: Kauman Kidul Sub-District, Blotongan Sub-District, Kecandran Sub-District, Kumpulrejo Sub-District, and Tingkir Lor Sub-District. The involvement of the KB Village Working Group is also an effort to revitalize the role and function of KB Village as one of the actors in efforts to prevent stunting.

**Table 1. Problem Analysis Framework
 (Miler and Covey Model Modification)
 The Root Causes of Stunting**

No	Problems (Identification of problems)	Consequences (who benefits, who loses)	Reason	Solutions (Changes in practice, behavior or program policies)	Locus Village
1	2	3	4	5	6
Factors of nutrition and health of pregnant women					
	Premature Birth	newborn baby	High maternal activity and a uterus that is not strong	a. Reducing risky physical activity. b. There is assistance from the puskesmas in the form of milk, zinc and vitamins. c. special assistance and counseling by the health center.	Blotongan Village Ward Kumpulrejo
	Malnutrition after pregnancy and childbirth	The losers are mother and baby	a. Lack of appetite in post-pregnancy and postpartum mothers b. Babies do not consume breast milk	a. Nutritional assistance and vitamins from the health center for children, but these vitamins and nutrients are not	Blotongan Village Ward Thump Lor

				<p>given to children because families believe more in traditional medicines. However, children who are stunted are given Tempe Bosok which is believed to be able to improve children's nutrition slowly.</p>	
Nutritional Intake (Nutritional Intake)	Stunted Children	Lack of parental attention to children's diet and lack of parental knowledge of the nutrition needed by children.	The solution offered by the kelurahan is to take part in the immunization which is held through posiantu once a month, because there will be vitamins and additional food such as porridge, fruit and milk.	Kumpulrejo Village, Blotongan, Kecandran, Tingkir lor, and Kauman South	
Nutritional Intake (Nutritional Intake)	Child	Lack of economy, low education, lack of attention to food (nutritional intake)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional food assistance such as biscuits, nutrition and vitamins from the puskesmas. • Conducting counseling programs regarding nutrition awareness families and posyandu revitalization programs. 	Kumpulrejo, Blotongan, Kecandran, and Tingkir Villages lor.	
Parenting in the Family (parenting in food handlers)	Child	Due to the busyness of parents at work and other activities, children are usually entrusted with relatives or relatives who pay less attention to children's diet.	There must be control over the child's eating pattern from parents to siblings and relatives who will be entrusted to the child.	Kumpulrejo, Kecandran, and Tingkir Villages Lor	
Premature birth with BB (2.5) and environmental factors	The losers are newborns	Lack of appetite, genetic factors, economic factors, inappropriate parenting	Food assistance every day (before the Covid-19 period) for children was in the form of	Blotongan Village	

				processed food from local cadres. Health center assistance in the form of: food, biscuits, MP-ASI, vitamins, zinc and syrup. Processing their own food to make children interested (Noodles with self-prepared)	
	Nutrition Intake (Nutritional Intake for Pregnant Women)	Parent and Child (toddler)	Unequal distribution of additional food and vitamins	Distribution of additional food and vitamins by the health center evenly	Cadendran Village
	Lack of Nutritional Intake	Pregnant women, babies and toddlers	Lack of citizen awareness Inadequate income of residents/family (stunted children's shirts in farming families and informal sector workers/scavengers)	Strengthening the role of institutions at the community level (PKK and RW) Examination and PMT for pregnant women and infants and toddlers (has been carried out by residents independently, apart from through the Puskesmas)	Tegalrejo Village

