

ABSTRACT

DZULIANI FASEHA, 2023. *SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS OF STUNTING CHILDREN'S FAMILY IN SELAWANGI VILLAGE*. (Case study in families of stunted toddlers in Selawangi Village, Sariwangi District, Tasikmalaya Regency). Department Community Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.

Stunting cases in Selawangi Village are still quite high with a total of 34 stunting cases and consequently have an impact on the growth and development of toddlers in the future. This study aims to determine the socio-economic factors of families of stunted toddlers in Selawangi Village. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach, data collection was carried out by interview, observation and documentation techniques. Data analysis in this study used the stages of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The sample collection technique used purposive sampling with a total of 7 respondents including 5 families of stunting toddlers, nutritionists and Chairman of KPM. Based on the research results, families with stunted toddlers have jobs with low and irregular income, the education of the parents of stunted toddlers has graduated from elementary school, the income of stunted toddlers' families is below the UMR (Rp. 3 families who have their own homes and 2 families who do not have their own homes, wealth in the form of goods which includes the use of communication devices not all families have mobile phones, most families who have stunted toddlers own vehicles, the majority of families who have stunted toddlers still apply the MCK pattern (Bathing, washing, calculus) in a pool that still does not meet health standards. Judging from the type of work that determines the level of family income, if the income is low, then the fulfillment of children's nutritional intake is lacking because parents cannot afford to buy healthy and nutritious food. cannot grow and develop properly. The growth and development of toddlers must be encouraged in relation to nutritional intake, regular monitoring through posyandu is also needed, as well as routine health education to increase parents' nutritional knowledge, especially mothers.

Keywords: Socio Economy, Family, Stunting