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Relationship Between Mother's Patterns of Love and Parenting Towards Nutrition Status of Toddlers in UPTD Work Area Kalibobo Public Health Center, Nabire District

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Abstract *Background:Toddlerhood is the most central phase of a child because the growth and development of children can run quickly, precisely the age of 0-2 years is the golden period of children, because brain development reaches 80%. Cases of BB/TB nutrition at the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, 6 cases of malnutrition, 3 cases of undernutrition, 12 cases at risk of overnutrition. The task of parents, especially mothers, in the practice of caring for toddlers so that the basic needs of nurturing patterns, loving patterns and parenting patterns affect the process of child growth and development. Objective: To determine the relationship between nurturing patterns, loving patterns and parenting patterns to the nutritional status of toddlers in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area. Method: Quantitative research type with a cross-sectional approach. The population of 222 toddlers became 69 toddler samples using the slovin formula. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. Data analysis using Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) software version 16.0 with the chi-square test. Results: The test of the relationship between the sharpening pattern p-value 0.30 (>0.05), the affection pattern p-value 0.00 (<0.05), and the parenting pattern p-value 0.00 (<0.05). Conclusion: The sharpening pattern and the nutritional status of toddlers have no relationship, the affection pattern and parenting pattern have a relationship with the nutritional status of toddlers in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD. Suggestion: It is necessary to carry out counseling on the sharpening pattern, affection, parenting, types of activities and the importance of integrated health posts to mothers.*

Keywords:*Love, Nurture, Toddler, Nurturing Pattern, Nutritional Status*

1. INTRODUCTION

Toddlerhood is the most critical period in a child's life, because it is marked by rapid growth and development. Experts even call this period the "golden age" of a child, especially between the ages of 0 and 2 years. This is because brain development reaches 80%. Children can experience emotional, social, mental, intellectual, and ethical disorders later in life if they do not get their basic needs in an ideal way at that age. This phase is very important to ensure the capacity of human resources (HR) (Hidayah, MR 2022).

The well-being and health of toddlers are influenced by the gap in nutritional intake and needs, as well as the interaction of infectious diseases. This problem is known as toddler nutrition. Malnutrition or overnutrition can be caused by unbalanced nutritional intake. To determine whether toddlers are experiencing nutritional problems, a nutritional status assessment is needed (Achmadi, 2014 in Sa'Diyah, H. et al., 2020).

Globally in 2022, it is estimated that 148.1 million (22.3%) children under five worldwide are stunted, 45 million or 6.8% are wasted, and 37 million (5.6%) are overweight. The prevalence of stunting in rural areas is 1.6 times higher than in urban areas, and the prevalence of wasting is 1.4 times higher. The prevalence of overweight is only slightly

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higher in urban children at 5.4% compared to rural children at 3.5%. The prevalence of wasting in children is highest in low- and lower-middle-income countries (94% of the global burden) of their age (Hairunis, MN et al., 2018).

In 2022, the majority of 77% of overweight children live in low- and middle-income countries worldwide. No region has made progress towards achieving the target of a prevalence of less than 3% by 2030, and only North America and Europe have made progress towards achieving this goal (UNICEF & WHO, 2023).

The stunting rate in 2021 was 24.4%, down 2.8% to 21.6%. This value is expected to continue to decline significantly, enabling the achievement of the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) target of 14% in 2024. The stunting rate is expected to drop to 17.8% no later than 2023. In addition to stunting, other malnutrition problems that are major challenges are wasting and underweight. The wasting rate of 7.1% in 2021 jumped 0.6% in 2022 to 7.7%. The same thing also happened to underweight which increased by 0.1% in 2022 or from 17.0% to 17.1% while in 2021 the overweight figure was 3.8% and fell by 0.3% to 3.5% in 2022. For Papua Province, the prevalence of stunting is 34.6%, the prevalence of wasting is 10.5%, the prevalence of underweight is 18.7% and the prevalence of overweight is 6.7% (SSGI, 2022).

The number of stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight toddlers, according to Regency or City in Papua Province, the highest stunting rate is 54.5% in Asmat Regency, then 53.3% in Yahukimo Regency, Nduga Regency 50.2% and the lowest stunting rate is in Deiyai Regency while Nabire Regency is in the 2nd lowest position at 17.1%. The highest wasting rate is in Lanny Jaya Regency 16.9%, Yahukimo Regency 16.4%, Yapen Islands Regency 15.3%, the lowest wasting rate is in Puncak Jaya Regency only 0.3% while Nabire Regency is in the 11th lowest position at 8.9%. The highest underweight rate is in Asmat Regency, namely 36.3, Boven Digul Regency 29.9%, Yahukimo Regency 26.5% and the lowest underweight rate is in Deiyai Regency, namely 1.9% while Nabire Regency is in the 5th lowest position at 3.5%. The highest prevalence of overweight is in Tolikara Regency, namely 23.3%, Paniai Regency 20.1%, Yahukimo Regency 16.0% and the lowest overweight rate is in Sarmi Regency, namely 1.3% while Nabire Regency is in the 8th highest position, namely 6.7% (SSGI, 2022).