Factors of Parenting and Family Development

	Parenting	Children and parents	Children are cared for by other people (grandmothers or nannies), parents pay less attention to children's development, parents go to work	Socialization related to effective parenting for parents and families concerned in caring for children.	Blotongan Village, Kauman south.
	Mr Smoker	Pregnant Mother and child	Active smoking habit in front of pregnant women and children	Socialization about the dangers of smoking and its effects on the family.	Blotongan Village
	Public statement that is not correct in understanding stunting (illness & disgrace)	Parent and Child (toddler)	Lack of knowledge and information related to stunting	Kelurahan and Puskesmas work together in socialization	Cadendran Village
	Mental unpreparedness for pregnant women (stress from work	Parent and Child (toddler)	Too consider family and work conditions	Assistance for pregnant women from Posyandu	Cadendran Village

	pressure due to not being able to divide time between caring for children and working, and unplanned pregnancies)				
	Poor parenting/guardian pattern	-Toddler -Toddler biological parents - Toddler Grandparents	Toddlers are cared for by parents/guardians of toddlers who lack knowledge regarding good parenting (adequacy of child nutrition).	- Assistance from health centers related to MPASI - Outreach related to stunting	Kauman Kidul village
	Smoking environment so that toddlers experience bronchitis	Toddlers and parents	Fathers and grandfathers are heavy smokers, thus affecting the health of toddlers	Assistance from the village in the form of money, milk, and other support	Kauman Kidul village
	Children do not get posyandu facilities so that the growth and development of children is not monitored	Children and parents.	Lack of awareness, knowledge of parents and embarrassment to come to posyandu	Posyandu socialization Posyandu activities in the form of visits to each resident's house by giving vitamin A, Monitoring of MCH books, Children ≤1 year of health services at residents' homes, Children 1-5 years coming to Posyandu	Kumpulrejo Village
Child Age Marriage Factors					
	Pregnancy at a young age (under the age of 20)	Mother and unborn baby	The mother's uterus is not strong because it does a lot of activities and is congenital (lack of appetite in the mother), lack of milk intake in children due to maternal factors.	Assistance and encouragement every month from the health center. Assistance of zinc, biscuits, milk, vitamin A from the local health center. Supply of replacement vitamins from parents in the form of sacatonic vitamins and Curcuma+	Blotongan Village
	Child Marriage	The family, and young married couples, and future babies	There is free association and curiosity from children so that they have sex outside of	The kelurahan will make a family planning coaching program for teenagers which will	Kumpulrejo Village

			marriage, there is a lack of attention from parents to children, and there is still a culture of young marriage behavior	be realized in 2023. Socialization was carried out regarding sexual education, the dangers of free sex, and the dangers of child marriage for physical and mental health through PKK to parents regarding child marriage. A youth posyandu is organized by conducting adolescent health and reproductive health checks as well as providing youth training, counseling activities and HB examinations.	
	Underage marriage (children/teenagers marry due to unplanned pregnancies or pregnancy out of wedlock)	- Teen - Baby	Lack of sex education for teenagers, lack of attention from parents	A Posyandu program was created for teenagers in order to make teenagers able to recognize and anticipate more, especially regarding reproductive health.	Kauman Kidul village
Access Factor to Proper Sanitation and Clean Water					
	Environmental influences (difficulties in water sources)	All residents in Randuacir sub-district	Most of the people in randuacir get their water from wells, but during the dry season the people in randuacir have difficulty getting clean water because most of the area in randuacir is dry. So that residents are forced to use less clean water for household needs which affects health.	Construction of Drilled Wells (PT. Always Cinta Indonesia will make an agreement with Randuacir sub-district to build drilled wells that are used to irrigate clean water in Randuacir sub-district)	Collectrejo Village
	Unhealthy Lifestyle (lack of implementing PHBS)	Parents and children (toddlers)	Lack of knowledge and implementation of PHBS	Improvement of facilities and infrastructure in supporting PHBS from kelurahan	Cadendran Village

