

# EDUCATION TO THE COMMUNITY REGARDING THE PHENOMENON OF STUNTING FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF LAW, SOCIAL CULTURE, AND RELIGION IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN

Khairul Anam<sup>1</sup>, Julfa Zamalie<sup>2</sup>, Jalaluddin<sup>3</sup>, Yenni Reza<sup>4</sup>, Neti<sup>5</sup>

Doctoral Program in Sharia Studies, UIN Antasari<sup>1</sup>  
E-mail : [khairulanam6767@gmail.com](mailto:khairulanam6767@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

For most children in Indonesia, stunting is a very frequent issue. Stunting itself is a condition of failure to thrive in chronically malnourished children, as a result of which the child's height becomes short of his age. The purpose of this study is to determine the phenomenon of stunting, roles, knowledge factors and changing the mindset and behavior patterns of society in terms of socio-cultural and religious laws. This research method uses qualitative and quantitative research (mixed methods) using a comparative Cross Sectional approach and the subjects in this study amounted to 48 people, 7 people using qualitative methods were interviewed in depth and in depth observation and 41 people used quantitative methods. The results of this study show that the knowledge of mothers under five about stunting shows a good category, but in terms of socio-cultural, and religious laws that from socio-culture there are still people who consider stunting to be a disease or known as sucking buyu and there are still parents of children who provide additional food under the age of 6 months, not full of breast milk, Including giving scaly fish food to children, there are no taboos prohibiting. After policies in the form of routine socialization and assistance, as well as posyandu activities can gradually improve mothers' knowledge, but judging from religion, religious lectures have never been carried out accompanied by child growth and development problems (stunting). Government programs have been carried out, but public awareness to behave healthily is still not optimal and religious lectures have not touched to change mindsets and behavior patterns and maintain a healthy environment.

**Keywords:** legal, mother's knowledge about stunting, religious, socio-cultural, stunting phenomenon.

## INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia ranks third with the highest prevalence of stunting in the Southeast Asia region, with an average prevalence of 36.4% in Indonesian toddlers from 2005 to 2017 (Child Stunting Situation in Indonesia, 2018). Meanwhile, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesian children in 2018 reached 30.8%. The persisting major health issue is undernutrition or malnutrition, which can lead to stunting or short stature.

Examining the legal protection addressing the issue of stunting, Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution ensures that: *"Every child has the right to survival, growth, and development, as well as the right to protection from violence and discrimination."* The assurance of a child's survival, growth, and development is regulated as one of the fundamental issues of citizenship, namely human rights.

Normatively, at the level of statutory provisions or constitutionally, there seems to be sufficient legal framework to implement constitutional guarantees for children's rights in the matter of stunting. However, one complex and often overlooked factor is the socio-cultural aspect, such as the patriarchal system deeply rooted in our society, contributing to the occurrence of stunting.

Meanwhile, from the Islamic perspective, the principle of paying attention to children's nutrition is implicitly expressed in several verses and evidence. One of them is found in a Quranic verse where Allah SWT emphasizes the importance of fearing Him and prohibits abandoning children in a state of weakness:

وَلْيَخْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعْفًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

*"And let those [executors and guardians] fear [injustice] as if they [themselves] had left weak offspring behind and feared for them. So let them fear Allah and speak words of appropriate justice." (Quran, Surah An-Nisaa' (4:9))*

The Qur'an addresses the significance of food for infants and asserts that Breast Milk (ASI - Air Susu Ibu) is the primary nourishment for babies. Therefore, it is encouraged for a father to provide compensation to the mother who breastfeeds their child. This compensation is intended to maintain the mother's health and the quality of the produced breast milk. On the

other hand, the Qur'an condemns mothers who refuse to breastfeed their infants, as mentioned in Surah At-Talaq verse 6 :

أَسْكِنُوهُنَّ مِنْ حَيْثُ سَكَنْتُمْ مِنْ وُجْدِكُمْ وَلَا تُضَارُّوهُنَّ لِتُضَيِّقُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ وَإِنْ كُنَّ أُولَاتِ حَمَلٍ فَأَنْفِقُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ حَتَّىٰ يَضَعْنَ حَمْلَهُنَّ فَإِنْ أَرْضَعْنَ لَكُمْ فَآتُوهُنَّ أُجُورَهُنَّ وَأُتْمِرُوا بَيْنَكُمْ بِمَعْرُوفٍ وَإِنْ تَعَاسَرْتُمْ فَسْتَزْضِعْ لَهُ أُخْرَىٰ

*"And if they should be pregnant, then spend on them until they give birth. And if they breastfeed for you, then give them their payment and confer among yourselves in the acceptable way; and if you are in hardship, then let another woman breastfeed [the child] for him."*

Based on data from the South Kalimantan Provincial Health Office in 2018, the incidence of stunting reached 28.2%. However, recent data from the Health Office in 2022 indicates an increase in the prevalence of stunting in several districts in South Kalimantan. In that year, there were 1,344 children (3.03%) out of a total of 44,371 toddlers suffering from stunting.

A preliminary study conducted by researchers on cases in Barito Kuala District, Anjir Muara sub-district, found that in one sub-district consisting of 15 villages, there were stunting cases in 341 children out of 1,645 toddlers.

Religious leaders in Tabalong District, Muara Uya Sub-district, Santu'un Village, believe that stunting occurs due to a lack of knowledge among mothers and insufficient nutrition during pregnancy, attributed to the community's economic level that is inadequate to meet the nutritional needs as the main daily intake.

From the above descriptions, considering government policies, education levels, and the income of the community, despite the government's efforts and the addition of nutrition to identified stunted individuals through the implementation of the Barito Kuala District government program with "PERMATA BUNDA" Posyandu, combined with the community's work as fishermen producing abundant fish and vitamins, stunting still persists. Therefore, the researcher is interested in addressing the issue with the title " Education To The Community Regarding The Phenomenon Of Stunting From The Perspectives Of Law, Social Culture, And Religion In South Kalimantan".

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research employs a normative legal research method, which means examining the law as autonomous norms. The approaches utilized include the conceptual approach, historical approach, and empirical approach. This study is both qualitative and quantitative (mixed-method) with a comparative cross-sectional approach, involving 48 participants. Seven individuals are subjected to qualitative methods, undergoing in-depth interviews and observations, while 41 individuals are included in the quantitative method.

The data collection technique for quantitative research involves gathering quantitative data from various relevant sources. On the other hand, qualitative research employs observation techniques, interviews, documentation, and on-field notes.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research are categorized into two groups: quantitative and qualitative findings. The quantitative research results in this study inform the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The quantitative data indicate a correlation between law and human rights with the knowledge of mothers of toddlers about stunting in South Kalimantan. However, there is no correlation between social and cultural perspectives or religious views and mothers' knowledge about stunting in South Kalimantan (presented in Table 1).

