

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This study will discuss The Role of the Health Department in The Effort To Reduce The Amount of Stunting In Pamekaran Village Banyusari Sub-District Karawang Regency.

In the Karawang regency, stunting is still considered very much, even though there is a Karawang Regent Regulation Number: 16 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Providing Recovery Supplementary Foods with Local Food Forms and Manufacturing Forms for Toddlers of Malnutrition and Malnutrition and Pregnant Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency. In this field, there are health service facilities at the Karawang Regency level, namely the Regional General Hospital, at the sub-district level, there is a *puskesmas*, and at the village level there is a *posyandu*. From the data obtained by researchers at the Tirtamulya District Health Center, Karawang District, the Stunting case presentation was quite high, although the number declined in 2016 to 2017, according to the table as follows:

Tabel 1. 1
Comparison of Prevalence of Stunting in Regencies / Cities in West Java (PB / U OR TB / U) PSG Results 2016 - 2017

NO	Regency Name	2016	2017
1	Bogor	28,8	28,4
2	Sukabumi	25,2	37,6
3	Tasikmalaya	26,6	33,3

4	Purwakarta	29,9	30,8
5	Subang	20,2	25,5
6	Bekasi	20,3	23,7
7	Pengandaran	18,7	28,1
8	Cianjur	33,0	35,7
9	Majalengka	24,3	30,2
10	Cirebon	22,2	25,6
11	Indramayu	22,5	29,9
12	Karawang	30,2	26,1
13	West Bandung	32,6	34,3
14	Tasikmalaya	22,6	33,3
15	Garut	24,9	43,2
16	Ciamis	20,5	29,0
17	Sumedang	30,7	28,1
18	Bandung City	29,0	25,8
19	Sukabumi City	29,5	23,1
20	Bogor City	18,3	25,0
21	Bekasi City	16,0	15,0
22	Depok City	8,8	14,9
23	Cirebon City	24,3	26,5
24	Cimahi City	21,9	25,5
25	Banjar City	26,8	27,0
26	Tasikmalaya City	30,9	38,2
27	Bandung	32,1	38,7
28	Kuningan	33,3	28,5

Source: Tirtamulya District Health Center in 2018

Table 1.1 Stunting case data from 2016 The number of Stunting presentations in Karawang Regency in 2016 reached 30.2%, and decreased slightly in 2017 reaching 26.1%. From the above data, a lot of stunting made the Health Service establish ten priority stunting villages in Karawang regency, the effort to form ten villages as priorities is in the hope of providing an effective evidence-based intervention on the existing order in the community in overcoming

the problem of stunting and its main objective can be to reduce the number stunting in Karawang Regency, the ten Villages are as follows:

Tabel 1.2
Data on 10 Stunting Priority Villages in Karawang Regency

Village Name	Total population	Poor people	Pregnant mother	Baduta	Toddler	Total Stunting
Sukakarta Kec Cilamaya Wetan	6414	6414	60	52	393	98
Sindangkarya Kec Kutawaluya	3499	2357	35	95	277	81
Mulyajaya Kec Kutawaluya	2663	288	25	84	195	60
Kamurang Kec Tirtamulya	3505	2200	31	138	265	35
Baturaden Kec Batujaya	5607	639	33	178	416	12
Kutagandok Kec Kutawaluya	9055	5192	215	288	646	12
Pamekaran Kec Banyusari	4819	1987	90	97	153	5
Gembongan Kec Banyusari	3993	789	81	46	183	5

Sumber : Puskesmas Kecamatan Tirtamulya 2018

From the data, Pamekaran Village is included in the 10 priority villages for Stunting prevention and handling, because I am interested in taking research objects in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari District because the village is one of the highest in this Stunting case.

Pamekaran Village is one of the villages in Banyusari Subdistrict, Karawang Regency, where the majority of the population are agricultural laborers, where their livelihood conditions have a slight influence on the large number of stunting cases in Pamekaran Village, because so far farm workers have received uncertain income, exacerbated if crop failure occurs so that they often cannot meet the nutritional needs of expectant mothers who require additional nutrition. Economic conditions are closely related to the ability to meet nutritious intake and health services for pregnant women and toddlers. which causes the risk of stunting is very high, mainly chronically due to inadequate nutritional intake and possibly susceptible to infection, so often sick. From the rise and fall in the number of stunting sufferers in Pamekaran Village, researchers know how the role of government officials, especially the role of the Health Office in an effort to reduce the number of stunting.

Health is an investment to support economic development and has an important role in poverty reduction and human excellence. Health development must be seen as an investment to improve the quality of human resources. In measuring the Human Development Index (HDI), health is one of the main components besides education and economy. In Law Number 23 of 1992 Concerning Health, it is stipulated that health is a state of well-being of the body, soul and social that enables everyone to live productively socially and economically. Conditions of health development, in general, can be seen from the health and nutritional status of the community, namely the infant mortality rate, maternal mortality, prevalence of undernutrition and life expectancy, therefore researchers will discuss how the prevalence of malnutrition more specifically will discuss stunting resulting by malnutrition.

