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Regional innovation idealism to prevent LBW and stunting through sacred moringa leaf innovation Creation of eating moringa leaves every sunday Enrekeng Village Soppeng District

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Abstract

Handling stunting is a regional development target in improving the level of public health. The war against stunting has been carried out by Enrekeng Village through the sacred innovation of moringa. This innovation can reduce the village to a 0% zone in 2022 free from LBW with a birth rate of 14 children. The purpose of this study is to show that the use of Moringa leaves can reduce stunting rates by using regional innovation idealism. The research method uses a case study whose justification is that the sacred moringa innovation is the only innovation to handle stunting in Soppeng district. Analyze the data using the triangulation method with the scamper model. The results of the study state that innovation idealism lies in subjective idealism, objective idealism and personal idealism. Subjective idealism is in line with the characteristics of innovation, namely complexity and observability. Objective Idealism embodies the characteristics of innovation with relative superiority. Personal idealism intersects with compatibility and testability. The meaning is that the idealism of regional innovation cannot be avoided and is the hope of everyone to realize the sustainability and benefits of maternal and child health as a whole.

Keywords: Idealism, Local Plants, Regional Innovation, Stunting.

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1. Introduction

The reduction in stunting rates seems to be endlessly discussed and is always recorded in policy flows, both regulations and other integrated development programs. Strengthening regulations for handling stunting starting from Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction or regional regulations through regional head regulations has never stopped. Each region has its own strategy to reduce the increasing stunting rate. Strengthened by Mediani [1] stunting dominates Indonesia's public health figures and is becoming problematic. In order to overcome this problem, the method that is often used is to utilize local resources and use human resources to fulfill stunting needs.

Referring to the results of research collected in the 2022 national nutritional status survey (SSGI), the spike in stunting reached 21.6%. This value still does not provide satisfactory results even though there is a decrease compared to the previous year, namely 24.4%. The reduction in stunting rates still meets the WHO standard, namely below 20%. This means that there have been attractive changes and breakthroughs in the regions in reducing stunting rates. Of course, with strategies and safe ways to improve the quality of public health through preventive and curative protection.

Handling stunting is also part of regional development programs. As with the minimum service standards in districts/cities, they are required to include stunting management programs in service lines, including public works, education and health.

Table 1.
SPM Public Policy.

SPM in the field of public works	SPM in education	SPM Health Sector
Regency/City	Regency/City	Regency/City
Fulfillment of basic drinking water needs	Early childhood education programs	Maternal health services
Provision of domestic wastewater treatment services		Maternal health services
		Newborn health services
		Toddler health services
		Health services at primary school age
		Health services at productive age
		Health services for the elderly
		Health services for hypertension sufferers
		Diabetes mellitus health services
		Health services for people with severe mental disorders
		Health services for people suspected of having tuberculosis
		Health services for people at risk of HIV infection

Source: Anwar, et al. [2].

Not only that, the Ministry of Health is also aggressively making active breakthroughs to reduce stunting. Starting from the time the baby is in the mother's stomach, maintaining the baby's health becomes a concern. At the same time, providing education regarding nutritional information in the womb, the anemia screening process, as well as growing the immunity of pregnant women, protecting pregnant women, plus the consumption of healthy food for pregnant women to avoid chronic occurrence and assistance for children under five years who are vulnerable to the risk of disease, providing sanitation infrastructure, assistance to families of stunted children never stops being carried out intensively [3]. Intensive and well-formed treatment is to provide a golden age for children to grow into quality and be able to compete. According to the Ministry of Health, handling stunting if it is not hastened will endanger the condition of mothers and babies with chronic and continuous energy deficiencies that deserve the attention of all parties [4].

Creating quality human resources, starting with maintaining the health of pregnant women, giving birth, up to their growth and development stages must be the main focus. Especially by paying attention to the conditions of the residents even with all the limitations. The goal is to form the child's ideal height from the body of a child his age, at least when the child reaches the age of 3 years. The scheme developed by UNICEF to handle stunting is by providing nutritional intake by maintaining food security and changing the health status of the social environment, health and housing, of course with support from policy makers who are concentrating on dealing with the stunting problem as a whole.

