DESCRIPTION THE LEVEL OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE IN TODDLERS IN MASANGAN KULON VILLAGE, SIDOARJO

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Abstract. Stunting is condition of failure to thrive in children impact of chronic malnutrition so that children are too short for their age. One of the causes of stunting is parental knowledge. The aim is to provide an overview of the level of mother's knowledge of the stunting incidence in toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village. This study uses a descriptive method. The type of sample used is total sampling which takes the entire population with 33 mothers who have stunting toddlers. The results of this study were that the majority of mothers' knowledge about stunting was in the good category. The majority of stunting toddlers are in the short category. The majority of toddlers at risk of stunting are in the short category. The analysis in this scientific paper uses cross tabulation. The results of the cross tabulation showed that the majority of mothers who had good knowledge had toddlers were in the short category, while the majority of mothers who had sufficient knowledge had toddlers in the short category. This means that there is no relationship between the stunting incidence and the level of mother's knowledge about stunting. The majority of mothers with stunting have a good level of knowledge because when a toddler is detected stunting, the mother is given counseling and health promotion about stunting from the puskesmas. The majority of stunted toddlers are in the short category due to factors from the large number of mothers who give birth at an unproductive age, the low level of mother's education, and mothers who don't work enabling a low economy.

Keywords: Stunting and knowledge

1 INTRODUCTION

Stunting is the main cause of malnutrition that is often found in toddlers. Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in children under five (babies under 5 years) impact on a state of chronic malnutrition so that children are too short for their age (Herunnisa, 2019; Laksono et al., 2022). Stunting events will only be seen after the baby is 2 years old. Short toddlers are toddlers whose body length or height does not match their age compared to WHO-MGRS (Multicentre Growth Reference Study) standards (Gizi, 2022).

The World Health Organization or WHO (2021), says the number of stunting cases in the world has reached 22% or as many as 149.2 million in 2020 (Wahyuni, 2022). Based on data from the 2021 Indonesian Toddler Nutrition Status Survey (SSGBI), the prevalence of stunting is currently still at 24.4% or 5.33 million toddlers. Whereas in East Java Province, based on East Java health profile data, the prevalence of stunting in 2019 was 12.1% (Dinkes Jawa Timur, 2020) and in 2021 it will decrease to 9.56 % (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2021). According to data from the East Java Health Profile, the stunting rate in Sidoarjo in 2019 was 12.1%(Astuti et al., 2020). Then in 2021 the stunting rate in Sidoarjo will drop to 7.4%. Even so, this number is still high and must continue to be lowered given the huge impact this stunting has had (Profil Dinkes Kab. Sidoarjo, 2022).

One of the causes of stunting is parental knowledge (Putri et al., 2021). Parents who have a good level of knowledge will also provide good care for the family (Adiputra et al., 2021). Parents' knowledge about nutrition will have a good impact on their family because it will affect attitudes and behavior in food selection which in turn can affect nutritional needs (Izzaty et al., 2018; Millward et al., 2017; Dranesia et al., 2019).

Based on the description above, the research problem is that the incidence of stunting is still high. With this, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Description of The Level of Mother's Knowledge with Stunting Incidents in Toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village, Working Area of the Sukodono Health Center, Sidoarjo Regency". With this research, it is hoped that the level of knowledge of mothers in the Sukodono Community Health Center area regarding stunting in children will be known. So that further steps can be taken as an effort to reduce stunting rates in the Sukodono Community Health Center area.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive method that aims to describe the level of knowledge of mothers about stunting. The population in this study were mothers who had stunted toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village, Sukodono District, namely 33 mothers. The sample technique used is total sampling. The research instrument used a questionnaire containing demographic data and questions regarding knowledge about stunting. This questionnaire is asking about the definition, causes, signs, symptoms, and impact of stunting. This questionnaire consists of ten questions and there are four answer choices provided for each question, i.e. if you choose answer D you have a score of 1, if you choose answer C you have a score of 2, if you choose answer B you have a score of 3, if you choose answer A you have a score 3. Out of the ten questions, the points will be totaled and put into four categories. If you get 1-10 points in the category of less knowledge, if you get 11-30 points in the category of sufficient knowledge, if you get 30-40 points in the category of good knowledge.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Based on the Age of Mothers of Toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village April 2023

Age	N	Persentase
17-25 years	10	30%
26-35 years	14	42%
36-45 years	9	27%
Amount	33	100%

Based on table 1. of 33 respondents, 10 respondents aged 17-25 years (30%), 14 respondents aged 26-35 (42%), while 9 respondents aged 36-45 (27%). From these data the majority of respondents were aged 26-35 years, namely 14 (42%) mothers because at that age is the productive age for reproduction to get married and have children.

