

Characteristics of Farming Families on Nutrition Choices and Stunting Incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency

Nico Syahputra Sebayang¹, Jabal Tarik Ibrahim², Adi Sutanto², Muchtaruddin Muchsiri¹, Erni Hawayanti³, Chuzaimah⁴, Diah Eka Puspita⁵, Idealistuti¹, Endang Lastinawati⁶, Firnanda¹, Harum Sahara²

¹Food Technology, Department, University of Muhammadiyah Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia.

²Agricultural Department, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Malang, Indonesia

³Agrotechnology Department, University of Muhammadiyah Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia

⁴Agribusiness Department, IBA University, South Sumatera, Indonesia

⁵Agrotechnology Department, University of Abulyatama Banda Aceh, Indonesia

⁶Agribusiness Department, University of Baturaja, South Sumatera, Indonesia.

*Email: sebayangns@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Government Ogan Ilir Regency is committed to alleviating the stunting problem, especially for most farming families suffering from stunting. The research was conducted on mothers' toddler nutrition not aged 13 to 59 months in the Farming families in nine Posyandu (Integrated Healthcare Posts) in three different sub-districts, based on the Decree of the Regent of Ogan Ilir 2023, Number 188/KEP/DPPPAPPKB/2023 concerning Lokus Village Acceleration Reducing Stunting. The sample used a purposive sampling technique with 17 questions grouped into three parts. Data was analyzed using descriptive quantitative and partial least squares (PLS) analysis. The research results show that factor education is the highest for mothers influenced by the lack of knowledge about source nutrition for toddlers. The income factor is the highest family influenced by the nutrition choices menu when there is money—the priority of using cash in the house and the assumption that work no means wealthy. The schedule influences the highest consumption factor. All variables have convergent validity and are related to mutual relationships. The condition results in a social economy and farming families. The incidence of stunting in Ogan Ilir Regency was 59.8 %, significantly influenced by education and income factors. The effect of the moderation factor education is confirmed to be a significant strengthening factor of income and a factor that affects the consumption of farming families and stunts incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency. Additionally, the effects of moderation factor income were confirmed to be very significant, strengthening factor consumption farming families to stunting incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Family Nutrition, Malnutrition, Farming families,

Disubmit : 14 Juni 2024, **Diterima:** 23 Agustus 2024, **Disetujui :** 30 September 2024



Lisensi

Ciptaan disebarluaskan di bawah Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa 4.0 Internasional.

INTRODUCTION

Ogan Ilir Regency is one of Indonesia's areas that still exists to fight to alleviate the stunting problem. Statistics show that the Ogan Ilir Regency is the area's biggest stunting sufferer in South Sumatra, with 41.9 % after the Lahat Regency at 48.1 %. However, in 2021, the Lahat Regency can push the stunting sufferer's percentage to 22.4 %. Meanwhile, the Ogan Ilir Regency only makes up 29.2 % of the total (SSGI, 2021). Even though the WHO provides a limited number of people with stunting, it does not exceed 20 % (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). Stunting is possibly interpreted as failed growth in children (Amiruddin et al., 2021) and causes body organs to grow and thrive optimally appropriate potency. It has been a genetic consequence of lack of nutrition for a long time (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016). That makes a child under five years old shorter than others and has delayed thinking (Amiruddin et al., 2021; Andriyanto et al., 2017; Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2016).

Many factors cause the incidence of stunting. It is good in a direct way and can be measured, or it is still in stage measurement. Several causes of stunting have been known to be a factor in mothers and patterns of insufficient care. It is good, especially in the behavior and practice of feeding children (Amiruddin et al., 2021), especially if the mother does not give adequate and good nutrition to children under five. Period giving food: Complementary breastfeeding (MPASI) is a critical transition period marked by a baby's shift from breast milk to a food family (Amperaningsih et al., 2018; Heryanto, 2017). Increasing the adequacy of food during this critical period is one of the most economical strategies for improving the baby's overall health and ensuring well-being and nutrition (Andadari and Mahmudiono, 2017). However, realization in the field is not as easy as imagined. Moreover, farming families have difficulty fulfilling their daily nutritional needs.