Based on data on nutritional status BB/U collected from all Health Centers in Nabire Regency, there are 2562 toddlers with normal weight, 62 toddlers with very low weight, 287 toddlers with low weight and 131 toddlers with overweight. Based on data on nutritional status BB/TB from the Nabire Regency Health Office in 2023, out of 2,320 toddlers, 67

toddlers were found to be malnourished, 177 toddlers with underweight, 325 toddlers with overweight.

Nutritional status information at the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD from 73 toddlers with BB/U nutritional status, 56 toddlers have normal weight, 5 toddlers have very low body weight, 9 toddlers are underweight, and 3 toddlers are overweight and at risk. There are 2 cases of short stature and 71 children with normal stature recorded in the nutritional status data, 6 children were found to be malnourished, 3 children were malnourished, 12 children were at risk of overnutrition, and 51 children had normal nutritional status (Nabire Regency Health Office, 2023).

Parents, especially mothers, play an important role in shaping the maturity and growth of children under the age of five, according to Tri, et al (2019), to avoid nutritional problems, it is very important to meet the basic needs of children at the ideal developmental stage, which has an impact on their growth and development process. According to Amelia (2023), these basic needs include nurturing, affection, and nurturing patterns.

In 2022, Pratiwi, D. et al., conducted a study. The gamma coefficient value of the statistical test with a score of 0.934. The relationship between children's nutritional status and motor development was 93.4% and a significance level of 0.019, indicating a positive relationship. At the same time, a study conducted in 2021 by Mahayuna, PAKKD, et al found that 93.3% of children who had healthy nutritional status also had good cognitive development.

According to research conducted by Sulaeman et al in 2021, the Pearson chi-square statistical test produced a p-value of 0.002. A p-value of less than 0.05 indicates that the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. This shows that in the Kulo Health Center work area in 2020 there was a significant relationship between parenting patterns and children's nutritional status.

The author is motivated to conduct research with this title based on this background.the relationship between maternal nurturing and parenting patterns and the nutritional status of toddlers in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency.

2. METHOD

The method used in this study is quantitative with an observational analytical cross-sectional study design. Quantitative research is research that uses observation methods or

other methods to collect data at a certain point in time to analyze the dynamics of the relevance and influence of risk variables (Al-faida N., 2023).

The location of the study was the working area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD in Nabire Regency. April to May 2024. The population in this study was 222 people with a sample of 69 people. To select participants from the population to be studied, this study uses non-probability sampling, which does not give everyone the same opportunity to be selected. Using purposive sampling techniques, which involve selecting samples based on known attributes (Sugiyono, 2001 in Adiputra, IMS, et al., 2021).

The instruments in this study were questionnaires, stationery and documentation tools.. The data used are primary data and secondary data.

The data collected during the data collection stage was processed first. Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0 was used to analyze the data in this study, which was processed using Microsoft Excel 2010.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Overview of Research Location

This research was conducted for two months at the Kalibobo Health Center Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD). This research was conducted from April 1, 2024 to May 18, 2024.

UPTD Kalibobo Health Center has a working area in Nabire District with one working area, namely Kalibobo Village. Its location in the lowlands near the coast makes it easy to access on foot and by vehicle (motorcycle or car) to the village. The working area of UPTD Kalibobo Health Center borders the following locations: North, Cendrawasih Bay; South, Bumiwonorejo Village; East, Morgo Village; and West, Waroki Village, West Nabire District.

Built in 2010 as an upgrade from a Subsidiary Health Center to a Main Health Center, the 92 m2 Kalibobo Health Center UPTD building stands on a 5,000 m2 plot of land. This building has been renovated twice, in 2016 and 2019. Several service activities could not be carried out optimally due to limited space in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD facility.

The location of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD is in a less strategic location, tucked behind residential areas and far from the highway. The road to the location is also in poor condition, so it is often muddy and flooded during the rainy season.

