
The Relationship Of Knowledge Of Women Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment Of Balanced Nutrition To Prevention Of Stunting In Bonan Village Dolok I Sijamapolang District Humbang Hasundutan District Year 2023

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Abstract

One of the health problems being addressed in Indonesia is stunting. In 2019 the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 27.7% and in 2021 it has decreased to 24.4%. In Humbang Hasundutan Regency, the prevalence of stunting is (14.38%). When the initial survey was conducted, the number of stunted toddlers in Bonandolok I Village was 11 toddlers. There are 4 things that cause stunting, namely: knowledge, parenting, basic sanitation, and administration of deworming drugs. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the knowledge of mothers who have toddlers about fulfilling balanced nutrition and the prevention of stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023. This type of research is a descriptive analytic cross-sectional design. Held in March-May 2023 in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District. The population is a group of mothers who have babies and toddlers in Bonandolok I Village in 2023 with a total of 49 respondents. The sampling technique is total sampling and chi-square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and stunting prevention. The results of the chi-square test χ^2 count (17,845) < χ^2 table (4,605) were obtained. There is a relationship between parenting style and stunting prevention, the results of the chi-square test χ^2 count (21,248) < χ^2 table (4,605). There is a relationship between basic sanitation and the prevention of stunting, the results of the chi-square test χ^2 count (16,079) < χ^2 tables (2,705), and there is a relationship between the administration of deworming medication and the prevention of stunting, the results of the chi-square test χ^2 count (14,968) < χ^2 table (2,705). It is hoped that respondents will learn more about how to prevent stunting in toddlers. Applying good parenting, clean and healthy lifestyle and giving deworming medicine every 6 months.

Keywords: Knowledge, Parenting, Basic Sanitation, Deworming

INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO, 2022) on the prevalence of stunting globally, there are 149.2 million children under the age of 5 years, 45.4 million are underweight, and 318.9 million are overweight. The number of children with stunting is declining in all regions except Africa. In the Southeast Asia and Africa Region there are 51 million children under the age of 5 years who are underweight (thin), another 151 million children under the age of five are stunted, with three quarters of these children living in Asia and Africa. .

According to UNICEF (2019), stunting is a cumulative process and is caused by insufficient intake of nutrients or repeated infectious diseases, or both. Stunting can also occur before birth and is caused by very inadequate nutritional intake during pregnancy, very poor parenting patterns, low quality of food in line with the frequency of infections so that it can inhibit growth (Majid, 2022).

The results of the implementation of the 2019 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey showed a national prevalence of stunting of 27.7% with details of 19.4% being short and 8.3% very short. In 2021 the results of the implementation of the Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey, the national prevalence of stunting will drop to 24.4%, with details of 19% short and 5.4% very short. For the Province of North Sumatra, the prevalence of stunting has decreased by 4.7%, to 21.1% from the previous 25.8% (SSGI, 2022).

Data from the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in Indonesia shows that the national prevalence of stunting is 30.8% with details of very short 11.5% and short 19.3%. In 2018, there were 18 provinces with a prevalence of stunting above the national level, the highest being in the

province of East Nusa Tenggara (42.6%). Whereas in 16 other provinces the prevalence is below the national level and the lowest is DKI Jakarta (17.7%) (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

Based on Ina & Salsabila's research in 2022 Mother's knowledge about fulfilling balanced nutrition in toddlers is in the sufficient category of 30 people (41.1%), maternal behavior in preventing stunting in toddlers is in the negative behavior category of 41 people (56.2%) , knowledge about fulfilling balanced nutrition in toddlers with stunting prevention behavior in toddlers was equally in the sufficient category with negative behavior as many as 18 mothers with a percentage (44%) and in the category of low knowledge and negative behavior as many as 23 mothers with a percentage (56 %). Kendall-Tau test results with $\alpha = 0.723$, obtained a significant value of 0.000. So it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about fulfilling balanced nutrition and stunting prevention behavior in toddlers.

