

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of Research

Indonesia is a nation that has a cultural diversity that extends from Sabang to Marauke with backgrounds from ethnic, ethnic and social life system that are different from one another, this has provided a formulation of the social structure of the community that diets food and the form of food itself, so not infrequently cause various nutritional problems if the food factor is not considered by people who consume it well (Sholikhah, 2016).

Based on the Al-Quranil-Karim verse which explains about Allah created humans from various tribes and nation as in the Quran surah Al-Hujurat verse 13 which reads :

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۗ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَىٰكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

The means: “Human beings, We created you all a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes so that you may know one another. Verily the noblest of you in the sight of Allah is the most God-fearing of you. Surely Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware”.

Under nutrition is one of the nutritional problem in Indonesia. The problem of under nutrition which is more dominant in toddlers so that it gives a bad impact on the quality of human resources, if not addressed can cause lost generation (Zulfita, 2013). Under nutrition can lead to failure of growth and development, decreased endurance, causing the loss of a healthy toddler’s life span, and a more serious impact s the emergence of disability, high morbidity and accelerated mortality (Rahmi, 2014).

Double Burden of Under nutrition is a nutritional problem that is being faced by Indonesia today. According to UNICEF data, WHO and

The World Bank in 2016 showed that 13.5% of children underwent wasting based on WHO BMI cut-offs standards included in the high severity (World Bank, 2016). Malnutrition rates are still high and are the focus of world attention. According to data from Food and Agriculture Organization / FAO (2016) around 870 million people out of 1.7 billion people or one in eight people suffering from malnutrition. Most (as many as 852 million) of them live in developing countries.

Indonesia is a developing country with complex nutritional problems. One of the most complex nutritional problems in Indonesia is under nutrition. Based on Global Nutrition Report in (2014), Indonesia is the 17th country out of 117 countries that have complex nutritional problems such as stunting, wasting and overweight. The national medium term development plan for 2015-2019 is to reduce the prevalence of under nutrition from 19.6% in 2013 to 17% in 2019 (Kemenkes, 2019).

The proportion of malnutrition and under nutrition status by province based on the results of Riskesdas 2018 of East Java province in 2018 ranked 23rd with a prevalence of 13.0% of under nutrition children. While the proportion of malnutrition and under nutrition status in toddlers in West Java Province in 2018 has a prevalence of 10.60% (The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2019). The study was conducted in East Java because researchers saw the place as effective and efficient as a place of research as well as cultural view on food such as food taboo in East Java often heard (Nurriszky and Nurhayati, 2018), but such research is still rarely done in the East Java area, then researchers conducted research in East Java precisely in Ngawi Regency.

East Java Province Health Research results (2018) showed the prevalence of underweight malnutrition in Ngawi was ranked 4th in East Java at 45.0%, and based on the results of West Java Province Health research (2017) the coverage of toddlers the yellow line was highest in Garut Regency that in 50.0%.

Based on the results of the 2019 survey data from the Health Office

of Ngawi Regency from 24 sub-districts, Ngrambe has a population of malnourished children with a prevalence of 14.32% as many as 233 children from the total under-fives population measured as many as 19750 children (Dinkes Ngawi, 2019). Based on data from the implementation of the weighing month of toddlers 2018 in Garut Regency with a total of 42 districts Karangpawitan sub district has the largest population of under nutrition children in Garut Regency with a total number of toddlers weighing 100.223 children and a population of under nutrition children as many as 528 toddlers (Dinkes Kabupaten Garut, 2018).

Based on the research of Handayani (2013), it states that in infancy aged 1-5 years is a stage of rapid development if it is not supported by balanced nutrition, the child falls into a condition of under nutrition. Children under the age 1-5 years are the age group that most often suffer from under nutrition of known as lack of protein energy which is included in one group of people vulnerable to nutrition. Poor nutrition and malnutrition in infants results in disruption to their physical growth and intelligence (Handayani, 2013).

Nutrition problems in toddlers that occur so far are only done through medical approaches and health services without seeing that social cultural aspects that exist in the community (Agustina, 2010). It is important to realize that nutritional problems are also affected by culture, this situation is a reality that can be seen in people's lives, therefore this research will examine scientifically about "Under Nutrition Risk Factor at Toddlers in Java and Sunda Ethnic".

1.2 Formulation of The Research Problem

What are the risk factors associated with the incidence of malnutrition in toddlers Ethnic Javanese and Sundanese Ethnic.

1.3 Objectives Research

1.3.1 General Objectives

Analyzing risk factors for the occurrence of under nutrition in toddlers ethnic Javanese and Sundanese

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- a. Describe the characteristics of toddlers and mothers of under nutrition in Javanese and Sundanese toddlers
- b. Knowing the relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of under nutrition in Javanese and Sundanese toddlers
- c. Knowing the relationship between dietary care and the incidence of under nutrition in Javanese and Sundanese toddlers
- d. Knowing the relationship of birth weight of babies and the incidence of under nutrition in Javanese and Sundanese toddlers
- e. Knowing the relationship of environmental sanitation hygiene with the incidence of under nutrition in Javanese and Sundanese toddlers
- f. Knowing the relationship of economic status to the incidence of under nutrition in Javanese and Sundanese toddlers

