

ABCGM-BASED STUNTING PREVENTION GOVERNANCE IN BATANG DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

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The aim of this research is to analyze the handling of stunting cases in Batang Regency using the ABCGM collaborative approach. Stunting cases in Batang Regency are currently still quite high. Based on a survey from e-PPBG conducted by the Batang District Health Service, stunting cases in Batang Regency in 2022 were 13.56%. Meanwhile in 2021 it will be 14.14%. This decrease is certainly not significant, because it is only able to reduce approximately 1% in a period of one year. Therefore, handling stunting in Batang Regency is full of seriousness, not only carried out by the Batang Regency Government alone. This type of research uses qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. Researchers collected data from various official literature and media that were relevant to this research. Data analysis in this research uses the Miles and Huberman approach, where in qualitative research the data analysis goes through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data display until it ends with drawing conclusions. The results show that ABCGM collaboration in handling stunting cases in Batang Regency has not been optimal. This is because the synergy of each actor is very limited so that communication coordination has not been developed properly. Handling of stunting cases in Batang Regency is dominated by the central role of the Batang Regency Government itself. Involvement of non-government actors is still limited, even though the ABCGM collaboration, if carried out, could accelerate the handling of stunting cases in Batang Regency. ABCGM collaboration is very important because the local government cannot handle stunting cases, which until now have been referred to as multidimensional problems.

1. INTRODUCTION

Development is always identified with a physical barometer. This indicates that the meaning of development has been limited so that it seems as if what is called development must be physical. Substantively, the key to development is that it must be capable of and have an impact on progress that is much better than before, both physically and non-physically. However, this limitation means that this progress is always aimed at a purely physical progress orientation. However, non-physical development is no less important for equitable national development in the future. One example of non-physical development is improving public health. Thus, all groups are required to maintain, improve and protect each other's health for the welfare of the entire community. Healthy nutritional conditions are the main requirement for creating quality human resources. So, physical development and non-physical development need to be synergized so that the main development goals can be achieved at a balance point.

As time goes by, national development has only prioritized infrastructure development, tourism and disaster management. However, what has happened in recent years is that development in the health sector has also attracted the attention of all groups. Why not, Indonesia is currently in a dilemma with quite serious nutritional problems (Boucot and Poinar Jr. 2010). On the one hand, there is a "double burden

of malnutrition" or double nutritional problems, but on the other hand we still have to work hard to overcome the many cases of malnutrition in children under five, both in men and women, which is called stunting (Apriluana 2018). Fulfilling adequate nutritional intake is a human right that every human being should have. Adequate nutrition can support more optimal growth and development from the fetus to the next stages of life. Improving adequate intake is an important indicator in measuring a child's health level, so that without us realizing it, it can improve the quality of life for the next generation (Waroh 2019).

Having quality Human Resources (HR) in the future is certainly a very valuable investment for the Indonesian nation in the future, because it will contribute to supporting the wheels of development in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) in the future. Therefore, in order to prepare a much better quality of Human Resources (HR), it is necessary to prepare starting from food needs related to improving nutrition, to improving education in accordance with future demands (Siregar 2017). Among the various factors that cause stunting, one of the most influential factors is low family income. A family's ability to provide balanced nutrition depends on the size of the family's income and the price of the food itself (Suriyani Simamora and Kresnawati 2021).

The problem of stunting in Indonesia is still in the category of cases related to chronic nutrition that have not been

resolved. The prevalence of stunted toddlers in Indonesia has still fluctuated since 2007-2017, where in 2013 it was 37.2%, and in 2017 it was 29.6%, where Indonesia ranks 3rd (third) with the highest incidence of stunted toddlers. in South East Asia. Based on the results of a survey on Indonesia's nutritional status in 2021, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is still 24.4% (Suparyanto and Rosad 2020) . Table 1 shows the prevalence of stunting in Batang Regency based on e-PPBG data.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Prevalence of Stunting in Batang Regency based on electronic Community Based Recording and Reporting (e-PPBG)

No	Year	Total Reporting	Number of Cases	Percentage
1.	2017	51,553 Babies	4,958 Babies	9.62%
2.	2018	52,653 Babies	4,921 Babies	9.35%
3.	2019	51,622 Babies	5,303 Babies	10.27%
4.	2020	35,397 Baby	5,915 Babies	16.71%
5.	2021	37,302 Babies	5,275 Babies	14.14%
6.	2022	38, 211 Baby	5,182 Babies	13.56%

