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## **HUBUNGAN GAYA PENGASUHAN MAKAN DAN KETERSEDIAAN JAMBAN DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI DESA PLORENGAN KECAMATAN KALIBENING KABUPATEN BANJARNEGARA**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** *Stunting*/pendek merupakan suatu keadaan dimana tinggi badan anak tidak sesuai dengan tinggi badan anak seusianya. Berdasarkan hasil dari Studi Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) pada tahun 2021, Provinsi Jawa Tengah sebagai salah satu provinsi yang memiliki prevalensi angka stunting tertinggi yaitu 20% - 30%. Faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian stunting yaitu asupan makan, status kesehatan, pola pengasuhan, dan hygiene sanitasi.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui adanya hubungan pola asuh makan dan ketersediaan jamban terhadap kejadian stunting pada Balita Usia 24-59 bulan di Desa Plorengan Kecamatan Kalibening Kabupaten Banjarnegara.

**Metode :** Merupakan penelitian Analitik Observasional dengan jumlah populasi penelitian adalah seluruh balita usia 24-59 bulan di Desa Plorengan Kecamatan Kalibening Kabupaten Banjarnegara yang berjumlah 58 balita diambil dengan metode total sampling. Gaya pengasuhan makan diukur dengan kuesioner CFSQ (*Caregiver Feeding Styles Quesioner*) dan ketersediaan jamban diukur dengan formulir penilaian berdasarkan syarat jamban sehat. Tinggi badan diukur menggunakan microtoise dengan ketelitian 0,1 cm. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *Spearman rho* ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

**Hasil :** Gaya pengasuhan makan kategori demokratis 62,1%, penelantar 15,5%, permisif 13,8%, otoriter 8,6%. Ketersediaan jamban dalam kategori memenuhi syarat 22,4%, tidak memenuhi syarat 77,6%. Kejadian stunting kategori stunting 58,6%, tidak stunting 41,4%. Tidak ada hubungan antara gaya pengasuhan makan dengan kejadian stunting didapat nilai  $p = 0.523$  dan ada hubungan antara ketersediaan jamban terhadap kejadian stunting balita didapat nilai  $p = 0.028$ .

**Simpulan :** Tidak ada hubungan antara gaya pengasuhan makan dengan kejadian stunting dan ada hubungan antara ketersediaan jamban terhadap kejadian stunting balita usia 24-59 bulan di Desa Plorengan Kecamatan Kalibening Kabupaten Banjarnegara.

**Kata Kunci :** *Stunting, Gaya Pengasuhan Makan, Ketersediaan Jamban*

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EATING PARENTING STYLE AND LATER AVAILABILITY WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE IN CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN PLORENGAN VILLAGE, KALIBENING DISTRICT, BANJARNEGARA REGENCY**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Stunting is a condition where a child's height does not match the height of a child his age. Based on the results of the Indonesian Nutritional Status Study (SSGI) in 2021, Central Java Province is one of the provinces that has the highest prevalence of stunting rates, namely 20% - 30%. Factors that influence the incidence of stunting are food intake, health status, parenting patterns, and sanitation hygiene.

**Objective:** To determine the relationship between feeding patterns and the availability of latrines on the incidence of stunting in Toddlers aged 24-59 months in Plorengan Village, Kalibening District, Banjarnegara Regency.

**Methods:** This is a observational analytical study with the total population of the research being all toddlers aged 24-59 months in Plorengan Village, Kalibening District, Banjarnegara Regency, totaling 58 toddlers taken by the total sampling method. Feeding parenting was measured by using a CFSQ (Caregiver Feeding Styles Questionnaire) and the availability of latrines was measured by an assessment form based on healthy latrine requirements. Height was measured using a microtoise with an accuracy of 0.1 cm. Data analysis using Sperman rho correlation test, ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

**Results:** Parenting pattern eating democratic category 62.1%, neglect 15.5%, permissive 13.8%, authoritarian 8.6%. Availability of latrines in the eligible category 22.4%, not eligible 77.6%. The incidence of stunting in the stunting category was 58.6%, not stunting was 41.4%. There is no relationship between parenting p value = 0.532 and eating patterns and the incidence of stunting and there is a relationship between the availability of latrines and the incidence of toddler stunting p value = 0.028.

**Conclusion:** There is no relationship between parenting and eating patterns and the incidence of stunting and there is a relationship between the availability of latrines and the incidence of toddler stunting aged 24-59 months in Plorengan Village, Kalibening District, Banjarnegara Regency.

**Keywords:** *Stunting, Eating Parenting Style, Availability of latrines*