The results of Sri Arnita's research in 2020, The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Mothers in Efforts to Prevent Stunting in Toddlers in the Simpang Wire Health Center Work Area, Jambi City, this research is a Quantitative study with a Cross Sectional design conducted from February to July 2019. The population in this study totaled 881 people with a total sample of 87 mothers. Sampling technique with Proportional Random Sampling, was analyzed by univariate and bivariate by using chi-square test. The results of the research analysis revealed that from 87 mothers, most mothers (67.8%) had good stunting prevention efforts, most mothers (65.5%) had high knowledge, most mothers (64.4%) had good attitudes, there was no significant relationship between knowledge with efforts to prevent stunting in toddlers where $p\text{-value} = 0.373$ ($p > 0.05$), there is a significant relationship between attitudes and efforts to prevent stunting in toddlers where $p\text{-value} = 0.030$ ($p < 0.05$). It is hoped that the Simpang Wire Health Center for stunting prevention efforts will carry out primary prevention through health promotion in providing an understanding of stunting so that there is a change in attitude that is expected in achieving an optimal level of health.

Based on the Results of Stunting Measurement Data Analysis at the Humbang Hasundutan District Level. The prevalence of stunting in August was (14.38%), with a total of 14,368 toddlers and 2,014 stunted toddlers. The results of stunting data in Sijamapolang rank 3 after Onan Ganjang 24.22%, Parlilitan (Parlilitan) 22.06%, Sijamapolang 21.88%, Pollung 18.24%, Parlilitan (Hutagalung) 15.93%, Doloksanggul (Saitnihuta) 15.58%, Tara bintang 15.15%, Lintongnihuta 12.92 % , Pakkat 11.80%, Baktiraja 11.28%, Parangan 9.83%, Doloksanggul (Matiti) 9.33% (BKKBN, 2022).

The results of analysis of stunting measurement data at the Sijamapolang sub-district level (2023) showed that the prevalence of stunting in toddlers in May was 14.92% and in June it was 13.12%. In June, the number of stunted 58 people decreased by 1.8%, with a total of 6 toddlers, namely in the village of Siborboron (2 toddlers), Bonandolok 2 (2 toddlers), Bonandolok 1 (1 toddler), Sitapongan (1 toddler) (Sijamapolang Health Profile 2023).

Based on the initial survey conducted on March 13 in the village of Bonandolok I, Sijamapolang District, 72 toddlers were found. Of the 72 toddlers, 11 were stunted. Where in hamlet 1 there are 4 stunted toddlers, in hamlet 3 there are 3 stunted toddlers and in hamlet 4 there are 4 stunted toddlers. Of the 49 mothers who have toddlers, several mothers were interviewed about fulfilling the balanced nutrition needed by the body for the process of growth and development which includes intake and nutritional needs, they did not understand about fulfilling these nutrients.

Based on the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research on "The Relationship of Knowledge of Mothers with Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023".

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is a descriptive analytic study with a cross-sectional design in which the relationship between the independent variables (knowledge, parenting, basic sanitation, deworming) and the dependent variable (prevention of stunting) is entitled "Relationship between Knowledge of Mothers with Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Prevention Stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023". The time of this research was conducted for three months starting from March - July in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, in 2023. The sample in this study was all mothers who had stunted toddlers and mothers who had healthy toddlers in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency. 49 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother Characteristics (Age, Education, Occupation, Parity, Source of Information) Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

No	Variabel	Jumlah	Persentase %
1	Umur		
	20-35	35	71.4 %
	36-50	14	28.6 %
	Total	49	100 %
2	Pendidikan		
	SD	1	2.0 %
	SMP	20	40.8 %
	SMA/SMK	26	53.1 %
	Perguruan Tinggi	2	4.1 %
	Total	49	100 %
3	Pekerjaan		
	Guru	2	4.1 %
	Pedagang	9	18.4 %
	Petani	38	77.6 %
	Total	49	100.0 %
4	Paritas		
	Primipara	12	24.5 %
	Secondipara	18	36.7 %
	Multipara	16	32.7 %
	Gerandemultipara	3	6.1 %
	Total	49	100 %

Based on Table 4.1, it can be seen that of the 49 respondents, based on the age of the mother regarding fulfillment of balanced nutrition, there were 35 people aged 20-35 years (71.4%), and 14 people aged 36-50 years (28.6%).