Looking at the data above, it shows that the stunting rate in Batang Regency itself is quite high. Of course, this also attracted the attention of the Central Government, which immediately received an injection of funds totaling IDR 3.2 billion through the Ministry of Health to handle stunting in Batang Regency. The budget is allocated for additional feeding (PMT) for unhealthy pregnant women and children affected by stunting. Supplementary Feeding (PMT) will be provided continuously for three months and the District Government will evaluate the development of children suffering from stunting, both before and after receiving Supplementary Feeding (PMT) assistance (Jawapos, 2022) . On the other hand, Acting Regent of Batang Lani Dwi Rejeki also confirmed the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) which has 100 members, consisting of all elements of cross-sector organizations in Batang Regency. This is a form of effort and effort by the Batang Regency Government in handling stunting in the future (Halosemarang.id, 2022) .

Based on the large amount of research literature related to stunting, there are two factors that are the most dominant causes of stunting, namely direct factors such as pregnant women who experience nutritional deficiencies, experiencing preterm pregnancies, suboptimal feeding, non-exclusive breastfeeding and infections, and indirect factors such as , health services, education, social culture and environmental sanitation, WHO 2016 in (Ramdhani, Handayani, and Setiawan 2020) .

Meanwhile, based on the Minister of Health Regulation No. 39 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Implementing the Healthy Indonesia Program, steps that must be taken to reduce cases of editing in children under five include, monitoring children's growth and development, organizing complementary breastfeeding (PMT) feeding activities,

organizing early stimulation, equitable distribution. Education and community empowerment. In this way, the public will understand how to handle and prevent stunting. So this action can help the government reduce stunting rates in Indonesia (Marta et al. 2022) .

Therefore, this research tries to identify and analyze various efforts made by stakeholders. As the concept developed, the *pentahelix model* or also known as the ABCGM concept, which is translated as Academics, Business, Community, Government and Media. The efforts of all these elements are what is needed to overcome stunting in Batang Regency in particular. The table above explains that the number of stunting cases in Batang Regency is still quite high. This of course requires the role of all stakeholders in providing their thoughts, time and energy to jointly handle stunting cases in Batang Regency. Such as taking a more strategic approach and having programs to prevent malnutrition, at community health centers or in hospitals and other health service facilities. Based on this, this research is important with the pentahelix approach to the extent to which the Batang Regency Government works collaboratively across sectors in overcoming stunting in Batang Regency.

2. ETHODS

The study that the researcher used in this research used library literature study (*Library research*) as the basis for research in this journal, by conducting a study of national journals and published literature. This research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. Qualitative research is descriptive in nature using analysis. Prioritizes the process and perspective of the subject. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is appropriate based on conditions in the field (Creswell 1991) .

Data analysis in this research uses the Miles and Huberman approach where qualitative research is intended to record all phenomena seen, heard and read through interviews or not, field notes, photos, personal documents, official documents or not, then the researcher must compare, combine, abstract and draw conclusions. The focus of research in this journal is the ABCGM collaboration in overcoming the prevalence of stunting in Batang Regency. With the support of all groups who collaborate, partner and have optimal synergy, it is believed that the goal of overcoming the prevalence of stunting in Batang Regency can be achieved. The theoretical approach that researchers used in this research was to use the penta helix model concept (Widianingsih et al. 2022) .

pentahelix concept was motivated by the development of two theories, namely the *triplehelix theory* and the *Quadrohelix theory* with four actors including, government (*government*), entrepreneurs (*business*), academicians (*academicians*), civil society (*civil society*). Furthermore, it was refined into five indicators, namely media (*mass media*) which is called the *pentahelix model* or also known as the ABCGM concept, namely Academician, Business, Community, Government and Media (Yuningsih, Darmi, and Sulandari 2019) . Therefore, in this research researchers will use the *pentahelix model* to see how stunting is handled in Batang Regency from the perspective of this approach

