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Relationship between Occupation and Mother's Knowledge of Toddler Development and Stunting at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Luwes Regency in 2021

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A R T I C L E I N F O

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ABSTRACT

Malnutrition occurs since the baby is in the womb and in the early days of birth, but stunting only appears after the child is 2 years old (Kemenkeu, 2018). Children who experience stunting can experience impaired physical, mental, cognitive and intellectual development so that children are not able to learn optimally. Stunting children have low cognitive abilities, if not treated before reaching the age of five years, they can have an impact until adulthood and are at risk of death and will give birth to children with low birth weight (Soetjiningsih, 2013). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mother's knowledge and work regarding the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Luwes Regency in 2021. The type of research conducted is descriptive analytical, the population in the study is 578 people and a sample of 57 people is taken, using Accidental Sampling. The data collected in the study is primary data, namely data obtained directly from respondents. The data analysis used is univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. The results of the study were that the majority of respondents lacked knowledge as many as 31 (54.4%) respondents with short stunting, 23 (40.3%%) respondents. From the results of statistical tests obtained P value of 0.003 <0.05, which means that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge about growth and development of toddlers with stunting. the majority do not work as many as 30 (52.6%) respondents with short 25 (43.8%) respondents. From the statistical test results obtained P value 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a relationship between the mother's work on the growth and development of children under five with the incidence of stunting. It is hoped that health workers at the Dabun Gelang Health Center can encourage and foster the community to better maintain health and improve the growth and development of toddlers so as to minimize the risk of stunting.

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1. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target which aims for sustainable development is to eliminate hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 and achieve food security. The target set is to reduce the stunting rate to 40% by 2025. To achieve this, the government has established stunting as one of the main programs. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 39 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Healthy Indonesia Program Operators with a Family Approach (Ministry of Health, 2018). Toddler is a stage where growth and development have increased rapidly, this period is often called the Golden Age, which is a very important period to pay attention to the growth and development of children so that if any abnormalities occur, they can be detected as early as possible (Mitra, 2015).

Malnutrition occurs since the baby is in the womb and in the early days of birth, but stunting only appears after the child is 2 years old. Impact on the level of intelligence, vulnerability to disease, reduce

productivity and then hamper economic growth, increase poverty and inequality (Ministry of Finance, 2018). Stunting is defined as failure to thrive in infants (0-11 months) and children under five (12-59 months) as a result of chronic nutritional deficiencies, especially in the first 1,000 days of life so that children are too short for their age (Ramayulis, 2018). The stunting case with the lowest percentage of stunting under-fives was Bangka Belitung Province 4.6%, while NTT (East Nusa Tenggara) was the province with the highest percentage of stunting toddlers 24.2% (Ministry of Health, 2019).

Government policies planned by the Indonesian Ministry of Health to address nutritional problems, including through the Healthy Indonesia Program with a Family Approach (PIS-PK), Supplementary Food Provision (PMT) and the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) (Ministry of Health RI, 2018). Children who experience stunting can experience impaired physical, mental, cognitive and intellectual development so that children are not able to learn optimally. Stunting children have low cognitive abilities, if not treated before reaching the age of five years, they can have an impact until adulthood and are at risk of death and will give birth to children with low birth weight (Soetjiningsih, 2013).

The prevalence of stunting under five in Indonesia tends to be static. The results of Riskesdas 2007 showed the prevalence of stunting was 36.8%. In 2010 there was a slight decrease to 35.6%. However, it increased again in 2013 by 37.2% (Riskesdas 2013). In 2018 there was a decrease of 30.8% (Riskesdas, 2018). Thus the proportion of poor nutritional status and less nutrition from 19.6% (Riskesdas 2013) to 17.7% (Riskesdas 2018). The stunting prevalence rate in Indonesia is still above 20%, meaning that it has not reached the WHO target, which is below 20%.

*Stunting*caused by genetic and environmental factors. However, environmental factors have a greater influence on the incidence of stunting, which is 90%. This is in line with WHO research which found that basically every child has the same ability in terms of growth and development, but the role of the environment greatly influences a child to be able to grow tall (Widanti, 2016). The problem of nutritional status is influenced by several interrelated factors, either directly or indirectly. Where the direct causes are infectious diseases and nutritional intake, while the indirect causes are the low availability of food in this case can find out the work and income of parents, lack of parenting patterns, unequal access to health services, low levels of education and knowledge. Food, 2015).