Table 2. Character Frequency Distribution Based on the Education of Toddler Mothers in Masangan Kulon Village April 2023

Education	N	Persentase
Elementary schol	4	12%
Junior high school	5	15%
High school	17	52%
Diploma	3	9%
Bachelor	4	12%
Amount	33	100%

Based on table 2., it shows that respondents with elementary school were 4 people (12%), junior high school were 5 people (15%), high school were 17 people (52%), diploma were 3 people (9%), bachelor were 4 people (12%). From this data, the majority of respondents were high school, namely 17 (52%). This is likely due to economic limitations and a lack of interest in continuing to a higher level.

Table 3. Distribution of Character Frequency Based on Occupation of Mothers of Toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village April 2023

Work	N	Persentase
Civil servant	1	3%
entrepreneur	6	18%
Not working	26	79%
Amount	33	100%

Based on table 3., it shows that 1 respondent works as a civil servant (3%), 6 people are entrepreneur (18%), and 26 people are not working (79%). From this data, the majority of respondents not working, namely 26 (79%). This is because the majority of respondents have a high school education background.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Based on Age of Stunting Toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village April 2023

Age	N	%
< 24 month	13	39%
> 24 month	20	61%
Amount	33	100%

Based on table 4., it shows that the toddler respondents in Masangan Kulon Village are more than 24 months or 2 years old, namely 20 toddlers (61%). Meanwhile, there are 13 toddlers aged less than 24 months or 2 years (39%). From these data, the majority of respondents' toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village are more than 24 months or 2 years old, namely 20 toddlers (61%).

Table 5. Frequency Distribution Based on Height of Stunted Toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village April 2023

Height/age	Z-Score	N	%
very short	<-3 SD	11	33%
short	3 SD s/d 2 SD	22	67%
Amount		33	100%

Based on table 5., it shows that 22 toddlers (67%) were included in the short category. Meanwhile, there are 11 toddlers who are included in the very short category (33%). From these data, The majority of respondent toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village are included in the short category, namely 22 toddlers (67%). This is because there are many mothers who give birth at an unproductive age, namely too young or too old. This can be a factor in stunting.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution Based on The Level Of Knowledge's Mothers About Stunting in Masangan Kulon Village April 2023

Knowledge level	Score	N	%
good	31 – 40	22	67%
sufficient	11 – 30	11	33%
Amount		33	100%

Based on table 6., it shows that the level of knowledge of mothers about stunting in Masangan Kulon Village is in the good category, namely 22 (67%) mothers. Meanwhile for the sufficient category there were 11 (33%). This data shows that the majority of mothers' knowledge level about stunting is in the good category, namely 22 (67%).

Table 7. Distribution of Frequency Based on Height/age of Stunted Toddlers in Mesangan Kulon Village April 2023

Height/age	Z-Score	N	%
very short	<-3 SD	9	45%
short	3 SD s/d 2 SD	11	55%
Amount			100%

Based on table 7., it shows that 11 stunted toddlers in Mesangan Kulon Village are included in the short category (55%). Meanwhile, those included in the very short category were 9 toddlers (45%). This data shows that the majority of stunted toddlers in Mesangan Kulon Village are included in the short category, namely 11 toddlers (55%).

Table 8. Frequency Distribution Based on Height/age Toddlers Risk of Stunting in Mesangan Kulon Village April 2023

Height/age	Z-Score	N	%
very short	<-3 SD	2	15%
short	3 SD s/d 2 SD	11	85%
Amount			100%

Based on table 8., it shows that the toddlers at risk of stunting in Mesangan Kulon Village are included in the short category, namely 11 toddlers (85%). While those included in the very short category were 2 toddlers (15%). From these data it shows that

the majority of toddlers at risk of stunting in Mesangan Kulon Village are included in the short category, namely as many as 11 toddlers (85%).