Table 1. Legal, Social-Cultural, and Religious Analysis of the Stunting Phenomenon in South Kalimantan

Variable	Maternal Knowledge About Stunting						P-Value
	Adequate		Good		Total		
	n	%	N	%	N	%	
<b>Law and Human Rights</b>							0,045
Bad	5	2,4	5	7,6	10	10,0	
Good	5	7,6	26	23,4	31	31,0	
<b>Social and Cultural Perspectives</b>							0,241
Negative	5	3,2	8	9,8	13	13,0	
Positive	5	6,8	23	21,2	28	28,0	
<b>Religious Views</b>							1,000
Negative	1	7	2	2,3	3	3,0	
Positive	9	9,3	29	28,7	38	38,0	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

### **The Relationship between Human Rights and Mothers' Knowledge about Stunting in South Kalimantan**

The Chi-Square test yielded a p-value of  $0.045 < \alpha (0.05)$ . Therefore, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted, and the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between law and human rights and the knowledge of mothers about stunting in South Kalimantan.

From the respondents' statements, it can be observed that the majority have good knowledge of stunting and good awareness of human rights. This is evidenced by respondents expressing the need for religious lectures that address the connection between the growth and development of toddlers and the provision of routine assistance to mothers and infants during the first 1000 days of childbirth. However, 9 respondents disagreed with the statement that providing the baby with various ways to ensure fullness is essential, and 6 respondents mentioned that the mother's daily livelihood does not decrease with the presence of a toddler. This may be attributed to those who made such statements having a basic or elementary education level and falling into the category of poor law and human rights responses.

### **The Relationship between Social and Cultural Perspectives and Mothers' Knowledge about Stunting in South Kalimantan**

The Chi-Square test resulted in a p-value of  $0.241 > \alpha (0.05)$ . Therefore, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is rejected, indicating that there is no relationship between social and cultural perspectives and the knowledge of mothers about stunting in South Kalimantan.

From the respondents' statements, it can be observed that the majority have good knowledge about stunting and positive social and cultural perspectives. This is evident from respondents stating that, on average, they never give bananas or processed foods to infants under 6 months and provide tea to their children. However, there are 13 respondents who mention that there are still cultural beliefs and practices where mothers only breastfeed if the child requests it. This belief can increase the risk of stunting as it may hinder the practice of

exclusive breastfeeding. Ideally, breastfeeding mothers should provide breast milk every 1.5-2.5 hours both day and night as a source of nutrition for the baby.

### **The Relationship between Religious Views and Mothers' Knowledge about Stunting in South Kalimantan**

The Chi-Square Fisher's Exact Test resulted in a p-value of  $1.000 > \alpha (0.05)$ . Therefore, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is rejected, indicating that there is no relationship between religious views and the knowledge of mothers about stunting in South Kalimantan.

From the respondents' statements, it can be observed that the majority have good knowledge about stunting and positive religious views. This is evident from respondents stating that they always or often provide sufficient food and drinks to their children, and they take measures to maintain family health by seeking medical check-ups at the nearest healthcare facilities. However, 9 respondents mention that there has never been a religious figure giving sermons about stunting, even though the community would be enthusiastic to listen, as the information obtained by breastfeeding mothers is minimal. They usually receive information about stunting from local midwives, television, or social media only.

Quantitative findings may need further explanation using qualitative data, such as field notes.

### **Phenomenon of Stunting Examined through Legal, Socio-Cultural, and Religious Analysis in South Kalimantan**

Five informants state that the phenomenon of stunting, viewed from a socio-cultural perspective, significantly influences the growth and development of children because it plays a crucial role in their future. However, one informant mentions that initially, stunting was thought to be a condition known as "isap duyū" or "isap buyu." This belief, passed down through generations in the village, suggests the presence of supernatural entities affecting the child. Consequently, children are taken to a traditional healer for healing rituals, involving water for bathing or drinking and wearing a bracelet made from the bone of a stingray to ward off the supernatural entity.

In contrast, three informants from Marabahan village discuss legal analyses or policies, stating that there are already initiatives like providing meals during the first 1000 days after

birth. Children identified with stunting receive ready-to-eat meals daily for 9 days. Additionally, two informants from Santu'un village mention receiving assistance in the form of basic necessities (sembako) from the village and having access to healthy sanitation facilities. However, for their children, there are routine activities at Posyandu (Integrated Health Services Post) and stunting discussions.

Regarding the religious perspective on the stunting phenomenon, seven informants state that they have never heard religious lectures or sermons addressing breastfeeding for a full two years and maintaining family health. Stunting-related issues are only discussed and socialized during Posyandu or village office events, particularly during stunting awareness programs.

However, two breastfeeding informants admit a lack of clear understanding of what stunting is, leading to a deficiency in knowledge about child growth and development.

### **The Role and Knowledge Factors Examined through Legal, Socio-Cultural, and Religious Analysis in the Occurrence of Stunting in South Kalimantan**

Regarding the role and knowledge factors examined from a socio-cultural perspective, five informants state that knowledge about providing food and tea to children, bananas, or porridge or packaged food to infants under 6 months is still lacking. This deficiency is influenced by the mothers' education level and age. Children are given adult-like food with only different textures, and there are no dietary restrictions. Two breastfeeding informants admit to having limited knowledge about the nutritional needs for child growth.

Five informants also mention knowing and implementing programs from the central government, local health offices, community health centers (puskesmas), and village authorities. These activities are carried out regularly. Three informants note the assistance provided during the first 1000 days after birth through the Permata Bunda hospital program. However, two informants mention that there is no assistance for births during the first 1000 days in their village, only receiving basic necessities (sembako) and healthy sanitation facilities, along with regular Posyandu activities. Seven informants state that there has never been a religious lecture or sermon about stunting in their village.

### **Mindset and Behavior Patterns of the Community Examined through Legal, Socio-Cultural, and Religious Analysis in the Occurrence of Stunting in South Kalimantan**

Five informants state that regarding mindset and behavior patterns observed from a socio-cultural perspective, after regular Posyandu activities and government assistance, the mindset and behavior of mothers or the community, initially lacking awareness, have improved. Additionally, five informants mention that death and healthcare costs significantly influence the occurrence of stunting. Government programs have been instrumental in preventing the increase in mortality rates and healthcare costs. The government's health assistance, combined with regular implementation, significantly aids children and families affected by stunting. However, from the religious perspective, such initiatives have not been explored or considered.

Based on the statements of five informants, the mindset of implementing exclusive breastfeeding for two years is crucial. Regular socialization during Posyandu activities, which includes measuring height, weight, head circumference, immunization, and vitamin distribution, has been effective. Parents with infants are made aware to provide exclusive breastfeeding for two years and avoid introducing additional foods before the age of 6 months.

Five informants also mention that children suffering from stunting receive regular assistance from the village. Two breastfeeding informants state that they receive regular assistance, while seven informants suggest that, from a religious perspective, providing optimal solutions and guidance on food and beverages aligned with Islamic principles has not been considered but could be explored in the future.