Based on the results of the 2015 Nutritional Status (PSG) monitoring, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia reached 29%. This figure decreased in 2016 to 27.5%, but increased again in 2017 to 29.6%. Based on data from PSG in 2017, the highest percentage of stunting is NTT Province, which is 40.3% and Bali Province is the lowest percentage at 19.1% (Ministry of Health, 2018). Based on the prevalence of stunting in Aceh, it is always above the national average, although it has a declining trend from 2007 to 2018. The results of Riskesdas in 2007 showed that the prevalence of stunting was 44.6%, decreasing in 2018 to 37.3%.

Mother's lack of knowledge will lead to not being optimal in applying information in everyday life. Research conducted by Hapsari (2018) shows that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about nutrition and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 12-59 months. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Wahyuni (2015) which shows that there is a significant relationship between the level of mother's knowledge about nutrition and the nutritional status of children under five. This shows that although knowledge is not a direct factor that affects the nutritional status of children under five, this knowledge of nutrition has an important role. Dyah (2008), states that the behavior of mothers in providing nutrition to toddlers is influenced by work. Working mothers have little time to spend together with their toddlers so that the mother's attention to toddler development is reduced. Mothers who have heavy work will experience physical fatigue, so mothers tend to choose to rest rather than take care of their toddlers.

Based on the prevalence of stunting in Aceh in 2018 from 21 districts/cities, 4 districts have a very high prevalence of stunting, namely Southeast Aceh District (66.9%), Simelue (63.9%), Southwest Aceh (60.9%) and Gayo Lues (59.5%) (Pergub, 2019). Based on the initial survey on May 5, 2021 at the Puskesmas. The health center has also run a program to prevent stunting, but the incidence is still large, where the work of the mother makes the mother physically exhausted which results in not paying attention to the growth and development of toddlers. There are 13 posyandu with a total of 3,801 toddlers, who suffer from stunting as many as 578 toddlers. Some of the mothers of these toddlers work as factory workers every day. The results of interviews with mothers who have toddlers stated that they did not know about stunting in toddlers and mothers did not have much time to pay attention and supervise the growth and development of toddlers including paying attention to their nutritional intake.

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2. Method

One form of statistics used to find the relationship between two or more variables is done quantitatively so that this type of research uses descriptive research methods with correlation types in order to determine the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables, which aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and mother's work about growing up. Flower Toddler with Stunting Incidence at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021. The research design used was analytic cross sectional. Where researchers make observations or measurements of variables at one time. The word one time does not mean that all subjects are observed exactly at the same time, but it means that each subject is only observed once and the measurement of subject variables is carried out at the time of the examination. The location of the research was carried out at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency because there were still stunting toddlers, the population and sample were sufficient, the location was affordable and the availability of literature, the study had never been carried out. This research was also carried out starting from the submission of the title in February to the Result Examination in August 2021. And the research will be carried out in July 2021. The population in this study were all mothers who had stunting under five who lived in the working area of the Dabun Health Center. Gelang as many as 578 people. The sample is part or representative of the population under study or part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population (Notoadmodjo, 2010). Meanwhile, according to Arikunto, Determination of sampling, namely if less than 100, it is better to take all until the research is a population study. If the number of subjects is large it can be taken 10-15% or 20-25%. The sample in this study were mothers who have toddlers who live in the working area of the Dabun Gelang Health Center.

The sampling technique used is the accidental sampling technique or takingthe sample coincidentally or unintentionally met mothers who have stunted toddlers who live in the working area of the Dabun Gelang Health Center. The sample size in this study was taken as much as 10% of the total population. So the number of samples in this study were 57 people.In this study, the independent variable (X) is Knowledge, Employment and the dependent variable (Y) is the incidence of stunting in Toddlers.

Table 1
Operational Definition

Variablel	Definition Operational	Measuring instrument	Results Measuring	Scale Measuring
Independent				
Mother's knowledge	Mother's knowledge about stunting as measured by a questionnaire	Questionnaire	Good : 11 - 20 Less : 0 - 10	ordinal
Mother's work	Mother's daily work that generates income/salary	Questionnaire	1: Work 0 : Not Working	ordinal
Dependent *Stunting*	*Stunting*is a condition in which the child's body length does not match the age. Body length is usually measured using an infatometer in a supine way.	- Questionnaire	- Very Short : -3 standard deviation (SD) - Short : -3 up to <-2 standard deviation (SD) Ministry of Health, 2011	ordinal

The research ethics used in this study are as follows:

a. Informed Consent (Consent Sheet)
b. Anonymity(Unnamed)
c. Confidentiality

Data collection began after receiving a permit for conducting research from the Health Center and Educational Institution of the Haji University of North Sumatra, the researcher then came to the Dabun Gelang Health Center to ask for a letter of approval to conduct research at the Dabun Gelang Health Center. After getting a reply letter for the research permit, conducting an initial survey and testing the validity of the instrument to determine the validity of the instrument, if the instrument is valid, the instrument is

distributed to measure the mother's knowledge and work about the growth and development of toddlers with stunting by using an observation sheet, the researcher uses an instrument self-protection using acupressure techniques and measuring the frequency of nausea and vomiting first before making observations by emphasizing research ethics.