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The condition of Batang Regency is at $6^{\circ}51'46''$ to $7^{\circ}11'47''$ South Latitude and between $109^{\circ}40'19''$ to $110^{\circ}03'06''$ East Longitude on the northern coast of Central Java Province and is on the main route connecting Jakarta - Surabaya. The area of this area is 78,864.16 Ha. The population of Batang Regency is 618,868 people with a male population of 309,410 people and a female population of 309,358 people (Sitika, 2022). The northern border is the Java Sea, the eastern part is Kendal Regency, the southern part is Wonosobo Regency and Banjarnegara Regency, the western part is neighboring Pekalongan City and Pekalongan Regency. Apart from the high flow of transportation and mobility, the Batang Regency area is one of the regions in Central Java Province which is located between coastal areas, lowlands and mountains. Of course, this position places Batang Regency, apart from being an economic route for the northern part of Java Island, which also has great potential to be developed into an area based on plantation crops such as tea, coffee, chocolate and vegetables.

Therefore, intelligent and capable thinking is needed to develop and manage all the potential that Batang Regency has now and in the future. One of the steps that the government must prepare to form a quality generation in the future is of course related to the level of education. The higher a person's education, the easier it is to absorb information and apply it in daily life behavior. The effect of the mother's low education and knowledge is that she is less able to maintain the cleanliness of her family's environment and choose and serve food to the family that meets the requirements for balanced nutrition. In this way, children can be at risk of experiencing stunting (Nurmalasari, Anggunan, and Febriany 2020).

This problem needs to be immediately sought for a solution, because it has an impact on human resources in the future, it is possible that it could cause death in children. Strategic steps are needed to overcome stunting cases in Batang Regency, Central Java Province, because responding to this cannot possibly be resolved without the intervention of all stakeholders in Batang Regency so that they work together to resolve this problem of malnutrition.

Involvement of Universities in Overcoming Stunting in Batang Regency

The government cannot solve stunting alone. This is because stunting is a multidimensional problem. Therefore, the role and involvement of universities is very important, considering that the function and role of regional government is limited. Its role is said to be limited because the government does not only deal with stunting problems, but also deals with many things, such as economic issues, educational issues, environmental issues, defense and security issues, culture and many others. In Batang Regency itself, the role of universities is still very limited. In terms of quality and quantity, the number of universities in Batang Regency has not had a significant influence in reducing the problem of stunting in Batang Regency.

In fact, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology has also voiced that universities have a strategic role in following up on stunting problems. Apart from having many intellectuals and experts from various fields of science. Universities can also actively participate in reducing stunting

rates through three channels, namely Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM), stunting thematic KKN, and community service. The three channels are summarized in one program called the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. Through this campus program, at least activities that universities can carry out include caring entrepreneurship activities and stunting interventions, humanitarian projects, work/internship practices, independent projects, village development, and integrated care research. So this activity has been running in at least four provinces, namely Central Java, NTB, Riau and Aceh (Republika, 2022).

Just like what was done by real work course (KKN) students from Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta in Kreyo Village, Wonotunggal District, Batang Regency. Figure 1 below is documentation of the UNS KKN dealing with stunting in Batang Regency.

Figure 1. UNS Involvement in Handling Stunting through KKN in Batang Regency



Source: uns.ac.id

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the team of KKN students from Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, collaborated with the Wonotunggal Community Health Center to hold outreach and education regarding stunting. Based on the picture above, the KKN team from Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, was attended by at least a group of 50 women from Kreyo Village. Apart from holding outreach regarding stunting, the KKN Team from Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta also provided healthy food packages to all residents who attended. There are approximately 90 healthy packages containing healthy food for children. So that parents pay more attention to fulfilling nutrition for their children. Because fulfilling nutrition for children is very important (uns.ac.id 2021). Furthermore, picture 2 below is documentation of the Undip KKN which is initiating the BUDIKDAMBER program in Gumawang Village.

Figure 2. Fish Cultivation in Buckets by UNDIP KKN



Source: campusundip.com

As can be seen from the picture above, it is different from what is done by real work students (KKN) from Diponego University students in Gumawang Village. The real work study (KKN) team from Diponegoro University actually created a program for making cultivation equipment called BUDIKDAMBER or also known as Fish Cultivation in Buckets. Types of fish that can be cultivated in BUDIKDAMBER include catfish, snakehead fish, gourami fish and catfish. Apart from cultivating fish, the real work lecture (KKN) team from Diponegoro University also makes vegetable plants that can be grown in aquaponic media, such as kangkong, spring onions, chilies and pokcoy. The hope is that in the future it can help the children of Gumawang Village have adequate nutrition, so that they can improve the quality of the next generation (kompasiana.com 2023) . In a different place, the real work lecture team from Diponegoro University also provided education regarding stunting prevention in Kedungmalang Village, Wonotunggal District, Batang Regency. For more details, see figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Stunting education in Batang by UNDIP KKN