Statistics show that the Ogan Ilir Regency is agrarian, so most people work in agriculture, which is 48 % of the total absorption power (BPS, 2024). The average income of farming families varies depending on cultivated plants, which can be far on or below the 2024 Ogan Ilir Regency UMK of IDR 3.456.874.-. That affects the farming families' ability to provide sufficient nutrition, influencing food selection and extra time to give healthy food and habits (Lestari et al., 2018). Low economic status causes unreachability in fulfillment of nutrition every day to incident malnutrition (Adebisi et al., 2019) and stunting (Diniarti et al., 2019) because toddlers from low-income have twice the risk of experiencing stunting than high-income (Utami et al., 2019).

Based on the matter above, the objectives of this research are 1) to analyze the influence of educated mothers of farming families on stunting incidence in Ogan Ilir Regency, 2) to analyze the influence of farming families incomes on stunting incidence in Ogan Ilir Regency, 3) analyze influence consumption farming families to stunting incident in Ogan Ilir Regency. This research needs to be conducted because the incidence of stunting in farming families in Ogan Ilir Regency is still high.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted on mothers' toddler nutrition not aged 13 to 59 months in the farming families in nine Posyandu (Integrated Healthcare Posts) in three different sub-districts based on the Decree of the Regent of Ogan Ilir 2023, Number 188/KEP/DPPPAPPKB/2023 concerning Lokus Village Acceleration Reducing Stunting. The election is subject because many stunting sufferers in Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra Province (38' 46.267" E, 50' 31.497" S) whose parents are profession as farmers. The place research subject is area swamps, the need for toilets to use river water is lacking flowing (river ditch width two to three meters), pattern upbringing and environment (hygiene sanitation) still less, as well as area transitions and regions genre river (watershed). The sample uses the technique of purposive sampling with criteria that respondents work as a farmer (in the broadest sense), have a toddler with diagnosis nutrition with nutritional status <-2 SD (BW/U), based on existing health center data stunting locus, as well willing

become respondents because will date data is taken birth, date measurements, weight, height body toddler Then in analysis Z-Score with use application WHO ANTHROPOMETRY (tool for calculating the proportional weight and height of toddlers).

The research questionnaire contains 17 grouped questions, which are three parts. The first part consists of three questions related to the mother's education (knowledge base source nutrition for child, way count need calories child, presumptive about TB and low weight of children). The second part consists of five questions related to income family (number of income family, adjustment type food according to budget, food menu selection when there is money, priorities use of money in house stairs, presumption work not yet rich). Part three consists of nine questions related to consumption toddler (schedule Eat toddler, presumptive when a toddler does not want to eat, priority give Eat toddler or finish busy, monitoring portion Eat toddler, situation Eat toddler, presumptive conditioning situation Eat toddler, diversion need calories toddler with besides real food, I assume toddler difficult Eat when pain, action force toddler Eat).

Data obtained was analyzed using descriptive quantitative analysis and PLS-SEM analysis using the outer and inner models. PLS test is capable of testing lots of variable independent, up to displays symptom multicollinearity. The descriptive quantitative analysis explains the characteristics of respondents, whereas PLS-SEM analysis explains research objectives using averages, percentages, and frequencies.

This research was conducted with the description of Ethical Approval No. E.5.a/237/KEPKUUMM/VIII/2023, August 23, 2023, by the Faculty of Medicine, University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis using SEM-PLS (Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square), supporting theory serves to strengthen the relationship between variables found in the structural model. One theory that is often used as a basis for interpreting SEM-PLS results is the Theory of Planned Behavior, a theory that explains the relationship between attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of human behavioral control towards certain intentions or actions. This theory also helps researchers explain and predict behavior based on intentions influenced by internal and external factors, thus allowing for a deeper understanding of human behavior (Ajzen and Fishbein, 2010; Gold, 2011).

Characteristics Respondent. Characteristics demographics in Table 1 show that all respondents manifold sex female (100%); aged 31-65 years (52.3%); with level education mother's education is an elementary school (61.4%) and father's education is also elementary school (59.1%); have 1-2 children (45.4) with dependents family of 4-6 people (52.3%); distance birth 2-5 years (72.7%) as well with income per month amounting to IDR 1,000,000 – IDR 2,000,000 (79.6%).