Giving a letter of approval to become a respondent is willing to become a respondent and the respondent is willing to sign an informed consent letter to participate in this study, then the researcher explains the purpose, benefits, and process of filling out the questionnaire. After the respondent has finished observing, the observation sheet is checked for the completeness of the required data. Then the data that has been collected will be analyzed. The type of data used in this study is primary data and secondary data obtained from the medical record section of the Dabun Gelang Health Center. For the knowledge and occupation variables of mothers with stunting, the observation sheet was used.

Measurements are carried out in 3 aspects:

a. Mother's Knowledge

$$P = \frac{Class\ Range}{Many\ Class}$$

$$P = \frac{The\ Highest\ Score - Lowest\ Score}{Many\ Class}$$

$$P = \frac{15 - 0}{2}$$

$$P = 7{,}5$$

Obtained Score:

Good : 8 – 15

Less : 0 - 7

b. Mother's Job

Mother's occupation data was collected from the results of questionnaires to respondents, then the results were categorized into 2, namely:

1: Work

0 : Not working

c. *Stunting*

The incidence of stunting can be obtained from the measurement of body length according to (PB/U). stunting can be seen based on growth standards according to WHO (2010), namely:

Very Short : -3 standard deviation (SD)

Short : -3 to <-2 standard deviation (SD)

Data processing and analysis techniques are as follows:

a. Editing Process (editing process)

b. Coding process (code giving)

The data that has been studied is changed in the form of numbers (codes). The respondent's name is changed to respondent code 0.1, 02, 03,..... 10. The code for each variable is as follows:

For Knowledge variable:

0 : Less (0 - 10)

1: Good (11 - 20)

For the Job variable:

0 : Not Working

1: Work

Stunting Occurrence Variables:

0 : Not stunting : -2 standard deviation (SD)

1: Stunting : < -2 standard deviation (SD)

c. Scoring process (scoreing)

d. Tabulating process (tabulation)

While the data analysis is Univariate analysis and Bivariate analysis are to determine the relationship between each independent variable and the dependent variable. Statistical test in this study, used the chi square formula (kai squared) to estimate or evaluate the investigated frequency has a significant relationship or not, with a 95% confidence degree.

The significance test used a significance limit of 5% (0.05):

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a. P value < 0.05, then Ho is accepted, which means that the sample data supports a significant (significant) relationship.
b. P value > 0.05, then Ho is rejected, which means that the sample data does not support a significant (not significant) relationship.

3. Result and Discussion

This research was carried out by the Dabun Gelang Health Center, which is located on Jln. Pinding–Blangkerejen Dabun Gelang. Dabun Gelang Health Center is located in Dabun Gelang District which is part of the Gayo Lues Regency area with an area of about 497.89 Km2, covering 11 villages with regional boundaries:

a. To the north, it is bordered by Pining District
b. In the south, it is bordered by the Blang Kejeren District
c. In the east, it is bordered by the Rikit Gaib District
d. In the west, it is bordered by Gumpang District

The total population is 6,350 people, with a male population of 3,130 and a female population of 3,220. Dabun Gelang Health Center is generally seen as a hilly and mountainous area. Technically, land conditions can provide convenience for the agricultural, livestock, trade, and home industry sectors. After doing research on the relationship between knowledge and mother's work about growth and development of toddlers with stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021, the following results were obtained:

Characteristics of respondents include age, education. The results showed that the majority of respondents aged >25 years were 34 people (59.6%) and the minority aged <25 years were 23 people (40.4%), for education the majority of respondents were higher education as many as 31 people (54.4 %) and a minority of low education as many as 26 people (45.6%).

