

MALNUTRITION OF CHILDREN UNDER-FIVE IN FISHERMAN'S FAMILY IN BANTEN VILLAGE, COASTAL AREA OF SERANG DISTRICT

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Abstract

Most cases of malnutrition in the city of Serang are in Banten village. This study discusses the factors that cause malnutrition of children toddler in fisherman families in the Banten village, the majority of them are fishing labor who live in poverty. This research used a qualitative approach with descriptive type. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, observation and documentation search. Research results show that the majority of fishermen's family's education and understanding of nutrition is very low. Low income makes fishermen unable to meet their family's nutritional needs properly. The majority of fishermen do not have other job alternatives when they cannot go to sea due to extreme weather. Cultural factors and local habits are still very strong regarding restrictions on certain types of food for children toddler, especially fish and eggs, which are believed to badly affect toddlers' health and skin. Also, there is still a value that fathers must be given first priority in any case, including in terms of eating compared to other family members. Their environment has poor sanitation and it is difficult to find clean water sources. The most striking obstacles faced are economic factors, low accessibility, and knowledge as well as a lack of personal awareness in the family in overcoming the malnutrition problem of children toddler.

Keywords: Local Culture, Poverty, Malnutrition, Fisherman.

Background

The success of a nation's development is determined by the availability of quality human resources (HR), namely human resources who have physical strength, strong mentality, excellent health, and intelligence. Empirical evidence shows that this is largely determined by good nutritional status, and good nutritional status is determined by the amount of food consumed. Poor and poor nutrition problems are directly influenced by factors of food consumption and infectious diseases. Indirectly influenced by foster care, food availability, socio-economic, cultural and political factors. If malnutrition continue to occur can be an inhibiting factor in national development.

We know that nutrition is one of the important factors in the development of every child, the better the fulfillment of one's nutrition the better the development both physically, mentally and intellectually. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of the United Nations has also emphasized that the right to growth and development of children is one of the rights that must be fulfilled properly, growth and development are certainly closely related to the fulfillment of nutrition, even in Article 24 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the CRC clearly emphasize that countries participating countries recognize the right of children to enjoy the highest health status which includes minimizing infant and child mortality, eradicating diseases and malnutrition and increasing basic knowledge about health and nutrition for children (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2017), the occurrence of malnutrition (malnutrition and malnutrition) is more influenced by infectious diseases and food intake which directly affects the incidence of malnutrition. Parenting and mother's knowledge are also factors that

can indirectly affect malnutrition. The problem of malnutrition and poor nutrition, if not treated seriously, will result in the lost generation.

Malnutrition problem often escape from normal sight or observation and are often not quickly dealt with, even though they can lead to big problems. The importance of overcoming malnutrition concerning efforts to increase human resources in all age groups according to the life cycle. Investment in the social sector becomes very important in increasing human resources because it will have an impact on the country's economic growth. Nutrition investment also plays an important role in breaking the cycle of poverty because it will certainly greatly affect the development of the next age as an effort to increase human resources. Babies to five-year-olds, commonly called toddlers, are classified in nutrition as a group of people who are prone to malnutrition.

Based on the results of monitoring the national nutritional status by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2017, that the malnutrition rate for children aged 0-59 months is 3.8% and malnutrition is 14%. Banten Province occupies the 13th position after South Kalimantan Province in the category of malnutrition and malnutrition in children aged 0-59 months, namely for the category of malnutrition 4.0% and the category of malnutrition by 15.7%. According to the results of monitoring the nutritional status (PSG) in 2017, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia for the Banten Province region showed the highest percentage of malnutrition and malnutrition for children aged 0 - 59 weeks in the Serang Regency. While for Serang City, malnutrition sufferers are in the fourth highest position after Pandeglang Regency, which is 15.9%. although the status of malnutrition sufferers is among the fewest at 2.6%, the same as Tangerang Regency.

This condition is very unfortunate if the City of Serang which is the capital of Banten Province with the condition of the community that is quite advanced but still has more case of malnutrition especially of children under five. According to data from the Banten Provincial Health Office in 2017, 80 children under five in Serang City were experiencing severe malnutrition and 2,154 classified as malnourished. Kasemen District is the area with the highest malnutrition sufferer in Serang City. The Kasemen Subdistrict area is also a coastal area and is also the slums area for the city level of Serang (Sindo News, Wednesday, 25 October 2017)

From several village in the Kasemen District area. Banten Village is a coastal area that has many marine resources that contain nutrients, especially proteins such as fish and other sea products. The magnitude of this potential is very ironic when compared with the high number of malnourished and malnourished sufferers in the Banten District area compared to other areas in Serang city where they are a fishing family (Serang City Health Office Data for 2017).