1.4 Benefits of Research

1.4.1 For Academics

1. Can add knowledge for all of us
2. Practicing the ability of the author to examine the problem of underweight nutritional risk factors in toddlers in the differences between ethnic Javanese and Sundanese
3. As a material consideration for readers who are interested in researching the problem of under nutrition risk factors in toddlers in the differences between ethnic Javanese and Sundanese

1.4.2 For Practical

1. Provide information and input for the community on risk factors for under nutrition in toddlers

2. Increasing the reference for students on Nutrition Sciences Universitas Darussalam Gontor For Girls Campus

1.5 Authenticity and Formers Research

Table 1. Authenticity and Formers Research

No	Title	Method	Result	Difference
1	Factor Relates to The Occurrence of Under nutrition and Under Nutrition in Toddlers in The Work Area of The UPTD Kebon Public health center, Sintnag Regency (Alhidayati, 2018)	1. Cross sectional method 2. Proportional Random Sampling technique 3. Independent variables mother's knowledge, parenting eating, maternal person hygiene 4. Dependent variables toddlers are malnourished and under nutrition 5. The study was conducted in Sintang District	The results showed no relationship ($p > 0,05$) between maternal knowledge about nutrition ($p \text{ value} = 0,782$), eating habits ($p \text{ value} = 0,670$), and maternal personal hygiene ($p \text{ value} = 0,0609$).	1. Case control method 2. Random cluster sample technique 3. Independent variables of birth agency, and economic status 4. Dependent variables on the nutritional stature of Javanese and Sundanese Ethnical toddlers 5. The study was conducted in Ngawi and Garut regencies
2.	Patterns of Giving AI, MP-ASI and Nutritional Status of Children 1-2 Years of Age in Madurese and Arabic Ethnic Families (Studies at Pegirian Health Center and Perak Timur Health Center in Surabaya) (Firdhani dan Gunanti 2015)	1. Cross sectional method 2. Independent variable pattern of breastfeeding, and complementary foods 3. Dependent variables nutritional status of children aged 1-2 years	The results of this study are the characteristics of mothers, most of Madura's mother's education is primary school (76.7%), family income is less than the minimum wage (56.7%) and low nutritional knowledge (93.3%). Meanwhile the majority of Arab education is high school (76.7%), family income is greater than the	1. Case control method 2. Dependent variable and independent variable mother's knowledge about nutrition, parenting eating, birth weight, personal hygiene and sanitation and economic status 3. Dependent variable nutritional status of

No	Title	Method	Result	Difference
		4. Research subjectd on Madurese and Arabic Ethnics	UMR (80%) and on average in nutritional knowledge (43.3%). The pattern of giving colostrum is done by Arabic-speaking respondents (100%), and the giving of pre-lactal patterns is done by Madurese respondents (53.3%). Madurese respondents (73.3%) and Arabs (60%) did not provide exclusive breastfeeding and Madurese (53.3%) and Arab respondents (53.3%) gave substitutions breastfeeding. The two ethnic respondents did not have differences in weaning food variations. Most respondents have taboo for mothers but do not have taboo for babies, then respondents have a ban for babies. The Arab respondents (90%) have more restrictions for mothers. Under nutrition children among Madurese respondents 23.3%) are higher than Arabs (6.7%)	Javanese and Sundanese Ethnical toddlers 4. Research subjects on Javanese and Sundanese Ethnicity
4.	Analysis of Risk Factors Related to Under nutrition in Toddlers in the Public	1. Cross sectional method 2. Independent variables of	From the chi square test results obtained P value = 0.004 states that there is a significant relationship	1. Case control method 2. Independent variables are parenting, birth

No	Title	Method	Result	Difference
	Health Center Area of Kuala Tadu, Tadu Raya District, Nagan Raya District (Zuhra, 2016)	knowledge, attitude, health services, and social culture 3. Dependent variables on under nutrition 4. The study was conducted in Tadu district	between knowledge factors with under nutrition. From the chi square test results obtained P value = 0.025 states that there is a significant relationship between attitude factors with under nutrition. From the chi square test results obtained P value = 0.009 states there is a significant relationship between health service factors with under nutrition. From the chi square test results obtained P value = 0.025 states there is a significant relationship between socio-cultural factors with under nutrition	weight, personal hygiene and sanitation and economic status 3. Dependent variable nutritional status of Javanese and Sundanese Ethnical toddlers 4. The study was conducted in Ngawi and Garut regencies
5.	Risk Factors for Underweight Nutrition in Toddlers in the Benu-Benu Public Health Center Area Kendari City (Nurtina, <i>et.al</i> , 2017)	1. Cross sectional method 2. Purposive sampling sample technique 3. Independent variable are the level of parental income, level of knowledge, and diet 4. Dependent variable is under nutrition	The results of the statistical analysis that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and under-fives nutrition with no acquisition value ($p < 0.05$). There was a significant relationship between family income and undernourished nutrition ($p < 0.05$). The relationship between the level of eating patterns with under nutrition obtained	1. Case control method 2. Random cluster sample technique 3. Dependent variable and Independent variable birt weight, and personal hygiene and sanitation 4. Dependent variable nutritional status of Javanese and

No	Title	Method	Result	Difference
		5. The study was conducted in Kendari City	value ($p > 0.05$) which means there is no significant relationship, and for the relationship between the level of knowledge of the mother, family income and diet with undernutrition is obtained ($p < 0.05$) which means there is a significant relationship.	Sundanese Ethnical toddlers 5. The study was conducted in Ngawi and Garut regencies