

# [Chapter some of the symptoms and signs to](https://assignbuster.com/chapter-some-of-the-symptoms-and-signs-to/)

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CHAPTER IINTRODUCTION 1.

1  Problem’sBackgroundThe Sustainable Development or also known as SDGs isgoals that is set by United Nations to make the world a better place. Itcontains 17 co-relating goals with 169 achievement that is measured and timetargeted to be done in 2030. Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs is acontinuation from Millennium Development Goals or MDGs that ended in 2015.

SGDs isexpected to effectively overcome the problems that are occurring in all overthe world because not only the goals are more detailed to cover all bases SDGsalso held the ‘ No-one Left Behind’ or the inclusive development principle tomake sure that every country can be benefitted and helped by SDGs. One of the goals from SDGs is Zero Hunger, this goalis included in the Sustainable Development Goals because the saddeningsituation in a lot of countries all over the world that still experience crisisof food and malnutrition especially in under develop and developing countriesincluding Indonesia. 1. 2  Problem Formulations1.      How hunger can become a global problem? 2.      How the condition of the world community, especially in Indonesia related to the problem of hunger and malnutrition? 3.      Is there a solution that can solve the problemof world hunger especially in Indonesia? 1. 3  Objectives1.

Toknow how hunger can become aglobal problem. 2.    Toknow how the condition of theworld community, especially in Indonesia related to the problem of hunger andmalnutrition. 3.    To find solution that can solve the problem ofworld hunger especially in Indonesia. CHAPTER IIDISCUSSION 2. 1 DefinitionWhat is malnutrition? Malnutrition isa state of nutrition in which happen  anyimbalance condition of protein, energy, or other nutrients causes bad andnegative effects on tissue / body form and function and clinical outcome (The British Association for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 2017) 2.

2 Facts and CasesIn2012, there istwo billion people in the world suffer from various forms of malnutrition. Malnutritionis one of the main cause of death of 2. 6 million children each year. Especiallyin developing country, 1 in 3 children stunted, their bodies fail to developfully as the effect of malnutrition. (Gain Health, 2012).

Particularlyin patient who have overweight, malnutrition can often be very difficult to recognise. Malnutrition can happen very gradually, which can make it very difficult tospot in the early stages. Some of the symptoms and signs to watch out forinclude: 1.      Lossof appetite2.

Weightloss and loss energy3.      Tiredness4.      Reducedability to perform normal tasks5.      Reducedphysical performance – for example, not being able to walk as far or as fast asusual6.

Alteredmood – malnutrition can be associated with lethargy and depression7.      Poorconcentration8.      Poorgrowth in children(The British Association for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 2017)2. 3 DiscussionIndonesia stated in UU No. 18 Tahun 2012, pasal 1: “ Ketahananpangan adalah kondisi terpenuhinya pangan bagi negara sampai denganperseorangan yang tercemin dari tersedianya pangan yang cukup baik jumlahmaupun mutunya, aman, beragam, bergizi, merata dan terjangkau, serta tidakbertentangan dengan agama, keyakinan dan budaya masyarakat, agar dapat hidupaktif dan produktif secara berkelanjutan” Becauseof that, we can conclusion get same treatment, include to get food everyonemust get his rights. Indonesiaalso has stated in UUD Pasal 34 ayat 1:” Fakir miskin dananak-anak terlantar dipelihara negara” The numberof poor and displaced children who continue to grow can indicate the countryhas been guilty of not providing a decent living for them.

We canalso see this matter in Pancasila’s perspective, as we already know Pancasilahas five silas (Indonesia, 1945)1.     KetuhananYang Maha Esa2.     Kemanusiaanyang adil dan beradab3.     PersatuanIndonesia4.     Kerakyatanyang dipimpin hikmat kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan5.     Keadilansosial bagi seluruh rakyat IndonesiaOrin English: 1.      Beliefin the One and Only God2.

Justand civilized humanity3.      Unityof Indonesia4.      Democracyin the lead wisdom in deliberations representation5.

SocialJustice for all Indonesian peopleWecan relate this hunger problem to the 5th sila, stated “ Keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyatIndonesia” because beinghealthy and prosperous while others suffer is injustice, it is not humane. Byensuring that everyone can receive the same treatment, we enforce humanity andjustice.     CHAPTER IIICLOSING 3. 1 ConclusionTheproblem of hunger and malnutrition is crucial thing to be assured, it is afundamental right of every citizen of Indonesia that can’t be challenged. It is right that we participate insolving the problem of hunger ranging from small things like not wasting food.

Thelaw that govern the hunger and malnutrition system in Indonesia is stated in Undang-undang No. 18 Tahun 2012 pasal 1, UUDPasal 34 ayat 1, and Pancasila’s 5th sila.  3. 2  Suggestion1.      According to the author, the problem of hungerand malnutrition is not only the responsibility of the government but it is theresponsibility of us all as citizens of the world. The importance of governmentcooperation and we all certainly can overcome this problem of hunger