Respondent Characteristics

Respondent characteristics are a criterion given to the research sample, so that the source of information in the research is directed appropriately (Populix, 2023). The characteristics of respondents in this study are as follows:

a. Toddler Age

Age is a person's age calculated from birth to his/her birthday (Nursalam in Batbual, 2021). According to the Ministry of Health, toddlers or under five years old are children aged 0 to 59 months (ADM PLK, 2021). Meanwhile, according to WHO, toddler age is the age group 0-60 months.

The target of this study was toddlers aged 6-60 months categorized based on the age of child development monitoring in the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book (Ministry of Health, 2021).

The following table contains sample characteristics based on toddler age groups in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area:

Table 1 Sample Characteristics Based on Toddler Age 6-60 Months in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Toddler Age	f	%
6-9 Months	19	27.5
>9-12 Months	9	13.0
>12-18 Months	13	18.8
>18-24 Months	10	14.5
>24-36 Months	7	10.1
>36-48 Months	8	11.8
>48-60 Months	3	4.3
Total	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, 2024

It is known based on table 1, that out of 69 samples of toddlers aged 6-60 months, the highest category at the age of 6-9 months was 19 toddlers (27.5%), while the lowest age group of toddlers aged >48-60 months was 3 toddlers (4.3%).

b. Toddler Gender

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), gender is a physical or spiritual characteristic that distinguishes two creatures such as male and female. The following is a table of sample characteristics based on the gender of toddlers in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area:

Table 2 Sample Characteristics Based on Toddler Gender in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Gender	f	%
Man	36	52.5
Woman	33	47.5
Total	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, 2024.

It is known based on table 2, that from 69 samples of toddlers aged 6-60 months, the highest category is male, totaling 36 toddlers (51.5%), while the lowest category is female, totaling 33 toddlers (48.5%).

c. Mother's Job

To maintain self-existence, working is an essential need. Gaining experience and knowledge directly and indirectly can be done by working (Mirayanti, DM, 2023).

The following is a table of sample characteristics based on the mother's occupation in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area:

Table 3 Sample Characteristics Based on Mother's Occupation in the Work Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Mother's Job	f	%
Housewife	62	89.9
civil servant	2	2,.9
Self-employed	5	7.2
Total	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, 2024.

It is known based on table 3, that out of 69 samples, the majority were housewives, namely 62 mothers (89.9%) and the lowest were (PNS) Civil Servants, namely 2 mothers (2.9%).

d. Mother's Education

Education is a process by which people acquire skills, attitudes, and other behaviors in the society in which they live. Parental education is an important aspect for the growth and development of children. Because with good parental education, they can get various information from outside, especially how to raise children well (Kusyuantomo, YB, 2017).

The following is a table of sample characteristics based on maternal education in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area:

Table 4 Sample Characteristics Based on Mother's Education in the Work Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Mother's Education	f	%
SD	3	4.3
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	12	17.4
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	48	69.6
College	6	8.7
Total	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, 2024.

It is known based on table 4, that out of 69 samples of mothers of toddlers, the highest education category was high school, amounting to 48 mothers (69.6%) and the lowest was elementary school education, amounting to 3 mothers (4.3%).

Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis is used to explain and describe the characteristics of each research variable, especially with frequency distribution (Handarni, et al. 2020). The following is a univariate analysis of the research variables:

a. Sharpening Pattern

The need for sharpening or mental stimulation is a very important need in the growth and development of children, because this stimulation is carried out at a child's age and is unlikely to be repeated, such as the period often called the most decisive period or golden period, window of opportunity and critical period (Setiyani, et al., 2016).

The following is a frequency distribution table based on the sharpening pattern in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area:

Table 5 Frequency Distribution of Sharpening Patterns in the Work Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Sharpening Pattern	f	%
In accordance	25	36.2
Doubtful	28	40.6
Deviate	16	23.2
Total	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, 2024.

It is known based on table 5, that from 69 samples obtained the results of the sharpening pattern, with the largest number of respondents being the doubtful sharpening pattern of 28 toddlers (40.6%), while the lowest number of respondents was the deviant sharpening pattern of 16 toddlers (23.2%).

b. Pattern of Love

Basic love needs are basic needs that are directly related to the child's psychological needs. These needs are usually related to the emotional bond between the child and the parent in providing love and a sense of security to the child (Setiyani et al., 2016).

The following is a frequency distribution table based on the love pattern in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area:

Table 6 Frequency Distribution of Love Patterns in the Work Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Pattern of Love	**f**	**%**
Good	6	8.7
Currently	48	69.6
Not enough	15	21.7
Total	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, 2024.

