

**GAMBARAN FAKTOR KEJADIAN GIZI BURUK PADA BALITA  
DI KECAMATAN KALIBAWANG  
KABUPATEN KULON PROGO TAHUN 2012**

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**INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** Gizi merupakan salah satu faktor penentu utama kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM). Peran gizi dalam pembangunan kualitas SDM telah dibuktikan dari berbagai penelitian. Gangguan gizi pada awal kehidupan akan mempengaruhi kualitas kehidupan berikutnya. Gizi kurang pada balita tidak hanya menimbulkan gangguan pertumbuhan fisik, tetapi juga mempengaruhi kecerdasan dan produktifitas dimasa dewasa.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Penelitian ini secara umum bertujuan Diketahuinya gambaran faktor yang berhubungan dengan Kejadian Gizi Buruk Pada Balita di Puskesmas Kalibawang, Kabupaten Kulon progo ditinjau dari Pengetahuan Gizi ibu, Tingkat pendapatan keluarga, Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR), Jumlah anggota keluarga, Anak tinggal tidak bersama orang tua dan penyakit infeksi yang menyertai anak.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Deskriptif Kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini meliputi seluruh balita yang menderita kekurangan gizi, sejumlah 33 responden. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan total sampling, dimana semua subyek penelitian akan dijadikan sampel penelitian. Data diambil melalui wawancara. Hasil wawancara di deskripsikan secara kuantitatif terhadap gambaran penyebab kekurangan gizi pada balita tersebut. Pendekatan waktu *cross sectional*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan gambaran balita buruk sebagian besar terjadi di wilayah Banjararum (36%), Usia reponden terbesar 38 tahun (18,2%), pekerjaan terbesar responden adalah ibu rumah tangga sebanyak 16 orang (48,5%), Tingkat pendidikan ibu yang paling besar adalah SMA keatas yaitu 18 orang (54,5%). Tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang gizi yang tergolong tinggi sebanyak 21 orang (63,6%). Pendapatan keluarga terbanyak adalah keluarga dengan pendapatan rendah sebanyak 23 orang (69,7%). yang tidak mengalami infeksi sebanyak 26 orang (78,8%) terlahir dalam kondisi Berat Bayi Lahir Rendah (BBLR) sebanyak 11 orang (33,3%) tinggal bersama keluarga yang memiliki anggota keluarga besar sebanyak 22 orang (66,7%) tinggal bersama orang tua yaitu sebanyak 31 orang (93,9%)

**Kata kunci :** *Balita Gizi Buruk, Gambaran Faktor Penyebab*

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Description Of Incident Factor Malnutrition In Children Under The Age of Five In Kalibawang District of Kulonprogo Regency To 2012

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ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nutrition is one of the major determinants of the quality of Human Resources (HR). The role of nutrition in the development of quality human resources from various studies has been demonstrated. Disorders of nutrition in early life affects the quality of life. Malnutrition in young children not only cause physical growth, but also affects the intelligence and productivity of future adults.

**Objective:** This study aims Knowledgeable general overview of factors related to Malnutrition In Children Under The Age of Five (Balita) In Kalibawang at the health center, Kulonprogo Regency, terms of maternal nutrition knowledge, level of family income, Low Birth Weight (LBW), number of family members, children not living with their parents and infectious diseases that accompany the child.

**Method:** This study uses descriptive quantitative. The population in this study included all children under five suffer from malnutrition, a number of 33 respondents. This study used a total of sampling, in which all study subjects will be sampled. Data taken through the interview. The results of the interview is described quantitatively the picture of the causes of malnutrition in children under five age. A cross sectional approach.

**Result:** The results showed mostly Children Under The Age of Five malnutrition in Banjararum region (36%), most respondents age 38 years (18.2%), most respondents work are housewives as many as 16 people (48.5%), education level of the mother large is SMA 18 people (54.5%). The level of knowledge of mothers about nutrition is high as many as 21 people (63.6%). Most family incomes are low-income families as many as 23 people (69.7%). who did not become infected as many as 26 people (78.8%) were born in a state of Low Birth Weight Babies (LBW) 11 people (33.3%) lived with a family who has a member of a large family earn as many as 22 people (66.7%) lived with parents as many as 31 people (93.9%)

**Keywords:** Malnutrition In Children Under The Age of Five, Description Of Incident Factor

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