

CHAPTER I

INTRUDUCTION

1.1 Background

Human resources become one of the important factors in nation building. The formation of human resources must start early. Development and growth were process occurs every living thing. Nutrition is very influential on the development and growth of children while the problem of nutrition is one of the factors that determine the growth and development of children. Nutrition problems have several risk factors such as parents' knowledge of toddler food, educational status, economic status, hygiene and sanitation, and sociocultural (Dewi, 2018).

Parenting is very important in the growth process in toddlers because many foods contain nutrients. Nutrition becomes a very important part of the growth. Nutrition in it has a close relationship with health and intelligence. If eating patterns are not achieved properly, the growth of toddlers is disrupted. As a result, the body looks thin, short and can even lead to the risk of malnutrition (Mariyam & Purwani, 2013).

Indonesia has various diverse tribes and cultures. Thus, every culture has diverse socio-cultural conditions. Sociocultural which is a human relationship is often influenced by myths, norms, values, beliefs, habits related to cultural patterns and effect various accesses, which can be in the form of access to food, access to information and access to services and capital owned. This condition raises the form of parenting which ultimately affects the nutritional status (Kasmini, 2012).

Madurese is a culture that notoriously hard and strong determination. The majority of Madurese are Muslim and believe strongly in the customs of their ancestors (Murti, 2017). The vacant land on the island of Madura is quite extensive but most of the land is degraded with water or can be considered infertile so its characteristics are different from the soil in general

(Subaharianto, 2011). So, there are many negative impacts on the ability of food production (Dewi Sahara, 2019). Based on data from the Bangkalan Health Office (2019), there were 2800 children under five years old who were undernourished with a population of 77,578 children under five years old in Bangkalan district.

Javanese is a culture that has a variety of traditions. Javanese culture which plays a major role in the nation's cultural life is currently facing competition with foreign cultures that put forward the joints of modern life and hedonists (Marzuki, 2010). Klaten is one of the regencies in Central Java, and the majority of the people are Javanese. Data of under five years old nutritional status based on health service (2019) 4414 having population of 68,207 children under five years old in Klaten district.

Nutrition problem is still a problem that cannot be solved yet. One of the health problems in Indonesia that has not been overcome is the problem of Malnutrition (Zuzun & Puhadi, 2016). Malnutrition especially undernourish is still a major nutritional problem in Indonesia. Toddler is one of the age groups that are prone to experiencing nutritional problems. One of the direct causes of malnutrition is influenced by nutrient intake (Diniyyah & Nindy, 2017). Nutrition problems of infants so far have only been carried out through approaches and health services and have paid less attention to the factors contained in sociocultural (Agustina, 2010).

Nutrition is one of the most important factors affecting the growth of individuals or society (Rahim, 2014). Proper handling of malnutrition can be used to reduce the risk of death and illness due to malnutrition. Handling will run smoothly if the handling of nutritional diagnosis is done properly (Iqbal & Puspaningtyas, 2018). It is important to realize that culture has a major contribution to the causes of malnutrition and poor nutrition in infants. In addition to sociocultural eating patterns can also affect the nutritional status of toddlers. Therefore this study will study scientifically about "Risk Factors of The Incidence of Malnutrition in Madurese and Javanese Toddlers".

1.2 Formulation of the problem

What are the factors that influence the incidence of malnutrition in toddlers Madurese and Javanese?

1.3 Purpose

1.3.1 General purpose

To know the factors that influence the incidence of malnutrition in toddlers Madurese and Javanese.

1.3.2 Special purpose

1. Analyzing the nutritional status of children under five years old with a variety of characteristics in Madurese and Javanese.
2. Analyzing the relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of malnutrition among Madurese and ethnic toddlers
3. Analyzing the relationship between parenting with the incidence of malnutrition in Madurese and Javanese toddlers
4. Analyzing the relationship of income or family economic status with the occurrence of malnutrition among Madurese and Javanese toddlers
5. Analyzing the relationship between the history of birth weight of children under five with the incidence of malnutrition in the Madurese and Javanese toddlers.
6. Analyzing the relationship between hygiene and sanitation with the occurrence of malnutrition among Madurese and Javanese toddlers.

1.4 Benefits of Research

1.4.1 Academic

1. Giving additional knowledge to all of us.
2. Practicing the writer's ability to identify problems that occur in the field, namely factors that affect dietary patterns and nutritional status of malnourished under-fives, Madurese and Javanese.
3. As reference in further research on nutritional status and risk factors that influence it on the Madurese and Javanese.

1.4.2 Practical

1. Providing information to the public about factors that influence diet and nutritional status, especially Madurese and Javanese.
2. As a reference for students of Nutrition Department, Darussalam University, Gontor Putri Campus.

1.5 Authenticity of Research

Table 1. Authenticity of Research

No.	Title	Method	Research result	Research Differences
1	Patterns of breastfeeding, complementary feeding and nutritional status of children aged 1-2 years in Madurese and Arab ethnic families (Study at the Perak Timur Health Center in Surabaya)	Cross sectional study Independent Variable: Patterns of ASI and MP ASI Dependent Variable: Nutritional Status of children aged 1-2 years.	The results showed the two ethnic (ethnic) respondents did not have differences in weaning. Most respondents have a belief in food (Food Taboo) for infants, Arab ethnicity has a ban for mothers as much as 90%. Toddlers suffering from malnutrition for Madurese are 23.3% higher than Arab Ethnic 6.7%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This research case control method 2. The groups used are Javanese and Madurese.
2	Energy, Protein and Fat intake with the incidence of malnutrition in toddlers aged 24-29 months in the Holy Grit Village (Diniyyah & Nindy, 2017).	Cross Sectional Method Independent Variable: Energy, Protein and Fat Intake. Dependent Variable: Poor Nutritional Status on Toddler age 24-29 months	The results showed that toddlers with vulnerable ages 24-36 months have a high risk of malnutrition. By type gender states that toddlers of greater sex are at risk of nutritional problems compared to boys	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The variables studied were diet 2. comparison of nutritional status Between ethnic Madurese and Javanese 3. Use the case control method
3	Risk Factors for Underweight Toddler Age 7-59 Months (Rahim, 2014)	Cross Sectional Method Independent Variable: Underweight Risk Factors Dependent Variable: Toddler Nutrition Status 7-59 months	The results showed that there were many factors that cause toddlers experiencing malnutrition including chronic diarrhea as much as 14.90% and pneumonia 8.80%. And inadequate health services. The practice of feeding children under five is classified as poor as much as	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the case control method 2. The dependent and independent variables to be studied are different. 3. The study was conducted at different respondents, times and locations. 4. Toddlers 0-59 months old. 5. External factors that cause toddlers experience malnutrition.

No.	Title	Method	Research result	Research Differences
4	The Influence of Knowledge, Education, Income, and Mother's Behavior on the Status of Malnutrition Toddler in Tegalsari District and in Tandes District Surabaya (Avrilinda, 2016)	The method used was analytic survey or explanatory study. Independent Variable: Effect of level of knowledge, Education, Income and Behavior of mothers Dependent Variable: Nutritional Status in Toddlers	43.80%, the practice of treating children under five years old is classified as less good as much as 25.30% and toddlers health practices classified as not good as much as 41.80% The results showed that the level of knowledge, education, income and behavior of mothers towards nutritional status greatly influenced the nutritional status of children under five. So toddlers who were well nourished with mothers who have graduated from high school and universities / colleges, as well as income above the average, do not experience the risk of malnutrition.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dependent and independent variables to be studied are different. 2. The study was conducted at different respondents, times and locations. 3. The method used is Case control 4. Toddlers aged 0-59 months.