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

| Gender Caregiver | % | Age Caregiver | % |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Woman | 100 | Teenagers 15 – 30 years old | 47.7 |
| Man | 0 | Adults 31 – 65 years | 52.3 |
| Mother's Education | % | Father's Education | % |
| elementary school | 61.4 | elementary school | 59.1 |
| Junior High School | 11.4 | Junior High School | 13.6 |
| Senior High School | 22.7 | Senior High School | 25.0 |
| D1/D3/S1 | 4.5 | D1/D3/S1 | 2,3 |
| Number of children | % | Dependents Family | % |
| 1 – 2 people | 45.4 | 1 – 3 people | 45.4 |
| 3 – 4 people | 50 | 4 – 6 people | 52.3 |
| ≥ 5 people | 4.6 | > 6 people | 2,3 |
| Child Birth Distance | % | Income Family | % |

| | | | |
|---------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| 0 – 1.5 years | 15.9 | < 1,000,000 | 4.5 |
| 25 years | 72.7 | 1,000,000 – 2,000,000 | 79.6 |
| > 5 years | 11.4 | > 2,000,000 | 15.9 |

Source: Primary Data Processed (2023)

Indicator research results in formative factor demographics show that the number of dependents' family, total children, mother age, birth distance, and family income influence the social economy of farming families to the incidence of stunting in Ogan Ilir Regency (Table 1). Dependent families and children show that more family members must satisfy their needs with mediocre income—the risk of lack of need nutrition daily the higher the toddler. Because the mothers of farming families must share income, the family fulfills their needs, including clothing, food, and shelter.

The average income of a farming family amounts to IDR 1.000.000 – IDR 2.000.000,- far below the 2024 Ogan Ilir Regency UMK of IDR 3.456.874.-. Low income level is considered to dominate the incidence of thinness and shortness (stunting) in children (Raharja et al., 2019). Apart from that, the average mother-farming family is aged mature and has a distant pregnancy of two to five years. Mental disorders in the mother and the distance birth to a child near can become factor causes of stunting (Vaivada et al., 2020). This is due to mothers having the most significant role in parenting children. If a mother feels not yet ready to have children or is overwhelmed in looking after a child, the consequence is distance adjacent births , so the risk pattern fosters an unoptimal happen.

The Influence of Mother's Education on the Farming Family to Stunting Incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency. Three indicators were used to measure the number of mothers with variable education who became one-condition social economy farming families in Ogan Ilir Regency—the following recapitulation score indicators for mothers' education of a farming family in Table 2.

Table 2. Mother's Education on Farmer Family

| Indicator | Amount Respondents Selecting Scores | | | | | Average Score |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|---|----|---|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Knowledge base source nutrition for toddler | 3 | 12 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 3.3 |
| How to calculate need calories for a toddler | 1 | 5 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 3.7 |
| Assumptions about TB and low weight of toddlers | 6 | 24 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2.5 |

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Most respondents agreed that the no-know method counts the need for calories for toddlers by age per day, followed by a minimal knowledge base about source nutrition for toddlers (Table 2). The mother is an educator family, so teaching about substance nutrition and healthy food for babies is given by the mother. Because of that, mothers must have more knowledge of good nutrition food compared to fathers (Kuewa et al., 2021) because Mother controls parenting toddlers. Although most of a Mother's education is at the elementary level, the mother must always renew his knowledge about source nutrition and needs daily toddler calories. Statistics show that the average consumption of calories per capita a day amounted to 2,056.12 Kcal, with consumption highest from group commodity grains amounting to 826.80 Kcal, followed by food and Drink So amounting to 416.17 Kcal (BPS, 2023). That matter shows that toddlers still do not sufficiently need calories daily, so the energy obtained can only be used for life principles without being saved as reserve energy for growth and thriving by actual genetics.