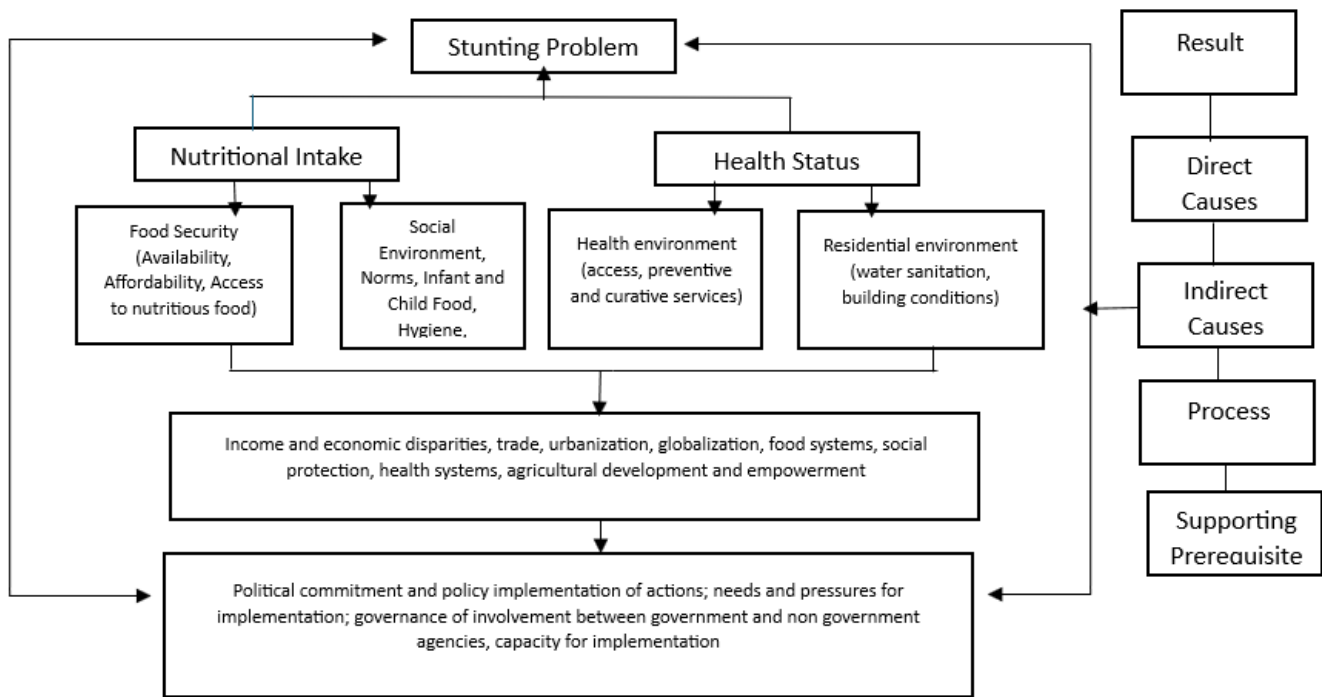


Figure 1.
Strategies to Overcome Stunting.
Source: State Secretariat [5].

The scheme above shows that all the problems faced by mothers and children increasingly demand solutions in dealing with stunting. Stunting, which is a frightening threat to children's growth and development and maternal safety, cannot be separated from the intensive innovation carried out by policy makers. Why is stunting increasingly prevalent because it is related to the quality of exclusive breast milk, infectious diseases, feeding frequency and baby weights; other factors are the family's economic conditions, healthy environmental culture [6].

The key is to dare to innovate to reduce the rate of increase in stunting rates in Indonesia. One of them is through regional innovation which is the gateway to success in reducing stunting rates and saving mothers and babies from death.

Regional innovations that take a special role in handling stunting have become part of the development planning activity program. We can see the innovations in NTB Province with ASN innovators, namely the Mangan Tode innovation (eating with children with stunting on the 17th of every month), Antis (Delivering Food to Stunting Children), Dashat (Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting). Then there is Dinda (Accompanying Pregnant Women When Giving Blood Enhancing Tablets), Juskelnas (Moringa Pineapple Juice—a drink to increase HB for young women) and making APE (Educational Games) at BKB using used goods. Lamongan Regency through an innovation program to reduce stunting. One of them is the 1-10-100 program. The 1-10-100 program is a form of combining the Lamongan Regency Government's commitment with Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK). This program was created to deal with stunting toddlers by providing a package of nutritious food assistance to 10 children for 100 days. These are just some of the regions that have succeeded in reducing the rate of stunting in their regions. There are still areas that are lying in a position where the stunting rate has not decreased. For example, Soppeng Regency is still at a threshold that is still far from national standards.

The locus of this study is Enrekeng Village, Soppeng Regency, which carries out an innovative action of eating Moringa leaves every week which is carried out simultaneously by the community. The ideal of regional innovation in this village is how innovators can develop new ideas in reducing stunting rates and preventing LBW every week. This idealism shows the seriousness of innovators to realize their initiatives and ideas in expressing innovation ideas that can be applied in reducing stunting rates. This article is a unique article because it looks at the idealism of innovation that has been developing in society. There was even a complaint that "innovations have been made, but the stunting rate is still high". This statement invites the question of whether the innovations that have been carried out have answered the needs of society? Does this innovation also have a significant influence in improving the health status of mothers and children? Of course, this emboldens the author to raise the idealism of regional innovation in reducing stunting, as part of contributing to preventive and curative efforts in preventing stunting.

The innovation that will be promoted in Soppeng Regency is the sacred innovation of eating Moringa leaves every week. Moringa leaves are a multifunctional plant, starting from the leaves and stems, which can be processed. Enrekeng village is rich in Moringa leaves hanging around. Moringa leaves have not been used properly and consistently and there are still cultures or customs that prohibit consuming Moringa leaves during pregnancy which is caused by various problems as follows: Firstly, people have not been able to properly design the variety of Moringa leaves. Second, people are more likely to buy instant food for toddlers without realize the benefits of the yard by planting nutritious vegetables, especially

moringa leaves. Third, building community participation in the hobby of growing vegetables in the yard or hydroponic farming which will help meet the need for vegetables.

Fourth, the public must be provided with information continuously and consistently regarding nutritional substances for the family. Research conducted by Adani actually makes it clear that a child who experiences a protein deficiency will trigger stunting [7]. Almost in line with research conducted by Muliawati, et al. [8] is by taking Moringa leaf extract so that it can be used by people of all ages. Developing countries according to research by Oyeyinka and Oyeyinka [9] in fighting malnutrition by making quality complementary foods for breast milk such as using Moringa leaf powder to be prepared as a food. Strengthened by Rosha, et al. [10] many people have used Moringa leaf powder for a period of 4 months and it is legal [10].

Fifth, society has not used Moringa leaves properly and consistently and there are still cultures or customs that prohibit consuming Moringa leaves during pregnancy. All these problems have become an initiative for the driving force to build an innovation ecosystem for sustainable management of Moringa leaves.

The use of Moringa leaves that has been carried out by village communities, makes this article aim to reveal the ideals of regional innovation in several sample locations, namely Enrekeng Village, Soppeng Regency, South Sulawesi Province. The formulation of the problem is how regional innovation ideals can reduce LBW and stunting rates? This study will also provide a direction for regional innovation ideals towards stunting-free areas.

In theory, innovation idealism focuses on subjective, objective and personal aspects. Subjective idealism is based on the human being which gives rise to ideas from the individual. Everything that happens in nature is the result of human behavior. Objective idealism focuses on ideas beyond human ideas. And everything has existed since ancient times and is related to things outside of matter and outside of humans. Personal idealism contains the value of striving to perfect one's values. This means that of the three, when related to regional innovation, the ideal of regional innovation in reducing the prevalence of stunting is to build a culture of innovation within oneself to implement innovation ideas by utilizing existing natural resources. Innovators utilize local resources that can reduce stunting rates with the support of policies that give birth to new ideas in reducing stunting in the regions.