According to the Indonesian Nutritionists Association (in Ramyulis et al, 2018: 9) Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in infants (0-11 months) and children under five (12-59

months) due to chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1,000 days of life so that children too short for her age. Malnutrition occurs since the baby is in the womb and early after the baby is born, but the stunting condition only appears after the child is 2 years old. Toddlers are said to be short if their z-score is body length by age (PB / U) or height by age (TB / U) less than -2SD / foreign exchange standard (stunted) and less than -3SD (seuntery stunted). Stunted toddlers will have a level of intelligence that is not optimal, become more susceptible to disease and in the future can risk reducing the level of productivity. In the end, broadly speaking, stunting will hamper economic growth and increase poverty.

Growth and development is a natural feature of all living things. Humans were originally a cell that experienced growth and development phase from the womb (perinatal). The growth and development process continues in infancy, children and adolescents, the size of growth grows (many times the length and weight at birth) and cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects of developing abilities. Achievement of growth and development is strongly influenced by the optimal growth and development in each phase through. There are important phases when the process of growth and development occurs very rapidly, therefore it requires optimal nutrition. Parents have the most important role in supporting children's growth and development, which needs to be done to maximize growth and development.

Furthermore, according to (Fikawati et al, 2017: 295) In Indonesia, based on the results of basic health research (Riskesdas) in 2013, there were 37.2% of children under five who experienced stunting. It is known from the total percentage, 19.2% of children are short and 18.0% are very short. The prevalence of this stunting has increased compared to the results of Riskesdas in 2010 which amounted to 35.6%.

Stunting is caused by several multidimensional factors, including poor nutritional practices, including a lack of maternal knowledge about health and nutrition before and during pregnancy and delivery. The most decisive intervention to reduce stunting prevalence needs to be done in the first 1,000 days of life (HPK) of children under five. Key interventions that have proven effective include interventions related to child feeding practices that fulfill maternal nutrition. Some facts and information show that only 22.8% of children aged 0-6 months who breastfeed exclusively and only 36.6% of children aged 7-23 months receive complementary feeding (MPASI) in accordance with recommended practices about time, frequency and quality settings.

Therefore, as for the efforts made to reduce the number of stunting, we can see how the health department's role in the programs provided to the community is for the form of stunting prevention and treatment. Strategy 5 Pillars of Handling and Preventing stunting

1. Commitment and Vision of Leadership
2. National Campaign and Communication for behavioral change
3. Convergence, coordination of central, regional and village programs
4. Nutrition and food security
5. Monitoring and Evaluation

From the 5 pillars, the conical back becomes 2 for the prevention and handling of the stunting

Specific Nutrition Interventions (contribute 30%) = Interventions that are shown to children in the first 1,000 days of life (HPK). Specific interventions are short term, results are recorded in a relatively short time. Dam for Sensitive Nutrition Interventions (contributing 70%) = Interventions shown for development activities outside the health sector are the general public, not specifically 1,000 HPK.

The government apparatus's role is very influential in determining the quality of stunting prevention services provided to the public. The handling of stunting is closely related to a nation's strategy in creating healthy, intelligent, and productive human resources. Efforts to improve quality human resources begin with how to handle children's growth as part of the family with good nutrition and care. With a healthy environment, the presence of infectious infections or other community diseases can be avoided. At the community level factors such as hygienic environment, family food security, parenting to children and primary health care are crucial in establishing stunting-resistant children.

1. 2 Problem Formulation

How is the health department's role in efforts to reduce stunting in the Pamekaran village, Banyusari Sub-District, Karawang Regency 2016-2018?

1.3 Research Purpose

To find out the health department's role in efforts to reduce stunting in Pamekaran village, Banyusari Sub-District, Karawang Regency 2016-2018.

1.4 Benefit of Research

This research is expected to have uses both theoretically and practically. The expected uses of this study are as follows:

1.4.1 Theoretical Benefit

1. For Researchers

For researchers, in order to be able to connect between the theories obtained in the lecture process with the facts in the field and become a means to increase scientific knowledge and knowledge about the implementation of government practices, especially regarding the role of the Health Office in Efforts to Reduce the Number of Stunting in Pamekaran Village District Banyusari, Karawang Regency.

2. For the Government

It is expected that the results of this study, can apply the framework that is in this study, using the Role of Levinson Theory (in Soekanto 2015: 211) so that the number of stunting cases can be reduced each year, especially in Pamekaram Village, Banyusari District, Karawang Regency.

3. For the Community

That the results of this study are expected to be one of the educational information based on the theory used by researchers, on how to reduce the causal stunting in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari District, Karawang Regency.

1.4.2 Pratical Benefit

1. For Researchers

The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for every reader, and the real learning process in the field can add insight to every reader, especially for researchers, and can apply what researchers have learned in the lecture bench during this time.