Influence Farming Families' Income to Stunting Incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency. A total of five indicators were used to measure variable income, which became one condition of the social economy of farming families in Ogan Ilir Regency. Following recapitulation score indicators, farming families' incomes are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Indicator Farming families Income

| Indicator | Amount Respondents Selecting Scores | | | | | Average Score |
|--|-------------------------------------|----|---|----|---|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Amount income family | 4 | 26 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2.5 |
| Adjustment type food according to budget | 0 | 4 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 3.8 |
| Food menu selection when there is money | 0 | 2 | 0 | 39 | 3 | 4.0 |
| Priority use of money in House ladder | 0 | 22 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 3.0 |
| Work not yet, of course, rich | 3 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 2.8 |

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Most respondents agreed that cooking a toddler's nutritious menu is balanced and varied when there is money to cook food for toddlers by conditions finance family. However, other needs in finance families should be prioritized more than fulfilling the need for nutritious nutrition for toddlers (Table 3). Farming families choose vegetable and animal protein sources at the right price and with suitable ability. Statistics show that the average per capita protein consumption a day by public Ogan Ilir Regency amounted to 59.74 grams, with consumption highest from group commodity grains amounting to 19.59 grams and group fish/shrimp/squid/shellfish commodities amounting to 9.44 grams (BPS, 2023). Farming families will more often process vegetables available in rice fields or fields with variation-limited plants so the daily menu is served and does not vary. Condition the cause of intake food for toddlers not enough varies so that, in a way, there is no direct cause of lack of intake nutrition in toddlers (Millward, 2017).

Influence Consumption Farming Families to Stunting Incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency. Nine indicators were used to measure variable consumption, which became one condition of the social economy of farming families in Ogan Ilir Regency. Following recapitulation score indicators, the consumption of farming families is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Indicator Consumption Farming families

| Indicator | Amount Respondents Selecting Scores | | | | | Average Score |
|--|-------------------------------------|----|---|----|---|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Meal schedule toddler | 3 | 7 | 0 | 32 | 2 | 3.5 |
| Assumption when toddler No Want to Eat | 4 | 30 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2,4 |
| Priority is given to eating toddlers or finishing busyness | 5 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.9 |
| Monitoring portion: Eat toddler | 6 | 24 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2.5 |
| Situation Eat toddler | 2 | 17 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 3.1 |
| Assumption conditioning situation: Eat a toddler | 5 | 31 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2,3 |
| Redirection needs calories toddlers besides real food | 4 | 12 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 3,2 |
| Assumption Toddler difficult Eat when Sick | 8 | 29 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2.1 |
| Coercive action toddler Eat | 2 | 14 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 3.3 |

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Most respondents agreed that they don't have a schedule for eating regular toddlers, force toddlers to eat when they currently experience movement closed mouth (GTM), choose to buy toddler snacks at roadside stalls or make lots of milk as a replacement, and notice eat a child. The essential child wants to Eat although little (Table 4). Parenting not following draft feeding rules can become a bomb time for the mother, which a toddler has no independence eating, depending on milk to fulfill needs, nutrition, and not lust food family consequence exposed to the taste of snacks rich stall content substances dangerous for a toddler.

Firmness and consistency: Mother follows feeding rules and necessary order, though Mother cannot yet give food congested nutrition. However, toddlers have independence and discipline. Coercive action children can bother psychological toddlers who are at a level of confidence toddler will experience eating trauma. Toddlers will feel that the activity of eating is unpleasant, so toddlers will lose the lust to eat, impacting their growth (Halimatus Saidah, 2020). If a farming family experiences enhanced income, then the mother only needs to replace the quantity and variety of more food-congested nutrition without continuous GTM drama, milk consumption exceeding usual limits, no picky food, and more ravenous food and family.

Relationship Between Variables Condition Family Socioeconomics Farmer to Stunting Incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency. A total of 1 indicator was used to measure the variable results of the social economy and the incidence of stunting in the farming familiess in Ogan Ilir Regency. The recapitulation score indicators, which result in the condition of social economy farming familiess, are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Results Indicator Scores for Family Socio-economic Conditions Farmer

| Indicator | Amount Respondents Selecting Scores | | | | | Average Score |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|----|---|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| The condition results in a social economy for farming families | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 6 | 4.1 |

Source: Processed Primary Data (2023)

Most respondents agreed that the social economy is one reason toddlers experience stunting incidents, with a value of 4.1 (Table 5). The respondents realize that low-income families still do not sufficiently need daily nutrition, specifically for toddlers. However, they have already done their best version. The government needs to share in helping the parent farmer meet sufficient family needs. Several indicators most vital to each variable presented in Table 6 help the government formulate the right policy target for the social economy and farming families to stunt the incident in Ogan Ilir Regency.

