

Socialization of Supplementary Food Grant (PMT) Subscribe Belut as Stunting Prevention and Umkm Village Cikonengkulon District of Sumedang

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is when a child fails to reach a height suitable for his age. The main cause is poor nutrition in pregnant mothers, babies, and infants. Stunting is one form of malnutrition, but it's more accurately described as malnourishment. The use of caterpillars in the processing of MPASI and Supplements is one of the stunting prevention strategies. The purpose of this activity is to provide education about the fall of stunting. The method of implementation of this community service activity is through sliding. The samples used in this survey of stunting mothers and nutrition mothers were less than 25 people with children aged 6-60 months. The results of this examination showed that there was an increase in knowledge, attitude about stunting prevention with an abon belut with an average pre-test knowledge score of 76% and post-test 96%. This showed an improvement in knowledge and attitude of the young mother to be about 20%.

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INTRODUCTION

Thus, the status of nutrition in human development efforts in Indonesia is set as one of the targets of the National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) in the field of health, namely, to reduce the prevalence of wasting and stunting. (Farisni & Zakiyuddin, 2020). Stunting is a physical growth disorder characterized by a decrease in growth rate and the impact of a nutritional imbalance. (Losong & Adriani). According to Indonesian Health Data and Information (Waroh, 2019), stunting is a condition in which the young have a lower length or height compared to their age. This condition is measured by the length or height of more than or minus two WHO standard median deviations of child growth standards.

Stunting is a nutritional status based on the PB/U or TB/U index, where, in anthropometric standards of assessment of child nutrition status, the measurement results are at the threshold (Z-Score) of <-2 SD up to -3 SD (short or stunted) and <-3 SD (very short or severely stunted) (Rahmadhita, 2020). The short-term impact of stunting is the deterioration of brain development, intelligence, physical growth disorders, etc. The long-term negative impact is the decline in cognitive abilities and learning performance, the decrease in the immune system so that it is easy to get sick, etc. (Unicef Indonesia, 2012).

According to WHO (Safrina & Putri, 2022), Indonesia is known as the third country in the Southeast Asia/South-East Asia Regional (SEAR) region with the highest prevalence. As for one of the 60 districts or cities that is a priority for stunting treatment, it is Sumedang district. This is because the stunting rate in Sumedang district is above the national and Western Java averages. In 2018, the stunting rate in Sumedang District reached 32 percent; in other words, out of 100 babies in Sumedang, 32 people suffered stunting. The Sumedang district government also targets stunting-related problems to be reduced to 17 percent by 2023. (ManggALA, SUMINAR, & HAFIAR, 2021). As a result of stunting data in the village of Cikoneng Kulon Ganeas in the in the district of Sumedang in 2023, until now, there have been as many as 23 newspapers that have suffered stunting. The data suggests that there are still a fairly high number of stunts in the village of Cikoneng Kulon.

According to the Permenkes of the Republic of Indonesia Number 51 Year 2016 One solution in the treatment of stunting on news is by providing Supplementary Food (PMT) (Waroh, 2019). According to Permenke of the Republik Indonesia Number 51-Year 2016 (Woroh, 2020), supplements are an attempt to provide additional food to increase nutritional intake to satisfy nutritional needs in order to maintain a maintain a good nutritional status. Additional food to help nutritional problems is by doing food processing innovations that can be used as additives to news that is less hidden, namely by processing belut to be subscribed to as PMT.