2. For the Government

As input in the literature literature for the Karawang District Health Office, and its lower level running the work program of the Puskesmas Health Service, and posyandu.

3. For the Community

This study's results are expected to provide knowledge about what stunting is, the dangers, and how they are prevented for expectant mothers or pregnant women.

1.5 Literature Review

Karawang Regent Regulation Number: 16 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Providing Supplementary Recovery Foods with Local and Forms of Manufacturing for Toddlers of

Malnutrition and Malnutrition and Pregnant Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency. the role and cooperation of the Central Government and Local Government in the form of education and nutrition counseling, supplementary food, supplements, immunization, clean water infrastructure, access to safe drinking water, sanitation infrastructure and assistance from low-income families. with mutual governmental interagency policy makers will maximize the prevention of this stunting disease. So to realize the optimization of handling this stunting needs to know the roles of related institutions.

As according to Merton in Raho (2007: 67) said that the role is defined as the behavior patterns expected by the people of people who occupy certain status. Some roles are referred to as role-sets. Thus, the set of roles is the completeness of relationships based on people's roles because they occupy special social statuses.

Wirutomo (1981: 99-101) expressed based on the opinion of David Berrynahwa in roles related to work, a person is expected to carry out his obligations related to the role he held. The role is defined as a set of expectations imposed on individuals who occupy certain social positions. The role is determined by society's norms, meaning that we are required to do the things that society expects in our work, in the family, and in other roles.

Further said that in the role there are two kinds of expectations, namely first, the expectations of the community towards the role holder or the obligations of the role holder, and secondly the expectations held by the role holder towards the community or towards the people associated with it in carrying out its role or obligations. David Berry in Wirutomo's view, roles can be seen as interrelated patterns of roles.

According to Awaloedin Djamin (in Tjokroamidjojo, 1995: 18) regarding the way the role of government is classified as follows.

1. Regulatory functions, in this case can be sub-classified:

1. Determination of wisdom.
2. Provision of direction and guidance.
3. Regulations through licensing
4. Supervision.
5. The product of this function is various regulations.

2. Thought alone rather than economic or social ventures whose operations can be carried out alone or by the private sector.

3. Self-organization of various economic or social activities.

In Tjokroamidjojo (1995: 19), another classification of the ways in which the role of government is carried out can also be expressed by the mind of Irving Swedlow who said that government involvement or intervention in the process of developing community activities (if more positive is a development process), can be done with five kinds way:

1. Direct operations: in principle the government carries out certain activities for itself.
2. Direct control (direct control): the use of permits, licenses (for credit, other economic activities), allotment and others. This is done by government agencies that are "ladern actions" (authorized in various permits, allocations, tariffs, etc.) or if not, try to become action laderns.

3. Indirect control (indirect control): a way to provide arrangements and conditions, for example the regulation of the use of certain foreign exchange funds is allowed as long as to "register certain goods".

4. Direct influence (direct influence): here persuasion and advice are carried out, for example, so that certain groups of people can also join in certain cooperatives, or take part in the family planning program expector.

5. Indirect influence (indirect influence): this is the mildest form of involvement, for example, it only provides information, explains government policy, exemplary examples of efficiency and impermanence. There is another example for counselling and coaching to be more receptive to new things (promoting a receptive attitude toward innovation).

The government's role and function (in Tjokroamidjojo, 1995: 20) is also closely related to a country's planned development efforts. The planning itself is a statement of the government in socio-economic activities.

The role of government according to Henry J. Abraham (in Tjokroamidjojo, 1995: 18) can also be seen in three forms as follows:

1. At first the role of the government is as a guardian of security and order in the development even often the function of tax collection is not dedicated to the people's interests. This is the most traditional role of government.

2. Then comes the understanding of the Service State, where the role of government is the social servant of the needs that are regulated in society. It is also based on many thoughts about Welfare State or state thoughts about Welfare State or welfare state.

3. Then there is also a way in the implementation of the role of the government that gives the government the role as entrepreneur or the driver of the initiative for renewal and community development, the government becomes the "development agent" or the driving force for renewal of development.

According to Levinson (in Soekanto, 2015: 211) said, the role includes three things, including:

1. The role includes norms that are connected with one's position or place in society. The role in this sense is a series of rules that guide someone in social life.
2. The role is a concept of what can be done by individuals in society as an organization.
3. The role can also be said as individual behavior that is important for the social structure of society.

According to Marion J. Levy (in Soekanto, 2015: 213), the discussion about the various types of roles attached to individuals in society is important for the following matters.

1. Certain roles must be carried out if the structure of society is to be sustained.
2. The role should be attached to individuals who are considered capable of carrying out the community. They must first practice and have the desire to carry it out.
3. In society sometimes there are individuals who are unable to carry out their role as expected by the community because the implementation may require the sacrifice of meaning of too much personal interests.

4. If everyone is responsible and able to carry out their role, the community will not necessarily be able to provide balanced opportunities. In fact, it is often seen how people are forced to limit these opportunities.