Based on a search from the results of previous research on the fulfillment of fishermen family nutrition which discusses that the fishing community is synonymous with poverty with various problems such as underdevelopment, slums, the inability of human resources owned, living in shortages, making it difficult to manage finances and their daily lives, so in intervening needs to pay attention to economic and social factors of the local community (Miki O. S Natun, 2005). This is in line with what was stated by Gatot Winoto (2016) in his research that the factors that influence poverty in fishing settlements are economic, social, and educational factors, so they find it difficult to meet their basic needs.

Thus the researcher feels that this phenomenon is quite interesting to study, with the characteristics of the Serang community which is still thick with its unique culture and culture, and areas that have abundant sea products. In fact they are one of the suppliers/distributors of seafood for several regions in the province of Banten, including Jakarta, but are still left behind in the cycle of poverty, their children experience the highest malnutrition in the city of Serang which, logically, if sea products have high protein content, of course can meet the nutrition of children well but this has been reversed for the Banten District, although they live in conditions that are already quite modern with the development of technology and information more rapidly but still separating social problems, especially children with malnutrition. From the above phenomenon, it is clear that neglect, there are children's rights that are still neglected, their growth and development rights become disturbed because they do not get good nutrition from their families. Nutrition problems in a certain age group will affect the nutritional status in the next life cycle period (intergenerational impact).

No	Village Name	Malnutrition	Not enough nutrition	Girl	Boy	Total
1.	Banten Village	6	31	14	23	37
2.	Kesemen Village	0	28	11	17	28
3.	Kasunyatan Village	4	21	17	8	25
4.	Margaluyu Village	0	15	7	8	15
Total						105

Source: Data Puskesmas Kasemen Kota Serang 2018

Based on the background and scope of the problem discussed, the purpose of this study is to find out: Factors that cause malnutrition in children under five in fishermen's poor families and what community assets are owned to improve nutritional status in the region.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach with the type of descriptive research that aims to describe accurately the characteristics of an individual, situation, symptoms, or a particular group or to determine a frequency or spread of a symptom of a certain relationship between a symptom and other symptoms in society (Mely G. Tan in Silalahi 2012: 28). The informant selection technique is using purposive sampling technique in accordance with research information needs including 5 Traditional fishermen families or labor fishermen who have children with malnutrition, 2 people namely the head of the Banten Village and his Social Welfare staff, 1 RT, 3 Cadres PKK and 2 Posyandu cadres, 1 Nutritionist from Kasemen Community Health Center who were also used as informants for triangulation. Data collection techniques carried out by in-depth interviews, observation and study documentation.

Findings

The results of this study discuss the factors that cause malnutrition in children under five in poor families of fishermen and what community assets are owned to improve nutritional status in the area of Banten Village, Kasemen District, Serang Banten City

Factors That Cause Malnutrition for Children Under Five in Fishermen's Family

In the field findings below will discuss related factors that cause malnutrition in children under five in fishing families. These factors are divided into two parts, namely human factors and non-human factors. The human factor consists of a lack of nutritionists, fisherman family knowledge, diet and myths or beliefs. While non-human factors consist of low family income, poor sanitation of fishermen's family homes, poor environmental cleanliness and the limited number of health facilities

1. Human Factors

Human factors have a very important role in determining the nutritional status of children, because these factors are in direct contact with children in terms of service, both within the family and outside the family, including:

1.1 Lack of Nutritionists

Nutrition experts in Banten Village are indeed very limited, there is only one task that serves all patients from four Kelurahan including Banten Kelurahan which are operational areas of the Kasemen Community Health Center service, with this condition impacting on the suboptimal nutrition services they need. According to a nutritionist informant at the Kasemen Community Health Center, there was only one nutritionist that the handling of nutrition problems in the operational area was not optimal.