				(Sanitation, Mck, & drainage)	
Family Economic Factors					
	Economic Income/Disadvantage Factor (Low income)	Children and parents	Low education level, dropping out of school, low income, unemployment/not working	On the job training every month for parents who are short on income. Additional food assistance, vitamins, nutrition and milk assistance from the Puskesmas	Blotongan Village, Kumpulrejo
	Weak economy	- Toddler - Toddler parents	The father's work as a farmer, and the mother's unemployed results in limited income to access nutritious and healthy food.	Provision of basic food assistance from the Kelurahan	Kauman Kidul village
	Economic factors/Occupation of the Head of Family	Toddler -Toddler parents	Work as a farmer with limited income to access nutritious and healthy food	Strengthening the role of the PKK	Tingkir Village Lor
Other factors (Degenerative Diseases)					
	Disease history	-Toddler -Toddler parents	The mother of the toddler suffers from hepatitis		Kauman Kidul village
	Sick from birth	Child	a congenital disease (<i>thalassemia</i> /blood disorders)	Assistance and regular <i>check-ups</i> by the <i>puskesmas</i> . Assistance with additional medicines and food containing nutrients, vitamins from the <i>puskesmas</i> .	Tingkir Lor Village, Kecandran

Source: Primary Data (Interview and FGD Results), 2022

This table is actually an effort to identify the root causes of stunting at the household level. Based on the results of interviews and FGDs with several informants (key persons) both from village/Puskesmas government officials, Family Planning Field Officers (PLKB), Family companion teams, and households with stunted children and the risk of stunting, there are 6 (six) factors that became a determinant of the cause of stunting in five KB villages (Kecandran, kumpulrejo, Tingkir Lor, Blotongan, and Kauman Kidul). The six factors that determine the cause of stunting are: (1) Nutritional factors (including diet), and the health of high-risk pregnant women (risti); (2) Parenting and Family Development Factors; (3) Child Marriage Factor; (4) Access Factor to Proper Sanitation and Clean Water; (5) Family Economic Factors; and (6) other factors (degenerative diseases). This determinant factor illustrates the reality of conditions that cause stunting in 5 KB villages, where this will of course have implications for the intervention model carried out by both the government and government partners (including the community, universities, and even the private sector).

In this regard, program interventions and activities will be closely related to strengthening family parenting, preventing child marriage, increasing family income, as well as providing assistance and health checks especially for degenerative diseases.

**Table 2. Advocacy Development Design
 (Miller and Covey Model Modification)**

Stunting Prevention

No	Aim	Advocacy Targets	Constituents	Action/Action	Locus Village
1	2	3	4	5	6
Factors of nutrition and health of pregnant women					
	Preventing premature birth for high-risk pregnant women (RISTI)	Risti pregnant woman Policy maker (local government)	Health center Integrated Healthcare Center PKK KB Village Local universities (SWCU, IAIN, AKBID) KKI Alert Village (Kelsi) Children's Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a media <i>campaign</i>/Educational Media which contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of Stunting - Stunting impact - Causes of Stunting - Stunting prevention strategy 	Blotongan Village
	Prevent malnutrition after pregnancy and childbirth	Pregnant mother	Persagi health center Integrated Healthcare Center PKK KB Village Local universities (SWCU, IAIN, AKBID) KKI Alert Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a media <i>campaign</i> /Educational Media which contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The danger of malnutrition for pregnant women is high - The link between malnutrition and stunting - The danger of stunting 	All Kelurahan 5 Kampung KB
	Prevent malnutrition for children caused because pattern eat difficult child and lack _ intake food nourishing mother _ with risti status	Stunted Children Mother with high risk of pregnancy Local government and staff	Department of Health Persagi (Association of Nutritionists Salatiga) Ward health center Integrated Healthcare Center Kelsi PKK Youth organization College Regional apparatus related to stunting Children's Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dashat Cadre Assistance in Upgrade capacity tramoil provide and create snacks and anti-stunting food • Creating a media <i>campaign</i> /Educational Media which contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The danger of malnutrition for pregnant women is high - The link between malnutrition and stunting - Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced and Safe 	All Kelurahan 5 Kampung KB

