



## Child Stunting: Revealing the Lack of Concern of National Media in Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

Campaigns carried out by the Ministry of Health and other government collaborations will not be successful without mass media broadcasts. Hence a phenomenon occurs that there is still a lack of discussion regarding the media raises the issue of stunting in the media. Thus this study aims to find out how concerned the media is in news portals regarding child stunting issues in Indonesia. The theory which is used in this study is the theory of health communication and online reporting. This study uses a post-positivistic paradigm, a digital media content analysis method with a qualitative approach. The data collection technique captures big data regarding stunting news in the news portal during November 2022 on National Health Day. The results of the study show that the online news portal with high awareness is [tribunnews.com](http://tribunnews.com) around 528 news out of 750 news. The most widely published issue is the government's commitment to reduce the stunting rate in Indonesia and the government's campaign programs as evidence of a concrete movement to increase public awareness regarding the prevention and treatment of stunting in society. The benefits of this research are expected to further strengthen the insights of researchers both in terms of expertise and scientific competence of researchers.



## INTRODUCTION

In Early August 2021, the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo signed Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning Accelerating the Reduction of Stunting. This regulation is a form of the government's commitment to accelerate the achievement of the stunting reduction target to 14 percent by 2024, according to the mandate of the National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024 (Pembangunan, 2021).

Minister of Health Terawan Agus Putranto said based on the Joint Letter of the Minister of Finance No.S-692/MK/02/2020 and the Minister of PPN/Head of Bappenas No.B.636/M.PPN/D.8/KU/.01.01/08/2020 concerning budget allocation for K/L and Completion of RKA K/L for Fiscal Year 2021, the Ministry of Health will receive an indicative budget allocation for 2021 of Rp. 84,300,366,580,000. The Minister of Health explained that the budget would be prioritized for handling six health problems in 2021, later referred to as the National Program. The six priority activities include the National Health Insurance (JKN), reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), preventing stunting, increasing control of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, and strengthening health security for handling pandemics, strengthening Community Movements Healthy Living (GERMAS) and improvement of the national health system. (Kemenkes RI, 2021).

The quality of an adolescent lifestyle is one of the factors that can determine the incidence of stunting. The lack of providing correct information about preparing for stunting prevention from an early age in

adolescents, especially regarding preparation for the First 1000 Days of Life of the baby/infant can also increase the risk of giving birth to children with growth disorders that lead to stunting. Indonesia's status is still in fourth place in the world and second in Southeast Asia regarding cases of stunting for children under five years old (Susanto et al., 2021).

Regarding to this, KOMPAS.com reported, Based on data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI) for 2021, the stunting rate in Indonesia is 24.4 percent. This means that one in four Indonesian children is stunted. 7 provinces have the highest incidence or prevalence of stunting, including East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), and Aceh. There are also 5 provinces with the highest number of stunted children under five years old, namely West Java, East Java, Central Java, North Sumatra, and Banten. Monday (25/7/2022) (Zintan Prihatini, n.d.)

The global phenomenon in the world reported by WHO is that approximately 59 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) suffer from some form of malnutrition. In Kenya, malnutrition rates remain quite high, with around 85% of children under five years old suffering from vitamin A deficiency. Malnutrition in children under five is still a concern of the Indonesian government. Based on the 2018 Riskesdas data, the number of very short and short toddler cases was 30.7%, respectively 11.5% and 19.2%. This amount is still above



WHO tolerance, which sets the figure of 20%. Meanwhile, the incidence of stunting in DKI Jakarta was 17.7%, with the highest number of cases in the Seribu Islands (12.8%), Central Jakarta (2.4%), West Jakarta (0.8%), North Jakarta (0.7%), East Jakarta (0.3%) and South Jakarta (0.1%) (BPS DKI Jakarta, n.d.).

The role of the media also influences the public in subtle editorial policies. This study on stunting prevention emphasizes education and campaigns through health communication.

Health communication is generally carried out in the form of (1) social marketing aimed at introducing or changing positive behavior, (2) disseminating information through the media, and (3) advocacy, community, group, or mass media assistance to introduce policies, regulations, and programs to reform health status (Liliweri, 2017), (Mohamad & Azlan, 2020).