1.2. Fisherman Family Knowledge

The occurrence of malnutrition in children under five is greatly influenced by the level of education and knowledge of parents about nutrition and good eating patterns. The average family of fishermen in the Banten area are elementary and junior high school graduates, even some of them who do not go to school because for them education is not yet a priority, this certainly greatly influences their views on nutrition including healthy is a lot to eat, nutrition the good belongs only to the rich, good food is filling, small and thin is a derivative, also the cooking utensils they use are still mostly made of plastic such as vegetable containers and other dishes that are hot and soupy, such things are considered normal for the local community.

1.3. Dietary habit

The diet of fishermen families in the Banten village is still based on the condition of family income which certainly affects the number of family meals in a day. Also, it is influenced by the local culture that prefers fathers in the distribution of food portions as well as snack activities that have become their habits and even become an alternative for fulfilling the amount of food intake the body needs. The number of meals of fisherman families who have children with the malnutrition status on average 2-3 times a day. In addition to the amount of food, the types of food consumed every day are also very limited according to local income and habits. Besides that, their principle is that it is important to be full and get back on their activities According to informants from fishing families that they do not have special standards in the diet for example there must be fish and fruit vegetables, they eat whatever is available according to ability without considering the nutritional value of each food consumed. The fish they get from fishermen tend to be sold because the sale value of fish is quite large, the results can be used to buy other family needs.

Also, fishermen families still consider snack as one of the alternatives for fulfilling nutrition, even though their types of daily snacks are ice packs such as sugar cubes, marinas, etc. candy, glass noodles as well as other snacks that often pass through their villages which are certainly not guaranteed its cleanliness. They are principled that instead of starving children, their substitutes will be snack

1.4. Belief

In Banten Village, there are several types of food which according to nutritionists have high nutritional value, precisely for them is taboo especially for infants and toddlers 0-5 years. The types of food that are challenged by them are mainly related to seafood such as fish, shellfish, etc. According to a fisherman informant that the majority of the local community still believes that certain types of food are not given to children under five such as fish, eggs, shells because it can cause damage to the skin of toddlers even though some of them have not tried to give fish or eggs to their children, but have assumed so. This trust continues to grow and continue to be passed on to the next generation.

In addition to abstinence from certain types of food, in Banten District including fishermen families still, make alternative medicine (*nyareat*) as an initial treatment option if children or other family members are physically or psychologically ill. For the medical treatment is a second choice or last choice if *nyareat* services cannot help completely, for example surgery and others as stated by one of the informants that the necklace that was hung on the neck of his child is a gift from *kiayi* so that the child can recover from the disease, besides that can also increase a child's appetite, even though in reality it has not been proven after being served for one year

2. Non-Human Factors

In addition to human factors, non-human factors are no less influential in determining the nutrition of children in the family, non-human factors that will be discussed in the findings below are: low Fishermen Family Income, Poor Sanitation of Fishermen's Family Homes, Poor Environmental Cleanliness and Limited Health Facilities located in the Banten District

2.1 Low Family Income of Fishermen

The average fishing family in the Banten District area is a family with a weak economic status, low income, and they do not have other skills such as utilizing the remaining vacant land around them to grow vegetables or other types to help ease their burden in buying the family's daily food needs. The amount of income of fishermen families is still very low and uncertain. Their income ranges between 1-2 million rupiahs per month of the total income from fishing. According to a fisherman informant that in one go to sea can produce a hundred to 250 thousand rupiahs. with the income obtained is used to pay debts and the rest is used to meet the needs of families so that indeed the average family of fishermen who have children with malnutrition is inadequate in nutrition intake.

Aside from talking about the amount of income, the allotment of the income of the fishermen's family in the effort to fulfill the nutrition of children under five is still far from ideal. some are allocated for the fulfillment of clothing such as rice, vegetables, tempeh tofu crackers. Besides the father's need for cigarettes as the head of the family is more than the fulfillment of other basic needs, so that not a few of the fishing families are willing to provide perfunctory food to their children as long as their father can buy cigarettes and coffee, even biscuit toddlers obtained from Puskesmas assistance are often used his father's coffee buddy on the pretext that his son does not like the biscuit. The need for these cigarettes often ensnares them in good debt to loan sharks or to the boss of the fishing boat where they work.

