

ABSTRACT

ANNISA MUTMAINAH

PARENTING FACTORS RELATED TO STUNTING INCIDENTS IN TODDLER AGES 12-23 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE TINEWATI HEALTH CENTER, TASIKMALAYA DISTRICT

Stunting in Indonesia still has a high prevalence. Tasikmalaya Regency is the 4th district in West Java Province which is included in the priority districts/cities for reducing stunting. The Tinewati Health Center working area is a working area in Singaparna District, Tasikmalaya Regency. Parenting style is one of the causes of stunting. The aim of this research is to analyze the relationship between feeding practices, psychosocial stimulation practices and personal hygiene practices with the incidence of stunting in the working area of Tinewati Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency. This research is a study with a case control design. The case population is all 54 stunted toddlers, while the control population is 290 non-stunted toddlers. The sample in this study was 162 mothers of toddlers, consisting of 54 mothers of stunted toddlers and 108 mothers of toddlers who were not stunted. Data collection uses interview techniques with questionnaire measuring instruments. Data analysis consisted of univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test with $(\alpha) = 0.05$. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between feeding practices (p -value = 0.041, OR = 2.227), psychosocial stimulation practices (p -value = 0.028, OR = 2.286) and personal hygiene practices (p -value = 0.032, OR = 2,389) with stunting incidents. Based on the research results, it is recommended that the community improve parenting patterns in terms of feeding practices, public awareness in maintaining personal hygiene and providing psychosocial stimulation for children's growth.

Keywords : parenting patterns, stunting