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The Relationship of Parenting Style to the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers Aged 24-59 Months in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency

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ABSTRACT

One of Indonesia's biggest nutritional challenges is the prevalence of stunting in children. Parents and other caretakers may be to blame for stunting. This research aims to examine the correlation between parenting styles and the prevalence of stunting in toddlers. This study used a cross-sectional technique to analyze correlations. The location of the study was Kepuhkajang Village in the Perak District of the Jombang Regency. There were 33 people that filled out the survey. This sample was selected using a purposive sampling strategy. Ten participants demonstrated effective parenting strategies, whereas twenty-three demonstrated ineffective parenting styles, according to the study's findings. In Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, toddlers aged 24-59 months had a correlation between parenting and stunting incidence, as shown by a p value of 0.02 < α 0.05 in the Fisher Exact test.

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INTRODUCTION

Nutrition problems are something that needs to be considered. Children and toddlers might have a range of nutrition-related issues. Indonesia has a serious nutritional issue with the prevalence of toddler stunting. Out of all the nutritional issues, stunting has the greatest prevalence, according to the Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) statistics from the last three years. This includes undernutrition, underweight, and obesity. Achieving food security and ending hunger and malnutrition in all its manifestations by 2030 is the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), which includes stunting as one of its aims. The goal is to cut the stunting rate in half by the year 2025. (Ministry of Health, 2018).

At the moment, stunting ranks high among the most significant nutritional issues affecting children in Indonesia. From 37.2% in 2013 to 30.8% in 2018, the nationwide prevalence of stunting among children under the age of five decreased by 6.4%, according to the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas). The nutritional status proportion in Baduta is low and extremely low, reaching 29.9% and exceeding the objective of 28% set by the 2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).(TNP2K, 2017).

Based on data from *the World Health Organization* (WHO), Indonesia is included in the third country with the highest prevalence in the Southeast Asia/*South-East Asia Region* (SEAR). The average prevalence of *stunting* in Indonesia in 2005-2017 was 36.4%. In the 2014 *Global Nutrition Report* in the 2016 infodadin, it was shown that Indonesia was included in 17 countries, among 117 countries, which had three nutritional problems, namely *stunting*, *wasting* and *overweight* in toddlers (Kemenkes, 2018).

Special attention is needed due to the high frequency of stunting in toddlers since it might hinder their growth and development. Because stunting affects children for the rest of their lives, it's crucial that people understand the need of taking preventative measures early on.There are both immediate and distant consequences of stunting, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). In the near term, stunting causes an uptick in sickness and mortality, less-than-ideal growth in children's brains, bodies, and speech, and higher expenditures for medical care. Impaired posture as an adult, heightened susceptibility to obesity and other illnesses, deterioration of reproductive health, and diminished ability to work and produce at one's best are all consequences of poor posture in the long run. The magnitude of the impact *of stunting* on the quality of individuals is one of the reasons why preventive efforts are needed in dealing with *stunting* (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan, 2018).

Behavioural factors, such as inadequate feeding techniques for babies and toddlers, are also associated with stunting. A mother's knowledge of how to manage her family's health and nutrition has a significant impact on her parenting style and nutritional status (Munawaroh, 2015). For parents, caring for and feeding their children is an essential part of their role as children's primary caregivers. (Soulissa et al., 2022).

The greatest rate of stunting was seen in the 24-35 month age group, according to a study carried out by SGGI in 2022. With a rate of 34.9%, Jember Regency is East Java's most stunted area. (East Java Governor Regulation Number 68 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Integrated Stunting Reduction in 2021-2024, 2021). Meanwhile, Jombang Regency ranks 13th with a percentage of 22.1% in 2022, which is 1.3 million people. In 2023, Jombang Regency has a stunting reduction target ranging from 18.9-15%. Based on Family Dashboard data in Perak District, Kepuhkajang Village is one of the villages with the highest risk of stunting. In Kepuhkajang Village, there are 543 out of 789 families with the potential for stunting (Liza Munira, 2023).

Kepuhkajang Village is one of the villages located in Perak District, Jombang Regency. Kepuhkajang Village has 6 hamlets, 10 RWs and 44 RTs. Kepuhkajang Village is a village with an area of 15 km2 and a population of ±5550 people/km2. In 2021, it was reported that Kepuhkajang Village has a fairly high percentage of families with stunting potential or risk, which is 68.82% (Ministry of Health, 2018).