Research (Turnip, 2018) titled "Narration in Health Communication for Stunting," said that several communication and information media were used to convey information or persuasive messages related to stunting. These media could help people understand stunting and how to prevent or overcome it. The mass media used to disseminate information related to stunting in health promotion consists of print media and electronic media. Mass print media uses brochures, leaflets, bulletins, billboards, and banners, while electronic media consists of the internet, which uses social media to disseminate information related to stunting. Health promotion media conveys health information that aims to change target behavior for the better or as desired by Health officers or presenters. (Kasjono & Suryani, 2020); (Susanto et al., 2021), (Ayub et al., 2019), (Basit, 2017).

Accurate, precise, and up-to-date information is increasingly needed along with the rapid development of information technology. This encourages people and agencies to take advantage of the information technology. Various information, regardless of its nature, which can be positive or negative, will affect the emergence of a problem, especially health problems. The arrangement of information that is carried out regularly, clearly, precisely, and quickly and can be presented in a report certainly greatly supports the organization's operational activities and making the right decisions. Currently, a website is not only accessed using a browser on a desktop but also can be accessed on a tablet or smartphone. Thus it is necessary to analyze the opportunities for behavior change efforts through health education and health promotion using online media (Leonita & Jalinus, 2018), (Yuliawati et al., 2022).

Campaigns carried out by the Ministry of Health and other government collaborations will not be gaining success without mass media broadcasts. Digital mass media is distributed through news portals. However, A phenomenon occurs that there is still a lack of discussion regarding the media, raising the issue of stunting in the media.

Public interpretation of media coverage depends on how the media represents an event or policy. Society also has a role in digesting information obtained from the media. Currently, the public can actively convey public opinion through opinions and letters from readers in newspapers, talk shows on radio and television, or through citizen media and social networks such as Facebook and Twitter. This new media is quite effective in mobilizing public opinion and advocating public policy (Tantri Fajarini et al., 2020), (Wiyane & Mansur, 2021).



Online news portals are a mass media that have an important power in spreading information. The problems that users often complain about are parts of the portal interface that are difficult to understand and functionality that cannot be optimally used (Handiyani & Hermawan, 2017), (Wibawa, 2020), (Simanjuntak et al., 2022).

The researcher chose to report on online news portals to study because of the phenomenon of digitization in various industries, including the print media industry. A decrease in print media circulation causes digitization in print media. This can be seen from the data summarized by tirtoid (<https://tirtoid.id/upaya-mencegah-kematian-media-cetak-b9Yg>) that during the last eight years, print media circulation has experienced a decline. The print media industry should transform into the digital realm to correspond to the decreasing circulation. This digital format of information reduces the burden of printing and distribution costs, which makes it more profitable. The digitization of print media is also in line with the trend of online media readers, which tends to increase every year (Aristi et al., 2021), (Fatmawati, 2018), (Nurlatifah, 2018).

Online news portals are often used as the leading source of reference for the community since they are always updated in reporting every societal event (Muryanti, 2021). However, behind these advantages, issues arise related to the lack of credibility of news content on online news portals. This is because the news presented by online news portals tends to be concise and does not provide perspective for the readers. At least the media supports the government in campaigning for health issues, especially the health of future generations. The health issue of stunting experienced by children today will affect life in the future since it is hoped

that the media can educate the public so that future generations will be healthier and the obstacles to stunting in children will be reduced.

This shows how important the media is to spread awareness about stunting; however, there is a problem, especially with Indonesia's low media coverage rate.

Based on the background of the problems that have been stated above, the question of the problem is how concerned news portal media is regarding stunting issues.

Previous research used for authors' references for developing research to enrich the theory used in reviewing the research conducted, such as Public Opinion on Social Media: Content Analysis of Ahok-Djarot and Anies-Sandi Candidate Opinions on Twitter. This research discusses the 2017 DKI Jakarta State Election, which has been widely discussed on social media, starting when a lecturer at a private university in Jakarta named Buni Yani uploaded a video of Governor Basuki Tjahja Purnama or Ahok's speech in the Thousand Islands on his personal Facebook account. (Asih & Rosit, 2018).

Second research: Public Opinion on the "KPKLawPolice" Case on Twitter Social Media. (Juditha, 2021). Third, using mixed quantitative and qualitative methods, Public Reporting and Opinion regarding the Arrival of Chinese Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Southeast Sulawesi. (Aldilal et al., 2020).