Table 6. Loading Factor Value, P-value, and AVE Family Socio-economic Conditions Farmer to Stunting Incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency

| Variable | Indicator | Loading Factor | P-value | AVE | Information |
|---------------------|--|----------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|
| Educational Factors | Knowledge base source nutrition For toddler | 0.833 | <0.001 | 0.745 | Has validity convergent |
| | How to calculate need calories for a toddler | 0.708 | <0.001 | | |
| | Assumptions about TB and low weight of toddlers | 0.685 | <0.001 | | |
| Income Factor | Amount income family | 0.394 | 0.002 | 0.642 | |
| | Adjustment type food according to budget | 0.620 | <0.001 | | |
| | Food menu selection when there is money | 0.742 | <0.001 | | |
| | Priority use of money in House ladder | 0.736 | <0.001 | | |
| | Work Not yet, of course, rich | 0.654 | <0.001 | | |
| Consumption Factors | Meal schedule toddler | 0.806 | <0.001 | 0.608 | |
| | Assumption when toddler No Want to Eat | 0.611 | <0.001 | | |
| | Priority is given to eating toddlers or finishing busyness | 0.511 | <0.001 | | |
| | Monitoring portion: Eat toddler | 0.659 | <0.001 | | |
| | Situation Eat toddler | 0.779 | <0.001 | | |
| | Assumption conditioning situation: Eat a toddler | 0.593 | <0.001 | | |
| | Redirection needs calories toddlers | 0.581 | <0.001 | | |

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| with besides real food | | |
| Assumption Toddler difficult Eat when Sick | 0.514 | <0.001 |
| Coercive action toddler Eat | 0.219 | 0.059 |
| Amount income to availability food nutritious | 0.694 | <0.001 |

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

Knowledge-based source nutrition for toddlers is the most vital factor in education (0.833). There is a distribution of work between husband and wife in agriculture organizations (Contzen and Forney, 2017). Husbands are responsible for managing agriculture, while mothers are responsible for nannying primary children and caring for work. Besides, several mothers also petrified their husbands by giving them tasks on other farms. Becoming a caregiver for children means knowing the need base to raise children. Need nutrition; toddlers and adults need food differently in fulfillment. Because of that, mother farmers must see the source nutrition and portions required for nutrition toddlers, like how many lots need calories daily for toddlers and where nutrition is obtained so that toddlers can grow and thrive optimally appropriate potency actual genetics. Apart from that, a mother's lack of knowledge about quality material processed food in a good and right way can reduce protein intake, iron, calcium, energy, and zinc in food.

The indicator of the most vital factor of income is the nutrition choices menu when there is money (0.742), priority use of funds in House stairs (0.736), and work Not yet indeed rich (0.654). That matter shows that the level of income family becomes a factor risk in stunting in Ogan Ilir Regency. Because of that, prosperity farmers in Ogan Ilir Regency need marked improvements with enhanced income and increased quantity and variety of food for families, specifically toddlers, so that risk stunting can decrease. At least, the farmer's income level must be more than the same as the specified UMK government Ogan Ilir Regency. Despite having less income, the mothers of farming families sued To fulfill the needs of a nutrition toddler at an affordable price. Mothers can utilize potency food customized locale with quantity and variety food for the needs of toddlers.

The indicator's most vital factor consumption is a scheduled Eat toddler (0.806), situation Eat under five (0.779), monitoring portion Eat toddler (0.659), and assumption when toddler No Want to eat (0.611). That matter shows that minimal implementation of feeding rules in pattern foster. At the same time, there is a pattern of connection between the application of feeding rules and the toddler's nutritional status (Ghinanda et al., 2022). Toddlers with a history pattern of eating that lack opportunity with nutritional status not enough to stunting, if compared to toddlers who have a history pattern of eating well.