Based on the opinion above, that an institution or individual will be seen to contribute if it performs a role in the surrounding community with concrete actions to overcome social problems that exist in the community. The role attached to a person must be distinguished from the position in social relations. The position of someone in society is a static element that shows the function, adaptation and as a process.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

In this study, researchers used the role of Awaloedin Djamin (in Tjokroamidjojo, 1995: 18) theory which became the basis of research on the Role of the Health Office in Efforts to Reduce the Number of Stunting in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari District, Karawang Regency. Because researchers assess the role of Levinson theory has a correlation that fits very well with the problem of stunting in the Karawang regency both in terms of Norms that should have been carried out in accordance with Karawang Regent Regulation Number: 16 of 2014 concerning Guidance for Implementing Recovery Supplementary Foods with Local Forms of Food and Forms of Manufacturing For Toddlers Malnutrition And Malnutrition And Pregnant Women Lacking Chronic Energy. The two concepts according to Levinson, namely in Karawang Regency especially in Pamekaran Village Banyusari District Karawang Regency from 2016-2018 experienced an increase in the number of stunting which should have been the concept of the five pillars set by the Ministry of Health could have an impact on reducing the number of stunting in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari District, Karawang Regency. Third, according to Levinson, is about

the behavior of individuals in Pamekaran Village, there are still many people with low education who influence livelihoods and how healthy living is.

1.6.1 Role

The role according to Poerwadarminto (1985: 735) is something that is part of or holds the leadership especially in the occurrence of a thing or event. The role is an action taken by a person or group of people in an event, a person is always in touch with other parties, usually each party has a certain role set. The role is an expected set of behavior, owned by someone or someone who is domiciled in the community.

According to Awaloedin Djamin (in Tjokroamidjojo, 1995: 18) regarding the way the role of government is classified as follows.

1. Function settings, in this case can be sub-classified:

a. Determination of wisdom.

b. Providing direction and guidance.

c. Licensing arrangement

d. Supervision.

e. The product of this function is various regulations.

2. Thought alone rather than economic or social ventures whose operations can be carried out alone or by the private sector.

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5. Indirect influence: this is the mildest form of involvement, for example, it only provides information, explains government policy, exemplary examples of efficiency and impermanence. There is another example for counseling and coaching to be more receptive to new things (promoting a receptive attitude toward innovation).

The role and function of the government (in Tjokroamidjojo, 1995: 20) is also closely related to a country's planned development efforts. The planning itself is a statement of the government in socio-economic activities.

Another case according to Soekanto (2015: 210) role is a dynamic aspect of status. If a person exercises his rights and obligations according to his position, he carries out a role. The difference between position and role is in the interest of science. The two cannot be separated because one depends on the other and vice versa. There is no role without a position or position without a role.

As with position, role also has two meanings. Every person has a variety of roles that come from the patterns of social interaction. It also means that the role determines what is done for the community and what opportunities are given by the community to him. The importance of a role is because it regulates a person's behavior. The role causes someone to certain limits can predict the actions of others. The person concerned will be able to adjust their own behavior to the behavior of group people. Existing social relations in society are the roles of individuals in society. The role is governed by applicable norms.

Levinson (in Soekanto, 2015: 211) said the role includes three things, including:

1. The role includes norms associated with one's position or place in society.

The role in this sense is a series of rules that guide someone in social life.

2. The role is a concept of what can be done by individuals in society as an organization.

3. The role can also be said as individual behaviour that is important for the social structure of society.

From some of the expert opinions above, it is clear that a person will be declared to carry out the role he has after successfully carrying out all his rights and obligations in accordance with his position in society. These rights and obligations determine a person's actions or behaviors.

It should also be mentioned about the facilities for individual roles. Society usually provides facilities to individuals to get a role. Social institutions are a part of society that provides many opportunities for the implementation of roles. Sometimes changes in the structure of a social group cause facilities to increase. In line with the status-conflict, there is also a conflict of role. Even sometimes a division between an individual and his actual role must be carried out, it is called a role-distance. These symptoms arise when the individual feels himself depressed because he feels himself not fit to carry out the role given by the community to him. As such, he does not carry out his role perfectly or even hide himself, if he is in a different social environment. Social circles are social groups in which a person has a place and opportunity to carry out his role. Each role aims to ensure that between individuals who carry out this role and those around them who are involved or related to that role, there is a relationship governed by social values that are accepted and adhered to by both parties. Someone is always in contact with other parties. Usually each party has a certain set of roles (set of roles).

From some of the expert opinions above, it is clear that the role of government is the relationship between government and those governed to achieve the desired goals, and is the process of fulfilling the governed party for public services that are not privatized and civil services to everyone when needed.