From previous research, there are differences and similarities occurs. Although with the same type of research that is descriptive with a qualitative approach, the researchers use different objects, methods, and problems. The difference in the researchers' work is that the theme raised is





the message of issues regarding stunting in children in Indonesia.

Previous research contributes to this research in the theoretical concepts presented, namely in the theory of health communication, stunting issues, and news portals. The research method, data collection technique, and technique for checking the data validity were also adapted from previous research, which has similarities with the researcher's research. His research method is content analysis with a qualitative approach.

Digital media is a component of computers, the Internet, gadgets, PDAs, and other digital devices. Denis McQuail (McQuail 2014) stated that there are four main categories in digital media: a. Interpersonal communication media, such as email. b. Interactive game media, such as games. c. Information search media, such as search engines. d. Participatory media, such as chat rooms.

New media is used to explain the emergence of digital, computerized, and networked media as an effect of information and communication technology development. New media allows users to access various media content anytime, anywhere, with various electronics and has interactive and free characteristics. (Briandana & Azmawati, 2020), (McQuail, 2016).

Online news portals are media that use the internet. At first glance, people will think that online news portals are electronic media, but experts separate them into separate groups. The reason is that online news portals use a combination of print media processing by writing information that is transmitted electronically. Based on the definition by The Federal Networking Council in the United States, Online news portals refer more to global information

systems that are logically connected by an area (Handiyani & Hermawan, 2017), (Wibawa, 2020).

Online news portals are sites or web pages regarding various types of news: political, economic, social, cultural, and even entertainment in hard news or soft news. News portals have strengths and weaknesses (Ratnasari et al., 2020).

Online journalism also develops and strengthen citizen journalism by utilizing blogs or social media. Everyone can become a journalist, covering and reporting events online (Carroll & Carroll, 2019). Characteristics of Online Journalism: Advantages stated the characteristics of online journalism are also its advantages, such as

While (Carroll & Carroll, 2019); (Grosser, 2016); (Antonopoulos et al., 2020); (Gushevinalti et al., 2020): (1) Audience Control. (2) Nonlinearity. (3) Storage and retrieval. (4) Unlimited Space. (5) Immediacy. (6) Multimedia Capability. (7) Interactivity. (Kencana et al., 2021). News is the fastest report on the latest facts or ideas that are true, interesting, and important to most audiences through periodic media such as newspapers, radio, television, or online internet media. (Sumadiria, 2017).

In news reporting, there are general criteria for news value, which is a reference that can be used to decide which facts are newsworthy and which one is better. Criteria according to Brian S. Brooks, George Kennedy, Darly R. Moen, and Don Ranly in News Reporting and Editing (Sumadiria, 2017); (Syahri, 2020); (Mansur et al., 2021) divided into nine factors, such as (1) Timeliness. In general, actual means referring to new or current events. (2) Proximity. (3) Information. News is information. Information is anything that can



eliminate uncertainty. (4) Prominence. (5) Human Interest. (6) Impact. (7) Sex. (8) Surprising. (9) Conflict

According to Romli, what is meant by news values (news values) or journalistic values is (Ratnasari et al., 2020); (Hanitzsch, 2004): (1) Fast, namely actual or timely. This element contains the literal meaning of news (news). "Journalistic writing," said Al Hester, "is writing that gives the reader insight or information that he did not know before." (2) Real (factual), (3) Important, (4) Interesting. (Romli, 2014:5-6)

In summary, it can be concluded that news is an event report that has fulfilled these four elements because not all occurring events are worthy of being reported or informed. Thus, a journalist should be able to distinguish which events have news value and which do not contain elements of news value.

These news elements are known as 5W+1H, covering (Afkar & Rery, 2020): What : What happened?; Where : Where did it happen?; When : When did the incident occur?; Who : Who was involved in the incident?; Why : Why did it happen?; How: How did this event happen? (Romli, 2016).

Then the complete news structure consists of the title (head); Dateline, namely the place or time the news was obtained and compiled, Lead; and News content (Body) (Picard, 2002); (Groshek, 2016). The news topic discussed in this research is the theme of stunting suffered by children in Indonesia.