Based on the level of education regarding the fulfillment of balanced nutrition, the education level of elementary school was 1 person (2.0%), junior high school was 20 people (40.8%), high school/vocational school was 26 people (53.1%), and tertiary education was 2 people (4.1%).

Based on the mother's occupation regarding the fulfillment of balanced nutrition, there were 2 teachers (4.1%), 9 traders (18.4%), and 38 farmers (77.6%).

Based on maternal parity regarding the fulfillment of balanced nutrition, there were 12 primiparas (24.5%), 18 secondiparas (36.7%), 16 multiparas (32.7%) and 3 gerandemultiparas (6.1%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge, Parenting Style, Basic Sanitation, Administration of Worm Medicine for Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

No	Variabel	Jumlah	Percentage %
1	Knowledge		
	Good	24	49.0%
	Enough	21	42.9%
	Not Enough	4	8.2%
	Total	49	100%
2	Parenting		
	Authoritarian	25	51.0%
	Democratic	21	42.9%
	Permissive	3	6.1%
	Total	49	100%
3	Basic Sanitation,		
	Good	29	59.2%
	Not Good	20	40.8%
	Total	49	100.0%
4	Administration of Worm Medicine		
	Given	31	63.3%
	Not Given	18	36.7%
	Total	49	100%
5	Stunting Prevention		
	Done	33	67.3%
	Not Done	16	32.7%
	Total	49	100%

Based on Table 4.2 it is known that the mother's knowledge about fulfilling balanced nutrition, 24 respondents (49.0%) have good knowledge, 21 respondents (42.9%) have sufficient knowledge, and 4 respondents (8.2%) have less knowledge.

Based on the category of maternal parenting regarding the fulfillment of balanced nutrition, 25 respondents (51.0%) used authoritarian parenting, 21 respondents (42.9%) mothers used democratic parenting, and 3 respondents (6.1%) permissive parenting. .

Based on the category of basic maternal sanitation regarding fulfillment of balanced nutrition, 29 respondents (59.2%) had good basic sanitation, 20 respondents (40.8%) had poor basic sanitation.

Based on the category of deworming regarding fulfillment of balanced nutrition, it was found that 31 respondents (63.3%) gave deworming mothers, 18 respondents (36.7%) did not give deworming medication.

Based on the category of stunting prevention by mothers regarding the fulfillment of balanced nutrition, it was found that 33 respondents (67.3%) did stunting prevention, while 16 respondents (32.7%) did not.

Bivariate Analysis

After univariate analysis, further analysis was carried out in the form of bivariate analysis. The data obtained from the two variables is categorical data, so the statistical test uses the chi-square test which aims to test both variables.

- a. The Relationship between Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

The results of data collection were collected through questionnaires which were distributed to respondents through research using primary data about the relationship between the knowledge of mothers who have toddlers about fulfilling balanced nutrition against stunting prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023 can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. The Relationship between Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

No	Knowledge	Stunting Prevention						df	X ² Count
		Done		Not Done		Total			
		n	%	n	%	N	%		
1	Good	23	95.8	1	4.2	24	100	2	17.845
2	Enough	9	42.9	12	57.1	21	100		
3	Not enough	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100		
	Total	33	67.3	16	32.7	49	100		

Based on Table 4.2, it is known that out of 49 respondents, 24 respondents had good knowledge, 23 respondents (95.8%) did stunting prevention, 1 respondent (4.2%) did not. There were 21 respondents with sufficient knowledge, 9 respondents (42.9%) doing stunting prevention, 12 respondents (57.1%) not doing stunting prevention. There were 4 respondents with less knowledge, 1 respondent (25.0%) doing stunting prevention, 3 respondents (75.0%) not doing stunting prevention.