## **CONCLUSION**

From the research on Education About the Stunting Phenomenon Reviewed from Legal, Socio-Cultural, and Religious Perspectives in South Kalimantan, the following conclusions can be drawn from the quantitative method: there is a relationship between law and human rights ( $p$ -value = 0.045) with the knowledge of mothers of toddlers about stunting in South Kalimantan, but there is no relationship between social and cultural perspectives ( $p$ -value = 0.241) and religious perspectives ( $p$ -value = 1.000) with the knowledge of mothers of toddlers about stunting in South Kalimantan. However, from the qualitative research based on interviews with respondents, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of stunting reviewed from the perspectives of legal, socio-cultural, and religious analyses indicates that from a socio-cultural standpoint, there are still communities that consider stunting as a disease or known by the term



"isap buyu" (a non-visible supernatural creature believed by the community to hinder children's growth and development). Although assisted by numerous government health policies and routine programs, religious talks specifically addressing children's growth and development issues related to stunting have not been conducted.

Regarding the role and factors of community knowledge, it is evident that from a socio-cultural perspective, there are still parents who provide additional food to infants under 6 months, not exclusively breastfeeding, including giving scaly fish to children, with no prohibitions. Giving food to infants under 6 months is solely based on the mother's perception that when the child cries, it means they are hungry. There is also a lack of knowledge among mothers about the first 1000 days of life. Now, after the implementation of routine socialization and assistance policies, as well as the activities of integrated health services posts (posyandu), mothers' knowledge is gradually improving. From a socio-cultural perspective, the mindset that stunting occurs due to inadequate nutrition and diet begins from when the baby is in the womb, continuing after birth and into toddlerhood. Economic constraints make it difficult for parents to provide balanced nutrition to their children. Although government programs have been implemented, public awareness of healthy behaviors is still suboptimal, and religious talks have not yet been effective in changing mindset and behavior patterns and promoting a healthy environment.

Hence, future expectations for the government include ensuring that educators assigned by the Ministry of Religious Affairs deliver materials about stunting and its harmful effects, aiming to change the community's mindset regarding mystical beliefs that endanger the continuity of future generations. It is also suggested to include data on individuals affected by stunting in the category of the less fortunate who are eligible for zakat, through institutions like BAZNAZ and LAZIZ MU. Lastly, it is recommended that the government conducts more effective socialization to the community regarding the adverse effects of early marriages from

both health and religious perspectives. As for the research locations, it is hoped that this study can provide input for Desa Marabahan Baru and Desa Santu'un to enhance their quality, particularly in handling stunting issues.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Addo, O. Yaw, Aryeh D. Stein, Caroline H. Fall, Denise P. Gigante, M Aravinda, Bernardo L. Hota, and Christopher W. Kuzawa. "Maternal Height and Child Growth Patterns." *The Journal of Pediatrics* 163, no. 2 (2013): 549–54.
- Admin. "Peneliti UI : Perawakan Pendek Pigmi Rampasasa Bukan Karena Malnutrisi." *ui.ac.id*, 2024. <https://www.ui.ac.id/peneliti-ui-perawakan-pendek-pigmi-rampasasa-bukan-karena-malnutrisi/>.
- Al-Albani, Muhammad Nashiruddin. *Shahih Sunan Nasa'i Jilid 2*. Jakarta: Pustaka Azzam, 2006.
- Al-Bukhari, Al-Imam. "Shahih Bukhari." Da'wahrights, 2010.
- Anggraini, Arie, Novia Sari, and Reffi Dhamayanti. "Hubungan Pendidikan And Pekerjaan Dengan Usia Perempuan Saat Menikah Di KUA Depok Yogyakarta." *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian* 1, no. 9 (2021): 1779–86.
- Anindita, Putri. "Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan Ibu, Pendapatan Keluarga, Kecukupan Protein & Zinc Dengan Stunting (Pendek) Pada Balita Usia 6 – 35 Bulan Di Kecamatan Tembalang Kota Semarang." *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 1, no. 2 (2012): 617–26.
- Anshari, M. "Pemaknaan Nilai Ilahiah Imaniah Pada Para Ibu Dari Anak Penyandang Disabilitas Kongenital." UIN Antasari, 2021.
- Anwar, Faisal, Ali Khomsan, Daandg Sukandar, Hadi Riyadi, and Eddy S. Mudjajanto. "High participation in the Posyandu nutrition program improved children nutritional status." *Nutrition Research and Practice* 4, no. 3 (2010): 208–14.
- Arfines, Prisca Petty, and Fithia Dyah Puspitasari. "Hubungan Stunting dengan Prestasi Belajar Anak Sekolah Dasar di Daerah Kumuh, Kotamadya Jakarta Pusat." *Buletin Penelitian Kesehatan* 45, no. 1 (2017): 45–52.
- Arsil, Rizka, and Roza Sri Yanti. "Kembar Siam (Dicephalus Parapagus Dibrachius)." *Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas* 8, no. 2 (2019): 468–73.
- As-Suyuthi, Jalaluddin, and Jalaluddin Muhammad Ibnu Ahmad Al-Mahally. "Tafsir Jalalain," n.d.
- Ashri, Muhammad. *Hak Asasi Manusia : Filosofi, Teori & Instrumen Dasar*. Makassar: CV

Social Politic Genius (SIGn), 2018.

Attamimi, A. Hamid S. "Peranan keputusan presiden Republik Indonesia dalam penyelenggaraan pemerintahan negara suatu studi analisis mengenai keputusan presiden yang berfungsi pengaturan dalam kurun waktu Pelita I-Pelita IV." Universitas Indonesia, 1990. [chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://lontar.ui.ac.id/file?file=pdf/abstrak/id\\_abstrak-20449532.pdf](https://lontar.ui.ac.id/file?file=pdf/abstrak/id_abstrak-20449532.pdf).

Az-Zuhaili, Syekh Wahbah. *Fiqhul Islam Wa Adillatuhu Juz 10*, 2022.

Baand Kependudukan and Keluarga Berencana Nasional. "Laporan Kinerja BKKBN 2018." Jakarta, 2019.

Baand Penelitian and Pengembangan Kesehatan. "Laporan Nasional RISKESDAS 2018." Jakarta, 2019.

Baand Penelitian and Pengembangan Kesehatan DepKes RI. "Riset Kesehatan Dasar Tahun 2007." Jakarta, 2008.

Badriah, Siti, Junaiti Sahar, Jajang Gunawijaya, and Sabarinah Prasetyo. "Pampering older people with diabetes in Sunandeculture: A qualitative study." *Enfermeria Clinica* 29, no. 2 (2019): 733–38.

Barahima, Junaedy J., Nur Nasry Noor, and Nurhaedar Jafar. "Relationship of Economic and Social Culture Status in the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) Period toward Events of Stunting In Children Ages Of 0-24 Months in Barebbo District Working Area, Bone Regency, 2019." *EAS Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies* 1, no. 4 (2019): 206–11.

Bardosono, Saptawati, Soemilah Sastroamidjojo, and Widjaja Lukito. "Determinants of child malnutrition during the 1999 economic crisis in selected poor areas of Indonesia." *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr* 16, no. 3 (2007): 512–26.