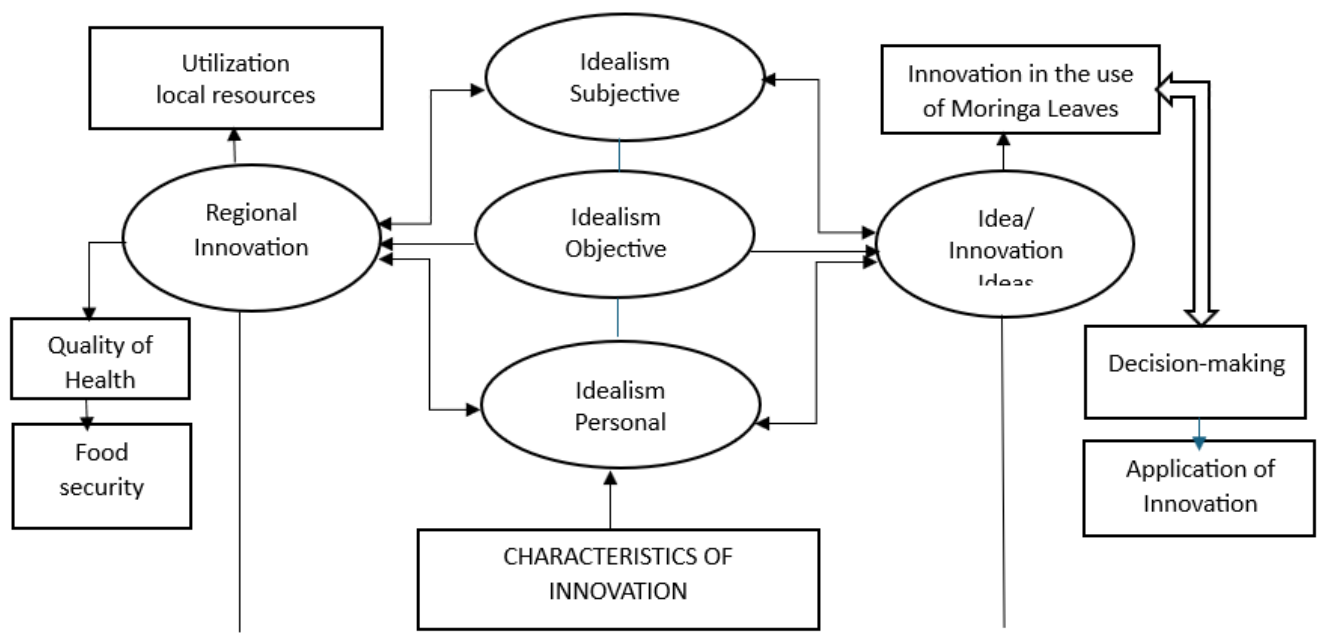


Figure 2.
Characteristics of Innovation.

2. Study Methods

This study was carried out as a case study by observing and taking previously known samples based on the results of the Soppeng Regency regional innovation index report. With the case study method, the author will compare the policies implemented by several regions in handling stunting, especially in relation to innovations that have been implemented in handling stunting. This descriptive analysis method also examines indicators of success in handling stunting, especially in terms of improving maternal health, child health and environmental health.

The data collection technique utilizes secondary data obtained from relevant technical agencies, especially regarding regional innovation profiles related to sacred moringa innovation, regional innovation index results contained in decrees, regional innovation regulations and regulations for handling stunting. We conducted interviews with regional innovation facilitators, innovators and related stakeholders.

The data analysis is by data triangulation which emphasizes firstly linking theory with reality, secondly connecting secondary data with the opinions of innovators/companions, thirdly analyzing secondary data with innovation results. Data triangulation using the scamper method.

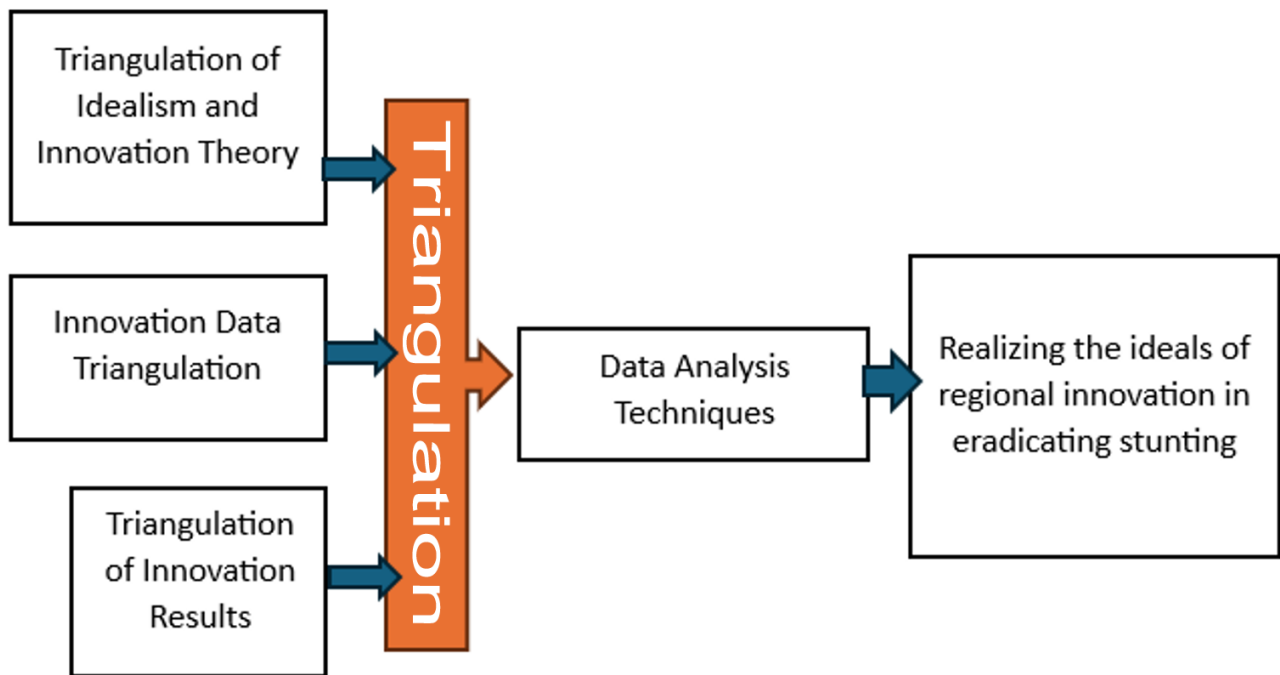


Figure 3.
Data analysis methods.