One of the government's regulations and preventative actions to address nutrition issues is Presidential Regulation Number 42 of 2013, which governs the Implementation of the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement and aims to decrease stunting. The four primary parts of the Nutrition Improvement Acceleration Roadmap are database building, advocacy, cross-sector strengthening, and the creation of targeted initiatives. A multi-sectoral strategy that is both integrated and convergent is necessary to avoid stunting. This is why the government has to make sure that all the many ministries and institutions in Indonesia, together with development partners, academia, professional groups, civil society organizations, private firms, and the media, can collaborate to fast-track stunting prevention. Stunting prevention initiatives must be coordinated and integrated at all levels, from the national to the local. (Ministry of Health, 2021).

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that parenting is one of the factors that cause stunting in toddlers. Therefore, it is important to conduct further research on the relationship between parenting and stunting incidence to find out the specific relationship between the two and find solutions that are expected to be an effort to improve the nutrition of toddlers, especially in the Kepuhkajang Village area. Which Kepuhkajang Village is a village in Jombang Regency with a fairly high stunting percentage.

THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

Parenting

From an epistemological perspective, a pattern is a method of operation, and from a practical one, to foster is to care for and educate a kid until they are old enough to be independent; in common parlance, it's a method of teaching. Parenting, in this context, refers to the optimal approach parents adopt in fulfilling their responsibilities to educate their children. (Ayun, 2017).

The parenting method used by parents to children is the main factor that determines the potential and character of a child (Ayun, 2017). According to Baumrind, parental parenting is divided into four types, namely: authoritarian

parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting. Hurlock (1997) explained several factors that can affect parental parenting, namely: education level, socioeconomic level, personality and number of children (Sureti Rambu Guna et al., 2019). Every factor that affects parenting is interrelated with each other. If one of the factors already has a problem, it will trigger problems in the parenting pattern in the family (Sureti Rambu Guna et al., 2019).

The role of parents in educating children has a great influence on the process of child development, although it needs to be supported by social institutions such as schools and the environment. Therefore, parents are required to learn how to raise, educate, and take care of their children so that the child can become a "jewel" useful for religion, family, and nation (Hyoscyamina, 2011).

Article 26 of Law No. 35 of 2014 on the Protection of Children in the Republic of Indonesia lays out the duties and responsibilities of parents, including caring for, teaching, and safeguarding their children; guiding their development in accordance with their strengths, interests, and aptitudes; prohibiting child marriage; and imparting moral principles and character education.

Toddler

To be considered a toddler, a kid must be at least one year old, or, more often, must be less than five years old. A toddler is a kid between the ages of one and three, whereas a preschooler is a child between the ages of three and five. As a person grows and develops, they pass through a formative time known as toddlerhood. The success of children's subsequent growth and development is dependent on their development and growth throughout that time. (Darwis, 2017).

The characteristics of toddlers with an age range of 1-5 years are divided into 2, namely children who are 1-3 years old (Toddlers) and children who are 3-5 years old. At this time, children are passive consumers. Meanwhile, when entering pre-school age, children will become active consumers.

Stunting

When a kid is under five years old and suffers from chronic malnutrition, he or she will be too short for their age, a condition known as stunting. Stunting problems don't manifest until a child reaches the age of two, however malnutrition starts throughout pregnancy and continues in the first days following birth. Toddlers are considered short or severely stunted if their height (TB/U) or body length (PB/U) is significantly lower than the average for their age when measured against the Multicentre Growth Reference Study (MGRS) standard set by the World Health Organization. Meanwhile, stunting is defined as children under the age of five with a z-score of less than -2SD/standard deviation (stunted) or less than -3SD (severely stunted) according to the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes).

Factors related to malnutrition, which affect pregnant women and children younger than five, are just one of several causes of stunting. Factors that contribute to stunting include insufficient access to health care, unhealthy eating habits, dirty water and sanitation, and inadequate parenting practices.

Stunting has both short-term and long-term impacts. Disruption of brain development, IQ, physical growth, and metabolic abnormalities are the short-term effects. Negative outcomes that might develop over time include impaired learning and cognitive capacity, lowered immunity making illness more common, and an increased likelihood of developing diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease, cancer, stroke, and other debilitating conditions as we age.

