

ABSTRAK

Stunting adalah suatu kondisi yang ditandai dengan gangguan pertumbuhan fisik yang merupakan dampak ketidakseimbangan gizi dalam waktu tertentu. Stunting mengacu pada kondisi kurangnya tinggi badan anak berdasarkan umurnya atau sering dikenal dengan sebutan kerdil, yang terjadi pada anak di bawah usia 5 tahun. Stunting dapat menurunkan kemampuan secara kognitif gangguan terhadap struktur dan fungsi sel otak serta saraf yang dapat menghambat kualitas berpikir pada anak semakin rendah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berkontribusi pada tingkat stunting di wilayah 10 Desa Lalang, yang termasuk dalam wilayah kerja Puskesmas Desa Lalang. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Dengan populasi adalah ibu yang memiliki Balita 12-59 bulan pada lingkungan 10 Desa Lalang. Dan sampel sebanyak 53 responden. Variabel dari penelitian ini adalah pengetahuan, sikap, pola asuh dan pendapatan keluarga. Proses pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan wawancara. Analisis univariat dari variabel independen menyatakan pengetahuan responden mayoritas baik sebanyak 46 orang (86,8%), cukup sebanyak 5 orang (9,4%) dan kurang sebanyak 2 orang (3,8%). Variabel sikap baik responden sebanyak 43 orang (81,1%) dan tidak baik sebanyak 10 orang (18,9%). Frekuensi variabel pola asuh ibu dengan kategori baik sebanyak 45 orang (84,9%) dan kategori tidak baik sebanyak 8 orang (15,1%). Pendapatan mayoritas responden adalah kategori rendah sebanyak 45 orang (84,9%) dan kategori tinggi sebanyak 8 orang (15,1%). Hasil analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* pada variabel pengetahuan ($<0,001$), sikap (0,003), pola asuh (0,001), dan pendapatan (1,000). Dari hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan pola asuh dengan kejadian stunting pada balita di Desa Lalang, sedangkan pada variabel pendapatan saat dianalisis menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara pendapatan dengan kejadian stunting di Lingkungan 10 Desa Lalang.

Kata kunci: Stunting, Balita, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Pola Asuh, Pendapatan

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a condition characterized by impaired physical growth that results from nutritional imbalances over a period of time. Stunting refers to the condition of children's lack of height based on their age or often known as dwarfism that occurs in children under the age of 5 years. Stunting can reduce cognitive abilities, disrupt the structure and function of brain cells and nerves which can inhibit the quality of children's thinking to be lower. The purpose of this study was to identify factors that contribute to the level of stunting in 10 Lalang villages included in the working area of the Lalang Village Health Center. The study was conducted using a cross sectional approach. The population is mothers who have toddlers 12-59 months in the neighborhood of 10 Lalang Village. And the sample was 53 respondents. The variables of this study were knowledge, attitude, parenting and family income. The data collection process used questionnaires and interviews. Univariate analysis on the independent variable states that the majority of respondents' knowledge is good as many as 46 people (86.8%), enough as many as 5 people (9.4%) and less as many as 2 people (3.8%). The respondent's attitude variable was good as many as 43 people (81.1%) and not good as many as 10 people (18.9%). The frequency of maternal parenting variables in the good category was 45 people (84.9%) and the bad category was 8 people (15.1%). The majority of respondents' income was in the low category as many as 45 people (84.9%) and the high category was 8 people (15.1%). The results of bivariate analysis using the chi-square test on the variables of knowledge (<0.001), attitude (0.003), parenting (0.001), and income (1.000). The results of the analysis show that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes and parenting patterns with the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Lalang Village, while the income variable when analyzed shows that there is no relationship between income and the incidence of stunting in Neighborhood 10 of Lalang Village.

Keywords: Stunting, Toddlers, Knowledge, Attitudes, Parenting Patterns,