It is known based on table 6, that from 69 samples obtained the results of the love pattern, with the largest number of respondents being the moderate love pattern as many as 48 toddlers (69.6%), while the lowest number of respondents were the good love pattern as many as 6 toddlers (8.7%).

c. Parenting

Parenting patterns according to Mentari in 2020 are the relationship between parents and children which includes the practice of caring for and providing food. Based on Soetjiningsih & Ranuh in 2013, parenting needs include several things ranging from physical to biomedical needs which include clothing, food, shelter (decent housing), basic health care, breastfeeding, individual hygiene, environmental sanitation, physical fitness, recreation, and others (Amelia, NA, 2023).

The following is a frequency distribution table based on parenting patterns in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area:

Table 7 Frequency Distribution of Parenting Patterns in the Work Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Parenting	f	%
Good	24	34.8
Currently	25	36.2
Not enough	20	29.0
Total	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, 2024.

It is known based on table 7, that from 69 samples obtained the results of parenting patterns, with the largest number of respondents being the moderate parenting pattern of 25 toddlers (36.2%), while the lowest number of respondents were the less parenting pattern of 20 toddlers (29.0%).

d. Nutritional status

Parental knowledge about the nutritional status of children is very important. Since stunted growth and brain development are the consequences of malnutrition during these formative years, it is very important to pay more attention to children's health and development during this period. The nutritional status of adolescents is evaluated by considering age, weight, and height. Children's diets have a significant impact on their growth and development, especially in relation to health and IQ. There will be less money available for community development projects if people do not eat well, especially children. A person's well-being is closely related to what they eat. A person's food intake must be in accordance with their metabolic rate (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024) for this process to run smoothly.

Children under the age of five are evaluated for nutritional status by considering age, weight, and height. Three anthropometric indicators - weight for age (BW/A), height for age (HW/A), and weight for height (BW/H) - represent the three variables (Putri, MR 2019).

The following is a frequency distribution table of samples based on the nutritional status of toddlers according to BB/TB in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area:

Table 8 Sample Frequency Distribution Based on Nutritional Status of Toddlers BB/TB in the Working Area of UPTD Kalibobo Health Center

Nutritional status	f	%
Malnutrition	3	4.3

Malnutrition	3	4.3
Good Nutrition	45	65.2
At Risk of Overnutrition	14	20.3
More Nutrition	4	5.8
Total	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data, 2024.

It is known based on table 8, that out of 69 samples of toddlers aged 6-60 months, the highest category is good nutritional status for 45 toddlers (65.2%), while the lowest is poor and lacking nutritional status for 3 toddlers (4.3%).

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis considers the properties of two variables in relation to each other. It is used to determine whether there is a relationship between two independent variables and a dependent variable. The bivariate analysis of this study uses a statistical test, namely chi-square (Handarni, et al. 2020). In this study, the chi-square test was used for bivariate analysis.

a. The Relationship of Feeding Patterns to the Nutritional Status of Toddlers in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency.

The following are the results of the chi-square test data analysis using the Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) software version 16.0 to determine the relationship between the sharpening pattern and the nutritional status of toddlers based on the BB/PB or BB/TB index in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area.

Table 9 The Relationship of Feeding Patterns to Toddler Nutritional Status in the Work Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Sharpening Pattern	**Nutritional status**												**P (Value)**
	Malnutrition		**Malnutrition**		**Good Nutrition**		**At Risk of Overnutrition**		**More Nutrition**		**Amount**		
	f	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	
In accordance	2	2.9	0	0	16	23.2	4	5.8	3	4.3	25	36.2	0.30
Doubtful	1	1.4	3	4.3	17	24.6	6	8.7	1	1.4	28	40.6	
Deviate	0	0	0	0	12	17.4	4	5.8	0	0	16	23.2	

Total	**3**	**4.3**	**3**	**4.3**	**45**	**65.2**	**14**	**20.3**	**4**	**5.8**	**69**	**100.0**

Source: Processed data, 2024.

Based on table 9, the results of the chi-square test obtained a p-value (0.30) > 0.05, which indicates that there is no relationship between the parenting pattern and the nutritional status of toddlers in the Work Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency.

b. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Toddler Nutritional Status in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency.

The following are the results of the chi-square test data analysis using the Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) software version 16.0 to determine the relationship between the sharpening pattern and the nutritional status of toddlers based on the BB/PB or BB/TB index in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area.

Table 10 Relationship of Parenting Patterns to Toddler Nutritional Status in the Work Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

Pattern of Love	**Nutritional status**												**P (Value)**
	Malnutrition		**Malnutrition**		**Good Nutrition**		**At Risk of Overnutrition**		**More Nutrition**		**Amount**		
	f	**%**	**f**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	**f**	**%**	
Good	0	0	0	0	6	8.7	0	0	0	0	6	8.7	0.00
Currently	0	0	0	0	33	47.8	11	16	4	5.8	48	69.6	
Not enough	3	4.3	3	4.3	6	8.7	3	4.3	0	0	15	21.7	
Total	**3**	**4.3**	**3**	**4.3**	**45**	**65.2**	**14**	**20.3**	**4**	**5.8**	**69**	**100.0**	

Source: Processed data, 2024.