The strategy taken by the family to overcome the family economic crisis is to seek loans and fishermen wives start to look for work such as washing laborers and some are eventually beggars on the streets because the fishing workers in the Banten village are purely fishing workers, on average they only have the interest to go to sea so that during extreme weather and high waves they are forced to have to take a day off from work, and in the deadline the holidays are only filled with relaxing at home, fishing at times, sewing nets, repairing ships if there are damaged and other activities which are due with that. All of that certainly does not make money, so the strategy to get money is that their wives will offer themselves to be washing and ironing workers in the houses of the rich around them with wages ranging from 25,000 - 50,000 rupiah, this work is not done every day because it is appropriate at the request of the employer.

2.2 Poor Sanitation of Fishing Houses

The environmental conditions where fishermen families live are a bit shabby and there is a distinctive odor (fishy odor) that is less pleasant from their environment because it is close to the sea, besides that they store a lot of furniture that is identical to the fishing activity in front, side or inside their homes. The condition of the residence of the fisherman family are also variations, some have concrete walls, and some have wall boards. The

average concrete wall is a family of fishermen who still live with a extended family, while the average walled boards has separated themselves from a extended family. In addition, some of the fishing families do not have toilets in their homes so they defecate in the river, this then becomes a habit especially for children, they prefer to go to the river rather than toilets. The condition of the water in their environment is also unclean, the color is murky brownish so it is only intended for bathing and washing clothes, while the majority of drinking water they use refill gallon water

2.3 Limited of Health Facilities

Health care facilities in the Banten district are very limited, there is only one Puskesmas and one posyandu. The location of the Kasemen community health center is quite far from the fishermen settlement. So that fishermen families are lazy to control the healthy development of their children's nutritional status. According to PKK cadre informants that the location of the Puskesmas was indeed quite far from the settlement of the fishermen in plus it again with the condition of the road to the Puskesmas was indeed damaged and very dusty. besides that, public transportation was not bypassed so that fishermen families who lived far from the Puskesmas were reluctant to control their children's development. Whereas the services provided are quite well such as routine checks, supplementary feeding in the form of milk and biscuits as well as twice a day healthy food menu which is managed by special cadres for children with malnutrition for one month for 1 fiscal year.

Discussion

Factors that cause malnutrition in children under five in fishermen families are inseparable from human factors and non-human factors that exist in the region. because without us knowing these factors are a very vital source system in meeting the needs of family life, especially in the matter of fulfilling balanced nutrition for children under five and other family members.

Human Factor

In analyzing human factors, the author uses the Priced-Proceed Phase 4 planning model theory, namely, related to Predisposing Factors, Reinforcing Factors and Enabling Factors. This theory became the knife of his analysis by Green and Kreuter (1991) in Adi (2007, pp. 103-125). Next will be an assessment or identification of research findings data and will be made in groups according to the category of each factor so that the source of any problems faced by fishing families related to fulfilling the nutrition of children under five.

Basically, the fishing families themselves from their frames on nutrition such as good nutrition, only those of the rich or those who are socially superior than they are because they are able to buy delicious and expensive foods in large quantities, in addition to that thin body posture and very Skinny for toddlers is considered a hereditary factor that is natural so they do not maximize medical efforts or improve parenting in terms of improving the nutritional status of their children. Such a view is then used as a measurement value for those because of it. When drawn into a theory to identify categories, the above model is included in the predisposing factor. Where they already have their assumptions regarding the nutritional value of a food. The assumption has been built in their minds long ago without intervention from other parties. Thus, their beliefs that have been built become an obstacle for them to develop.

The above is included in the reinforcing factor (reinforcing), namely: something that arises before the behavior occurs and manifests the motivation to be realized. If the predisposing factors leading to the covert behavior of the target community, then the reinforcing factor of the change is more towards the covert behavior and overt behavior because the assumptions of the fishing families are influenced by the surrounding environment. Although the assumption is according to the author is 'negative value', because it will certainly affect the families of fishermen to be difficult to get out of the problem of malnutrition suffered by toddlers or their family members.

The above conditions are certainly very much influenced by the low level of parental education, so it is very easy to receive information and believe that it is true. According to Wirjatmadi and Adriani (2012, p.11) that improving family nutrition is a gateway to improving community nutrition, and family nutrition education is the key to opening the gate. And a person's education or knowledge greatly influences his attitude and behavior. Therefore, the factors in the above findings are inhibiting the fulfillment of ideal nutrition for children under five. If a toddler does not get a nutritious intake of food, then not only inhibits brain and physical development but can cause a child to contract the disease and inhibit the learning process which of course, will have an impact on the quality of human resources in the future.