In Indonesia there is a tendency to prioritize position rather than role. The phenomenon is mainly due to a strong tendency to prioritize the value of materialism rather than spiritualism. The value of materialism in most cases is measured by the presence of certain attributes or characteristics that are outward and in most cases are consumptive. It needs to be recognized that in Indonesia the role of getting a certain award, but not yet proportional in nature, whereas carrying out the role means carrying out obligations responsibly. In social interaction it is sometimes not realized that the most important thing is to carry out the role. Not infrequently in the interaction process, the position is more important so that lopsided relationships occur that should not occur. Unequal relations are more likely to emphasize that one party has only rights, while other parties only have mere obligations.

In this study, researchers used the role of Levinson's theory which became the basis of research on the Role of the Health Office in Efforts to Reduce the Number of Stunting in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari District, Karawang Regency. Because researchers assess the role of Levinson theory has a correlation that fits very well with the problem of stunting in the Karawang regency both in terms of Norms that should have been carried out in accordance with Karawang Regent Regulation Number: 16 of 2014 concerning Guidance for Implementing Recovery Supplementary Foods with Local Forms of Food and Forms of Manufacturing For Toddlers Malnutrition And Malnutrition And Pregnant Women Lacking Chronic Energy. The two concepts according to Levinson, namely in Karawang Regency especially in Pamekran Village Banyusari District Karawang Regency from 2016-2018 experienced an increase in the number of stunting that should have been the concept of the five pillars set by the Ministry of Health could have an impact on reducing the number of stunting in Pamekaran Village Banyusari District Karawang District. Third, according to Levinson, regarding the individual behavior of Pamekaran

Village people, there are still many people with low education who affect the eyes of pecnarians and how healthy living is healthy.

As for the types of roles, the role is expected behavior and those who occupy certain status (Bruce, 1992: 92). Role Theory is a theory which is a combination of various theories, orientations, and scientific disciplines. The term "role" is taken from the theater world, an actor must play as a certain character and in his position as a character he is expected to behave in a certain way. In addition, the role (Bruce J. Cohen, 1992: 25) also has several parts, namely:

1. The real role (Anacted Role) is a way that is really carried out by someone in carrying out a role.

2. The role recommended (Prescribed Role). In carrying out certain roles, it is expected by the community to use methods that are in accordance with what they expect. This situation is called the recommended role, the recommended role is the way that society expects from us in carrying out certain roles (Bruce, 1992: 80). But sometimes these expected people do not behave in ways that are consistent with the expectations of others. They can still be assumed to carry out the roles given by the roles. The situation is referred to as a real role, which is a way that is really carried out by someone in carrying out a role. The inconsistency in the implementation of the two roles is caused by;

- a. Lack of understanding of the way an individual deals with the requirements for the role he plays,

- b. The gap to act deviates from the expected role requirements,

c. The inability of individuals to play that role effectively,

3. Role conflict (Role Conflict). A person who has one or two roles that involve expectations of behavior that is so conflicting will experience a mismatch of roles in him. In a modern society which generally consists of groups that have multiple memberships, where most individuals are required to perform more than one role, where in general the roles are conflicting, inevitably it often leads to chaos and disharmony. This situation can also be experienced by people who only play a single role. A condition experienced by people who only carry out a single role. A condition experienced by someone who occupies one or more statuses that demands expectations or goals of roles that conflict with each other is called role conflict.

4. Role Distance occurs due to the emotional implementation of roles. This happens if the role he has to carry out does not receive high priority in his life. It is different if the role he has to carry out is in accordance with his taste and is felt to be useful, then he will carry out it seriously. The implementation of the role is indeed often accompanied by tension or psychological pressure that continues until the individual himself changes his priorities and biases to convince himself that the role is positive.

5. Role failure (Role failure). In a society a person may have to carry out several roles at once and thus of course he will experience conflicting demands. It is common knowledge that a failure to play a role in the conditions of such a society is reasonable. Although the possibility of not succeeding in carrying out the role or status of the offspring with a role or status obtained through achievement is of the same magnitude, but in fact we often encounter that those who carry out their role through achievement often experience

failures. That is why individuals who fail to obtain the given status will no longer play a role, in addition there are also other people who succeed in getting the desired status but are unable to carry out the intended role. Then it is called a failure of a role, which is a failure of someone in carrying out a particular role.

6. A role model (Role Model) is someone whose behavior we follow, for example, imitate.

7. The series or scope of roles (Role Set). The series or scope of roles is a person's relationship with another individual when he is carrying out his role. Because the individual is considered responsible for the status they bear. They will be involved with a set of roles that are associated with identity with that status. A set of roles refers to a person's relationships with others when he is carrying out various roles related to a certain status.

8. Role Strain is a condition that arises when a person experiences difficulties in fulfilling the expectations or goals of the role being carried out due to the inconsistencies that conflict with each other. There are times when a person experiences difficulty in a predetermined role because of the incompatibility between the obligations and the purpose of the role itself. No match bias can only be found in someone if the role of their partner has a status that uses different patterns of behavior, these patterns will one day experience mismatches and conflict with one another.

The role here is something that plays roles, duties and obligations. The role is an environment that is expected to be done by a person or group of people who because of their position will influence the environment.

