THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION TO STUNTING EVENTS IN TODDLERS

Ramadhana Adla¹, Siti Maisyaroh Fitri Siregar², Arfah Husna³
Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Teuku Umar
E-mail: ³arfahhusna@utu.ac.id

Abstract
In view of the aftereffects of Septamarini's exploration in the Journal of Nutrition College in 2019 said that mothers with low education and knowledge are at risk of having stunted children. Working mothers cannot take care of their children so this can be one of the risk factors for children to experience stunting and according to the 2019 SSGBI report states that the prevalence of stunting in kids under five, especially in Aceh province is 21.9%. West Aceh district is 24.5%. The high pervasiveness of stunting in youngsters under five in West Aceh is one of the general medical issues that must be addressed so as not to adversely affect the quality of the nation's generation of resources.

Research objectives: This review intends to decide the connection among education and mother's occupation on the occurrence of stunting in kids under five years of age in Kawai XVI District.

Research method: This examination utilizes insightful exploration technique with cross sectional strategy. The populace in this review were moms who had kids under five in Kawai XIV District.

Information investigation in this review incorporates univariate examination, and bivariate examination. Results: The outcomes got that there is a huge connection between maternal schooling and the frequency of stunting p-value: 0.043 furthermore there is no critical connection between mother's work and the frequency of stunting in toddlers with p-value: 0.086.

Keywords: Toddler, Mothers’s Education, Mother’s Occupation, Stunting, Mother’s characteristic.

1. INTRODUCTION
Stunting is a dietary issue in poor and emerging nations. Even the problem of nutrition is also a problem faced by the world. Stunting can increase the risk of morbidity and mortality, delayed motor development and stunted mental growth (Unicef, 2013). Stunting is viewed as a genuine general medical condition assuming that the pervasiveness of stunting is in the scope of 30-39 percent.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017, Indonesia is remembered for the third country with the most noteworthy pervasiveness in the Southeast Asia locale. The normal commonness of stunting under five years of age in Indonesia in 2005-2017 was 36.4% (WHO, 2017). According to the WHO report from Riskesdas in 2018, the stunting target in Indonesia was 20% but in 2013 the stunting rate was 37.2% but in 2018 there was a decrease to 30.8%. Nonetheless, the stunting rate in Indonesia is still extremely high and a long way from the WHO target.

In 2010, the predominance of stunting under five years of age was 35.6% and afterward expanded to 37.2% in 2013 (Kemenkes RI, 2016). The predominance of stunting in Indonesia is additionally high contrasted with Vietnam (23%), Malaysia (17%), Thailand (16%), and Singapore (4%). Indonesia ranks 17th out of 117 countries with a prevalence of 30.8% (Riskesdas, 2018). Stunting is a significant nourishing issue looked by Indonesia. In view of the Nutrition Status Monitoring (PSG) information throughout the previous three years, stunting has the most noteworthy pervasiveness contrasted with other nourishing issues like undernutrition, slenderness, and heftiness. The commonness of stunted little children has expanded from 2016 which is 27.5% to 29.6% in 2017 (PSG, 2017). The pervasiveness of stunted little children in Indonesia is additionally high contrasted
with Vietnam (23%), Malaysia (17%), Thailand (16%), and Singapore (4%). Indonesia ranks 17th out of 117 countries with a prevalence of 30.8% (Riskesdas, 2018).

In view of the aftereffects of Septamarini’s examination in the Journal of Nutrition College in 2019 said that moms with low instruction and information don’t comprehend about sustenance and appropriate nurturing so they are in danger of having stunted youngsters. Working mothers cannot take care of their children properly because they have less time with their children, so this can be a risk factor for children experiencing stunting. Mothers have an important role in determining the growth and development of children. Mothers with good knowledge about nutrition, supportive attitudes and good behavior will affect the growth and development of children so as to achieve good health status. One of the efforts that can be done is to increase the knowledge of mothers under five about stunting and nutrition.