Barker, David J., Jill Gelow, Kent Thornburg, Clive Osmond, Eero Kajantie, and Johan G. Erikson. "The early origins of chronic heart failure: impaired placental growth and initiation of insulin resistance in childhood." *European Journal of Heart Failure* 12 (2010): 819–25.

Basmawati, and Amos Neolaka. "Pendidikan and Pernikahan Dini : Studi Kasus Di Desa Paranglompoa Kabupaten Gowa Makassar." *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan* 7, no. 1 (2018).

Beal, Ty, Alison Tumilowicz, Aang Sutrisna, Doddy Izwardy, and Lynnette M. Neufeld. "A review of child stunting determinants in Indonesia." *Wiley : Maternal & Child Nutrition*, 2017, 1–10.

- Berger, Sarah G., Saskia de Pee, Martin W. Bloem, Siti Halati, and Richard D. Semba. "Malnutrition and Morbidity Are Higher in Children Who Are Missed by Periodic Vitamin A Capsule Distribution for Child Survival in Rural Indonesia." *The Journal of Nutrition Community and International Nutrition* 137, no. 5 (2007): 28–33.
- BKKBN. "Hati-hati! Inilah Fase and Penyebab Gangguan Perilaku Anak." [bkkbn.go.id](https://www.bkkbn.go.id/berita-hati-hati-inilah-fase-and-penyebab-gangguan-perilaku-anak), 2022. <https://www.bkkbn.go.id/berita-hati-hati-inilah-fase-and-penyebab-gangguan-perilaku-anak>.
- Cicourel, Aaron V. "Death: Caregiver 'Scaffolding' Practices Necessary for Guiding and Origin and Demise of Socio-cultural Presentations of Self from Birth to Sustaining Communal Social Structure Throughout the Life Cycle." *Sociology* 47, no. 41 (2013).
- Damayanti, Ratnaningsih, Arief Budi Nugroho, Reza Triarda, and Ira Permata Sari. "Konteks Sosial-Kepercayaan & Warisan Kelembagaan: Faktor Berkembangnya Stunting Di Tingkat Lokal Kajian Tentang Konteks Sosial-Kelembagaan Tumbuh and Kembangnya Stunting di Trenggalek." *SOSIOGLOBAL : Jurnal Pemikiran and Penelitian Sosiologi* 5, no. 2 (2021): 130–48.
- Dewi, Ni Putu Meilisa Erlina Kusuma. "Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita Usia 24-59 Bulan Di Puskesmas Banjar Ii." Institut Teknologi and Kesehatan Bali, 2022.
- Dimashqiy, Ibn-Kathir-al-Qarashiy-al-. *Tafsir Al-Qur'an Al-Azim*. Dar al Ihya Isa Al Babiyy al Halabiy, n.d.
- Dinas Kesehatan Kota Banjarmasin. "Laporan Pelaksanaan Survey Kepuasan Masyarakat (SKM)." Banjarmasin, 2022.
- Duggal, Priya, and William A. Petri Jr. "Does Malnutrition Have a Genetic Component?" *Annual Reviews* 19, no. 2 (2018): 47–62.
- Eka sari, Niken Ayu Merna, and Ni Komang Ayu Resiyanthi. "Kejadian Stunting Berkaitan Dengan Perilaku Merokok Orang Tua." *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Anak* 3, no. 2 (2020): 24–30.
- Fadlyansyah, Muhammad Haddad. "Analisis Konveksi Hak Anak dalam Menjamin Perlindungan Kesehatan Anak di Indonesia (Stunting)." *Journal Inicio Legis* 1, no. 1 (2020): 1–10.
- Faizah, Siti. "Pemenuhan Hak Atas Layanan Kesehatan Bagi Penderita Stunting Di Kabupaten Jember Berdasarkan Unandg-Unandg No. 36 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kesehatan." Jember, 2023.
- Fajrin, Fitriana Ikhtiarinawati. "Kepatuhan Konsumsi Zat Besi (Fe) Terhadap Kejadian Anemia Pada Ibu Hamil." *Window of Health* 3, no. 4 (2020): 336–42.

- Farid, Nu'man. *Syarah Al-Arba'in An-Nawawiyah*. Jakarta: Guandgbacaan.com, 2015.
- Febriyanti, Vita Dwi, Ns. Indra Astuti, and Nopi Nur Khasanah. "Hubungan Antara Stunting Dengan Perkembangan Sosial Emosional Anak Balita Usia 24-59 Bulan Di Kelurahan Bandarharjo Kabupaten Semarang." *Jurnal Ilmiah Sultan Agung*, 2022.
- Fernandes, Maria Teresa, Ricardo Sesso, Paula Andrea Martins, and Ana Lidya Sawaya. "Increased blood pressure in adolescents of low socioeconomic status with short stature." *Pediatr Nephrol* 18 (2003): 435–39.
- Fety, Yulli, Sri Mulyani, Lisnawati, and Rida Aprianti. "Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Post Partum dengan Pantang Makanan Selama Masa Nifas." *Journal of Telenursing* 5, no. 2 (2023): 2244–50.
- Forster, Della A., Helen L. McLachlan, and Judith Lumley. "Factors associated with breastfeeding at six months postpartum in a group of Australian women." *International Breastfeeding Journal* 1, no. 18 (2006).
- Gani, Aspar Abdul. "Studi Operasional Penurunan Stunting Melalui Upaya Konvergensi Di Kabupaten Banggai Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah." Universitas Hasanudin, 2020.
- Ghazali, Al. *Ihya Ulumiddin : Menghidupkan Kembali Ilmu-Ilmu Agama*. Diterjemahkan oleh Ibnu Ibrahim Ba'adillah. Jakarta: Republika Kembali, 2011.
- Hakim, Lukman. "Pemberian Asi dalam Perspektif Hadis." UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 2018.
- Harahap, Desriana. "Gambaran Sosial Budaya Kejadian Stunting Pada Anak Sekolah Di SDN 09 Kecamatan Tebing Tinggi Kabupaten Empat Lawang." Universitas Sriwijaya, 2020.
- Hartiningrum, Chany Yunie. "Gambaran Persepsi Keliru Tentang Gizi Pada Ibu Hamilyang Memiliki Balita Stunting Di Desa Cikunir Kecamatan Singaparna Tahun 2019." *Jurnal Kesehatan Bidkesmas Respati* 1 (2019): 102–18.
- Haryanti, Tuti, and Nurhayati. "Penegakan Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia Bagi Anak Penderita Stunting." *Jurnal HAM* 10, no. 2 (2019): 249–60.
- Haurissa, Theafillia Golda Beatriks, Iyam Manueke, and Kusmiyati. "Pengetahuan and Sikap Ibu Menyusui dengan Perilaku Pemberian ASI Eksklusif." *Jurnal Ilmiah Biand* 6, no. 2 (2019): 58–64.
- Hayatudin, Amrullah. *Ushul Fiqh : Jalan Tengah Memahami Hukum Islam*. Jakarta: Amzah, 2019.
- Heldawati, Norma Yuni Kartika, Muhammad Efendi, and Rusdiansyah. "Perkembangan Prevalensi Balita Stunting di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan." *Jurnal Geografika (Geografi Lingkungan Lahan Basah)* 3, no. 1 (2022): 33–44.