In the scamper model there are 6 things that need to be explored, namely: substitute, adapt, modify, put to another use, combine, eliminate, reverse.



Figure 4.
Eksplorasi Inovasi.

Substitute by analyzing the process of Moringa leaves can reduce the stunting rate in Enrekeng Village. Combine is mixing and matching Moringa leaf food to be liked by children. Adaptation is the wishes of the community according to tastes in processing Moringa leaves. Modify lies in the processed sensation that is popular with children. Put to another use, the use of consumption outside Enrekeng village influences the study, eliminate by providing the best input for processed Moringa leaves, the reverse is evaluating the final results of implementing the innovation.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Subjective Idealism

Soppeng Regent's Regulation Number: 48 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting is proof that stunting greatly influences children's thinking patterns and growth and development patterns. Even though the stunting achievement in Soppeng Regency is still quite high, namely 25.41 (2021 SSGI data), this shows that there is still a difference of 11.4%, to meet the RPJMN target of 14% at the end of 2024, with an annual reduction target of around 3.8

percent. General monitoring from the 2022 Indonesian Stunting Nutrition Status Survey in Soppeng Regency shows 26.9%, an increase of 1.5%, this increase is around 25.4 percent compared to 2021. Findings in the field with the distribution of instruments show that in each sub-district there are 1,245 cases of the root cause due to treatment and mother's ignorance in caring for her child as much as 50.57% [11].

It is interesting that this stunting problem is also undergoing medical surgery, if we analyze stunting cases, it is not only because they lack income to improve their nutrition, but from 20 February 2023 there were 883 cases that were identified as coming from the well-off. The Soppeng Regency Government is also aggressively determining the acceleration of handling stunting rates. Involving policy makers down to the village level.

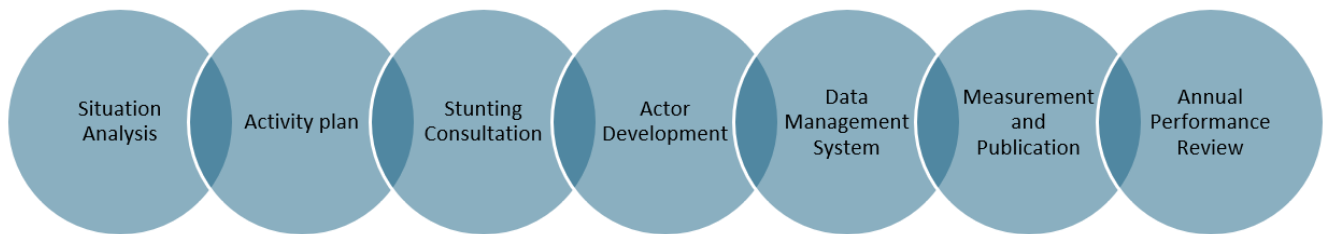


Figure 5.

Presidential Regulation number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction and BKKBN head regulation no. 12 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting Rates in Indonesia in 2021-2024.

Not only that, the regional government of Soppeng Regency also declared its commitment and agreed to an integrated stunting reduction intervention activity plan. Building public commitment in integrated stunting reduction activities in districts/cities. The expected result of this activity is a commitment to reducing stunting signed by regional leaders, DPRD, Village Heads, OPD Leaders and representatives of the non-government sector and the community. The plan for integrated nutritional intervention activities to reduce stunting has been agreed upon by cross-sectors to be included in the following year's RKPD/Renja OPD in the form of a Stunting Rembuk. The 2024 Stunting Consultation is the basis for providing solutions in preventing and handling stunting. Technically, it is outlined in the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction (RAN PASTI). Three approaches in implementing RAN SURE:

a) Accompany and examine the root causes of the stunting problem with the risk of families being easily affected by stunting. Among them are teenagers who are getting married at an early age, toddlers who have not yet reached the age of 2 years and the lack of adequate availability of clean water. Districts that are pursuing the achievement of reducing stunting rates are primarily targeting the overall benefit of village residents. Preventive and curative measures are able to reduce the risk of stunting, with early identification and further extra treatment.

b) The multi-sector and multi-party approach through pentahelix, of course, influences and communicates between academics, government and society. The Soppeng Regency Government held a coordination meeting to handle stunting by inviting village heads, village heads and midwives in Soppeng. This approach is not optimal considering that academic and community elements have not been fully integrated into existing coordination meetings.

c) an integrated nutritional intervention approach by carrying out specific and sensitive interventions. Providing pills and household medicines as a target to prioritize increased achievement [12]. Additional food will be given to pregnant women who are in the poor category and medicine for anemia is a frequent complaint. Changes in education patterns will also be given to mothers who have children under 5 years old. Preventive as a solution to avoid prolonged stunting [13]. Preventive efforts will provide a percentage comparison of 30% with a faster time rhythm. Soppeng Regency is carrying out integrated stunting consultations with a commitment to optimizing resource utilization, supporting planning with regional priorities, optimizing the role of regional apparatus, village/subdistrict government in handling stunting, allocating village funds. The Regent's Regulations also state that the targets are a. Children in the teenage category; b. People who are getting married; c. pregnant mother; d. mother's developmental period; and e. 2 year old child.

Philippine research has shown that Moringa leaves can help mothers who have premature children and are safe to give even though they are still breastfeeding. Only 6 spoons of Moringa powder can meet a woman's iron and calcium needs during pregnancy and breastfeeding [14]. Forming calcium that can support the body is an effort to overcome weak calcium to create strong muscles [15]. This means that the innovation of Moringa leaves is an indisputable study in controlling high stunting in a region. Even though various schemes to reduce stunting have been implemented in many regions, the exiting condition of Soppeng Regency as a whole has not reduced the stunting rate.

3.2. Objective Idealism

The objective idealism that occurs in Soppeng Regency is to use natural resources that are useful for the child's growth through the Keramat Kelor Innovation (Creation of Eating Moringa Leaves Every Sunday) which has been strengthened by the enactment of Enrekeng Village Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Innovation of the Moringa Leaf Eating Movement Every Sunday, Enrekeng Village, Ganra District, Soppeng Regency.