Stunting is a condition when toddlers have below-average height. This is due to. The nutritional intake given, for a long time, is not per the needs (Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). Stunting has the potential to slow down brain development, with long-term effects in the form of mental

retardation, low learning ability, and the risk of developing chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, to obesity. One of the causes of consumption being less than what is needed is poverty and the mother's knowledge. (Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018).

Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem caused by insufficient nutritional intake for a long time. This happens because food intake is not by nutritional needs. Stunting is a key indicator of overall child well-being; countries with high stunting rates reflect social inequality. (Anindhita Maharrani, 2019) – sorni Opu, Hidayat, Ain Khaer)

Stunting is defined as a short or very short body condition based on the index of Body Length for Age (PB/U) or Height for Age (TB/U) with a threshold (z-score) between -3 SD to < -2 SD. 1 Child stunting is the long-term result of chronic consumption of a poor quality diet combined with morbidity, infectious diseases and environmental problems (Olsa et al., 2018).

Several factors cause stunting. WHO (2013) divides the causes of stunting in children into four factors, such as family/household, inadequate additional/complementary food, breastfeeding, and infection. Family and household factors are divided into maternal and home environmental factors. Maternal factors include poor nutrition during preconception, pregnancy, and lactation, low maternal height, infection, teenage pregnancy, mental health, intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) and preterm birth, short gestation interval, and hypertension. Factors in the home environment include inadequate stimulation and activity of children, inadequate care, inadequate sanitation and water supply, inadequate access and availability of food, inappropriate allocation of food in the household, and low



education of caregivers (Listyarini & Fatmawati, 2020).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study uses a post-positivistic paradigm with a qualitative approach. The qualitative paradigm is a conceptual approach for finding, identifying, processing, and analyzing documents to understand an event or meaning.

This research uses the content analysis research method. Qualitative content analysis can find messages manifest or latent from the object to be studied. Qualitative content analysis can observe trends in media content based on context (the social situation around the text), process (how messages are created and organized), and emergence (gradual meaning of a message through understanding and interpretation) of the object to be studied. (Bungin, 2011); (Jamil & Eriyanto, 2021). The content analysis method itself is a research approach that uses summaries of research results and interpretation of data rather than using only words or other qualitative methods. The content analysis method is systematic and transparent. Content analysis is a scientific technique for making sense of text. Krippendorff defines content analysis as a research technique to conclude texts or through procedures that are reliable, replicable, or applied in different contexts and valid (krippendorff, 2004).

The unit of analysis is a certain unit that is taken into account as a research subject (Kriyantono, 2006). The unit of analysis can be interpreted as a place for researchers to collect data for a study. By the topic of this study, the researchers specified news regarding child stunting on news portals that contained thematic issues about stunting during November 2022, which coincided with National Health Day (12 November). This data is taken from the keyword "stunting," which comes from Big Data Analysis in cyberspace.

Data collection techniques in this study were carried out using documentation, such as data collection techniques that aim to explore past data systematically and objectively. The documentation that the researchers took was screen captured from the news on news portals regarding stunting in children in Indonesia by grabbing big data digital media analysis of news about stunting published on news portals during November 2022. After the researcher collects data related to the themes and discussions in this study, the researcher immediately begins to analyze of these data. The analysis technique used is the content analysis method (Lombard et al., 2002), (Krippendorff, 2004).

The analytical research instrument the researcher chose for this study was a coding sheet. According to Eriyanto, a coding sheet is a tool used to calculate or measure certain aspects of media content. The coding sheet contains what aspects we want to see in the content analysis. The categories used in this study are presented in a coding sheet, either printed or in a file (Jamil & Eriyanto, 2021); (Hendriyani, 2017). Researchers conducted data analysis by categorizing a collection of news regarding stunting in children in Indonesia during National Health Month 2022.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The results of this study begin by explaining the data sources, as follows: Amount of data: 3,631 online media news articles. Focus on data analysis: 750 news articles from the top 15 online media in Indonesia based on the number of visits from December 2021 to February 2023. Data was retrieved by using Mediawave's Social Media Listening Tools. The following is data regarding the number of online media reporting on the issue of "stunting" in the period from 1 to 30 November 2022.