The government has implemented a stunting prevention policy through Presidential Decree Number 42 of 2013. This policy aims to accelerate nutrition in the first 1000 days of life. Pregnant women are required to take at least 90 Blood Supplement Tablets (TTD) during their pregnancy. Supplementary Feeding (PMT) is also provided for pregnant women. The policy emphasizes nutritional fulfillment and the use of an expert doctor or midwife during childbirth. Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) is also provided. Infants up to 6 months of age are to exclusively breastfeed until the introduction of complementary foods for breast milk (MP-ASI). Infants aged 2 years and above are given complete basic immunizations and vitamin A. Finally, toddlers' growth is monitored at the

The Relationship of Parenting to the Incidence of Stunting

Research by Evy Noorhasanah and Nor Isna Tauhidah suggests that a mother's function as a nurturer and caretaker has an effect on her children's development and growth. (Noorhasanah et al., 2021).

According to the results of Reiher's (2019) research, poor parenting is 8.07 times more risky than good parenting, with a percentage of stunted nutritional status of 53% and 12.3%, respectively. In terms of overcoming determinants, parental conduct is both the most significant and challenging. Environmental influences come in second. For the simple reason that parental conduct has a far-reaching impact on their children's environmental circumstances, making behavior the more important element. The kid would suffer from stunting owing to inadequate requirements for growth if the difficulties parents have while caring for their children cannot be detected. In the long run, stunting will have a negative impact on economic development, leading to higher poverty rates and wider inequality.

Researchers in Jombang Regency, Malaysia, found two competing hypotheses based on preexisting theory: (a) that parenting styles do not affect stunting incidence in toddlers (aged 24-59 months) in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, and (b) that parenting styles do affect stunting incidence in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, and Jombang Regency. The theoretical underpinnings of this investigation are as follows:

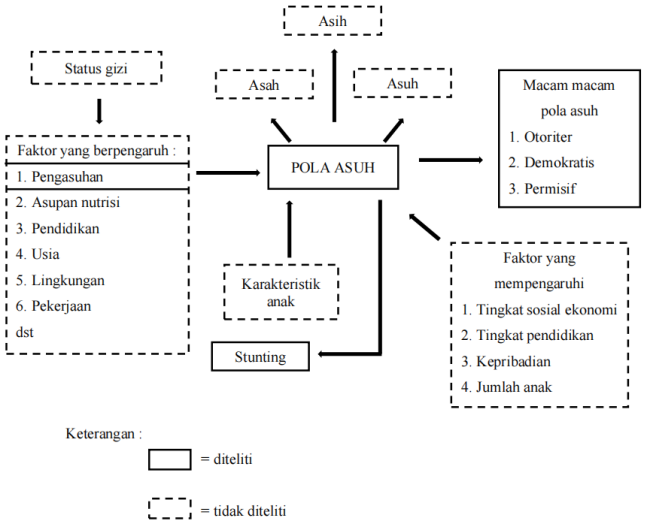

Figure 1. Framework of the concept of parenting relationship to stunting incidence in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency.

METHODOLOGY

The study is quantitative in nature. A correlational analysis using a cross-sectional method is the study strategy adopted. Up to 35 parents or guardians from Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, Indonesia, who are dealing with toddlers who are stunted and between the ages of 24 and 59 months old make up the population of this research. There were a total of 33 participants in this research. This sample was selected using a purposive sampling strategy. On March 29, 2024, in the village of Kepuhkajang, in the Perak District of Jombang Regency, the study was conducted.

The study was carried out in an offline manner, with questionnaires being distributed to participants. Data editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating are the steps in the data processing pipeline that follow data collection. Using SPSS and the Fisher Exact Test, we will examine the gathered data.

RESULTS

General Data

The sample of this study is parents/caregivers who have stunted toddlers aged 24-59 months in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency. The number of samples in this study was 33 respondents. The characteristics of the respondents in this study included age, occupation, education, source of information, and gender of toddlers which were distributed in the following distribution table:

1. Characteristics of respondents by age

Table 1. Distribution of respondent characteristics by age

No	Age	Frequency	Presented
1	20-35 years old	25	75,8%
2	>35 years old	8	24,2%
	Sum	33	100%

Based on table 1 above, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents are 20-35 years old as many as 25 respondents (75.8%), while respondents aged >35 years are 8 respondents (24.2%).