The sacred Moringa innovation is a preventive measure for overcoming children who have problems during their growth period. This innovation utilizes agricultural products processed according to health standards. Overcoming nutritional problems is one of the important requirements for improving the quality of human resources, reducing infant, maternal and child mortality rates, increasing children's physical, mental and social growth and development and increasing Life Expectancy (UNH). Overcoming nutritional problems is one of the important requirements for improving the quality

of human resources, reducing infant, maternal and child mortality rates, increasing children's physical, mental and social growth and development and increasing Life Expectancy (UNH). Based on 2021 birth data in Soppeng Regency up to June, there were 111 LBW out of 1396 births, 8 percent of births were LBW which could contribute to infant morbidity and mortality rates as well as stunting in the Soppeng Regency area. Based on birth data for 2021 up to June, there were 9 LBW out of 73 live births (12.32%) in the UPTD Puskesmas Ganra area. The number of LBW figures in the Ganra Community Health Center UPTD area is 11.84% of live births and in Enrekeng Village there are 17.65% of live births.

Based on the author's observations in the organization where he carries out his duties, namely the UPTD Puskesmas Ganra, there are still many pregnant women, especially pregnant women with their first pregnancy and mothers of toddlers who do not know about LBW, stunting, the dangers of stunting and how to deal with it which threatens the future of Indonesian toddlers. So that LBW contributes to the high stunting rate. Before the innovation, Moringa leaves were considered to have seven times the protein, protein, good for the eyes and bone growth and contained iron.

Based on observations and experience, it turns out that Moringa leaves are still neglected properly and consistently and there are still cultures or customs that prohibit consuming Moringa leaves during pregnancy, which is caused by various problems as follows: a. The community has not been able to design the variety of Moringa leaves well, b. People are more likely to buy instant food for toddlers without realizing the use of their yards by planting nutritious vegetables, especially Moringa leaves. c. Even though they have a large yard, people don't make the most of it by planting vegetable seeds that can be useful at another time d. The public must be provided with information continuously and consistently regarding nutritional substances for the family, e. The community has not used Moringa leaves properly and consistently and there are still cultures or customs that prohibit consuming Moringa leaves during pregnancy. The community behavior change stage requires several stages, namely acceptance of information, awareness and willingness, then adopting new habits and implementing new habits continuously so that they become character in a Society. The community needs to be provided with IEC continuously and consistently regarding nutrients, especially nutrients in Moringa, especially providing immunity at the beginning of growth [16].

Processing Moringa leaves can attract malnourished children to become healthy and strong children, of course by consuming Moringa leaves. Toddlers who suffer from stunting can be given processed Moringa leaves regularly. Normal and ideal development will assess that Moringa leaves have a multifunctional effect on the child's organ mechanisms directly. Moringa creations can be made into pudding, nuggets, candy, and so on.

3.3. Personal idealism

In KERAMAT activities the benefits are: 1. Increasing KIE regarding Balanced Nutrition, Especially in the Nutrients contained in Moringa Leaves. 2. Decreasing LBW cases in Enrekeng Village. 3. Reducing morbidity and infant mortality rates due to pregnancy complications and LBW. 4. There is a village regulation regarding days to eat Moringa leaves. 5. There is greening of the environment by mass planting of Moringa trees. 6. There are replicas from other villages. Creations for consuming Moringa leaves every Sunday are found with the principle of 5 benefits, namely :

- 1) Update, Enrekeng Village Moringa Leaf Eating Day is established based on Enrekeng Village Regulation No. 3 of 2022 Innovation Movement to Eat Moringa Leaves Every Sunday. Moringa Leaf Eating Day is the only one in the world that involves all elements of society in consuming Moringa leaves effectively. Moringa Leaf Eating Day on Sunday is very effective in reminding and increasing people's willingness to actively participate in consuming Moringa vegetables and balanced nutrition.
- 2) Benefits, sustainable KIE every Sunday provides motivation to the community to consume balanced nutrition so that there is a reduction in LBW cases in Enrekeng Village so that prevention and reduction of stunting can be carried out.
- 3) Transferability, the Sacred Moringa Innovation was replicated by one of the villages in the Ganra sub-district, namely Ganra Village, which established Wednesday as the day to eat Moringa Village Moringa through Ganra Village Regulation N0 11 of 2022 Movement for Consuming Moringa Leaves Every Wednesday.
- 4) Compatibility, using technology to introduce Moringa leaves. The presence of social media in today's society has provided enormous benefits, so that it is used as one of the IEC media regarding Creations for Eating Moringa Leaves every Sunday and Balanced GIZI IEC related to nutrition, LBW and Stunting.
- 5) Continuously, with KIE every Sunday consuming Moringa leaves both directly and on social media, the public will receive continuous information about nutritional substances so that there is awareness to fulfill nutritional needs in their families so that there will be a reduction in LBW and stunting. The Kelor Sacred Innovation will create one of the characters of Enrekeng Village which will become a tradition introduced to young people. Based on the results of the sacred moringa innovation, the results can be seen before and after using this innovation.

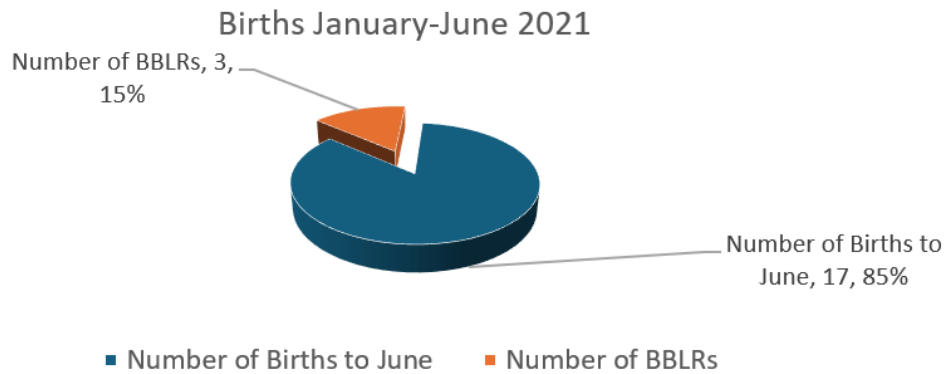


Figure 6.
Before Innovation.

