

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI S1- KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH TASIKMALAYA
Skripsi, Juli 2022**

Ajeng Amanda Thayeb

ABSTRAK

**HUBUNGAN POLA ASUH IBU DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SINGAPARNA**

xiii bagian awal + 86 halaman + 9 tabel +1 bagan +12 lampiran

Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada bayi (0-11 bulan) dan anak balita (12-59 bulan) akibat dari kekurangan gizi kronis terutama dalam 1000 hari pertama kehidupan sehingga anak terlalu pendek untuk usianya. Secara umum kejadian stunting dapat diakibatkan karena adanya pengaruh dari pola asuh ibu terhadap anak. Dalam pola asuh ini meliputi sikap atau kebiasaan orang tua yang diterapkan dalam mengasuh dan membesarkan anak di rumah. Data di Puskesmas Singaparna pada tahun 2021 mencapai 121 anak yang mengalami stunting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pola asuh ibu dengan kejadian stunting di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Singaparna. Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode korelasional. Sampel sebanyak 85 orang diperoleh dengan *non probability sampling* dengan teknik *systematic sampling*, Data diperoleh dengan kuesioner tertutup dan data dianalisis dengan menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan chi square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pola asuh ibu sebagian besar termasuk kurang sebanyak (41.2%) dan kejadian stunting sebagian besar mengalami stunting (62.4%). Hasil uji chi square diperoleh terdapat hubungan antara pola asuh ibu dengan kejadian stunting dengan p value 0,000. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini terdapat hubungan antara pola asuh dengan kejadian stunting. Saran kepada pihak instansi pendidikan, puskesmas, dan ibu yang memiliki balita hendaknya saling bersinergi untuk meningkatkan status gizi balita yang dimulai dari menambah wawasan atau pengetahuan pentingnya pola asuh yang baik agar mengurangi resiko stunting.

Kata Kunci :Kejadian Stunting, Pola Asuh Ibu

Perpustakaan : 70 (1991-2022)

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE
STUDY PROGRAM S1- NURSING
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY TASIKMALAYA
Thesis, July 2022

Ajeng Amanda Thayeb

ABSTRACT

***THE CORRELATION OF MOTHERING PATTERNS WITH STUNTING
EVENTS IN THE WORK AREA OF SINGAPARNA HEALTH CENTERS***

xiii beginning + 86 pages + 9 tables +1 chart +12 appendices

Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in infants (0-11 months) and children under five (12-59 months) due to chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1000 days of life so that children are too short for their age. In general, the incidence of stunting can be caused by the influence of the parenting style of the mother on the child. This parenting includes the attitudes or habits of parents that are applied in caring for and raising children at home. Data at the Singaparna Health Center in 2021 reached 121 children who were stunted. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal parenting and the incidence of stunting in the Singaparna Health Center Work Area. This type of research is quantitative using the correlational method. A sample of 85 people was obtained by non-probability sampling with a systematic sampling technique. Data were obtained by closed questionnaire and data were analyzed using frequency distribution and chi square. The results of the study showed that most of the mother's parenting patterns included less (41.2%) and the incidence of stunting was mostly stunted (62.4%). The results of the chi square test showed that there was a relationship between maternal parenting and the incidence of stunting with a p value of 0.000. The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between parenting and the incidence of stunting. Suggestions to educational institutions, health centers, and mothers who have toddlers should work together to improve the nutritional status of toddlers starting from adding insight or knowledge of the importance of good parenting in order to reduce the risk of stunting.

Keywords: Mother Parenting, Stunting Incidence

Libraries : 70 (1991-2022)