1.6.2 The Reduce of Stunting

Stunting is defined as height according to age below -2 standard median growth curve (WHO, 2010). Stunting is a chronic condition of a child's poor linear growth which is an accumulation of the effects of various factors such as poor health nutrition before and after the child's birth (El Taguri et al. (2008), WHO (2010). The same thing was stated by Schmidt (2014) which states that stunting is an impact of malnutrition that occurs in a long period of time which ultimately causes inhibition of linear growth (Schmidt, 2014).

Stunting is an appropriate measure to indicate the occurrence of long-term malnutrition in children (World Bank, 2006). Wamani et al. (2007) states that stunting is stunting can be the best proxy measure for health disparities in children. This is because stunting illustrates various dimensions of health, various dimensions of health, development and the child's life environment. Furthermore, various experts in Wamani et al. (2007) states that stunting is the impact of various factors such as low birth weight, improper stimulation and parenting, poor nutrition intake, and recurrent infections and various other factors (Wamani et al., 2007). Therefore, this anthropometric measure can be used as an indication of poor environmental conditions and long-term restrictions on the growth potential of children (WHO, 2010).

As the previous explanation, stunting is a process of growth failure, so it is necessary to explain in advance the process of growth in humans to understand how the growth failure occurs. Malina (2012) explains that human growth is the result of interactions between genetic factors, hormones, nutrients, and energy with environmental factors. The process of human growth is a complex phenomenon that lasts for approximately 20 years. At one time, one of these influences can be more dominant than the influence of other factors.

The period of fastest growth in childhood is also the period where the child is at the highest level of vulnerability (Badham & Sweet, 2010). Stein (2010) explains that growth failure occurs during generation (pregnancy) and in the first 2 years of a child's life or during the first 1,000 days of a child's life (Stein, 2010). Stunting as a form of growth failure is explained by Victora (2008) in Hoddinott (2013) as a sign of systemic dysfunction in this sensitive phase of child development (Hoddinott, 2013). Stunting is the final indicator of all factors that affect the growth and development of children in the first 2 years of life which will further adversely affect the physical and cognitive development of children when they get older (Hoddinott, 2013).

Rapid growth in childhood makes adequate nutrition very important at this time (Badham and Sweet, 2010). Poor nutrition during pregnancy, growth period and early life of a child can cause a child to become stunted (Dewey and Begum, 2010). Previously fetal growth retardation has also been caused by poor maternal nutrition (Badham and Sweet, 2010). In the first 1000 days of a child's life, poor nutrition has consequences (UNICEF, 2013). At this time, if the child is "expelled" from environmental exposure that is detrimental to the child, it can pursue its growth. Prendergast and Humphrey (2014) say that at this time the influence of stunting can still be prevented. However, although it can still happen, it is very rare and difficult to happen. Usually children who are born in poor environmental conditions still live in the same conditions and have triggered stunting (Dewey and Begum, 2010).

Prenatal factors such as maternal nutrition during pregnancy and postnatal factors such as child nutrition during growth, socio-economics, exclusive breastfeeding, infectious

diseases, health services, and various other factors that are berkaloboration at certain levels and levels so that ultimately lead to growth failure linearly.

Stunting in childhood affects the short height and decrease in income as adults, the low number of children entering school, and the reduction in weight of the offspring later (Victora et al, 2008). The World Bank also in 2006 also stated that stunting, which is a chronic malnutrition that occurs in the uterus for 2 years of a child's life can result in decreased intelligence and decreased physical capacity. In the end there is a decline in productivity, a slowdown in economic growth and an extension of poverty. In addition, stunting can also have an impact on a weakened immune system and susceptibility to chronic diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, and cancer and maternal reproductive disorders in adulthood (Dewey and Begum, 2011).

The stunting process is caused by poor nutritional intake and recurrent infections resulting in late development of cognitive function and permanent cognitive impairment (Kar et al., 2008). In terms of the impact of stunting analysis conducted by Martorell et al. (2010) found that stunting at the age of 24 months was associated with a decrease in school starting rates by 0.4 years, older age at school, and an increased risk of 16% to stay class. Data from studies in developing countries indicate that stunting at 12 to 36 months is associated with poor cognitive performance and low school performance (Grantham-McGregor, 2007). Short height also correlates with low economic productivity. Research conducted by Thomas and Staruss (1997) found that a 1% increase was associated with a 2.4% increase in wages.

1. The first pillar of commitment and vision of leadership

Ensuring that stunting is a priority of government and society at all levels with strategies including:

- a. President's leadership in handling stunting; by ensuring that the vision, direction, and support of the President and Vice President are well socialized and translated into policies and distribution of resources that are well targeted and adequate at all levels.
- b. Local Government Leadership for handling stunting; by creating a supportive environment for the implementation of stunting convergence activities.
- c. Village Government leadership for stunting handling; by creating a supportive policy environment for the implementation of convergent stunting handling at the village level.
- d. Private, civil society and community involvement; by ensuring their active involvement in accelerating the handling of stunting in the community.