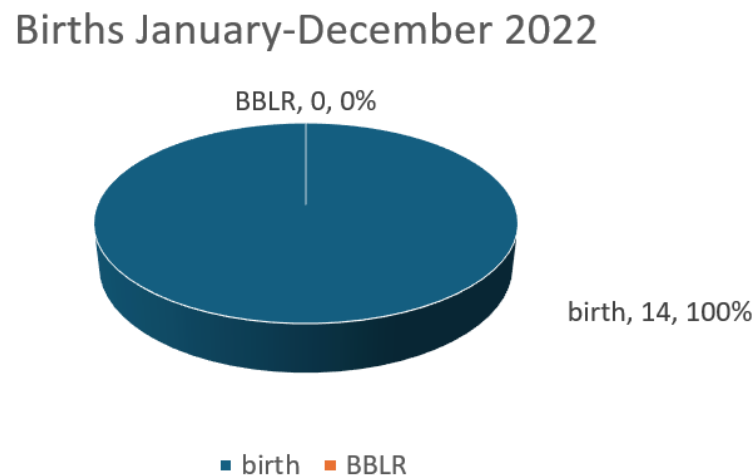


Figure 7.
After Innovation.

The results of research conducted by Stohs and Hartman [17] stated that Moringa leaves can be used for all types of diseases. The leaves are widely used as a staple food because of their high nutritional content [18, 19]. This is also strengthened by research results which state that Moringa leaves have anti-inflammatory, antihypertensive, diuretic, antimicrobial, antioxidant, antidiabetic, antihyperlipidemic, antineoplastic, antipyretic, antiulcer, cardioprotectant and hepatoprotectant activities Anwar, et al. [2]; Razis and Ibrahim [19] and Thurber and Fahey [18]. Adouko, et al. [20] Moringa leaves are said to be rich in minerals and vitamins. Thurber and Fahey [18] compared Moringa leaves as a sustainable innovation that should be of concern to society. Rohmawati, et al. [21] found a correlation between Moringa leaves and pregnant women, which seems to be concrete evidence that many people have experienced success using Moringa leaves.

The choice of Moringa leaves was also based on the fact that Moringa leaves were easy to find in the yards around people's houses. As stated by Palada and Chang [22] Moringa leaves were chosen to make it easier for people to find this plant and easy to obtain and grow for regular use. The tree grows well in climates ranging from warm tropical at sea level, to sub tropical climates up to 3000 feet altitude.

Moringa leaves have been widely used to treat all human diseases. However, in this study, Moringa leaves are directed at realizing the ideals of regional innovation, namely reducing stunting rates and providing a beneficial impact on human health. In contrast, Rogers' theory views innovation in 5 aspects, namely : *relative advantage*, *compatibility*, *complexity*, *observability* dan *trialability*.

1. Relative advantages, namely how much the benefits of innovation can be assessed [23]. At this level an innovation is considered more perfect than it has ever been. A simple example is that international food supplement programs are highly effective in overcoming nutritional deficiencies in developing countries [24-26]. Moringa leaves are produced locally through a more profitable food-based approach. For example, Enrekeng Village processes Moringa leaves into food that children like. Many traditional agricultural communities rely heavily on wild edible plants to provide essential energy and micronutrients throughout the year [27]. A study of food intake in the Usumbara Mountains of Tanzania found that wild vegetables accounted for more than 80% of all leafy vegetables consumed. This principle is included in Objective idealism.
2. Compatibility, in the context of diffusion of innovation theory, is a measure of how well an innovation is consistent with existing social and cultural practices, if it is liked, and if it meets the needs of potential adopters [23]. If the degree of innovation is in accordance with the existing culture and does not conflict with the needs of society, then compatible innovation will be easily implemented in the region. The large number of Moringa leaves in Enrekeng

village makes the wild plants that are not functioning optimally. The intake of wild plants as food and medicine lies at the basis of many traditional healing systems. Many traditional agricultural communities rely heavily on wild edible plants to provide essential energy and micronutrients throughout the year [27]. Adopting Moringa leaves remains consistent with the use of green leafy plant sources and reintroduces diversity and local knowledge of nutritious plant sources into the diet and culture. Acceptance of the use of Moringa leaves is also because people understand the function and purpose of Moringa leaves which are required to be consumed, so that people do not avoid their use. This principle is in line with personal idealism.

3. Complexity is the ability to understand the innovation that will be implemented. Some innovations that are easy to transmit to the public will be easier to understand and understand and the faster the innovation can be adopted. Moringa leaves in Enreng Village are almost owned by the community and with Enrekeng Village Regulation No. 3 of 2022, there is an innovative movement to eat Moringa leaves every Sunday. Moringa Leaf Eating Day is the only one in the world that involves all elements of society in consuming the leaves. Continuous Moringa KIE every Sunday provides motivation to the community to consume balanced nutrition so that there is a reduction in LBW cases in Enrekeng Village so that stunting can be prevented and reduced. Continuous education is carried out with KIE Every Sunday by consuming Moringa leaves, either directly or on social media, the community will receive continuous information about nutrients so that there is awareness to fulfill nutritional needs in their families so that there will be a reduction in LBW and stunting. This principle is in line with personal idealism. This principle is in line with subjective idealism.
4. Observability is used to describe how well the results of innovation can be seen and communicated to others [23]. The observability factor of Moringa leaves is the biggest driving force for people to adopt its use. Not only is the plant's unique appearance and rapid growth almost palpable, to support the dissemination of information and adoption of its use. Observability is the degree to which the results of an innovation can be seen by others. The easier it is for someone to see the results of an innovation, the more likely that person or group of people is to adopt it. The innovative design for eating moringa is:
 - a. Nutrition Education and Food Creativity include involving pregnant women and local communities to provide training and education about the importance of balanced nutrition, especially during pregnancy and the growth of children. Providing training on various ways to cook and serve Moringa leaves to make them attractive and delicious. for the whole family.
 - b. Community Moringa Garden, namely building a community moringa garden in Enrekeng Village, where residents can grow moringa and harvest it independently. This moringa garden can function as an educational space for residents regarding the benefits of moringa leaves and farming practices.
 - c. Healthy Food Menus in Public Places include collaborating with restaurants, school canteens and food stalls in villages to provide special menus made from Moringa leaves every Sunday, campaigning for the importance of consuming healthy food and providing highly nutritious food choices for all members of the community.
 - d. Development of Moringa Leaf-Based Processed Products includes encouraging Enrekeng Village residents to develop processed products from Moringa leaves such as chips, flour or other snacks, Helping residents to market these products at the local and regional level.
 - e. Awareness and Promotion Campaign by Holding an awareness campaign about the importance of balanced nutrition, especially for pregnant women and children, Involving community leaders, local media, and volunteers in disseminating information about the benefits of Moringa leaves and nutritional needs.
 - f. Monitoring Child Growth through Adopting a regular child growth monitoring system in villages, involving health workers and volunteers, Providing information about children's nutritional status to parents and providing support for children with low nutritional status.
 - g. Partnerships with Health Institutions include partnering with local health institutions to provide support, monitoring and assessment of the LBW and stunting prevention program, Collaboration with local health centers to provide information about nutrition and counseling for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. This principle is in line with subjective idealism
5. Trialability is a process to see the functioning of innovation through tests that will be passed. An innovation that can be tested in a real setting will generally be adopted more quickly. So, in order to be quickly adopted, an innovation must be able to demonstrate its advantages. The Moringa leaf eating innovation trial was carried out for 3 months in Enrekeng village involving various interested parties. This principle is in line with personal idealism.