Table SEQ Tabel \\* ARABIC 1. Online Media Coverage Related to the Issue of "Stunting", November 1 to November 30, 2022

Total Media By URL	761	Domain
Networked Media	22	Network
Total Media By URL in the network	509	Domain
<b>Number of Online Media</b>	<b>274</b>	News Portal
<b>Number of News</b>	<b>3631</b>	Article

*Source: Social Media Listening Tools (SML) Mediawave*

During that period, there were 761 online media covering news on the issue of "stunting". The online media is spread over various domains and 22 networked media are involved. As many as 509 media outlets that cover news about the "stunting" issue are in a particular network. In addition, as many as 274 news portals also reported on the issue of "stunting" during this period.

In addition to the number of online media, the data also shows that the issue of "stunting" attracted enough media attention during the period from 1 to 30 November 2022. There were 3,631 articles related to the issue of "stunting" published in that period. With this significant number of articles, it is hoped that the public will be able to find out more information regarding the issue of "stunting" and assist efforts to prevent and treat stunting in children. Through extensive online media, information and awareness about the issue of "stunting" can be more easily disseminated and accessed by the general public.

From the 274 portals and 3,631 articles on stunting during the research period, the data analysis focused on online media, which occupied the top 15 based on the number of visits in Indonesia.

The following data presents the top 15 online media in Indonesia based

on the number of visits from December 2022 to February 2023. Kompas.com occupies the top position with 465.5 million visits, followed by Detik.com with 482.3 visits. million and Tribunnews.com had a total of 332.4 million visits.

The data also shows that apart from these three media(s), there are 12 other online media(s) that are included in the list of the top 15 online media based on the number of visits in that period, such as Pikiran-Rakyat.com, Grid.id, Suara.com, Kumparan.com, CNNIndonesia .com, Merdeka.com, Liputan6.com, IDNtimes.com, Sindonews.com, Okezone.com, Viva.co.id, and Kapanlagi.com. become a consideration for advertisers to determine the right online media to promote their products or services.

Furthermore, this study identifies how much news related to the issue of "stunting" was circulated by the top media during the research period.

It was found that Tribunnews.com took the top position with 528 articles, followed by suara.com in second place with 52 articles, and detik.com in third place with 43 articles.





Table 2. Top Online Media Visits in Indonesia, December 2022 to February 2023

No	Media	Visit Counts
1	kompas.com	465.500.000
2	detik.com	482.300.000
3	tribunnews.com	332.400.000
4	pikiran-rakyat.com	190.100.000
5	grid.id	168.000.000
6	suara.com	170.100.000
7	kumparan.com	136.000.000
8	cnnindonesia.com	162.700.000
9	merdeka.com	139.800.000
10	liputan6.com	131.100.000
11	idntimes.com	128.100.000
12	sindonews.com	116.800.000
13	okezone.com	103.700.000
14	viva.co.id	99.720.000
15	kanlagi.com	90.960.000

*Source: Similarweb, Februari 2023*

In addition, the data also shows that online media that pays attention to the issue of stunting, *tribunnews.com*, has 528 news stories. Meanwhile, other online media such as *Kompas.com*, *Mind-Rakyat.com*, *Kumparan.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, *Merdeka.com*, *Liputan6.com*, *IDNTimes.com*, *Sindonews.com*, *Okezone.com*, *Viva.co.id*, and *Kapanlagi.com* has also published news on the issue of "stunting" during this period. The total number of reports on the issue of "stunting" published in the top 15 online media in that period reached 750 articles. This data can provide an overview of online media attention to the issue of "stunting" and the extent to which this issue is published in leading online media in Indonesia.

From the data obtained, the researcher examined what topics circulated during the research period in these media.

The following are five topics that often appear in the news regarding the issue of stunting during the research period:

1. Commitment to Reduce Stunting Rates: government and community efforts to reduce stunting rates in Indonesia.
2. Campaigns and Social Movements to Reduce Stunting Rates: campaigns and social movements to increase public awareness.
3. Community Activities: community participation in various activities related to stunting prevention and management.
4. Awards related to Stunting Control Efforts: awards for individuals or organizations that contribute to stunting control in Indonesia.
5. Stunting Case Audit: checking and evaluating stunting cases that occur in certain areas to determine the steps that need to be taken.