1. Characteristics of respondents by occupation

Table 2. Distribution of respondent characteristics by occupation

No	Work	Frequency	Presented
1	Housewives	32	97%
2	Private	1	3%
	Sum	33	100%

Based on table 2 above, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents' jobs are IRT as many as 32 respondents (97%), while respondents who work as private employees are 1 respondent (3%).

1. Characteristics of respondents based on education

Table 3. Distribution of respondent characteristics based on education

No	Education	Frequency	Presented
1	SMP	12	36,4%
2	SMA	20	60,6%
3	College	1	3%
	Sum	33	100%

Based on table 3 above, Based on the responses of 20 people (or 60.6% of the total), it seems that high school is the educational background of most of the respondents. There were 12 respondents (36.4%) with a junior high school diploma or equivalent, and 1 responder (3% with a bachelor's degree or above).

1. Characteristics of respondents based on information sources

Table 4. Distribution of respondent characteristics based on information sources

No	Resources	Frequency	Presented
1	Information media	6	18,2%
2	Print	3	9,1%
3	Health Workers	16	48,5%
4	Friends/relatives	8	24,2%
	Sum	33	100%

Based on table 4 above, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents' information sources are health workers as many as 16 respondents (48.5%). Meanwhile, respondents with information sources in the form of information media were 6 respondents (18.2%), print media as many as 3 respondents (9.1%) and friends/relatives as many as 8 respondents (24.2%).

1. Characteristics of respondents by gender of toddlers

Table 5. Distribution of respondent characteristics by gender of toddlers

No	Gender of Toddlers	Frequency	Presented
1	Man	22	66,7%
2	Woman	11	33,3%

Sum	33	100%

Based on table 5 above, it can be concluded that the majority of the gender of toddlers from the respondents is male as many as 22 respondents (66.7%), while the respondents who have female toddlers are 11 respondents (33.3%).

Special Data

1. Frequency distribution of parenting/caregiver parenting

Based on the results of research carried out in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, the characteristics of parenting/caregiver parenting are divided into two categories, namely good and bad as shown in the following table:

Table 6. Distribution of respondent characteristics based on parenting style

No	Parenting	Frequency	Presented
1	Good	10	30,3%
2	Not good	23	67,7%
	Sum	33	100%

Based on table 6 above, it can be concluded that the majority of parenting styles applied by parents/caregivers in the poor criteria were 23 respondents (67.7%), while parents/caregivers who applied parenting styles with good criteria were 10 respondents (30.3%).

1) Distribution of stunting frequency in toddlers

Table 7. Distribution of respondent characteristics based on stunting criteria for toddlers

No	*Stunting* Criterion	Frequency	Presented
1	Very short	15	45,5%
2	Short	18	54,5%
	Sum	33	100%

Based on table 7 above, it can be concluded that the majority of *stunting* criteria for toddlers are short as many as 18 respondents (54.5%), while respondents who have toddlers with very short *stunting* criteria are 15 respondents (45.5%).

Analysis of the Relationship between Parenting and Stunting Incidence

In this research, the correlation between stunting and parenting is examined using the Fisher Exact test. The data analysis yielded the following findings:

Table 8. Results of cross-tabulation of the Relationship of Parenting to the Incidence of Stunting

Parenting			*Stunting* Criterion		Total	P Value
			Short	Very Short		
Parenting	Good	Number Of Presented	2 20%	8 80%	10 100%	0,02
	Not Good	Number Of Presented	16 69,6%	7 30,4%	23 100%	
Total		Number Of Presented	18 54,5%	15 45,5%	33 100%	

Table 8 shows the results of cross-tabulation of parenting variables with stunting variables. There were 10 respondents who applied good parenting, 2 respondents (20%) with short stunting criteria, and 8 respondents (80%) with very short stunting criteria. Meanwhile, there were 23 respondents who implemented poor parenting, 18 respondents (54.5%) with short stunting criteria and 15 respondents (45.5%) with very short stunting criteria.

Table 9. Fisher Exact Test Results of the Relationship between Parenting Style and Stunting Incidence

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,906[a]	1	,009		
Continuity Correction[b]	5,052	1	0,25		
Likelihood Rasio	7,199	1	,007		
Fisher's Exact Test				,020	,012
N of Valid Cases	33				

The results of the statistical test using the Fisher Exact Test indicate a p value of 0.02 or less than 0.05, as shown in the table above. Therefore, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Toddlers in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, who are between the ages of 24 and 59 months old, are more likely to have stunting if their parents use a certain parenting style.