Kaway XVI District is one of the sub-districts in West Aceh Regency with a sub-district area of 510.18 Km² which has 3 Mukim, 44 villages (gampong) and a population of 22,977 people (BPS Kabupaten Aceh Barat, 2020). Based on the initial survey data, the general population in Kaway XVI is traders and farmers. While the average level of education of the population is high school graduates. The high prevalence of stunting and the absence of research on the incidence of stunting nutritional status problems in the West Aceh region, especially in Kaway XVI Sub-district, made analysts extremely keen on examination that spotlights on the education and work elements of moms on the occurrence of stunting in youngsters under five in Kaway XVI District.

This review expects to decide the connection among education and mother's occupation on the rate of stunting in youngsters under five in Kawai XVI District. Phases of exploration directed by talk with utilizing a survey to moms who have youngsters under five.

### 2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This research was conducted using a Cross Sectional Analytic design. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The populace in this review were moms who had kids under five matured 0-59 months in Kawai XVI District. The research sample amounted to 114 mothers who have children under five. Information was gathered by talk with utilizing a poll to acquire univariate and bivariate tables utilizing the Chi-square test with an importance level of \( p < 0.005 \). Information assortment exercises were done from September to October 2021.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Univariate Analysis

| Research Variables            | Frequency (n) | Percentage(%) |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mother's Education Level      |               |               |
| High                          | 36            | 31.6          |
| Low                           | 78            | 68.4          |
| Total                         | 114           | 100           |

The relationship of mother's education and occupation to stunting events in toddlers.

Ramadhana Adla, Siti Maisyaroh Fitri Siregar, Arfah Husna

DOI: https://doi.org/10.54443/morfai.v2i1.203
3.2 Bivariate Analysis

### Table 2 Relationship of Mother’s Education to Stunting Event

| Mother’s Education | Nutritional Status | Total | PR (95% CI) | Valuep |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|---------|
|                     | Stunting           | Normal|             |         |
|                     | F      | %    | F      | %    | F      | %    |         |         |
| Low                 | 35    | 79.6 | 43    | 61.4 | 78    | 68.4 | 1.76 (1.016-5.866) | 0.043   |
| High                | 9     | 20.4 | 27    | 38.6 | 36    | 31.6 | (1.016-5.866) |         |
| Total               | 44    | 100  | 70    | 100  | 114   | 100  |         |         |

### Table 3 Relationship of Mother’s Occupation to Stunting Event

| Mother’s Occupation | Nutritional Status | Total | PR (95% CI) | Valuep |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|---------|
|                     | Stunting           | Normal|             |         |
|                     | F      | %    | F      | %    | F      | %    |         |         |
| Work                | 8     | 18.2 | 23    | 32.9 | 31    | 27.2 | 0.58 (0.182-1.133) | 0.086   |
| Doesn’t Work        | 36    | 81.8 | 47    | 67.1 | 83    | 72.8 | (0.182-1.133) |         |
| Total               | 44    | 100  | 70    | 100  | 114   | 100  |         |         |
Volume 2 No.1 (2022)

THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER’S EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION TO STUNTING EVENTS IN TODDLERS
Ramadhana Adla, Siti Maisyaroh Fitri Siregar, Arfah Husna
DOI: https://doi.org/10.54443/morfai.v2i1.203

1. Characteristics of Responden

In light of table 1 shows that the vast majority of the mother’s schooling level is low just about as much as 78 (68.4%) while the mother's schooling level is high just about as much as 36 (31.6%), while the majority of mothers'occupations as much as 83 (72.8%) are in the no category. working compared to working as manyas 31 (27.2%). Toddlers who became respondents in this study were also mostly female as manyas 63 (55.3%) while toddlers who were male were 51 (44.7%). Then the normal majority as many as 70 (61.4%) toddlers are aged 25-59 months and for toddlers who experience stunting there are 44 (38.6%).