				<p>Food (B2SA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a <i>Policy Brief</i> which contains the causes and prevention in order to minimize stunting rates in Randuacir Village. The contents of the <i>Policy Brief</i>, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Executive summary ▪ Introduction ▪ Approach used and Results ▪ Conclusion ▪ Implications and recommendations • Make attractive posters, which contain invitations to the people of Randuacir Village to jointly prevent stunting problems. 	
	Increasing access to nutrition	Parent Local government Child	PKK Integrated Healthcare Center Health Cadres Standby Relevant Regional Apparatus Organizations College _ MNCs Children's Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a <i>Policy Brief</i> which contains the causes and prevention in order to minimize stunting rates. The contents of the <i>Policy Brief</i>, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Executive summary ▪ Introduction ▪ Approach used and results ▪ Conclusion ▪ Implications and recommendations • Making Posters. 	All Kelurahan 5 Kampung KB
	Improving Parenting in the Family (parenting in food handlers)	Parent Grandparents	Persagi PKK Integrated Healthcare Center Kelsi Health Cadre Related Regional Apparatus Organizations College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a media <i>campaign</i> /Educational Media which contains: Parenting in the family Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced and Safe Food (B2SA) • Making a <i>Policy Brief</i> which contains the causes and prevention in order to minimize stunting rates. The 	All Kelurahan 5 Kampung KB

				<p>contents of the <i>Policy Brief</i>, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive summary • Introduction • Approach used and results • Conclusion • Implications and recommendations • Make attractive posters, which contain invitations to the community to jointly prevent stunting problems by improving upbringing patterns in the family 	
	Preventing Premature Birth with BB (2.5 kg)	Risti pregnant woman	Department of Health health center Integrated Healthcare Center PKK KB Village Local universities (SWCU, IAIN, AKBID) Alert Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a media <i>campaign</i> that contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of Stunting - The impact and causes of stunting - Stunting prevention strategy - The link between premature birth and stunting 	Blotongan Village
	Providing information and access to opportunities to strengthen the household economy	Parent and Child (toddler)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • municipality, • Alert Village, • Puskesmas (posyandu cadres), • PKK, • Public 	Creating a media <i>campaign</i> containing the introduction of stunting and its prevention Medium form: Posters, which will later be affixed and placed in kelurahan, puskesmas, posyandu, and distributed to each cadre	Cadendran Village
	Providing information and access to opportunities to strengthen the household economy	Pregnant women, babies and toddlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • municipality, • Alert Village, • Puskesmas (posyandu cadres), • PKK • Related Regional Devices • MNCs • College 	Making a media <i>campaign</i> that contains the importance of nutritional intake as an effort to prevent stunting.	All Kelurahan 5 Kampung KB

Factors of Parenting and Family Development					
	Make parents aware of the importance of parenting in the family for the process of child development.	Parent	PKK Kelsi Health Cadre Posyandu Toddler Posbindu KSI	Creating a media <i>campaign</i> that contains strategic issues on stunting prevention.	All kelurahan 5 kampung KB
	Providing information, information and advocacy right about stunting	Public Parent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality, • Kelsi, • KKI • Puskesmas (posyandu cadres), • PKK, • Public 	Creating a media <i>campaign</i> containing the introduction of stunting and its prevention Medium Form: Posters, which will later be affixed and placed in kelurahan, puskesmas, posyandu, and distributed to each cadre	All KB sub - district
	Encourage mothers and children to regularly attend posyandu	Parent and Child (toddler)	municipality, Kelsi, Puskesmas (posyandu cadres), PKK, Public	Creating a media <i>campaign</i> containing the introduction of stunting and its prevention Medium Form: Posters, which will later be affixed and placed in kelurahan, puskesmas, posyandu, and distributed to each cadre	All KB sub - district
	Improving the parenting pattern of parents/guardians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public • Policy maker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posyandu administrator • parent or guardian • RT, RW administrators • Kelsi (village alert) • Pokja (working group) Kampung KB 	Making a media <i>campaign</i> that contains parenting patterns in the family	Kauman Kidul village
Child Age Marriage Factors					
	Preventing Child Marriage	Family side Children A married couple (Pasutri) who married young	DP3APPKB KKI Integrated Healthcare Center PKK KB Village Local universities (SWCU, IAIN, AKBID) KKI Children's Forum	Creating a media <i>campaign</i> /Educational Media which contains: The dangers of child marriage High risk for pregnancy at a young age and its relation to stunting Making a <i>Policy Brief</i> which contains the causes and prevention in order to minimize the stunting	All Village Village KB