In addition to the human knowledge factors discussed above, family dietary factors are also very important in influencing the nutritional status of children in the family. Apart from being influenced by income factors, fishermen's diet is also strongly influenced by local culture and culture. The following will be discussed related to the number of daily meals of the family, the types of food they consume, the system of food portion distribution and the habits of snacks in the fishing families. These factors will be analyzed using the fourth phase of social planning theory, namely: with predisposing factors (predisposing factors), reinforcing factors (reinforcing factors) and the likelihood of changes (enabling factors).

With this condition, it is certainly very much influenced by the family income which is very minimal, while the prices of goods sold are relatively expensive, while in realizing balanced nutritional intake, of course requires sufficient money so that all needs can be met properly. The conditions above illustrate that poverty in fishing communities can be characterized by fluctuating incomes, consumptive expenditures, low levels of family education, existing institutions that do not support income distribution, the potential of family labor (wives and children) cannot be utilized properly, and access to low capital

Balanced nutrition is obtained if the child gets good nutrition. Good nutritional intake is certainly supported by foods that have good nutritional value. While in fishing families, they have special trust in certain types of food so it is prohibited to give to their children especially toddlers who are believed to hurt the child. Also, the food distribution system that still prioritizes fathers certainly has an impact on the amount and quality of food consumed by other family members to be not ideal, because mothers in the family still assume that snacks can be used as an alternative to meet the nutrition of their toddlers. This is relevant to what was conveyed by Wirjatmadi & Adriani (2012, pp. 250-252) that, the influence of culture on food or food is very dependent on the social system and is the most basic human rights, then food or food must be under control culture itself

Cultural control in managing this type of food is certainly very detrimental to the community itself, especially in fishing families. They are fish producers, but due to cultural factors that strongly affect the local community system, so foods that have high protein value such as fish can not be consumed by children, especially children under five. Thus, the lack of protein nutrition will certainly cause a lack of nutrition. According to Mauris.H (2006) Undernutrition as a result of inadequate consumption of food in a long period. Example: lack of protein-energy (PEM) can cause marasmus and kwashiorkor.

The above happened, due to interventions from the surrounding environment such as (parents, siblings, neighbors, etc.) which are continuously delivered down and down so that this is believed to be a form of trust including alternative medical systems (nearest) which are still very strong in the community local. And this myth then developed and took root in the life record of the families of fishermen and Banten's rural communities in general. The above conditions are included in the reinforcing factors, namely: something that arises before the behavior occurs and manifests the motivation to be manifested. If the predisposing factors leading to the covert behavior of the target community, then the reinforcing factor of the change is more towards the covert behavior and overt behavior, because the assumptions of the fishing families are influenced by the surrounding environment.

According to Chambers in seeing this context, if identified with poverty conditions, then they are included in absolute poverty, namely: if the income is below the poverty line or does not meet the

minimum living needs or basic needs including food, clothing, housing, and education needed for can live and work

Non-Human Factors

The majority of fishing families who have children with malnutrition are low income and uncertain, so they have limitations in meeting basic needs. According to (Raymond First in Bagong 2014: 52) characteristics that mark the lives of poor fishermen are generally: first the fishermen's income is daily (daily increment) and the amount is difficult to determine besides that their income also depends on the season and status of the fishermen and therefore it is difficult to reach food sources ideal as stated by Khomas (2008, p.17) that, with a small income they must choose to buy food ingredients that are relatively inexpensive and affordable, the above conditions can be categorized as a condition of subsistence poverty.

Very limited conditions should someone or family must manage as well as possible so that the income can be used as needed. However, in this study, the living conditions of fishermen families are quite limited, on the other hand, they have extravagant habits. Where the habit has become a character that has been formed in a fishing family. They are more likely to spend money to fulfill their desires, not on their real needs. For example, to buy cigarettes or snacks that are not able to meet the nutritional intake of children but dangerous.

Such conditions certainly ensnare them for credit/debt to middlemen/collectors with relatively large interest rates and they are bound by rules in the sale and purchase of fish transactions which may only be sold to the loan service provider. This affects the living conditions of fishermen families to meet basic needs so that they are getting worse and harder to meet their living needs. As conveyed by Mubyarto (1985) one of the reasons people become poor stems from the mistakes of the poor themselves who sometimes live wastefully. But on the other hand, mistakes can also originate from pressures of economic needs that are inevitable by poor families, often causing them to be forced to divert and utilize credit obtained not for productive activities, but consumptive activities, (Chambers, 1987).