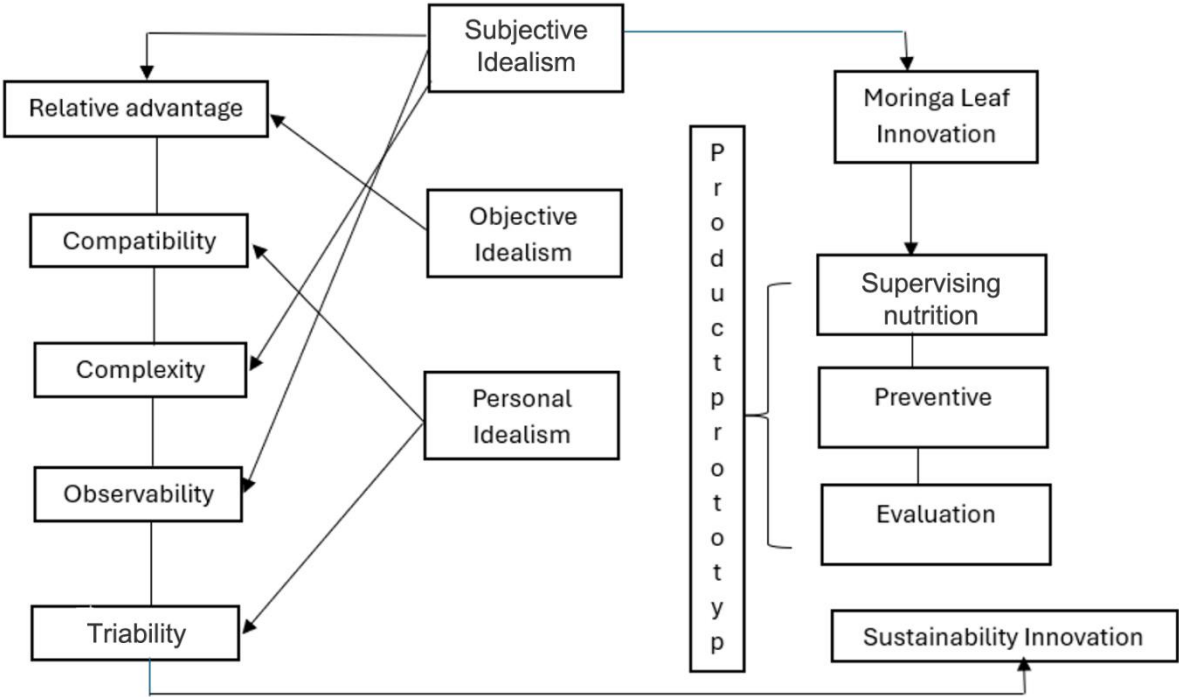
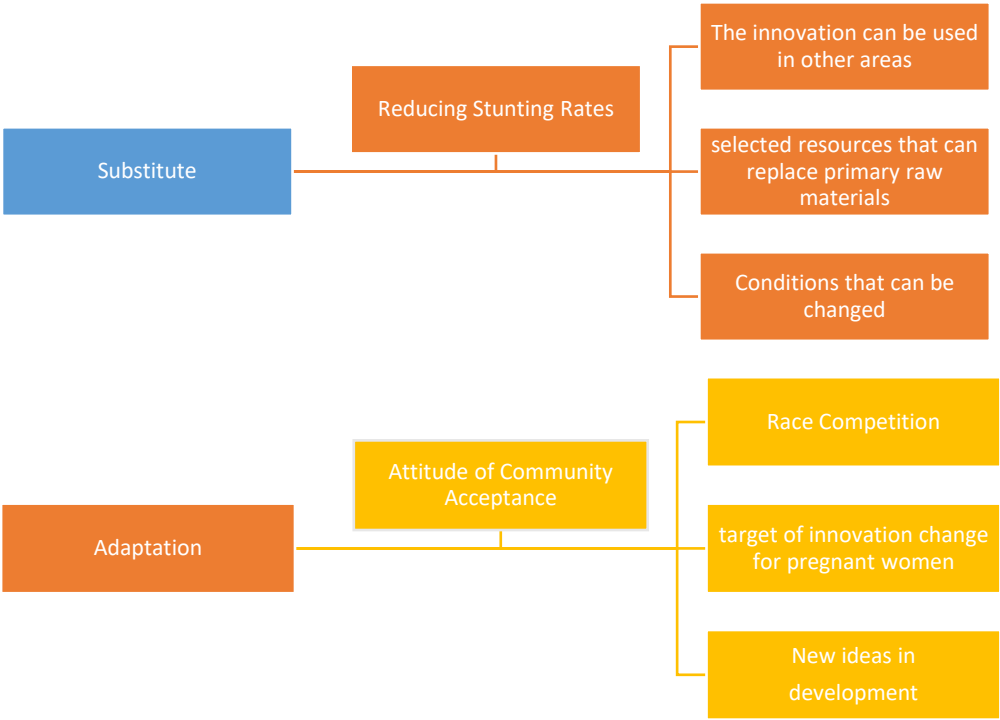


Figure 8.
Field Data Processed, 2024.

