

ABSTRAK

IRMA NUR AMALIA. 2018. Pengaruh Metode FGD (Focus Group Discussion) dan Metode PGD (Peer Group Discussion) terhadap Pengetahuan dan Sikap KADARZI Ibu yang Memiliki Balita Stunting Di Desa Sidoluhur Kecamatan Lawang Kabupaten Malang. Pembimbing : B. Doddy Riyadi dan I Dewa Nyoman Supariasa

Masalah balita *stunting* menggambarkan adanya masalah gizi kronis yang dipengaruhi dari kondisi ibu atau calon ibu, masa janin, masa bayi atau balita, serta penyakit yang diderita selama masa balita. Penyebab dari *stunting* tidak hanya disebabkan oleh satu faktor saja, tetapi disebabkan oleh banyak faktor, Dimana faktor-faktor tersebut saling berhubungan. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi adalah perilaku *KADARZI* (Keluarga Sadar Gizi). Metode FGD dan PGD merupakan suatu kegiatan yang bertujuan untuk mengubah pengetahuan dan sikap. Metode FGD dan PGD dipilih karena dalam pelaksanaannya dapat menghasilkan informasi atau ide-ide yang lebih luas. Metode ini sering digunakan dalam metode pembelajaran bagi siswa-siswi sekolah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh metode FGD dan PGD terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap KADARZI ibu yang memiliki balita stunting di Desa Sidoluhur Kecamatan Lawang Kabupaten Malang.

Jenis dari penelitian ini adalah penelitian Quasy Eksperimen dengan rancangan *Two Group Pretest Posttest Desain*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober – November 2017. Sampel penelitian ini adalah ibu yang memiliki balita *stunting* di Desa Sidoluhur Kecamatan Lawang Kabupaten Malang sebanyak 16 orang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengaruh metode FGD (Focus Group Discussion) terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan menunjukkan nilai *p value* 0,003 $p < 0,05$ yang artinya metode FGD berpengaruh signifikan. Sedangkan pengaruh metode PGD (Peer Group Discussion) terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan menunjukkan nilai *p < 0,05* yang artinya metode PGD berpengaruh signifikan. Pengaruh metode PGD (Focus Group Discussion) terhadap peningkatan sikap menunjukkan nilai *p value* 0,001 $p < 0,05$ yang artinya metode PGD berpengaruh signifikan. Sedangkan pengaruh metode PGD (Peer Group Discussion) terhadap peningkatan sikap menunjukkan nilai *p < 0,05* yang artinya metode PGD berpengaruh signifikan.

Kata kunci: FGD (Foccus Group Discussion), PGD (Peer Group Discussion), Pengetahuan dan Sikap KADARZI

ABSTRACT

IRMA NUR AMALIA. 2018. Effect of Focus Group Discussion and Peer Group Discussion Methods on Knowledge and Attitudes of KADARZI Mothers who Have Stunting Toddlers in Sidoluhur Village, Lawang District, Malang Regency. Advisors: B. Doddy Riyadi and I Dewa Nyoman Supariasa

The problem of stunting toddlers illustrates the existence of chronic nutritional problems that are influenced by the condition of the mother or prospective mother, fetal period, infancy or toddlers, and diseases suffered during infancy. The causes of stunting are not only caused by one factor, but are caused by many factors, where these factors are interconnected. One of the factors that influence is the behavior of KADARZI (Nutrition Conscious Family). The FGD and PGD method is an activity that aims to change knowledge and attitudes. The FGD and PGD method was chosen because in its implementation it can produce broader information or ideas. This method is often used in learning methods for school students. This study aims to determine the effect of FGD and PGD methods on the knowledge and attitudes of KADARZI mothers who have stunting toddlers in Sidoluhur Village, Lawang District, Malang Regency.

The type of this research is the Quasy Research Experiment with the design of the Two Group Pretest Posttest Design. The research was conducted in October - November 2017. The samples of this study were mothers who had stunting children in Sidoluhur Village, Lawang Subdistrict, Malang Regency, as many as 16 people.

The results showed the effect of the FGD (Focus Group Discussion) method on increasing knowledge showed a p value of 0.003 $p < 0.05$, which means that the FGD method had a significant effect. While the influence of the PGD (Peer Group Discussion) method on increasing knowledge shows a p value of < 0.05 , which means that the PGD method has a significant effect. The effect of the PGD (Focus Group Discussion) method on increasing attitudes shows a p value of 0.001 $p < 0.05$, which means that the PGD method has a significant effect. While the effect of the PGD (Peer Group Discussion) method on increasing attitudes showed a p value of < 0.05 , which means that the PGD method had a significant effect.

Keywords: FGD (Foccus Group Discussion), PGD (Peer Group Discussion), Knowledge and Attitude of KADARZI