Source:journalpost, 2023

The image seen above is a form of Undip KKN documentation in providing education which is carried out by going down to the homes of pregnant women and mothers of toddlers. During this visit, by providing educational material about stunting and providing an understanding of the foods that need to be met, the Ministry of Health then installed smart technology to prevent stunting cases from the Ministry of Health which functions to measure children's height every time the child gets older (Jurnalpost, 2023) .

The two campuses above are concrete examples that higher education has a strategic role in overcoming the problem of stunting. However, in Batang Regency itself there are also several universities, including Selamat Sri University, campus 2 Batang, Muhammadiyah University Kendal Batang, and PSDKU Diponegoro University Batang. So far, based on the results of research in the field, universities in the Batang Regency area have a very limited role. This is triggered by the very small number of universities and is not supported by inadequate quality. So the universities in Batang Regency appear to have played less of a role in overcoming the prevalence of stunting cases in Batang Regency.

Private Sector and Media Support in Stunting Issues

Apart from the involvement of universities in overcoming stunting, *the private sector* and the media are also no less important. These two sectors have quite an expected role in encouraging the government's role in minimizing the prevalence of stunting in Batang Regency. Today, Batang Regency is included in the Batang Integrated Industrial Zone

(KITB) era. The existence of KITB brings together various new companies both at national and international levels. The government should respond to this situation by presenting innovative policies, through CSR regulatory policies that have an impact.

Such is the form of support that has been carried out by Regional Selected Enterprises (BUMD), which in this case is carried out by Bank Jateng, Batang Branch. Through a CSR program amounting to IDR 13.5 million for three months. This is a form of commitment from regionally owned enterprises (BUMD) through Bank Jateng, Batang branch, which has realized this foster child program (Batangkab, 2022) . Furthermore, a form of commitment in overcoming stunting cases is also carried out from the private sector, in this case carried out by PT Bhimasena Power Indonesia (BPI) as well as the 2x1,000 MW PLTU Consortium. To accelerate the handling of stunting in Batang Regency, PT BPI has implemented a CSR program in the health sector. Starting from promotive and preventive in 14 villages around the company, assisting with strengthening activities in 57 Posyandu and 14 Village Health Forums, as well as providing support for providing stunting PMT in 5 (five) villages (Batangkab.go.id 2023) . For the success and success of BPI's CSR program in the health sector and which has been consistently implemented since 2012. The Batang Regency Government gave an award to PT BPI and also awarded it to BPI's CSR partner villages for the health program, namely Ujungnegero Village and Depok Village as villages free from Open Defecation (Rmoljawateng, 2022) . This award was given as a form of appreciation from the Batang Regency Government to one of the private companies that has synergized with the regional leadership coordination forum (Forkopimda) in reducing and preventing stunting in Batang Regency.

In fact, we all know that currently there are around 17 (seventeen) companies that are ready to relocate to the Batang Integrated Industrial Zone (KITB) (liputan6, 2020) . It is possible that Batang Regency will be able to support national economic recovery in the future, because there will be at least 250,000 local workers who will join the Batang Integrated Industrial Zone (KITB) (Kominfo, 2021) . The existence of a number of industries in Batang Regency is able to become part of one of the pillars of industry in Indonesia, as well as the Batang Integrated Industrial Zone (KITB) as well as a forum for cross-stakeholder collaboration to resolve problems in Batang Regency in the future. Therefore, the Batang Regency Government must have innovative policy products that are oriented towards CSR policy interventions which include addressing stunting.

Meanwhile, on the other hand, the role of the media is also very much needed to overcome stunting cases, such as providing education, visiting areas where there are still many stunting cases, and conducting in-depth research with experts and experts. Because in fact the information reported through the media has a great influence on the people who know the information. Therefore, it is very necessary for the media to play a role in campaigning for healthy living, promoting parenting education for parents and children to avoid stunting, making appeals through billboards, banners and advertisements to the public in overcoming stunting cases in the future. Because the media here is a channel of information between the state and society, the grouping of passive reporters and active analysis has its own place in the public policy process to provide space for the government

and society to understand social problems as well as to solve these social problems. Because of the ability of mass media to disseminate information without being limited by space and time, this is what the Batang Regency Government must utilize in overcoming the prevalence of stunting cases in Batang Regency (Supriyanto and Iskandar 2022) .