The scheme of the relationship between idealism and the principle of innovation has different cases and different treatments. The scamper analysis stated that there was an in-depth investigation into the processing of Moringa leaves. Refers to five aspects of assessment, namely substitute, adaptation, combine, modify, put to another use, reverse and eliminate.



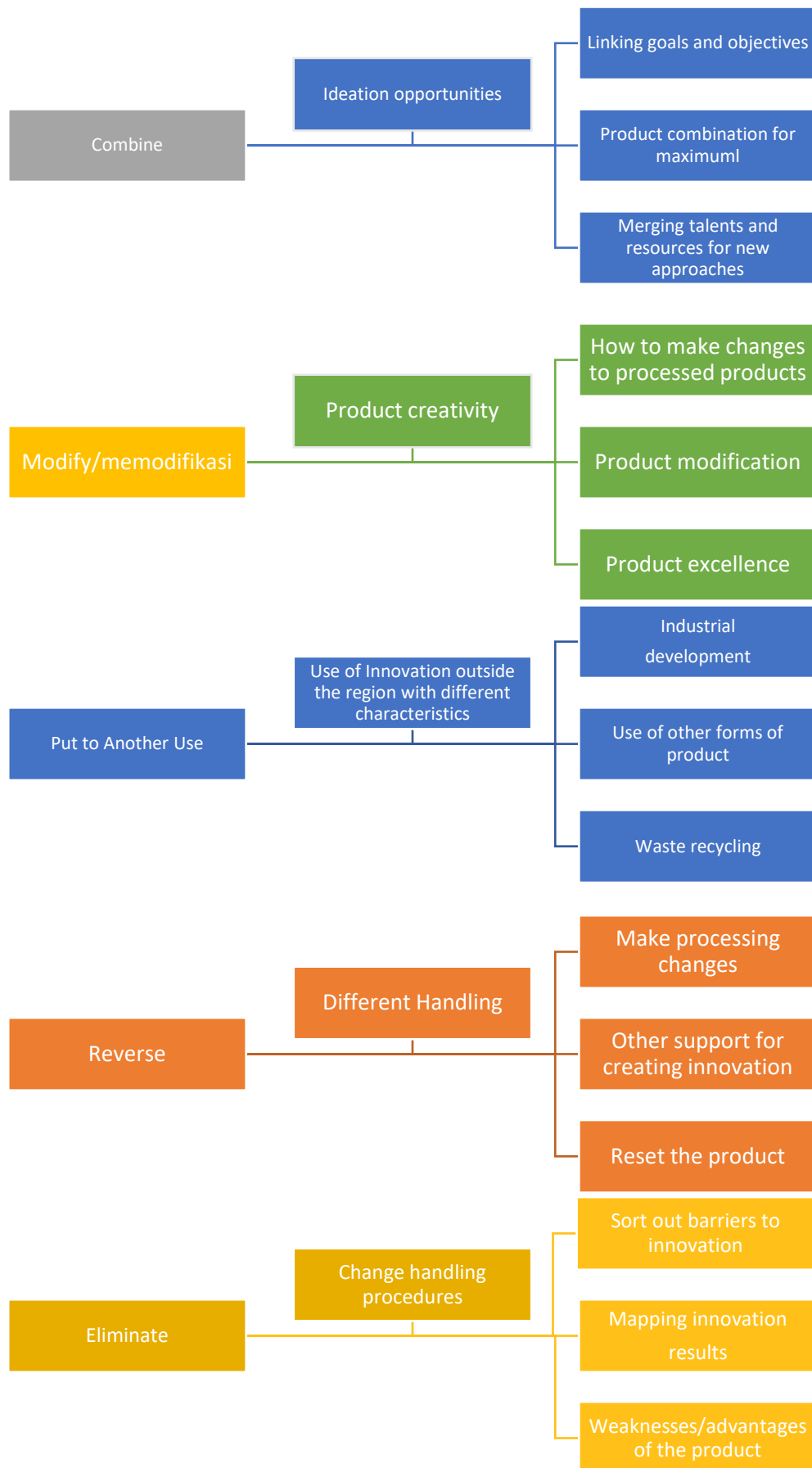


Figure 9.
Field Data Processed, 2024.

The Moringa leaf innovation is an engineering innovation carried out by the community in realizing the quality of mothers and children in preventing the high rate of stunting in Enrekeng village. Optimizing this innovation focuses on

commitment, novelty, efficiency and benefits by making use of surrounding plants. In this way, this innovation becomes a driving force for children to grow healthily and with quality, of course with the encouragement of driving forces, interested stakeholders and community participation.

4. Conclusion

Enrekeng Village's Sacred Moringa Innovation is a series of processing neglected wild plant materials into multifunctional food which has a positive effect on human health. Even though various regions have different processing patterns for Moringa leaves, this innovation is able to reduce stunting rates and realize regional innovation ideals that are in accordance with the characteristics of innovation, namely relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, observability and triability.

In the Subjective Idealism Aspect, innovation is seen as difficult to carry out, and with good communication to the community, sacred moringa innovation can be fully accepted by residents. Objective idealism views that the use of Moringa leaves will provide positive value to society, by observing the results of previous research and looking at the side effects of using Moringa leaves which change and protect babies from the womb to birth. Personal idealism proves the strengthening of regulations binding community movements in consuming Moringa leaves through Soppeng Regent Regulation Number: 48 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of Reducing Stunting and Enrekeng Village Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning Innovation in the Movement to Eat Moringa Leaves Every Sunday, Enrekeng Village, Ganra District, Soppeng Regency.

The recommendations that the author can convey are firstly maintaining the stability of raw materials, especially in choosing varieties, selecting locations, planting seeds, watering, pruning and harvesting by carrying out Moringa leaf planting movements in home gardens, secondly increasing consumption of Moringa leaves with alternative food preparations that are of interest to the public. third, conduct public education to recommend the use of Moringa leaves for all levels of society, fourth, conduct trials using other raw materials such as spinach leaves, green grass jelly leaves, green beans, and so on for further development, fifth, consistency in carrying out research-based innovation.

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