- Hertaty, Dessy, Vita Natalia, and Stefanicia. "Pengaruh Praktik Budaya and Kesehatan pada Ibu Masa Nifas di daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) Tahun 2023." *Jurnal Surya Medika* 9, no. 3 (2023): 190–202.
- Hikmah, Nurul, Norfai, and Husnul Khatimatun Inayah. "Analisis Perilaku Petugas Kesehatan (Tim PKRS) Dalam Melakukan Promosi Kesehatan Di Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara TK III Banjarmasin Tahun 2022." Uniska, 2023.
- Hilmy, Nafiys, and Maitsa Fatharani. "Prevalensi Stunting Berdasarkan Kurva Standar WHO and Kurva Referensi Pertumbuhan Anak Indonesia: Sebuah Studi Deskriptif di Kecamatan Blega." *Journal of Agromedicine and Medical Sciences* 7, no. 2 (2021): 98–103.
- Hizni, Alina, Madarina Julia, and I. L. Gamayanti. "Status Stunted and Hubungannya dengan Perkembangan Anak Balita di Wilayah Pesisir Utara Kecamatan Lemahwungkuk Kota Cirebon." *Jurnal Gizi Klinik Indonesia* 6, no. 3 (2010): 131–37.
- Holbala, Dwiki P.A., Marselinus Nur, and Andieala L. A. Boeky. "Pengaruh Faktor Sosial Ekonomi Terhadap Kejadian Stunting." *Jurnal PAZIH\_PERGIZI PANGAN DPD NTT* 11, no. 2 (2022): 169–77.
- Ibrahim, Irviani A., and Ratih Faramita. "Hubungan Faktor Sosial Ekonomi Keluarga dengan Kejadian Stunting Anak Usia 24-59 Bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Barombong Kota Makassar Tahun 2014." *Al-Sihah : Public Health Science Journal* 7, no. 1 (2015): 63–75.
- Ihsan, Yati Nurhayati, and Nahdhah. "Efektifitas Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tingginya Angka Stunting Di Kabupaten Barito Kuala." *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (2023): 129–50.
- Imanugraha, ET., S. Heru, and Made Asri Budisuari. *Mengincar Si Bella Berujung Pernikahan Dini Etnik Makassar - Kabupaten Bantaeng*. Surabaya: Pusat Humaniora Kebijakan Kesehatan and Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, 2015.
- Ipa, Mira, Djoko Adi Prasetyo, and Kasnodihardjo. "Praktik Budaya Perawatan dalam Kehamilan Persalinan and Nifas Pada Etnik Baduy Dalam." *Indonesian Journal of Reproductive Health* 7, no. 1 (2016): 25–36.
- Irmawati, A., and A. Mustofa. "Manajemen Program Parenting Di Sekolah Dasar Islam Terpadu Nurul Fikri Sidoarjo," 2021.
- Isa, Muhammad. *Tarjamah Sunan At-Tirmidzi*. Diterjemahkan oleh Moh. Dkk Zuhri. Semarang: CV Asy-Syifa', 1992.
- Islamiyati, Putri Lutffiah, M. Mutalazimah, M. Muwakhidah, and Zulia Setiyaningrum. "Relationship Between Exclusive Breastfeeding and Stunting in Children Under Five: Critical Review." In *Prosiding 15th Urecol: Seri MIPA and Kesehatan*. LPPM PTMA, 2022.

- Ismail, Abu Fida. *Tafsir Al-Qur'an Al Adzim*. Beirut: Dar Kutub Al-Ilmiyah, 1419.
- Ismail, M.F. "Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kejadian Perilaku Agresif Pada Remaja di Smp III Bawen Kecamatan Bandungan Kabupaten Semarang." *Jurnal Penelitian Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Stikes Ngudi Waluyo*, 2014.
- Izah, Nilatul, Evi Zulfiana, and Nora Rahmanindar. "Analisis Sebaran And Determinan Stunting Pada Balita Berdasarkan Pola Asuh (Status Imunisasi And Pemberian Asi Eksklusif)." *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan and Kebiandan* 11, no. 1 (2020): 27–32.
- Jamal, Ridwan. "Maqashid Al-Syariah and Relevansinya Dalam Konteks Kekinian." *Jurnal Ilmiah al-Sir'ah* 8, no. 1 (2010).
- Kajubi, S.K. "The Endocrine Pancreas After Kwashiorkor." *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 1972, 1140–42.
- Kementrian Kesehatan RI. "Mengenal Stunting and Gizi Buruk. Penyebab, Gejala, And Mencegah." [promkes.kemkes.go.id](https://promkes.kemkes.go.id), 2018. <https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/?p=8486>.
- . Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 2022 (2022).
- . *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2018*. Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2019.
- . *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2019*. Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan RI, 2020.
- Khosiah, Nur, Aries Dirgayunita, Imro Atus Soliha, and Robiatul Adawiyah. "Edukasi Pernikahan Dini dalam Upaya Pencegahan Stunting Pada Jam'iyah Muslimat Al-Barokah." *Bubungan Tinggi : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 4, no. 2 (2022): 436–41.
- Komnas Perempuan. *Modul Pelatihan Pemenuhan Hak-Hak Konstitusional Warga Negara*. Jakarta: Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan (Komnas Perempuan), 2010.
- Kurnia, Titon Slamet. *Hak Atas Derajat Kesehatan Optimal Sebagai HAM Di Indonesia*. Bandung: Alumni, 2007.
- Kuwait. *al-Mawsu'ah al-fiqhiyyah Jilid 19*. Kuwait: Wizarat al-Awqaf wa al-Shu'un al-Islamiyah, 1982.
- . *al-Mawsu'ah al-fiqhiyyah Jilid 41*. Kuwait: Wizārat al-Awqāf wa-al-Shu'ūn al-Islāmīyah, 1982.
- Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Qur'an. *Tafsir Al-Qur'an Tematik : Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup*. Jakarta, 2009. Baand Litbang and Diklat Departemen Agama RI.
- Larasati, Nadia Nabila. "Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada

- Balita Usia 25-59 Bulan Di Posyandu Wilayah Puskesmas Wonosari II Tahun 2017.” Politeknik Kesehatan Kementrian Kesehatan Yogyakarta, 2018.
- Larnkjaer, Anni, Jeppe H. Christensen, Kim F. Michaelsen, and Lauritzen Lotte. “Maternal fish oil supplementation during lactation does not affect blood pressure, pulse wave velocity, or heart rate variability in 2.5-y-old children.” *J. Nutr* 136, no. 6 (2006): 1539–44.
- Lee, Way Seah, Muhammad Yazid Jalaludin, Kim Mun Khoh, Juan Loong Kok, and Thlyagar Nadarajaw. “Prevalence of undernutrition and associated factors in young children in Malaysia: A nationwide survey.” *Front. Nutr.* 10, no. 91 (2022): 38–50.
- Lestari, Weny, Lusi Kristiana, and Astridya Paramitha. “Stunting: Studi Konstruksi Sosial Masyarakat Perdesaan And Perkotaan Terkait Gizi dan Pola Pengasuhan Balita Di Kabupaten Jember.” *Aspirasi : Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Sosial* 9, no. 1 (2018): 17–33.
- Lutfiana, Diyah, Faturrokhman, and Pamungkas Stiya Mulyani. “Konsep Kebersihan Rohani And Jasmani Perspektif Pendidikan Agama Islam (Kajian Al-Qur’an Surat Al-Baqarah Ayat 222).” *Jurnal Al-Qalam* 24, no. 1 (2023): 32–39.
- Maharani, Oktaviana. “Pemberian Makanan Pendamping ASI Dini Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Diare pada Bayi umur 0 – 12 bulan di Kecamatan Dampal Utara, Tolitoli, Sulawesi Tengah.” *Journal Ners and Midwifery Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (2016): 84–89.
- Manik, Marianita, and Rindu. “Faktor yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Kenaikan Berat Baand Ibu Hamil Dengan Kek Pada Trimester III.” *Jurnal Kesehatan Ilmiah* 16, no. 2 (2017).
- Marlina, Elly, Muhammad Ryo Aryaputra Iskandar, Maghfira Aulia Zahra, Aldi Nurjaman, and Muhammad Fikri Akbar Nuraziz. “Sosialisasi Pembatasan Usia Pernikahan Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Terjadinya Pernikahan pada Usia Dini di Lingkungan Cisauheun Kelurahan Situbatu Kota Banjar.” *Proceedings UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung* 1, no. 46 (2021): 17–34.
- Marx, David. “Patient Safety and the Just Culture.” *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am* 46, no. 2 (2019): 239–45.
- Mitra. “Permasalahan Anak Pendek (Stunting) and Intervensi untuk Mencegah Terjadinya Stunting (Suatu Kajian Kepustakaan).” *Jurnal Kesehatan Komunitas* 2, no. 6 (2015): 254–61.
- Mohamad Zat, Nurizyati. “Radha’ah Menurut Al-Qur’an and Pengaruhnya Terhadap Hubungan Anak and Ibu.” UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, 2019.
- Muhammad, Abi Abdullah. *Tarjamah Sunan Ibnu Majah Jilid III*. Semarang: CV Asy-Syifa’, 2009.
- Mujib, Abdul, and Jusuf Mudzakir. *Nuansa-Nuansa Psikologi Islam*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2002.



- Munira, Syarifah Liza. "Hasil Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2022." Jakarta, 2022.
- Mushafirin, Akhmat. "Tinjauan Maqashid Syariah Terhadap Unandg-Unandg Perlindungan Saksi and Korban and Penerapannya Di Pengadilan Negeri Boyolali." Institut Agama Islam Negeri Surakarta, 2020.
- Muslim, Abdul Aziz, Miftakhul Jannah, and Lestari Handayani. *Mandi Isap Buyu : Ritual Pengobatan Anak Gizi Buruk Etnik Banjar - Kabupaten Barito Koala*. Surabaya: Unesa University Press, 2016.
- Mutiara, Hanna, Ety Apriliana, Jhons Fatriyadi Suwandi, and Nurul Utami. "Screening Pertumbuhan Anak, Edukasi tentang Stunting serta Pelatihan Pemantauan Pertumbuhan Anak pada Orang Tua Siswa Sekolah Dasar Negeri di Provinsi Lampung dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Derajat Kesehatan Anak Indonesia." *JPM Ruwa Jurai* 4, no. 1 (2020): 36–41.
- Muzakki, Fauzan Ra'if. "Konsep Makanan Halal and Thayyib Terhadap Kesehatan Dalam Al-Qur'an." Institut Perguruan Tinggi Ilmu Al-Qur'an, 2021.
- N, Reny, Indriani M, Rahayu F, and Firdaus. "Eduwhap Remaja Siap Cegah Stunting Dalam Wadah Kumpul Sharing Remaja." *Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 4, no. 2 (2020): 494–501.
- Nashiruddin, Al-Albanim Muhammad. *Shahih Sunan Abu Daud Jilid 2*. Jakarta: Pustaka Azzam, 2007.
- Nashrillah, Dea Ivanka, Indah Putri Sari, Hamdi Al Hafidz, and Dicky Tarigan. "Peran Dakwah Dalam Meminimalisir Angka Stunting Di Tengah Masyarakat Desa Lau Mulgap Kecamatan Selesai Kabupaten Langkat." *Martabe : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 5, no. 9 (2022): 3137–45.
- Nasution, M. Syukri Albani, and Rahmat Hidayat Nasution. *Filsafat Hukum Islam & Maqashid Syariah*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2020.
- Ni'mah, Khoirun, and Siti Rahayu Nadhiroh. "Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita." *Media Gizi Indonesia* 10, no. 1 (2015): 13–19.
- Ningrum, Ema Wahyu, and Tin Utami. "Hubungan Antara Status Gizi Stunting and Perkembangan Balita Usia 12-59 Bulan." In *Seminar Nasional and Presentasi Hasil-Hasil Penelitian Pengabdian Masyarakat*. Biand Prada, 2017.
- Ningrum, Vanda. "Akses Pangan and Kejadian Balita Stunting: Kasus Pedesaan Pertanian di Klaten." *PANGAN* 28, no. 1 (2019): 73–82.
- Nisa, Latifa Suhada. "Kebijakan Penanggulangan Stunting di Indonesia." *Jurnal Kebijakan Pembangunan* 13, no. 2 (2018): 173–79.