However, the role of the media which is seen as a form of participation in overcoming stunting cases in Batang Regency, is only to inform various agendas or activities either carried out by the Batang Regency Regional Government or activities carried out by other parties. Based on the results of the research conducted, the media's own initiatives in campaigning for healthy living among the community, such as broadcasting via radio, making billboards, banners and posters related to handling and overcoming stunting cases in Batang Regency have not been optimal. Based on this, the role of the Batang Regency Government is needed to be able to collaborate with the media as actors in handling stunting cases in Batang Regency, Central Java Province.

Synergy between the Batang Regency Government and the Local Community

The government continues to strive to overcome stunting. Both central government and regional government. In this case, the Regional Government of Batang Regency has made various efforts with all its staff and collaborated with all relevant stakeholders. Be it the involvement of universities, support from the private sector and the media. All of this was done as a form of effort by the Batang Regency regional government to reduce cases of malnutrition in children or also known as stunting.

The regional government of Batang Regency, through the Health Service, has also budgeted for handling stunting. Every year there is a clean water planning program, rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses (RTH), and other health programs (Batangkab, 2021) . Furthermore, the Head of the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service, through the National Stunting Prevention Webinar held in the Command Center room, also formed a Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) which will identify and inventory areas that require special attention. Because the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (TPPS) will be directly involved in the field to provide education to residents who lack understanding regarding fulfilling family nutrition (Jatengprov, 2022) .

On the other hand, in the momentum of commemorating National Farmers' Day. A number of organizations that are members of the Local Farmers Organization (OTK) hold carnivals for agricultural products such as vegetables and fruit (Batangkab, 2022) . This activity is a form of synergy between the Batang Regency Government and farmer groups taking part in addressing the stunting problem. Then the Acting Regent of Batang Lani Dwi Rejeki at another time also inaugurated the simultaneous weighing of toddlers in Sidomulyo Village, Limpung District, Batang Regency on Thursday 2 February 2023. Because this activity was carried out simultaneously in all posyandu in Batang Regency as an effort to deal with cases malnutrition and also validating temporary data (Batangkab.2023) .

Therefore, these activities must be evaluated continuously by the Batang Regency Government to see the effectiveness associated with these activities. Apart from that, the Batang

Regency Government also needs to map how much stunting prevention contributions and policies are able to reduce the level of stunting prevalence in Batang Regency. Because basically the groups in the pentahelix model are only accelerators. Because the community in this case is the surrounding community who have the same interests and are relevant to responding to the problems around them. Communities here can include official communities or people who can act as intermediaries or become liaisons between stakeholders to help the process of resolving problems that are being experienced (Rochaeni, Yamardi, and Fujiwisata 2022) .

4. CONCLUSION

Regarding the results of the research that the researchers have discussed above, it can be concluded that the handling of stunting in Batang Regency, Central Java Province uses the *pentahelix model* or also called the ABCGM collaboration model. So it is easier to understand the main tasks and functions of each actor involved in reducing, preventing and handling stunting.

The involvement of universities in overcoming stunting in Batang Regency is still not optimal. This is triggered by the very small number of universities and is not supported by inadequate quality. So the universities in Batang Regency appear to have played less of a role in overcoming the prevalence of stunting cases in Batang Regency. Apart from that, there is support from the private sector and the media in handling stunting in Batang Regency. The reality is that so far the role of the private sector has not been accommodated in CSR regulations. Because not all companies include the issue of stunting in their CSR policies. In fact, currently the area in Batang Regency is one of the industrial areas in Central Java Province. The role of the media itself is also not optimal, because so far the media's role has only focused on reporting various activities carried out by both the government and the private sector. Does not provide information regarding the control, handling and development of stunting cases in Batang Regency. Meanwhile, the role of the actors referred to in the *pentahelix model* needs to involve many actors in various sectors according to their respective main tasks and functions in order to maximize efforts in solving the stunting problem in Batang Regency, Central Java Province

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