Table 2
Distribution of respondent characteristics

Category	Amount	Percentage (%)
Age		
<25 Years	23	40.4
>25 Years	34	59.6
Amount	**57**	**100**
Education		
Low	26	45.6
Tall	31	54.4
Amount	**57**	**100**

3.1 Research result

a. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis in employment, knowledge and stunting as follows:

Table 3
Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting Incidence based on Occupation at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

No	Category	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Doesn't work	30	52.6
2	Working	27	47.4
	Total	57	100

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of the relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting is based on Occupation at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021 from 57 respondents (100%), namely the majority of respondents who are not working as many as 30 respondents (52.6%), while those who work are 27 respondents (47.4%)

Table 4

Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting Based on Knowledge at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

No	Category	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Low	31	54.4
2	Well	26	45.6
	Total	57	100

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of the relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting Based on Knowledge at the Dabun Bracelet Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021 from 57 respondents (100%), namely the majority of respondents with low knowledge as many as 31 respondents (54.4%), while those with good knowledge were 26 respondents (45.6%)

Table 5

Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting at Dabun Bracelet Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

No	Category	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Very short	25	43.9
2	Short	32	56.1
	Total	57	100

Based on table 5, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of the Relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021 based on Stunting at Dabun Bracelet Health Center, Dabun Bracelet District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021 from 57 respondents (100%), namely the majority short stunting respondents were 32 respondents (56.1%), while very short stunting respondents were 25 respondents (43.9%)

b. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is useful for knowing the significance of the relationship between knowledge and mother's work about growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021 using the Chi-Square test.

1) The relationship between mother's knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

Table 6

Frequency Distribution Relationship of mother's knowledge about growth and development of toddlers with stunting at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

No	Knowledge	Stunting						*P (values)*
		Very short		Short		Total		
		F	%	F	%	**F**	**%**	
1	Not enough	8	14.1	23	40.3	**31**	**54.4**	**0.003**
2	Well	17	29.8	9	15.8	**26**	**45.6**	
TOTAL		**25**	**43.9**	**32**	**56.1**	**57**	**100**	

Based on the results of the study in table 6 shows the results of the cross tabulation between the relationship between mother's knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers with stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021, it can be seen that out of 57 respondents (100%), the majority of them lack knowledge as much as 31 (54.4%) respondents with short stunting 23 (40.3%%) respondents and a minority of good knowledge as many as 26 (45.6%) respondents with very short stunting as many as 8 (14.1%) respondents.

Based on statistical results using Chi-Square shows a p value of 0.003 which is smaller than the error level (0.003 > 0.05). So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers and stunting at the Dabun Bracelet Health Center, Dabun Bracelet District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021.

Based on the Chi-Square test output table, it is known that the Chi-Square count is 8,996 and the Chi-Square table for df = 1 at 0.05 significant. Because the calculated Chi-Square value is greater than the Chi-Square table, it can be interpreted that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers and the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021.

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2) The relationship between mothers' occupations regarding the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 202

Table 7

Frequency Distribution The relationship between mother's work on growth and development of children under five with stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

No	Work	Stunting						*P (values)*
		Very short		Short		Total		
		F	%	F	%	**F**	**%**	
1	Doesn't work	5	8.8	25	43.8	**30**	52.6	**0.000**
2	Working	20	35.1	7	12.3	**27**	47.4	
	TOTAL	**25**	**43.9**	**32**	**56.1**	**57**	100	

Based on the results of the study in table 7 shows the results of the cross tabulation between the mother's employment relationship regarding the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021, it can be seen that out of 57 respondents (100%) the majority did not work as many as 30 (52.6%) respondents with short stunting 25 (43.8%) respondents and minorities working as many as 27 (47.4%) respondents with very short stunting as many as 5 (8.8%) respondents.

Based on statistical results using Chi-Square shows a p value of 0.000 which is smaller than the error level (0.000 > 0.05). So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the mother's work on the growth and development of toddlers and the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021.

Based on the Chi-Square test output table, it is known that the Chi-Square count is 19,020 and the Chi-Square table for df = 1 at 0.05 significant. Because the calculated Chi-Square value is greater than the Chi-Square table, it can be interpreted that there is a relationship between the mother's work regarding the growth and development of toddlers and the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021.