Table 9. Cross-tabulation of stunting incidence with knowledge of toddler mothers in Masangan Kulon village April 2023

Knowledge level	Stunting events (Height/age)				Amount	
	short		Very short			
good	15	45%	7	21%	22	67%
sufficient	7	21%	4	12%	11	33%
Amount	22	67%	11	33%	33	100%

Based on table 9., the results obtained are that there are 22 (67%) of the 22 mothers who have a good level of knowledge, 15 (45%) of those with short toddlers and 7 (21%) with very short toddlers. There were 11 (33%) of these 11 mothers who had a sufficient level of knowledge, 7 (21%) of those with toddlers in the short category and 4 (12%) with toddlers in the very short category. From these data, it shows that the majority of mothers have a good level of knowledge about having toddlers in the short category, namely 15 (45%).

3.2 Discussion

Identification of Mother's Knowledge About Stunting in Children in Masangan Kulon.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the majority of respondents fall into the good category, namely 22 (67%). From the description above, the researcher assumes that the majority of stunted toddler mothers in Masangan Kulon Village have a good level of knowledge because it is possible that when stunting is detected, the toddler mothers are given counseling and health promotion about stunting from the puskesmas and posyandu. So that mothers of toddlers can answer the research questionnaire correctly. This means that stunting in toddlers is caused by other factors. These other factors come from the low level of education of the mother, the age of the mother who is not in the productive age, and the majority of mothers who do not work which allows the family's economy to decrease (Yanti et al., 2020; Mostafa et al., 2018; Wulandari et al., 2022). According to theory, the level of knowledge is one of the factors causing stunting in children (Darsini et al., 2019). Knowledge is the result of human sensing or the result of knowing someone about an object through the senses they have (eyes, nose, ears and so on) (Ernawati, 2022; Pratita et al., 2020). What is meant by knowing here is that the more often an individual or someone gets information, the higher the knowledge obtained (Rahayu et al., 2019; Kusrini et al., 2019).

From the data above, it can be concluded that the majority of mothers' knowledge about stunting in Masangan Kulon Village is in the good category. Researchers suggest that well-informed mothers should always pay attention to their toddler's nutritional intake and provide nutritional intake according to the toddler's age needs. For mothers

who are knowledgeable enough, mothers should increase their knowledge about stunting and complete nutritional intake for toddlers.

Identification of Stunting Toddlers and Stunting Risks in Masangan Kulon Village.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it shows that the majority of stunted toddlers in Mesangan Kulon Village are included in the short category, namely 11 toddlers (55%) and the majority of toddlers at risk of stunting are included in the short category, namely 11 toddlers (85%). From the description above, researchers assume that the majority of toddlers with stunting and the risk of TB/U stunting are in the short category because there are many mothers who give birth at an unproductive age, namely too young or too old. Mothers who are too young are usually not ready for their pregnancy and do not know how to maintain and care for pregnancy. Meanwhile, mothers who are too old usually have decreased stamina and less enthusiasm in caring for their pregnancy (Marlani et al., 2021; Laksono et al., 2020; Wulandari et al., 2021).

Fajrina's research (2018) shows that being over 35 years old when pregnant has a risk of giving birth to a stunted child 2.74 times compared to mothers who give birth at the age of 20-35 years (Muriyati & Nadia Alfira, 2021). The mother's age is too young or too old during pregnancy can cause stunting in children, especially due to the influence of psychological factors (Wahyurin et al., 2019).

From the data above, it can be concluded that the majority of toddlers with stunting and the risk of stunting in Masangan Kulon Village are included in the short category. Researchers suggest that mothers of toddlers should always monitor their toddlers' height and weight by diligently attending posyandu held by the local health center. Apart from that, health workers can also carry out monitoring by visiting the homes of mothers who have toddlers. During the home visit, the toddler's nutritional status was checked and what the toddler consumed that day was also checked, whether it met the toddler's complete nutritional needs or not.

Analysis of mothers' level of knowledge regarding stunting incidents in Masangan Kulon Village.