By using the Chi-Square Test with a 90% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.10$) and $df = 2$ obtained X^2 count (17,845) < x table (4,605), then H_a is accepted, H_o is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between Mother's Knowledge Level Those with Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

- b. The Relationship between Parenting for Mothers Who Have Toddlers Regarding Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

The results of collecting data collected through questionnaires which were distributed to respondents through researchers using primary data can be seen in the following table :

Table 4. The Relationship between Parenting for Mothers Who Have Toddlers Regarding Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023

	Parenting	Stunting Prevention						df	X ² Count
		Done		Not Done		Total			
		n	%	n	%	N	%		
1	Authoritarian	24	96.0	1	4.0	25	100	2	21.248
2	Democratic	9	42.9	12	57.1	21	100		
3	Permissive	0	0	3	100	3	100		

Total	33	67.3	16	32.7	49	100
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Based on Table 4.3 it is known that out of 49 respondents, 25 mothers used authoritarian parenting, 24 respondents (96.0%) used, 1 respondent (4.0%) did not. Mothers who used democratic parenting as many as 21 respondents who did as many as 9 respondents (42.9%), who did not do as many as 12 respondents (57.1%). Mothers who used permissive parenting were 3 respondents (10.0%), who did not were 3 respondents (100%).

By using the Chi-Square Test with a 90% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.10$) and $df = 2$ obtained X^2 count (21,248) < chi-square (4,605), then H_a is accepted, H_o is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between Parenting Level Mothers with Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

- c. Basic Sanitation Relations for Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

The results of collecting data collected through questionnaires which were distributed to respondents through researchers using primary data can be seen in the following table

Table 5. Basic Sanitation Relations for Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023

	Sanitasi Dasar	Stunting Prevention						df	X ² Count
		Done		Not Done		Total			
		n	%	n	%	N	%		
1	Good	26	89.7	3	10.3	29	100	1	16.079
2	Not Good	7	35.0	13	65.0	20	100		
	Total	33	67.3	16	32.7	49	100		

Based on Table 4.4 it is known that of the 49 respondents, 29 mothers with good basic sanitation did 26 respondents (89.7%), 3 respondents (10.3%) did not. Mothers with basic sanitation were not good as many as 20 respondents who did as many as 7 respondents (35.0%), who did not do as many as 16 respondents (32.7%).

By using the Chi-Square Test with a confidence level of 90% ($\alpha = 0.10$) and $df = 1$ obtained X^2 count (16,079) < chi-square (2,705), then H_a is accepted, H_o is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between Basic Maternal Sanitation Those with Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

- d. The Relationship of Deworming to Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

The results of collecting data collected through questionnaires which were distributed to respondents through researchers using primary data can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. The Relationship of Deworming to Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023

	Administration of Worm Drugs	Stunting Prevention						df	X ² Count
		Doen		Note Done		Total			
		n	%	n	%	N	%		
1	Given	27	87.1	4	12.9	31	100	1	14.968
2	Not Given	6	33.3	12	66.7	18	100		
	Total	33	67.3	16	32.7	49	100		

Based on Table 4.3 it is known that of the 49 respondents, mothers who gave as many as 31 respondents did as many as 27 respondents (87.1%), who did not do as many as 4 respondents (12.9%). Mothers who did not provide were 18 respondents, who did were 6 respondents (33.3%), who did not were 12 respondents (66.7%).

By using the Chi-Square Test with a 90% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.10$) and $df = 1$ obtained X^2 count (14,968) < chi-square (2,705), then H_a is accepted, H_o is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between Deworming Mothers with Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

Discussion

The discussion of the results of the study entitled The Relationship of Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023, is as follows:

1. The Relationship between Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

Based on the chi-square test with a confidence level of 90% and $df = 2$, it is obtained that X^2 count (10,300) > X^2 table (2,705) with the majority of mothers having good education and a minority of mothers having less education, then H_a is accepted H_o is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between knowledge of mothers who have toddlers on stunting prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

Knowledge is the result of knowing someone about an object through their senses. Each person's knowledge will vary depending on how each person senses an object or something (Notoatmodjo in Masturoh 2018).

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Ina Kuswanti (2022), Mother's knowledge about fulfilling balanced nutrition in toddlers is in the sufficient category of 30 people (41.1%), mother's behavior in preventing stunting in toddlers is in the negative behavior category of 41 people (56.2%), knowledge about fulfilling balanced nutrition in toddlers with stunting prevention behavior in toddlers was equally in the sufficient category with negative behavior as many as 18 mothers with a percentage (44%) and in the category of low knowledge and behavior negative as many as 23 mothers with a percentage (56%). Kendall-Tau test results with $\alpha = 0.723$, obtained a significant value of 0.000. Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about fulfilling balanced nutrition and stunting prevention behavior in toddlers.