2. Relationship of Mother’s Education to Stunting Event

In view of table 2, it tends to be seen that under five with stunting frequency is more normal in moms who have a low degree of schooling and have stunting kids under five upwards of 35 (79.6%) while moms who have a significant degree of training and have stunting youngsters upwards of 9 (20.4%). Factual examination test with Chi-square showed p-value >0.005 (0.043), so it very well may be inferred that there is a critical connection between mother's schooling and stunting in kids under five. The value of this prevalence ratio (PR) is that mothers with low education are 1.76 (CI: 1.016-5.866) times greater in the incidence of stunting in children under five than mothers with higher education. The results of this study clearly show that mothers with low education tend to be at risk for stunting in children, especially toddlers. The consequences of this review are in accordance with research led by Adriani and Wirjatmadi (2012), which expresses that an individual with a more elevated level of schooling, the more straightforward it is to get information about great food readiness. Furthermore, according to Marmi (2013), states that guardians who have a significant degree of training will see better in giving food admission and picking great nourishment for their youngsters. This does not mean that mothers with low levels of education cannot prevent stunting, even though mother's education is low, but if they have high curiosity, they can influence mothers in obtain information related to good nutritional status for children (Nuris and Binar, 2014). Mothers who have higher education are able to provide the right food for optimal child development and growth (Mustamin, Asbar R, and Budiawan, 2018). According to (Natalina, 2015) states that in providing nutrition to children, mothers who have higher education can provide the nutritional needs neededby children. As per (Nadhiroh, 2015) shows that there is a connection between mother’s schooling and the occurrence of stunting in little children. Mother's education level greatly affects the health of her family in providing parenting to children (Noviyanti, Rachmawati, and Sutajo, 2020).

3. Relationship of Mother’s Occupation to Stunting Event

In view of table 3 shows that the rate of stunting generally happens in moms who don't work and have stunting kids under five as much as 36 (81.8%) compared to mothers who work and have stunting children under five as many as 8 (18.2%). Factual examination test with Chi-square acquired p-value <0.005 (0.086), so it tends to be inferred that there is no critical connection between mother's work and the frequency of stunting in youngsters under five. The value of the prevalence ratio (PR) is that mothers who do not work are 0.58 (CI: 0.182-1.133) times greater in the incidence of stunting in children under five compared to working mothers. The consequences of this review are in accordance with research directed by (Hutagalung, 2016) in Kupang Regency and in Semarang (Anshori H, 2013) which expressed that there was no huge connection between mother’s work and the frequency of stunting. According to previous research in Peru (Chávez-Zárate, 2019) and Yogyakarta (Agustiningrum, 2016) stated that there was no relationship between mother's work and...
the incidence of stunting. In the study (Mentari, S. Dan Hermansyah, A. 2019) it was shown that mothers who did not work were more dominant in having stunted children while working mothers had children who were not stunted. Although working mothers do not have time for posyandu, working mothers can add to the needs of their family (Kurnia Illahi, 2017). As indicated by research directed in Maluku (Ramli et al., 2009) and (Fitri, L. 2018) Low financial status of the family is a danger factor for stunting.

4. CONCLUSION

In view of the consequences of this review, it very well may be inferred that there is a huge connection between maternal education and the occurrence of stunting in kids under five, yet there is no huge connection between maternal occupation and the frequency of stunting in Kawai XVI District.