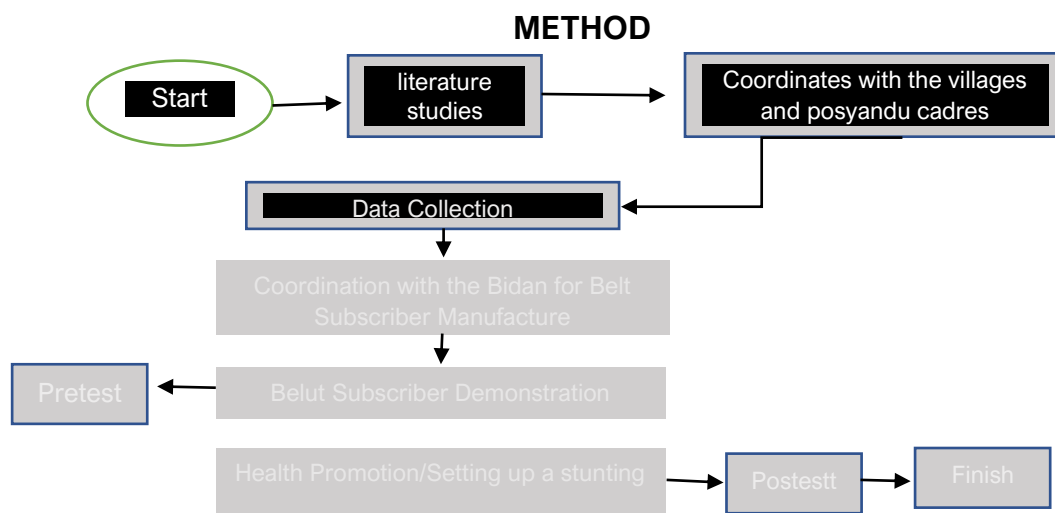


FIGURE 1. Flowchart

The community service was held in CikonengKulon Village Hall on Monday, February 5, 2024, at 13.00 PM. This method is done in the form of lectures and discussions. The targets used in this investigation are 25 young stunting mothers and undernutrition baliotas. Before the lectures and discussions were held, first the greetings from the head of the village, the secretary of the prefecture, and the Bidan Village of Cikoneng Kulon.

Implementation Stage

The stages of implementation used in implementing the socialization of stunting and supplementary feeding are as follows:

- The first stage distributes a pre-test questionnaire with a total of 10 questions containing knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.
- The next stage of socialization of stunting prevention material involves the provision of supplementary feeding and babysitting patterns with the aim of delivering the material directly to the audience.
- FGD, or Focus Group Discussion, is a systematic and directed discussion of a group to discuss a particular issue in an informal atmosphere with the aim of equalizing any perception of a stunting issue, which will eventually give rise to agreement and also new understanding related to the issue of stunting and supplementary feeding.
- The final stage of the post-test is to divide a questionnaire with the same subject to measure the level of knowledge of attitudes and behaviors before and after the material is given.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As for the results obtained from this socialization activity, among others:

- The first stage is the division of the pretest questionnaire.

Distributed directly by UNSAP KKN students to all socialization participants. The result of the pretests obtained for parents' knowledge of stunting was 76%, the mother's attitude was 68%, and the mother's behavior was 72%.



FIGURE 2. Pre-Test Giving

- The second stage is the exposure of material about stunting and supplementary feeding to parents.

The activities started with the method of seminars. However, there is an obstacle to the power outage caused by lightning rains. So the activity continues with the Focus Group Discussions method. (FGD)). The group discussion with the mothers and the source went on with quite a high level of enthusiasm. So there are a few questions that are being asked about stunting and maternity patterns.



FIGURE 3. Substantive Granting Approval

Focus Group Discussion Although the method does not beat the enthusiasm of the parents and the cadres for viewing the submitted material, The activities of the FGD were assisted directly by the village maid, so that the community was divided into two groups.



FIGURE 4. Focus Group Discussion

The third stage is the completion of the post-test questionnaire. The results of the posttest were 96% mother's knowledge of stunting, 92% of the attitude of mother and 96% of the behavior of mother.

TABLE 1. Distribution of Mother's Knowledge Frequency

Knowledge	Pre Test	Pre Test
	76	96

TABLE 2. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Attitude

Attitude	Pre Test	Pre Test
	68	96

TABLE 3. Mother's Behavioral Frequency Distribution

Behavioral	Pre Test	Pre Test
	72	96

The above results indicate that the presentation of the pretest was 76% and the posttest was 96%. There was an increase in the score by 20%. This indicates that there was an improvement in the knowledge, attitude and behavior of the young mother after given the approval of supplementary feeding. The outcome of this devotional activity is in line with some previous devotional activities, the dissemination improves knowledge, attitude and behavior (Azpah, Ramadhan, Widjaya, Sari, & Sari, 2023; Fauzi, et al., 2023; Umiyah, 2023). Providing MP-ASI rich in nutrients is effective in stunting prevention (Rosita, 2021; Primiastuti, Rhomadona, & Intiyaswati, 2022).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The activities of dedication to the community (PKM) with the title Giving Additional Foods Subscriber Belut as a Prevention Stunting and UMKM Village located in the village of Cioneng Kulon, Ganeas district, have been completed using methods of approval, pretest, and posttest. The purpose of this initiative is to raise public awareness of the importance of supplementary nutrition for children's growth and to support local UMKM by promoting quality products.

The result of this dedication to the community is to increase the knowledge of the mother of the newborn about stunting and has given her a belut subscription to the mother for the consumption of the newborn so that she is satisfied with the balanced nutrition needed by the newlyweds.

As for the advice and recommendations for the activities of dedication to the community with the same method of training, further training is provided in the practice of the direct manufacture of abonnements.

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