Effect Moderation Between Variables Condition Family Socioeconomics Farmer to Stunting Incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency. The condition results in a social economy and farming families. The incidence of stunting in Ogan Ilir Regency was 59.8 %, significantly influenced by education and income factors. The remaining 40.2 % were influenced by other variables not used in the research model (Figure 1). Coefficient track positive means increasing the mark variable will increase the mark condition of the social economy to the stunting incident in the Ogan Ilir Regency. Meanwhile, a negative coefficient track means that decreasing the mark variable will lower the mark condition of the social economy and stunt the incident in Ogan Ilir Regency. Path coefficients and p-values between variable conditions of social economy farming families to Stunting incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Path Coefficients and P-Values Between Socio-economic Conditions Farming Families to Stunting Incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency

| No | Variable | Path Coefficients values | P- Values |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Educational Factors | 0.374 | (0.003)*** |
| 2 | Income Factor | 0.300 | (0.015)** |
| 3 | Consumption Factors | 0.162 | (0.128) |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| 4 | Education Factor X Income Factor | -0.515 | (<0.001)*** |
| 5 | Education Factor X Consumption Factor | 0.946 | (<0.001)*** |
| 6 | Income Factor X Consumption Factor | -0.478 | (<0.001)*** |

Source: Primary Data Processed (2023)

Description: ** *,* *,* indicates significance levels of 1%, 5% and 10%

Effect moderation factor education was confirmed to be very significant and strongly influenced farming families income to the incidence of stunting in Ogan Ilir Regency with $P < 0.001$ and coefficient path -0.515 (Table 7). Coefficient track negative means weakening mark factor education will impact an increasingly decreasing mark factor income, so the risk of stunting decreases to 51.5%.

Effect moderation factor education was confirmed to be very significant and enormously strengthened the influence of family consumption on the incidence of stunting in Ogan Ilir Regency with $P < 0.001$ and coefficient path 0.946 (Table 7). Coefficient track positive means increasing mark factor education will impact mark factor consumption so that the risk of stunting increases to 94.6%.

Effect moderation factor income confirmed to be very significant strengthen influence consumption farming families to the incidence of stunting in Ogan Ilir Regency with $P < 0.001$ and coefficient path -0.478 (Table 7). Coefficient track negative means weakening mark factor income will impact increasingly decreasing mark factor consumption so that the risk of stunting decreases, amounting to 47.8%.

CONCLUSIONS

Educational factors are the most significant influence on mothers , and the lack of knowledge about source nutrition for toddlers influences them. 2) The income factor highest family influenced by the nutrition choices menu when there is money, priorities use of money, and assumptions that work but not rich. 3) The schedule influences the highest consumption factor, such as eating toddlers, situation, Eating toddlers, monitoring portions, and assumptions when toddlers do not want to eat. All variables have convergent validity and are related to mutual relationships. The condition results in a social economy and farming families. The incidence of stunting in Ogan Ilir Regency was 59.8%, which is very significantly influenced by factors of education and substantial by factor income. The research model did not use the remaining variables influenced by 40.2 %. 4) Effects of moderation factor education confirmed to significantly strengthen factor income and factors consumption to stunting incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency. Additionally, the effects of moderation factor income were confirmed to be very significant in strengthening factor consumption farming families to stunting incidents in Ogan Ilir Regency.

Possible advice in this research are 1) Family mother farmers expected to increase knowledge about the need for nutrition toddlers, take advantage of local potency food as source food family, apply feeding rules in pattern Eat toddler, and apply mark the best culture in current development. 2) The government is expected to commit to entirely alleviating the stunting problem at the level of the housing ladder, specifically for farming families so that they can reach the target limitation of stunting sufferers below 20%. 3) The researcher is also expected to expand and continue this research model in their respective regions and in Indonesia to obtain results on general behavior from mothers of farming families to stunting incidents.

REFERENCES

- Adebisi, Y.A., Ibrahim, K., Lucero-Prisno, D.E., Ekpenyong, A., Micheal, A.I., Chinemelum, I.G., Sina-Odunsi, A.B., 2019. Prevalence and socio-economic impacts of malnutrition among children in uganda. *Nutr. Metab. Insights* 12, 10–15.
- Ajzen, I., Fishbein, M., 2010. *Predicting Changing Behavior*, Taylor & Francis Group.