REFERENCES

Adriani, M dan Wirjatmadi, B. 2013. Peranan Gizi Dalam Siklus Kehidupan. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
Agustiningrum, T. (2016). Hubungan Karakteristik Ibu Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada BalitaUsia 24-59 Bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Wonosari I. Universitas ‘Aisyiyah Yogyakarta.
Anshori H. (2013). Hubungan Risiko Kejadian Stunting Pada Anak Usia 12-24 Bulan. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro.
Apriastuti, D. A. 2013. Analisis Tingkat Pendidikan dan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan Perkembangan anak usia 48-60 bulan. Jurnal bidan prada, 4(01).
Assefa H, Belachew T, Negash L, 2013. Socioeconomic Factors Associated With Underweight and Stunting among Adolescents of Jimma Zone, South West Ethiopia: A Crosssectional Study. Hindawi Publishing, Corporation ISRN Public Health Volume Article.
Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Aceh Barat. (2020). Kecamatan Kaway XVI Dalam Angka 2020. BPS Kabupaten Aceh Barat.
Bloom MW, et al, 2013. Key strategis to further reduce stunting in southeast Asia: Lessons from the ASEAN countries workshop. Food and nutrition bulletin: 34:2.
Chárvez-Zárate, E. (2019). Relationship between stunting in Children 6 to 36 months of age and maternal employment status in Peru: A sub-analysis of the Peruvian Demographic and Health Survey. PloS ONE, 14(4), 1-16. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0212164
Fitri, L. (2018). Hubungan Bblr dan Asi Eksklusif Dengan Kejadian Stunting Di Puskesmas Lima Puluh Pekanbaru. Jurnal Endurance, 3(1), 131. http://doi.org/10.22216/jen.v3il.1767
Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2013, Riset Kesehatan Dasar, Kemenkes RI
Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. ( 2016). Situasi Gizi di Indonesia. Pusat Data dan Informasi Kemenkes RI. Jakarta.
Kurnia Illahi, R. (2017). Hubungan Pendapatan Keluarga, Berat Lahir, Dan Panjang LahirDengan Kejadian Stunting Balita 24-59 Bulan Di Bangkalan. Manajemen Kesehatan Yayasan RS.Dr.Soetomo,3(1), 1-14.
Marmi, 2013. Gizi Dalam Kesehatan Reproduksi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
Masrul, 2019. Gambaran Pola asuh Psikososial anak stunting dan anak normal di wilayah lokus stunting Kabupaten Pasaman dan Pasaman Barat Sumatera Barat, Jurnal FK Unand.
Mentari, S., dan Hermansyah, A. (2019). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Status Stunting Anak Usia 24-59 Bulan Di Wilayah Kerja Upk Puskesmas Siantan Hulu. Pontianak Nutrion Journal (PNJ), 1(1), 1. http://doi.org/10.30602/pnj.v1i1.275
Mindo Lupiana, Holiday Ilyas, Kunthi Oktiani, 2018, Hubungan Status Imunisasi, Pendidikan Ibu, Sikap Ibu dan Pendapatan Keluarga Dengan Status Gizi Balita di Keluarahan Beringin Jaya
THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER’S EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION TO STUNTING EVENTS IN TODDLERS
Ramadhan A. Adla, Siti Maisyaroh Fitri Siregar, Arfah Husna
DOI: https://doi.org/10.54443/morfai.v2i1.203

Kecamatan Kemiling Kota Bandar Lampung, Holistik Jurnal Kesehatan, vol 12, No.3:146-153.

Mustamin, Asbar, dan Budiwan (2018). Tingkat pendidikan ibu dan pemberian asi eksklusif dengan kejadian stunting pada balita di Provinsi di Sulawesi Selatan. Media Gizi Pangan. Vol. 25 Edisi 1 2018.

Nadhiroh, Siti Rahayu, Ni’mah, K. (2015). Faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita. Media Gizi Indonesia.

Natalina, R. Diyan, P dan Kristiawati (2015). Hubungan pola asuh dengan status gizi balita di posyandu tulip wilayah benua kelurahan pahandut palangkaraya. Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan. Vol. 1 No.19.

Septamarini, B. G. (2013). Hubungan family supportive supervision behaviors dengan work family balance pada wanita yang bekerja. Jurnal Psikologi Industri dan Organisasi Vol. 2, No 1.

UNICEF. (2013). Improving child nutrition, the achievable imperative for global progress. New York: United Nations Children’s Fund.

Yunitasari, A. R., Sartiika, R. A. D., Setiarini, A., & Irwan, R. B. (2020). Household Factors Associated With Stunting In Children 24-59 Month In Urban And Rural In Indonesia. MKMI: Jurnal Media Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia. 16(1), 140-151. ISSN: 0216-2482. http://dx.doi.org/10.30597/mkmi.v16i1.9105