3.2 Discussion

a. Univariate

a) Work

Based on the frequency distribution of the relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting Incidence based on Occupation at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021 from 57 respondents (100%), the majority of respondents who did not work were 30 respondents (52.6%), while those who worked as many as 27 respondents (47.4%). According to Mentari's research (2018), many mothers who do not work are found in stunting (87.5%) and non-stunted children (86.5%). Although mothers who do not work have more time to care for their children, if the parenting pattern provided is not good, such as poor diet, it will cause nutritional problems in toddlers.

b) Knowledge

Based on the frequency distribution of the relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting Events based on Knowledge at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021 from 57 respondents (100%), the majority of respondents with low knowledge were 31 respondents (54.4%), while those with low knowledge good as many as 26 respondents (45.6%).

c) Stunting

Based on the frequency distribution of the Relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021 based on Stunting at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Bracelet District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021, from 57 respondents (100%), the majority of respondents were short stunted as many as 32 respondents (56.1%), while very short stunting were 25 respondents (43.9%).According to the researchers, the most stunted under-fives were in the short category Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021. So that advice for toddlers who are stunted to get food that is beneficial for the health of the toddler's body and to parents who have toddlers who are stunted to seek information about nutrition that increases height and consult health workers. For health workers to provide supplementary food assistance to stunting

under-fives and provide information about nutrition for toddlers to the public using leaflets, posters, and direct counseling.

b. Bivariate

a) The relationship between mother's knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Bracelet Health Center, Dabun Bracelet District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

Based on the results of the cross tabulation between the mother's knowledge of the growth and development of children under five with stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021, it can be seen that from 57 respondents (100%) the majority of low knowledge were 31 (54.4%) respondents. with short stunting 23 (40.3%%) respondents and a minority of good knowledge as many as 26 (45.6%) respondents with very short stunting as many as 9 (15.8%) respondents.

Based on statistical results using Chi-Square shows a p value of 0.003 which is smaller than the error level (0.003 > 0.05). So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers and stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021.

Based on the Chi-Square test output table, it is known that the Chi-Square count is 8,996 and the Chi-Square table for df = 1 at 0.05 significant. Because the calculated Chi-Square value is greater than the Chi-Square table, it can be interpreted that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers and the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021.

With a lack of knowledge where the majority of mothers are high school or college graduates, they should have more opportunities to receive information and understand well so that these mothers can have high knowledge about stunting. However, in reality, a high level of education cannot guarantee a person's lifestyle and does not guarantee good knowledge or behavior. Even if the mother's knowledge is good but the economic condition is not supportive, then it is not balanced in implementing a healthy lifestyle.

b) The relationship between mothers' occupations regarding the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

Based on the results of the cross tabulation between the mother's employment relationship regarding the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021, it can be seen that out of 57 respondents (100%), the majority are not working as many as 30 (52.6%) respondents. with short 25 (43.8%) respondents and working minorities as many as 27 (47.4%) respondents with very short stunting as many as 7 (12.3%) respondents.

Based on statistical results using Chi-Square shows a p value of 0.000 which is smaller than the error level (0.000 > 0.05). So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the mother's work on child development and stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021. Based on the Chi-Square test output table, it is known that the Chi-Square count is 19,020 and Chi -Square table for df=1 at 0.05 significance. Because the calculated Chi-Square value is greater than the Chi-Square table, it can be interpreted that there is a relationship between the mother's work on the growth and development of toddlers and the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021.

Job factors affect knowledge, someone who works will have broader knowledge than someone who does not work, because people who work get more information. The characteristics of mothers need to be considered because stunting is chronic, meaning that it appears as a result of long-lasting conditions such as poverty, inappropriate parenting due to parents who are busy working, poor knowledge about child development as a result of low maternal education, often suffer from repeated diseases due to poor hygiene and sanitation (Khusuniya, 2011). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Yulia Wulansari (2017) which says there is a relationship between mother's work and the risk of stunting in toddlers (0.0001),

The researcher assumes that mothers work outside the home to earn a living for themselves and for their different families. The mother's employment status determines the mother's behavior in providing nutrition to toddlers. Mothers who do not work will affect the economic situation of the family. In everyday life, income is closely related to the salary that a person receives after working. So even though the mother does not work, it does not mean that the child's nutrition is fulfilled.

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4. Conclusion

After conducting research on "The Relationship of Mother's Knowledge and Work About Toddler Development and Stunting Incidence at Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021" the researchers can conclude that:

a. Characteristics of respondents include age, education. The results showed that the majority of respondents were aged >25 years, for the majority of respondents education was higher education
b. The results of the research on the relationship between Toddler Growth and Stunting Incidence based on Work at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021, namely the majority of respondents who do not work
c. The results of the research on the relationship between Toddler Development and Stunting Events based on knowledge at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021, namely the majority of respondents have low knowledge
d. There is a relationship between mother's knowledge about the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021.
e. there is a relationship between the mother's work on the growth and development of toddlers with the incidence of stunting at the Dabun Gelang Health Center, Dabun Gelang District, Gayo Lues Regency in 2021

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