- Amiruddin, A., Bustami, B., Anasril, Herlambang, T.M., Husaini, M., Gustini, S., 2021a. Phenomenology study of stunting nutrition for babies in the work area of pante kuyun health center, aceh jaya district. *Open Access Maced. J. Med. Sci.* 9, 462–467.
- Amiruddin, A., Bustami, B., Anasril, Herlambang, T.M., Husaini, M., Gustini, S., 2021b. Phenomenology study of stunting nutrition for babies in the work area of pante kuyun health center, aceh jaya district. *Open Access Maced. J. Med. Sci.* 9, 462–467.
- Amperaningsih, Y., Sari, S.A., Perdana, A.A., 2018. Pola pemberian mp-asi pada balita usia 6-24 bulan. *J. Kesehat.* 9, 310–318.
- Andadari, D.P.P.S., Mahmudiono, T., 2017. Keragaman pangan dan tingkat kecukupan energi serta protein pada balita. *Amerta Nutr.* 1, 172–179.
- Andriyanto, A., Ibnu, F., Hidayati, R.N., 2017. Risk factors that cause dtunting in indonesia. *Int. J. Nurs. Midwifery Sci.* 1, 46–48.
- BPS, K.O.I., 2023. Statistik kesejahteraan rakyat kabupaten ogan ilir, BPS Kabupaten Ogan Ilir. PT Menara Harapan Sukses, Ogan Ilir.
- BPS, K.O.I., 2024. Kabupaten Ogan Ilir Dalam Angka 2023, Volume 15,. ed. BPS Kabupaten Ogan Ilir, Ogan Ilir.
- Contzen, S., Forney, J., 2017. Family farming and gendered division of labour on the move: a typology of farming-family configurations. *Agric. Human Values* 34, 27–40.
- Diniarti, F., Felizita, E., Hasanudin, 2019. Hubungan pengetahuan dengan kejadian infeksi menular seksual di puskesmas penurunan kota bengkulu tahun 2018. *J. Nurs. Public Heal.* 7, 52–58.
- Ghinanda, S.R., Mauliza, Khairunnisa, C., 2022. Hubungan pola penerapan feeding rules dengan status gizi balita 6-24 bulan di puskesmas banda sakti kota lhokseumawe. *J. Pendidik. Tambusai* 6, 2583–2588.
- Gold, G.J., 2011. Review of predicting and changing behavior: the reasoned action approach. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 151, 382–385.
- Halimatus Saidah, R.K.D., 2020. “feeding rule” sebagai pedoman penatalaksanaan kesulitan makan pada balita. Ahlimedia Book, 2020, Malang.
- Heryanto, E., 2017. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemberian makanan pendamping asi dini. *J. Ilmu Kesehat.* 2, 141–152.
- Kemenkes RI, 2016. Situasi balita pendek. Kementerian. Kesehat. Republik Indones. ISSN 2442-, 1–10.
- Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2018. Riskesdas 2018, Laporan Nasional Riskesdas 2018.
- Kuewa, Y., Herawati, Sattu, M., Otoluwa, A.S., Lalusu, E.Y., Dwicahya, B., 2021. Hubungan sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita di desa jayabakti tahun 2021. *J. Kesmas Untika Luwuk Public Heal.* J. 12.
- Lestari, E.D., Hasanah, F., Nugroho, N.A., 2018. Correlation between non-exclusive breastfeeding and low birth weight to stunting in children. *Paediatr. Indones.* 58, 123–127.
- Millward, D.J., 2017. Nutrition, infection and stunting: The roles of deficiencies of individual nutrients and foods, and of inflammation, as determinants of reduced linear growth of children. *Nutr. Res. Rev.* 30, 50–72.

- Raharja, U.M.P., Waryana, W., Sitasari, A., 2019. The economic status of parents and family food security as a risk factor for stunting in children under five years old in Bejiharjo Village. *Ilmu Gizi Indones.* 3, 73.
- SSGI, 2021. Studi Status Gizi Indonesia 2021, Kementerian kesehatan republik indonesia badan penelitian dan pengembangan kesehatan riset kesehatan nasional studi status gizi indonesia 2021 kuesioner individu.
- Utami, R.A., Setiawan, A., Fitriyani, P., 2019. Identifying causal risk factors for stunting in children under five years of age in South Jakarta, Indonesia. *Enferm. Clin.* 29, 606–611.
- Vaivada, T., Akseer, N., Akseer, S., Somaskandan, A., Stefopoulos, M., Bhutta, Z.A., 2020. Stunting in childhood: an overview of global burden, trends, determinants, and drivers of decline. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 112, 777S-791S.