				<p>rate. The contents of the <i>Policy Brief</i> are: Executive summary Introduction Approach used and results Conclusion Implications and recommendations</p> <p>Make attractive posters, which contain invitations to the community to jointly prevent stunting problems by preventing child marriage.</p>	
Access Factor to Proper Sanitation and Clean Water					
	Encouraging the community to implement PHBS (Sanitation, MCK, & drainage)	Kecandran Village Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related OPDs • municipality, • Alert Village, • Puskesmas (posyandu cadres), • PKK, • Public 	<p>Creating a media <i>campaign</i> that contains: Introduction to stunting and its prevention Media Form: Posters, which will later be affixed and placed in kelurahan, puskesmas, posyandu, and distributed to each cadre.</p>	Cadendran Village
Family Economic Factors					
	Providing information and access to opportunities to strengthen the household economy	-Public -Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of RT, RW, PKK, Dawis, Kelsi • Pokja (working group) Kampung KB • KKI • College tall • DP3APPKB • DisFood • Cooperatives and SMEs 	<i>Policy Briefs</i>	All Village Village KB
Other factors (Degenerative Diseases)					
	Provide education about degenerative diseases related to stunting	-Public - Regional Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Office, Health Center • Posyandu administrator • parent or guardian • RT, RW administrators • Kelsi (village alert) • Pokja (working 	<p>Creating media <i>campaigns</i> degenerative diseases associated with stunting</p>	Kauman Kidul Village, Blotongan, Kumpulrejo, and Tingkir Lor



			group) Kampung KB		
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Source: Primary Data (Interview and FGD Results), 2022

Table above outlines advocacy steps that involve cross-actor and cross-sectoral efforts to prevent stunting, both in Salatiga City and in this activity in 5 Kampung KB in stunting prevention efforts that can be carried out by building a network of actors. In the context of Peter L Berger and Thomas Luckman's Social Construction Theory, human thought is also influenced by the surrounding environment, where individuals are formed from society or from the environment in which they are located. Therefore, there is an understanding that one person with another person always has the same perception. to see a problem. But people also have different perceptions in seeing a problem. Perceptions of one person from another are not only different but very possibly contradictory.

The role of actors and how actors act and network is an important key in synergizing and collaborating on parties, both *human* and *non-human* in the movement to accelerate stunting reduction and stunting prevention, which ultimately leads to changes in behavior in lifestyles, diet, and the emergence of healthy living habits. As for mapping network the actors involved in a manner live in Stunting acceleration and reduction as well stunting prevention, can seen on the chart following:

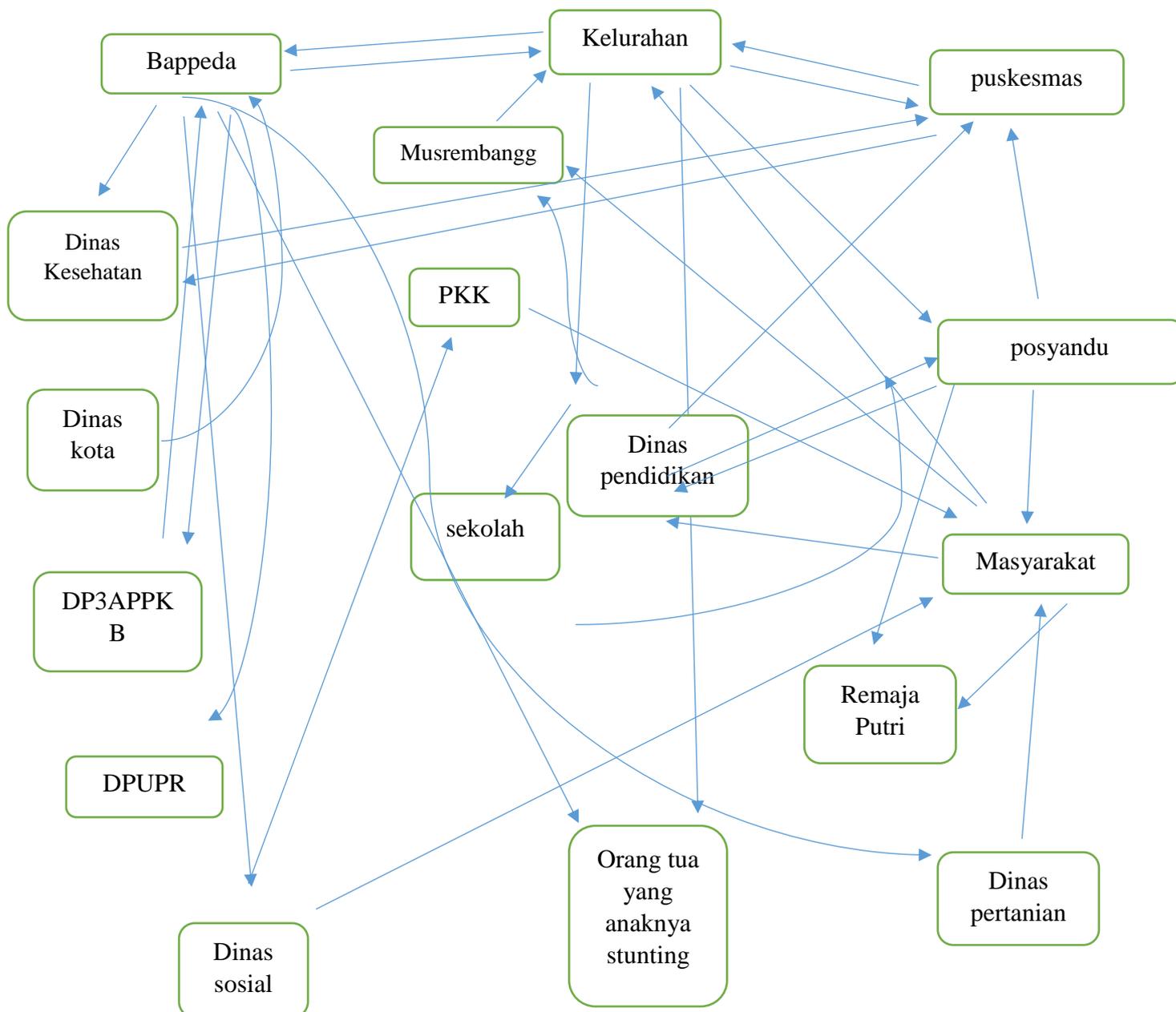


Figure 3. Network Actor

E. CONCLUSION

Stunting is problem health must fought together. All effort directed, so that society lay could knowing causative practices happening stunting prevalence and practice prevention so you can overcome while early. This relevant with Policy government with put stunting as scale sector priority health. devotion to this Society give solution with assistance and reinforcement Public through collaboration pentahelix with the parties and the community in the 5 Villages of Kampung KB namely Ward Kauman South, Kelurahan Kumpulrejo, Kelurahan Kedarandar, Kelurahan Blotongan and Kelurahan Thump Lor where PLT has been implemented related to stunting in the city of Salatiga. devotion to the Community that has done is with make or look for strategy stunting prevention, plan action prevention, outreach and workshops, making activity videos reinforcement and assistance DASHAT cadres as related advocacy media (Communication, Information, and Education). prevention and acceleration decline stunting

rate. The strategies above Becomes effort together and the wall prevention that is with educate Public good so that in the future number prevalence decrease even up to zero stunting.

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