DISCUSSION

Parenting

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, most of the 33 respondents applied parenting styles with a poor category, namely 23 respondents with a percentage of 67.7%. Meanwhile, 10 respondents who implemented poor parenting were 30.3%.

The results of this study are in line with previous research by Dian Widianti (2023), it was found that out of 72 respondents, the majority of respondents applied poor parenting styles. The results of the study showed that there were 66 respondents who implemented poor parenting with a percentage of 91.6%, the category of poor parenting was 3 respondents with a percentage of 4.2%, and the category of good parenting was 3 respondents with a percentage of 4.2% (Widianti & Azizah, 2023).

According to Fatonah et al. (2020), the Chi-Square statistical test found a p value of 0.003 < α (0.05) in their study of children at the Leuwigajah Health Center in South Cimahi who were between the ages of 24 and 59 months, suggesting a significant correlation between parenting and stunting incidence.

There is a strong correlation between parental parenting and toddlers' nutritional condition, according to Munawaroh (2015). Toddlers' nutritional status improves in correlation with the quality of parenting practices used. Similarly, toddlers' nutritional condition might be affected by parents' neglectful parenting (Munawaroh, 2015). Suharto (2020) found that the prevalence of stunting in children was 53% and 12.3%, respectively, and that the danger was 8.07 times higher in homes where bad parenting was prevalent. (Suharto et al., 2020).

Based on the researcher's findings and supported by previous theories and research, the researcher concluded that it is important to increase the awareness and knowledge of parents/caregivers, especially mothers, regarding good parenting and balanced nutrition. Routine health education and monitoring from health workers is also needed to assist parents in determining the nutritional status of children and implementing the correct parenting style. Thus, improving nutritional parenting is expected to contribute to reducing *stunting* rates in Indonesia.

Stunting Incidence in Toddlers Aged 24-59 Months

Based on research that has been conducted on toddlers aged 24-59 months in Kepuhkajang Village, the *stunting* criteria for short toddlers are 18 respondents (54.5%), while the respondents who have toddlers with very short *stunting* criteria are 15 respondents (45.5%).

From the results of the study, it can be seen that in Kepuhkajang Village there are 10 respondents who apply good parenting styles, 2 respondents (20%) with short *stunting* criteria and 8 respondents (80%) with very short *stunting* criteria. Meanwhile, there were 23 respondents who implemented poor parenting, 18 respondents (54.5%) with short *stunting* criteria and 15 respondents (45.5%) with *very short* stunting criteria.

Based on the results of *cross tabulation* in the study, it was found that there were 33 toddlers aged 24-59 months who were *stunted* with good parenting of 10 people and poor parenting of 23 people. From the above results, it is concluded that parental parenting plays an important role as one of the things that causes *stunting*.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Dian Widianti (2023). From the study, it was concluded that poor parenting is a factor causing stunting in toddlers with a p-value for the correlation test of 0.000 so that

there is a relationship between parental parenting and the prevalence of stunting (Widianti & Azizah, 2023).

According to Noorhasanah (2021), the results were obtained that toddlers in the stunting category were very short (severely stunted) from poor or bad parenting (69.4%). Meanwhile, the condition of toddlers with short stunting criteria (stunted) also comes from poor or bad parenting (30.6%). (Noorhasanah et al., 2021).

Based on the findings of the researcher and supported by several previous journals, it can be concluded that *stunting* in toddlers is closely related to parental awareness of nutrition in toddlers. Parents/caregivers who implement good parenting will minimize the risk of stunting for toddlers. However, good parents/caregivers do not necessarily have a good understanding of the nutritional needs of toddlers. Therefore, toddlers who come from parents with good parenting are not necessarily immune to nutritional problems in toddlers (Dwi Bella & Alam Fajar, 2019).

In this case, the researcher concluded that it is important for parents/caregivers to understand how to raise well, including meeting the nutritional needs of toddlers. In addition, parents/caregivers must also pay attention to other factors that can increase the risk of *stunting*. Therefore, efforts that can be made to prevent an increase in the percentage of toddlers experiencing *stunting* are to routinely check the growth and development of children, increase the activeness of the posyandu for toddlers and participate in TPG (Nutrition Recovery Park) for toddlers who experience *stunting*.