Based on the research that has been done, it shows that the majority of mothers have a good level of knowledge of having toddlers in the short category, namely 15 (45%). The researcher assumes that the majority of mothers who have good knowledge of their toddlers are in the short category, while the majority of mothers who have sufficient knowledge have toddlers in the short category, because when a toddler is detected with stunting, the mother is given health education about stunting by local health workers. This means that there is no significant relationship between the incidence of editing and the mother's level of knowledge. Therefore, stunting in toddlers is caused by other factors. These other factors include the low level of maternal education, the age of mothers who are not in the productive age, and the majority of mothers who do not work which allows the family economy to decrease (Amalia & Dina Putri Utami Lubis, 2021; Laksono et al., 2021).

According to (Setiawan, 2019) Parents with higher education will easily understand and receive information in providing balanced nutrition for optimal child growth and development (Paramita et al., 2021; Seran et al., 2020). Status High and low mother's knowledge greatly influences the achievement of nutritional status of children and family nutrition, as well as being able to carry out healthy living behaviors and implement a healthy family (Husnaniyah et al., 2020; Uwiringiyimana et al., 2019).

Fajrina's research (2018) shows that being over 35 years old when pregnant has a risk of giving birth to a stunted child 2.74 times compared to mothers who give birth at the age of 20-35 years (Izzaty et al., 1967; Sasongko et al., 2019). The mother's age is too young or too old during pregnancy can cause stunting in children, especially due to the influence of psychological factors. Notoadmodjo stated that age will influence a person's grasping power and thinking patterns. The older you get, the more your understanding and thinking patterns will develop so that the knowledge you gain will get better (Mutiah, 2022; Sethi et al., 2018).

In research (Mutiah, 2022) Mothers who are only housewives are only at home so they only socialize with neighbors. This causes mothers to get less information. According to Notoatmodjo's theory (2018), which says that someone who works will have broader knowledge than those who don't work because by working a person will get a lot of information and experience.

From these data it can be concluded that the majority of mothers who have good knowledge of their toddlers are in the short category while the majority of mothers who have sufficient knowledge have toddlers in the short category. This means that there is no significant relationship between the incidence of editing and the mother's level of knowledge. Therefore, the incidence of stunting is caused by other factors, namely the low level of education of the mother, the age of the mother who is not in the productive age, and the majority of mothers who are not working which allows the family's economy to decrease. Researchers suggest that mothers should always pay attention to toddlers' intake, monitor toddlers' growth by diligently going to posyandu and consulting about toddlers' nutritional needs. It is expected that the mother can serve food according to the nutritional needs of the child. In addition, the puskesmas can also carry out activities such as counseling on nutrition and measuring the nutritional status of toddlers simultaneously to detect signs of stunting from an early age.

4 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion of this research is (1) the majority of mothers' knowledge about stunting in mothers who have stunted toddlers in Masangan Kulon Village, the working area of the Sukodono Health Center, is in the good category, (2) height/age The majority of stunted toddlers and the risk of stunting in Masangan Kulon Village are in the short category, (3) mothers who have good knowledge, the majority of their toddlers are in the short category, while the majority of mothers who have sufficient knowledge have toddlers in the short category. This means that there is no significant relationship between the incidence of editing and the level of knowledge of the mother. Therefore, the incidence of stunting is caused by other factors, namely the low level of education of the mother, the age of the mother who is not in the productive age, and the majority of mothers who are not working which allows the family's economy to decrease.

We recommend that mothers who are well-informed should always pay attention to their toddler's nutritional intake and provide nutrition according to the needs of their toddler's age. For mothers who are knowledgeable enough, mothers should increase their knowledge about stunting and complete nutritional intake for toddlers. Mothers of

toddlers should always monitor their toddler's height and weight by diligently attending the posyandu held by the local puskesmas. Apart from that, health workers can also carry out monitoring by visiting the homes of mothers who have toddlers. During the home visit, the toddler's nutritional status was checked and what the toddler consumed that day was also checked, whether it met the toddler's complete nutritional needs or not. Mothers should always pay attention to the toddler's intake, monitor the toddler's growth by diligently going to the posyandu and consult about the toddler's nutritional needs. It is expected that the mother can serve food according to the nutritional needs of the child. In addition, the puskesmas can also carry out activities such as counseling on nutrition and measuring the nutritional status of toddlers simultaneously to detect signs of stunting from an early age.

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