2. The second pillar: National Campaign Focuses on Understanding

Behavior Change, Political Commitment and Accountability. The aim of raising public awareness and changing people's behavior is to prevent stunting with strategies including:

- a. Behavioural change campaigns for the general public that are consistent and sustainable; by ensuring the development of messages, the selection of communication channels, and the measurement of impacts that are effective, efficient, targeted and sustainable.
- b. Interpersonal communication according to the target context; by ensuring the development of messages according to the needs of the target group.

- c. Continuing advocacy to need takers; by ensuring systematic outreach.
- d. Capacity building for organizers; by providing knowledge and training for campaign organizers and effective and efficient behavioral change communication.

3. The third pillar: Convergence, Coordination and Consolidation of National, Regional and Community Programs. The objectives of strengthening convergence through coordination and consolidation of central, regional and community programs and activities with strategies include:

- a. Strengthening convergence in planning and budgeting programs and activities; to increase the scope and quality of priority nutrition interventions through capacity building of district / city governments.
- b. Improve program service management; to ensure priority targets (1,000 HPK households) obtain and utilize the intervention package provided.
- b. Strengthening coordination across sectors and between government and village levels; to ensure alignment in the provision and implementation of program implementation.

4. The fourth pillar: Nutrition and food security

The aim of increasing access to nutritious food and promoting food security strategies includes:

- a. Provision of nutritious food; by ensuring that the main food fortification program that is already running (salt, flour, cooking oil) is increased in scope and quality.

b. Expansion of social assistance programs and nutritious food assistance for underprivileged families; in order to meet the priority target nutritional needs of underprivileged families.

c. Meeting the family's food and nutrition needs; by accelerating food diversification based on local food resources and developing Sustainable Food Friendly Areas (KRPL).

b. Strengthening regulations regarding food labels and advertisements; by strengthening institutional coordination, law enforcement, and the mechanism for labeling and delivering food advertisements to ensure food safety and quality

5. The fifth pillar: Monitoring and Evaluation

The objectives of improving monitoring and evaluation as a basis for ensuring quality service delivery, increasing accountability, and accelerating learning with strategies include:

a. Improved data collection system; which can accurately and periodically monitor stunting prevalence data at the national and district city level.

b. Use of data in planning and budgeting; the data must be easily accessed, understood, and used by the central and regional governments in preparing planning and budgeting in the next fiscal year.

c. Acceleration of the learning cycle; by increasing the mechanism of sharing knowledge, learning and innovation.

A woman with a height of less than 145cm is at risk of developing impaired health survival and hereditary development later. High prevalence of stunting in fertile women is

found in South and Southeast Asia. Stunting in pregnant women (maternal stunting) can cause obstruction of blood flow to the fetus and growth of the uterus, placenta, and fetus.

Maternal stunting is consistently associated with an increased risk of perinatal death (death in the fetus / baby 7h days before or after birth) (Lawn, 2009), which is mostly related to labor difficulties caused by narrow pelvis in stunting women.

1.7 Conceptual Definition

Conceptual definition is the definition that limits the research conducted in the field, which contains problems that serve as guidelines in research or case studies in the field. Conceptual definitions are used to understand and facilitate in describing or interpreting theories into research in the field. Then, some conceptual definitions will be determined that have close links with the problem studied.

1.7.1 The Role of Government

The role here is something that has a role, a task and a role. The role is expected by the environment carried out by a person or group of people who will place their position in the environment.

1.7.2 The Reduce of Stunting

The stunting process is caused by poor nutritional intake and recurrent infections resulting in late development of cognitive function and permanent cognitive impairment. Where the government must have supervision or counseling about stunting to add insight about this stunting to the community.

1.8 Operational Definition

Operational definition is an important element in the study that provides information about how to measure a variable or in any other sense a kind of reference for the variables can be measured accordingly.

Tabel 1.3

Variable and Indicator

Variable	Indicator
1. Role of government	A. Policy stunting Reduction B. Providing direction and guidance C. Supervision
2. The reduce of stunting	A. Commitment and vision of leadership to reduce stunting B. National Campaign Focuses on Understanding to reduce stunting C. Monitoring and Evaluation to reduce stunting

1.9 Research Method

The research methodology is a set of rules, activities, and procedures used by the perpetrators of a scientific discipline. Methodology is also a theoretical analysis of a method or method. Research is a systematic investigation to increase the amount of knowledge, is also a systematic and organized effort to investigate certain problems that require answers.

The research method according to Sugiyono (2017: 2) is basically a scientific way to get data with specific purposes and uses. Based on this there are four keywords that need to be considered namely the scientific way, data, purpose and usability. The scientific way means that research activities are based on scientific characteristics, namely rational, empirical and systematic. Rational means that research activities are carried out in reasonable ways so that they are affordable by human reasoning. Empirical means the ways that can be observed by the human senses, so that others can observe and know the methods used. Systematic means, the process used in research uses certain logical steps.