Table 3. Number of Reports with the Issue of "stunting" in the Top 15 Online Media during November 1 to November 30, 2022

No	Media	Number of Articles
1	tribunnews.com	528
2	suara.com	52
3	detik.com	43
4	kompas.com	27
5	okezone.com	22
6	pikiran-rakyat.com	20
7	sindonews.com	15
8	viva.co.id	12
9	merdeka.com	12
10	liputan6.com	8
11	kumparan.com	5
12	idntimes.com	3
13	cnnindonesia.com	2
14	kanlagi.com	1
15	grid.id	0
TOTAL		750

*Source: Social Media Listening Tools (SML) Mediawave*

6. Stunting-related social services: social activities carried out by individuals or groups to help reduce cases of stunting in the community.
7. Education regarding stunting: Articles related to information about prevention and misconceptions about the issue.

Topics that appear on online news portals are as follows: (1) Commitment to reduce stunting. (2) Community Activities. (3) Awards related to efforts to control stunting (2022 Stunting Heroes Awarding and IHIA Diamond Award). (4) Stunting Case Audit. (5) Campaigns and social movements reduce stunting rates. (6) Social service related to stunting. (7) Stunting education. Based on the number of visits by people who read online news portals from the

top 10 online media, namely: Kompas.com, detik.com, tribunnews.com, thoughts-rakyat.com, CNNIndonesia.com, Merdeka.com, Liputan6.com, IDNtimes.com, Sindonews.com, Okezone.com, Viva.co.id, and Kapanlagi.com.

However, observed from the concern for the stunting issue published on the online media, it turns out that only tribun.news has a very high concern, proven that tribun.news also places its journalists at BKKBN and continues to be responsible for publishing on the issue of stunting to save the nation's children in the future.

There are five biggest topics raised by the online news portal, most of which are reports regarding the government's commitment to reducing stunting rates in Indonesia. This means that the government also cares about



preserving the future of Indonesia's young generation. Therefore, the next topic to be discussed is government campaign programs as evidence of a concrete movement to increase public awareness regarding the prevention and treatment of stunting in society.

The results of this study regarding public awareness of stunting are by stunting prevention research (Saleh et al., 2021), (Novita et al., 2020), (Opu & Hidayat, 2021), Stunting Campaign in Public Society (Susanto et al., 2021), (Rita Kirana, Aprianti, 2022), (Manggala et al., 2021), and Gasing application for stunting (Kasjono & Suryani, 2020), media exposure about stunting issue (Hariyadi & Ekayanti, 2011), (Hanson et al., 2020), (Huo et al., 2022).

No one has researched media concern on the issue of stunting, as a concern for the media to participate in helping government programs to reduce stunting rates and prevent and treat it in Indonesian society. However, as the media helps by participating in various government programs to reduce stunting rates and prevent and treat it in Indonesian society, research regarding media concern on the issue of stunting has not been done yet.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the news report regarding "stunting" that was circulated in online media during the period of November 1 to November 30, 2022, the media that reports the most about the stunting issue is [tribunnews.com](http://tribunnews.com). Based on the topic categories regarding stunting issues published in online media, there are five biggest topics raised by the online news portal, namely: The most popular issue is news regarding the government's commitment to reducing stunting rates in Indonesia.

From this news, we can see that currently there are joint efforts from

various organizations, institutions, and individuals to overcome stunting, especially in Indonesia. These efforts involve different approaches such as campaigns, education, audits, and social initiatives. The National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) and local governments (Pemda) played an important role in initiating these efforts.

Many of the initiatives to tackle stunting involve education and raising awareness among different stakeholders, including parents, communities, and government officials. Education focuses on understanding the causes and effects of stunting, as well as ways to prevent it. Some specific strategies include promoting good nutrition, providing access to health services, and addressing misconceptions about stunting. There are also various forms of recognition and awards given to individuals and organizations that have made a significant contribution as efforts to tackle stunting.

## CREDIT AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

Suraya Mansur: Writing-Conceptual Draft, Methodology, Data curation, Nurhayani Saragih: Writing, Data curation, Draft Compilation, Investigation, Methodology, Afgiansyah: Writing, Data curation, Reviewing and Editing, Wiwik Novianti: Data curation, Reviewing, S. Bakti Istiyanto: Data curation, Reviewing.

## DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

We certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial, personal, or other relationships with other people or organizations related to the material discussed in the manuscript.

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