The Relationship between Parenting and the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers

A statistically significant correlation between parenting and stunting incidence was found. When it comes to toddlers, proper parenting may lower the chance of stunting. In Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, a correlation between stunting and parenting was found in toddlers aged 24-59 months, according to statistical tests conducted using the Fisher Exact Test, with a p value of $0.02 < \alpha\ 0.05$.

Yudianti (2016) found that parents whose parenting was worse had a higher prevalence of stunted children, while parents whose parenting was better had a lower prevalence. Having a good mother will influence a mother's actions, demeanor, and child-care practices (Noorhasanah & Tauhidah, 2021). Mothers are expected to fulfill their children's requirements by feeding them, keeping their surroundings clean and sanitary, and making use of healthcare services. (Yudianti & Saeni, 2016).

This study's findings corroborate those of Rosuliana (2022), who found that the proportion of toddlers who suffer from stunting is correlated with parenting and eating practices. Toddlers need a healthy diet since malnutrition in this age group is permanent, and parents' parenting styles have a significant impact on their development and growth (Amelia, 2023)

Researchers Angela Nita (2023) found that parental parenting influences the prevalence of stunting in toddlers, as shown by a p value of 0.025 derived from correlational data analysis using chi square.

Based on the results of a study on the incidence *of stunting* in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, it was found that parenting/caregiver parenting plays a fairly important role as a factor affecting *stunting* in toddlers. Based on the findings of researchers and supported by previous research, it can be stated that *stunting* in toddlers is very related to parenting awareness regarding malnutrition in toddlers. Parents/caregivers with good awareness will be aware of the need to fulfill nutrition in toddlers. On the other hand, parents/caregivers with poor awareness tend not to understand the need to meet nutrition in toddlers so that it will increase the risk of toddlers experiencing *stunting* (Prakoso dkk., 2021).

Based on the researcher's point of view, researchers can conclude that parenting has a significant relationship with the incidence of *stunting* in toddlers. Poor parenting/caregiver will have a high risk of causing toddlers to experience *stunting*. However, parents/caregivers who implement good parenting patterns do not necessarily mean that they will have toddlers who are not *stunted*. This is because there are various factors that cause toddlers to experience *stunting.*

Overall, these studies confirm that there is a strong relationship between parenting and the incidence of *stunting* in toddlers. Efforts to improve parental parenting, especially in terms of feeding and attention to children's health, can be an important step in reducing *stunting* rates in the community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the general objectives and special objectives that have been discussed in the previous chapter regarding the relationship of parenting to the incidence of *stunting* in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The parenting style of parents/caregivers in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency was mostly in the poor criteria as many as 23 respondents (67.7%), while the parents/caregivers who applied the parenting style with good criteria were 10 respondents (30.3%).
2. Stunted toddlers in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency with a short category of 18 people (54.5%) and a very short category of 15 respondents (45.5%).
3. In the study conducted in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, toddlers aged 24-59 months were found to have a correlation between their parenting style and the occurrence of stunting, as shown by the statistical test's p value of 0.02 or p value <0.05.

Based on the analysis of the research titled "The Relationship of Parenting Style to the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers Aged 24-59 Months in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency" it can be concluded that parenting patterns are associated with the incidence of stunting in young children. Implementing effective parenting practices can minimize the risk of stunting in children. Conversely, poor parenting practices increase the risk of stunting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in Kepuhkajang Village, Perak District, Jombang Regency, the researcher proposes several suggestions as follows:

1. Share the research site
   After knowing the results of the research that has been carried out, it is hoped that the village government will better understand the condition of public health, especially in terms of *stunting*.
2. For respondents
   It is hoped that parents/caregivers who have toddlers aged 24-59 months with *stunting* can increase their activeness to come to the toddler posyandu and follow the TPG that has been provided to find out the growth and nutritional development of toddlers.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

This research is carried out at one time and allows for different results if the research is carried out repeatedly or periodically. Not to mention that no other variables were included in this research; it just looked at the correlation between parenting and stunting rates. Therefore, it is expected that future studies would regularly investigate the causes of stunting in toddlers, including the elements that influence parental parenting.

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