- Noviansyah. "Strategi Percepatan Pencegahan Stunting Dengan Pendekatan Keagamaan Guna Mewujudkan Generasi Berkualitas (Studi pada Wilayah Kantor Kementerian Agama Kabupaten Pringsewu)." Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, 2022.
- Nurbiah, A. Rosidi, and A. Margawati. "The potency of socio-economic family and cultural factor in affecting stunting of Muna ethnic in Batalaiworu, Southeast Sulawesi." *International Conference on Food Science & Technology* 292 (2019).
- Nurlaili, Helmi. "Tradisi Kehamilan, Persalinan, And Nifas Masyarakat Baduy Serta Dampaknya Pada Kesehatan Ibu: A Scoping Review." *Jurnal Kebiandan* 3, no. 2 (2023): 84–99.
- Oktavia, Silvera, Laksmi Widajanti, and Ronny Aruben. "Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan Dengan Status Gizi Buruk Pada Balita Di Kota Semarang." *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 5, no. 3 (2017): 186–92.
- Onis, Mercedes de, and Monika Blossner. "The World Health Organization Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition: methodology and applications." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 32 (2003): 518–26.
- Papadopoulou, Eleni, Jeremie Botton, Anne-Lise Brantsæter, Margaretha Haugen, and Jan Alexander. "Maternal caffeine intake during pregnancy and childhood growth and overweight: results from a large Norwegian prospective observational cohort study." *BMJ Open* 8 (2018).
- Pellokila, Marthen Robinson, Oematan Grouse, and Marselinus Laga Nur. "Penguatan Aspek Sosio Budaya Pangan Gizi dan Kesehatan Dalam Rangka Percepatan Penurunan Stunting Di Desa Sumlili Kecamatan Kupang Barat Kabupaten Kupang." *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat Kepulauan Lahan Kering* 4, no. 1 (2023): 18–27.
- Pemerintah Desa Marababan. "RPJM Desa Marababan," 2020.
- Perkins, Jessica M., Renuka Jayatissa, and S.V Subramanian. "Dietary diversity and anthropometric status and failure among infants and young children in Sri Lanka." *Nutrition* 55–56 (2018): 76–83.
- Pohan, Nazli Halawani. "Faktor yang Berhubungan Dengan Pernikahan Usia Dini Terhadap Remaja Putri." *Jurnal Endurance* 2, no. 3 (2017): 424–35.
- Primasari, Yefta, and Budi Anna Keliat. "Praktik Pengasuhan Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Dampak Stunting Pada Perkembangan Psikososial Kanak-Kanak." *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Jiwa* 3, no. 3 (2020): 263–72.
- Priyanti, Maya Fitria, and Erna Mutiara. "Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perkawinan Usia Muda Pada Penduduk Kelompok Umur 12-19 Tahun Di Desa Puji Mulyo Kecamatan Sunggal Kabupaten Deli Serdang Tahun 2013," 2013.

- Priyanti, Sari, and Agustin Dwi Syalfina. "Determinan Sosial Terhadap Kejadian Stunting Pada Anak Usia Dibawah Lima Tahun." *Jurnal Kebiandan* 7, no. 2 (2018): 95–102.
- Puspasari, Herti Windya, and Indah Pawitaningtyas. "Masalah Kesehatan Ibu And Anak Pada Pernikahan Usia Dini Di Beberapa Etnis Indonesia: Dampak dan Pencegahannya." *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan* 23, no. 4 (2020): 275–83.
- Putriana, Armenia Eka, Masfufah, and Ni Ketut Kariani. "Stunting Berdasarkan Budaya Makan Suku Makassar, Toraja and Bugis." *Jurnal Gizi Kerja and Produktivitas* 1, no. 2 (2020): 25–33.
- Rahayu, Ria Muji, Eti Poncorini Pamungkasari, and CSP Wekadigunawan. "The Biopsychosocial Determinants of Stunting and Wasting in Children Aged 12-48 Months." *Journal of Maternal and Child Health* 3, no. 2 (2018): 105–18.
- Rahman, Zainul, Mariano Werenfridus, Dwiko Rynozza N. R., Aunil Ukhra, and Wisnu M. Nugraha. "Analisis Pencegahan Stunting and Relevansi Penerapan Masyarakat (Studi Kasus : Desa Donowarih)." *Karta Rahardja* 2, no. 1 (2021): 27–33.
- Republik Indonesia. Peraturan Bupati Barito Kuala Nomor 14 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pencegahan Stunting di Kabupaten Barito Kuala (2022).
- . Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 42 Tahun 2013 Tentang Gerakan Nasional Percepatan Perbaikan Gizi (2013).
- . Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 Tentang Percepatan Penurunan Stunting (2021).
- . Unandg-Unandg Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak (2002).
- . Unandg-Unandg Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2014, Pub. L. No. 35 (2014).
- . Unandg-Unandg Republik Indonesia Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 (1999).
- . Unandg-Unandg Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 19789 Tentang Kesejahteraan Anak (1979).
- . UUD Negara Republik Indonesia 1945 (1945).
- Rismawati, Ania Rahmiati, and Fatmalina Febry. "Korelasi Perilaku Kadarzi terhadap Status Gizi Balita di Puskesmas Simpang Timbangan Indralaya Tahun 2014." *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat* 6, no. 3 (2015): 168–89.
- Roirike, MB., A. Harun, and Lestari Handayani. *Balada Gubalan Budaya And Fenomena Menikah Dini Etnik Lampung - Kabupaten Mesuji*. Surabaya: Pusat Humaniora Kebijakan Kesehatan and Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, 2015.

- Rosha, Bunga Ch, Dwi Sisca Putri, and Indri Yunita Surya Putri. "Determinan Status Gizi Pendek Anak Balita Dengan Riwayat Berat Baand Lahir Rendah (Bblr) Di Indonesia (Analisis Data Riskesdas 2007-2010)." *Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan* 12, no. 3 (2013): 195–205.
- Sabiq, Sayyid. *Fikih Sunnah 3*. Diterjemahkan oleh Khairul Amru Harahap. Jakarta: Cakrawala Publishing, 2015.
- Saputra, Yudi Yanto. "Hubungan Pengetahuan And Sikap Tentang Pemenuhan Nutrisi Dengan Proses Penyembuhan Luka Ibu Post Sectio Caesarea." *Dohara Publisher Open Access Journal* 1, no. 8 (2022): 281–87.
- Sari, Diah Retno, Widati Fatmaningrum, and Ahmad Suryawan. "Hubungan Etnis, Asi Eksklusif, and Berat Baand Lahir Dengan Stunting Pada Balita Usia 12-59 Bulan di Surabaya." *Indonesian Midwifery and Health Sciences Journal* 3, no. 4 (2019): 320–30.
- Sari, Lia Susvita, Husaini, and Bahrul Ilmi. "Kajian Budaya and Makna Simbolis Perilaku Ibu Hamil and Ibu Nifas (Studi Kasus Pada Suku Banjar di Kecamatan Martapura Timur Kabupaten Banjar)." *Jurnal Berkala Kesehatan* 1, no. 2 (2016): 78–87.
- Sarwat, Ahmad. *Maqashid Syariah*. Jakarta Selatan: Rumah Fiqih Publishing, 2019.
- Satriawan, Elan. "Strategi Nasional Percepatan Pencegahan Stunting 2018-2024." Jakarta, 2018.
- Schrijner, Sandor, and Jeroen Smits. "Grandparents and Children's stunting in sub-Saharan Africa." *Soc Sci Med* 205 (2018): 90–98. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.03.037>.
- Septivani, Rizqa Inatsaa, Ditha Arsyah Arshita, and Alvien Adiwidya Permana. "Kebijakan Dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Stunting Pada Balita Di Kabupaten Solok, Provinsi Sumatera Barat." *Irpia : Jurnal Ilmiah Riset and Pengembangan* 8, no. 5 (2023): 40–47.
- Shiddieqy, Tengku Muhammad Hasbi Ash. *Tafsir Al-Quranul Majid An-Nur Jilid 2*. Jakarta: Cakrawala Publishing, 2011.
- Shihab, M. Quraish. *Al-Lubab: makna, tujuan and pelajaran dari surah-surah Al-Qur'an (Jilid I)*. Tangerang: Lentera Hati, 2013.
- . *Tafsir Al-Mishbah : Pesan Kesan and Keserasian al-Qur'an Volume 10*. Tangerang: Lentera Hati, 2005.
- Shihab, Quraish. *Tafsir Al-Mishbah : Pesan, Kesan and Keserasian Al-Qur'an*. Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2005.
- Silaban, Irfan, and Soraya Rahmanisa. "Pengaruh Enzim Bromelin Buah Nanas ( Ananas comosusL.) terhadap Awal Kehamilan." *Majority* 5, no. 4 (2016): 80–85.