2. The Relationship between Parenting for Mothers Who Have Toddlers Regarding Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition with Prevention of Stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

By using the chi-square test with a confidence level of 90% and $df = 2$, it is obtained that chi-square x^2 count (15,714) > x^2 table (4,605) with the majority of authoritarian parenting styles and a minority of permissive parenting styles, then H_a is accepted, H_o Rejected means that there is a relationship between parenting style and prevention of stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Evy Noorhasanah and Nor Isna (2021) concerning the Relationship between Maternal Parenting and Stunting Incidents in Children Aged 12-59 months. This research is a correlational analytic study with a cross sectional approach. A sample of 88 with the sampling technique used accidental sampling. The results showed that 55.7% of respondents with poor parenting had short and very short children and there was a relationship between maternal parenting and the incidence of stunting in children aged 12-59 months with a p-value of 0.01.

3. Basic Sanitation Relations for Mothers Who Have Toddlers Regarding Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition with Prevention of Stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

By using the chi-square test with a confidence level of 90% and $df = 1$, the chi-square X^2 count (7,748) X^2 table (2,705) is obtained with the majority of mothers knowing good basic sanitation and a minority of mothers knowing basic sanitation is not good, then H_a is accepted, H_o Rejected means that there is a relationship between basic sanitation and the prevention of stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Sasmita, H., et al regarding the Relationship of Utilization of Sanitation Facilities to Stunting Incidents in the Work Area of the

Wani Health Center, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi in 2021. For the utilization of clean water facilities, respondents who used had 44.8% under five stunting while those who did not use 87.5% had stunted toddlers, family latrines for respondents who used had 43.7% stunted toddlers while those who did not utilized 78.1% had stunted toddlers, use of handwashing facilities with soap respondents who used had 3.8 % of children under five are stunted, while those who do not use 73.4% have toddlers stunted, while the household wastewater management of respondents who do not use them have under fives stunted 74.0% compared to respondents who do use have under fives stunted 41.4%. And for solid waste management, respondents who did not use it, 71.7% had stunted toddlers, and respondents who did use it, 43.4% had stunted toddlers. The conclusion is that the use of sanitation facilities has a significant relationship to the incidence of stunting in toddlers

4. Relationship of Deworming for Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition with Prevention of Stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

By using the chi-square test with a confidence level of 90% and $df = 1$, it is obtained that chi-square X^2 count (4,911) > X^2 table (2,705) with the majority given and the minority not given, then H_a is accepted, H_o is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between giving worm medicine for preventing stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023.

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Wan Nedra (2023) concerning the Relationship of Worm Infection to Stunting Incidents in Toddlers at 2 Stunting Locuses in the Working Area of the Kampar Health Center, Kampar Regency. According to research conducted by Kartini in Pekanbaru, the prevalence of worm infections in children under five is 12.7%. This research using cross sectional method was conducted in Ranah Singkuang village and Pulau Jambu village. Sampling was carried out using non-probability sampling technique using purposive sampling method. The research instrument was anthropometric examination and direct smear method of feces examination. The analytical method used the Chi-Square test. children positive worm infection (18.8%).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and statistical tests, the discussion of the relationship between knowledge of mothers who have toddlers about fulfilling balanced nutrition against stunting prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023 with a total of 49 respondents, the researchers concluded as follows:

1. Knowledge
There is a relationship between the knowledge of mothers who have toddlers about fulfilling balanced nutrition against stunting prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023
2. Parenting
There is a relationship between the parenting style of mothers who have toddlers regarding the fulfillment of balanced nutrition towards the prevention of stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023
3. Basic Sanitation
There is a Basic Sanitation Relationship for Mothers Who Have Toddlers Regarding Fulfillment of Balanced Nutrition Against Stunting Prevention in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023
4. Administration of Worm Drugs
There is a relationship between giving deworming to mothers who have toddlers about fulfilling balanced nutrition towards preventing stunting in Bonandolok I Village, Sijamapolang District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in 2023

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