The above conditions are included in enabling factors, namely: factors that follow (subsequent) a behavior and provide a continuous "reward or incentive" for the development of the behavior and contribute to the survival of the behavior. This enabling factor is often a condition in the target community that facilitates improvement or can hamper the performance of individuals or organizations. Because there is a financial source that is owned by the family then intervened with the habits of the local community, of course, affect them in the use of these resources

Another factor that influences the nutrition of children under five in fishing families is the sanitation factor of the family's place of residence and the environment. Fishing families' homes as a whole are still classified as slums, poor sanitation, and the difficulty of clean water. Such conditions certainly greatly affect their attitudes and actions in addressing all needs. Such conditions will certainly also affect the quality of life of its users, as stated by Slamet (1996) that the direct influence of water on health is highly dependent on quality because water serves as a conduit, as well as a cause of disease or as a den of insects that cause disease. while in the fishermen family's residence, access to clean water sources is quite difficult, forcing them to use river water or muddy well water.

The above is included in the enabling factors of change (enabling factors), namely: factors that follow (subsequent) a behavior and provide 'rewards' (reward or incentive) that are sustainable for the development of the behavior and contribute to the survival of the behavior. Because there are slum dwelling and environmental factors with sources of meeting basic needs (clean water) it is difficult so that it affects the outlook and behavior of fishermen families in their daily lives. According to Wirjatmadi and Adriani (2012, p.243) that poor environmental hygiene will make it easier for children to suffer from diseases, especially ARI, gastrointestinal infections.

Another factor that greatly affects the nutritional status of children under five in the presence of health care facilities and experts in the field of nutrition. If health care facilities are adequate, it will certainly have implications for the decreasing number of malnourished people in the region. Based on the results of interviews with informants that, there is only one health service in Banten District,

namely Banten Health Center and Posyandu with very limited nutrition experts. Also, the health care facility is quite far from where fishermen's families live with poor road access. These are the factors that prevent families from accessing these health services.

With various limitations of the existing health services in the Banten District, it certainly affects the level of health of citizens, especially the nutrition of children under five. Although it is indeed a characteristic of the local people who still believe in alternative medicine (nearest) as a solution to any treatment. Here we can see that the limitations on nutritionists as well as the limited number of health services greatly affect the increasing nutritional status of children under five in the region, especially in fishing families.

The above is included in the enabling factors of change (enabling factors), namely: factors that follow (subsequent) a behavior and provide 'rewards' (reward or incentive) that are sustainable for the development of the behavior and contribute to the survival of the behavior. With limited facilities and service providers, of course, greatly affect the process of improving the nutritional status of children under five in fishing families in the Banten District

To resolve this problem, there is a government effort through the Puskesmas with an annual nutrition improvement program that is distributed through all the Puskesmas in the City of Serang. Which is education and distribution of healthy food for sufferers of malnutrition. This activity is carried out using the help of local PKK cadres to reach families who have children with malnutrition. However, this program has not been able to be an alternative solution to the problem of the Banten District area which is the location of the study due to various factors, namely economic, social, cultural as discussed above.

Conclusion

The phenomenon of malnutrition for children under five in fishing families becomes difficult to break up even the level of sufferers is increasingly growing due to various factors both human and non-human factors. Human factors include the education of fishermen families that are low, lack of awareness of the importance of nutritional value for children, fishing families and local communities still hold on to the old belief/understanding of their parents in choosing food types until the unfair and ideal distribution process. The view of the local community regarding treatment still relies heavily on smart people such as kiayi etc. whom they call "real" so that health services are a second opinion for families with children with malnutrition. While other factors that cause malnutrition are non-human factors including the economic factors of weak fishing families, their work depends on the season so that income is uncertain while they have no expertise and alternative work other than as fishermen, the alternative solution to the problem is that the wives help to become washing laborers and busking on the street but could not help much because with very little wages. The environmental conditions of the residence are not clean. This matter above certainly becomes the factors that cause the problem of malnutrition among the fishing families continues to exist even though they live in an area rich in food and protein sources.

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