- Sinatrya, Alfadhila Khairil, and Lailatul Muniroh. "Hubungan Faktor Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) dengan Stunting di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kotakulon, Kabupaten Bondowoso." *IAGIKMI*, 2019, 164–70. <https://doi.org/10.20473/amnt.v3.i3.2019.164-170>.
- Sohn, Kitae. "The Height Premium in Indonesia." *Economics and Human Biology*, 2014.
- Soliman, A. T., M. M. Elzalabany, M. Salama, and B. M. Ansari. "Serum Leptin Concentrations During Severe Protein-Energy Malnutrition: Correlation With Growth Parameters and Endocrine Function." *Metabolism Clinical and Experimental* 49, no. 7 (2000): 819–25.
- Suparmini, Sriadi Setyawati, and Dyah Respati Suryo Sumunar. "Pelestarian Lingkungan Masyarakat Baduy Berbasis Kearifan Lokal." *Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora* 18, no. 1 (2013).
- Surmita, Ida Noparini, Maryanti Dewi, Witri Priawantiputri, and Mona Fitria. "Hubungan Tinggi Baund Orang Tua and Kejadian Stunting pada Balita." *Jurnal Riset Kesehatan Poltekkes Depkes Bandung* 11, no. 1 (2019): 387–91.
- Sutarto, Yuliana Neti, Samsu Udayana Nurdin, and Dyah Wulan Sumekar Rengganis Warandi. "The Influence of Local Culture on Mothers During Pregnancy on Stunting Incidence." *Journal of Positive Psychology & Wellbeing* 6, no. 1 (2022): 2172–80.
- Sya'rawi, Syekh Muhammad Mutawalli. *Tafsir Sya'rawi*. Meand: Duta Azhar, 2006.
- Thabari, Abu Ja'far Muhammad Bin Jarir *Ath-Tafsir ath-thabari jilid 11 : Surah: Al A'raaf*. Diterjemahkan oleh Abdul Somad. Jakarta: Pustaka Azzam, 2008.
- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. *Nutritional Failure in Ecuador : Causes, Consequences, and Solutions*. Washington DC: World Bank, 2007.
- Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan. *100 Kabupaten/Kota Prioritas untuk Intervensi Anak Kerdil (Stunting)*. Jakarta: Sekretariat Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2017.
- Ton, Wijalus Lestari, Zakariya, and Teguh Santoso. "Implementasi Batas Minimal Usia Perkawinan Berdasarkan UU No 16 Tahun 2019 Tentang Perkawinan di Kecamatan Pasangkayu," 2020.
- Torlesse, Harriet, Aiand Anthony Cronin, Susy Katikana Sebayang, and Robin Nandy. "Determinants of stunting in Indonesian children: evidence from a cross-sectional survey indicate a prominent role for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector in stunting reduction." *BMC Public Health* 16, no. 669 (2016): 1–11.
- Trihono, Atmarita, Dwi Hapsari Tjandrarini, Anies Irawati, Nur Handayani Utami, Teti Tejayanti, and Iin Nurlinawati. *Pendek (Stunting) di Indonesia, Masalah and Solusinya*.

Jakarta: Badan Penelitian and Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2015.

Ulfani, Dian Hani, Drajat Martianto, and Yayuk Farida Baliwati. "Faktor-Faktor Sosial Ekonomi dan Kesehatan Masyarakat Kaitannya Dengan Masalah Gizi Underweight, Stunted, And Wasted Di Indonesia: Pendekatan Ekologi Gizi." *Journal of Nutrition and Food* 6, no. 1 (2011): 59–65.

United Nations. "A Periodic Review Of Developments In International Nutrition Compiled From Information Available To The Acc/Scn." Geneva, 1997.

Vaivada, Tyler, Nadia Akseer, Selai Akseer, Ahalya Somaskanand, Marianne Stefopoulos, and Zulfiqar A. Bhutta. "Stunting in childhood: an overview of global burden, trends, determinants, and drivers of decline." *Global overview of child stunting determinants* 112 (2020): 777S-791S.

Veniaty, Syarah. "Pamali Pada Perempuan Hamil Di Masyarakat Banjar Kalimantan Selatan (Kajian Antropologi Sastra)." *Enggang : Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, dan Budaya* 3, no. 2 (2023).

Verianty, Woro Ajar. "Penelitian Komparatif Adalah Penelitian dengan Perbandingan." *www.liputan6.com*, 2023. <https://www.liputan6.com/hot/read/5353211/penelitian-komparatif-adalah-penelitian-dengan-perbandingan-ini-cara-menyusunnya>.

Wirabaskara, Ristrini, and Anugraheni E. *Beras Tumpah di Jalan Potret Masalah Gizi Balita pada Etnik Sasak*. Kanisius, 2016.

Wirosuhardjo, Kartono. *Dasar-Dasar Demografi*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2010.

Wiyogowati, Citaningrum. "Kejadian Stunting Pada Anak Berumur Dibawah Lima Tahun (0-59 Bulan) Di Provinsi Papua Barat Tahun 2010 (Analisis Data Riskesdas 2010)." Universitas Indonesia, 2012.

World Health Organization. *World Health Statistics 2017 : Monitoring Health For The SDGs*. WHO, 2017.

Wu, Han, Chuanwei Ma, Liu Yang, and Bo Xi. "Association of Parental Height With Offspring Stunting in 14 Low- and Middle-Income Countries." *Front. Nutr.*, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnut.2021.650976>.

Yadika, Adilla Dwi Nur, Khairun Nisa Berawi, and Syahrul Hamidi Nasution. "Pengaruh Stunting terhadap Perkembangan Kognitif dan Prestasi Belajar." *Medical Journal of Lampung University* 8, no. 2 (2019).

Yanti, Nova Dwi, Feni Betriana, and Imelda Rahmayunia Kartika. "Faktor Penyebab Stunting Pada Anak: Tinjauan Literatur." *REAL in Nursing Journal (RNJ)* 3, no. 1 (2020): 1–10.

Yuliani, F. "Perilaku Pantang Makan Pada Ibu Nifas di BPS 'A' Balongtani Jabon Sidoarjo."

*Jurnal Hospital Majapahit* 3, no. 1 (2011): 54–73.

Yusida, Hikmah, Fathurahman, and Ardiansyah. “Gambaran Pola Asuh Anak dan Higiene Sanitasi Terkait Kejadian Stunting di Kelurahan Telawang Banjarmasin (Studi Kualitatif).” *An-Nadaa: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 9, no. 2 (2022): 125–33.