1.9.1 Type of Research

In this study, the authors used a descriptive method with a qualitative research approach. According to (Sugiyono, 2017: 9), qualitative research methods are research methods based on postpositives' philosophy, used to examine natural conditions of objects. Where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive which is based on facts found in the field and qualitative research results emphasize more meaning, the intended meaning is actual data, definite data which is a value behind the data that appears.

The research method in this study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative research approach which is a study that aims to provide an overview of how the program and the activities of expanding the implementation of the Office of Health in Stunting Prevention. So we can find out whether this program is effective or not.

According to Sugiyono (2017: 137), data collection can use primary and secondary sources when viewed from data sources.

1. Primary Sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors through interviews and observations in Karawang Regency.
2. Secondary Sources is data that does not directly provide data to data collectors through other people or documents, books, or journals.

This study uses primary data because the researcher collected the required data himself directly from the first object to be studied. After the data is collected, the data will be processed to become information for researchers about the state of the research object. The primary data in this study are the results of observations and interviews.

1.9.2 Data Collection Technique

According to Sugiyono (2017: 104), data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to get data. Without knowing data collection techniques, the researcher will not get data that meets the established data standards. Data collection techniques in qualitative research involve four types of strategies, namely:

a. Observation

The researcher immediately went down to the field to observe the behavior and activities of individuals in the study location to obtain data presented as material needed in this study.

b. Interview

Researchers conducted face to face interviews (interviews face to face) with informants and the public. The type of interview conducted in this study is to use a semi-structured interview. According to Sugiyono (2017: 233), the purpose of a semi-structured interview is to find problems more openly. The parties invited to

the interview are asked for their opinions and ideas. In interviews, the data collection tool is called an interview guide. An interview guide, of course, must really be understood by data collectors, because it is the person who will ask and explain it to the informant. Documentary material in qualitative research is often called library research. Its use is recommended for primary documentaries by identifying, recording and gathering material from documents relating to the problem under study.

c. Documentation

Data sources are used to complement research, whether in the form of written sources, drawings or works that all provide information for the research process.

In this study data were also obtained from other sources, for example from reports or regulations, related to this research, namely regarding the Role of the Health Office in the role of the Office in the Effort to Reduce the Number of Stunting in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari Sub District, Karawang Regency.

d. Triangulation or Combination

According to Sugiyono (2017: 241), triangulation is defined as a data collection technique that combines various existing data collection techniques and data sources. When a researcher collects data by triangulation, the researcher collects data, which at the same time tests the credibility of the data, checking the credibility of the data with various data collection techniques and various data sources.

1.9.2 Determination of Informant Techniques

In this study, the informants were determined according to credible information about the Department's role in the Efforts to Reduce the Number of Stunting in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari Sub-District, Karawang Regency. The type of determination informants in this study were determined by purposive sampling, so that the data obtained in accordance with the study's needs and objectives. The informants referred to are as follows:

Table 1.4

No	Type of Data	Data Collection Technique	Source Data
1	Opinion of The Officer Concerning Stunting Data In Karawang Regency	Interview	Head of Nutrition Division of Karawang Regency Health Office
2	Opinion of The village midwife Concering Data In Pamekaran Village	Interview	Village Midwife
3	Opinion of The Officer Concerning Stunting Data in	Interview	Village Head of Pamekaran

	Pamekaran Village		
4	Opinion of The Village Community Affected Stunting	Interview	Pamekaran village community 4 person affected stunting

Source: Processed by researcher

1.9.3 Data Analysis Technique

In terms of qualitative data analysis, Bogdan (in Sugiyono, 2017: 130) states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that they can be easily understood, and the findings can be be informed to others. Data analysis is done by organizing data, describing it into units, synthesizing, composing into patterns, choosing what is important and what will be studied, and making conclusions that can be shared with others. Miles and Huberman (1984) (in Sugiyono 2017: 246-253) suggest that the qualitative data analysis activities are carried out interactively and continue continuously until completion, so that the data is already saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely: data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing / verification.

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main points, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect data on

researching the role of the Office in the Efforts to Reduce the Number of Stunting in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari District, Karawang Regency.

2. Data Display (Data Presentation)

According to Miles and Huberman (1984) (in Sugiyono, 2017: 249), the most often used to present qualitative research data is the narrative text. After the data is processed and reduced, the data generated according to the aims and objectives of this study are presented in a narrative text or in the sense of telling the social situation of the results of research done by previous researchers. The results of data processing and data reduction from researchers regarding the Office's role in the Efforts to Reduce the Number of Stunting in Pamekaran Village, Banyusari District, Karawang Regency, then the researchers present it into a narrative text that tells the social situation of the Karawang Regency community.

3. Drawing Conclusion/Verification

The third step in analysing this data is drawing conclusions and verification. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new finding that had previously existed. The findings can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously still dim or dark so that after examination it becomes clear, it can be a causal or interactive relationship, hypothesis or theory.

