

ABSTRACT

The government's efforts to reduce stunting rates can be seen from the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2030, namely ending hunger and ensuring access to safe, nutritious and inclusive food for all people, especially the poor and vulnerable ages such as babies and ending everything. forms of malnutrition, including achieving the international target of 2025 to reduce stunting in children under five.

This study aims to analyze the Ministry of Health's policies in tackling stunting in East Java. Sample of 163 children aged 24-59 months and their mothers in East Java. This type of research is analytic with cross sectional design. Multiple logistic regression data analysis.

The results of the multiple logistic regression significance test obtained p value <0.05 , indicating that the Ministry of Health's policies regarding the role of society in improving nutrition, nutritional surveillance and quality of nutritional services have a significant effect on the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in East Java compared to promotion nutritional behavior.

The eating habits of “high quality” and “high quality” mothers were more likely to have stunted children than “very high quality” categories. A mother's attitude towards “adequate” and “good” feeding is more likely to have a stunted child than in the “very good” category. Food consumption patterns for children with “good quality” and “good quality” toddlers are more likely to have stunted children than for “high quality” categories.

Government policies are expected to be able to actualize their goals through real interventions at every level of society, especially the lower middle class, especially in increasing knowledge, roles and quality of nutrition services.

Keywords : Analysis, stunting policy