Based on table 10, the results of the chi-square test show that the p-value (0.00) >0.05 indicates that there is a significant relationship between the pattern of care and the nutritional status of toddlers.

c. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Toddler Nutritional Status in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency.

The following are the results of the chi-square test data analysis using the Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) software version 16.0 to determine the relationship between the sharpening pattern and the nutritional status of toddlers based on the BB/PB or BB/TB index in the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD Work Area.

Table 11 The Relationship of Parenting Patterns to Toddler Nutritional Status in the Work Area of the Kalibbobo Health Center UPTD

Parenting	Nutritional status												P (Value)
	Malnutrition		Malnutrition		Good Nutrition		At Risk of Overnutrition		More Nutrition		Amount		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Good	0	0	0	0	20	29	3	4.3	1	1.4	24	34.8	0.00
Currently	0	0	0	0	24	34.8	0	0	1	1.4	25	36.2	
Not enough	3	4.3	3	4.3	1	1.4	11	16	2	2.9	20	29	
Total	**3**	**4.3**	**3**	**4.3**	**45**	**65.2**	**14**	**20.3**	**4**	**5.8**	**69**	**100.0**	

Source: Processed data, 2024.

Based on table 11, the results of the chi-square test show that the p-value (0.00) >0.05 indicates that there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and toddler nutritional status.

Discussion

Relationship of Feeding Patterns to Toddler Nutritional Status in Work AreasUPTD Kalibobo Health Center, Nabire Regency.

Asah refers to the stimulation that young children receive from their environment, including play and movement. The cognitive and social growth of young children can be improved through formal education and training. Early encouragement can help toddlers develop their physical, emotional, social, intellectual, leadership, moral, and spiritual abilities (Setiyani, et al., 2016).

Parenting patterns are intended to stimulate children's minds from an early age, according to Dyah Pikanthi in 2005. Intelligence, talent, activity, originality, productivity, and a number of other mental demands are very important for children's growth and development (Mukti, BP, 2021).

There are billions of brain cells when the fetus is six months old, but there are no synapses (connections) between the cells. The formation of new connections, or synapses, occurs in response to stimuli. According to Mansur (2019), when a person becomes more accustomed to a stimulus, his brain cells form stronger connections, his left and right brains

develop more complexly, his intelligence is stimulated more widely, and grows broadly and deeply.

Based on the data in table 4.9, the group of toddlers with good nutrition 16, or 23.2% of the total is the most responsive to the right stimulation pattern. The group with the risk of over nutrition 4, over nutrition 3, and malnutrition 2 are the least responsive. In contrast, the group with doubtful nutritional status has 17 toddlers (24.6%), the group with the risk of over nutrition has 6 toddlers (8.7%), the group with under nutrition has 3 toddlers (4.3%), and the group with over nutrition and under nutrition has 1 toddler (1.4%). In addition, of the total number of toddlers who are in deviant parenting patterns, 12 (17.4%) have adequate nutrition and 4 (4.3%) have under nutrition. The p-value (0.30) <0.05 in the chi-square test results shows that there is no significant relationship between the nurturing pattern and the nutritional status of toddlers.

There is no relationship between the nutritional status of toddlers and parenting patterns, according to this study because 27.5% of respondents are infants, which is the largest part of the 6-9 month age group. When asked about their parenting patterns, 6-month-old toddlers showed a deviant pattern with 5 toddlers (83.3%) and a doubtful pattern with 1 toddler (16.7%). 7-month-old toddlers had 1 (11.1%), 66.7% doubtful, and 22.2% appropriate toddlers. 8-month-old children had 1 (25.0% doubtful) and 75.0% appropriate toddlers. Considering that the youngest child interviewed was only 6 months old, and the oldest was 9 months old, the researcher can conclude that there is no correlation between parenting styles and nutritional status.

Researchers found that, unlike toddlers with good nutritional status do not always have adequate development, and vice versa, toddlers with poor nutritional status do not always have deviant or questionable growth. Mothers have an important role in nurturing and guiding their children, because elements related to parental supervision can also affect nutritional status. Children can grow well if they are well supervised by their parents. One possible explanation for the lack of correlation between parenting style and food intake is that, despite mothers' natural ability to engage their children's curiosity, they often leave their children to find out for themselves and rarely provide structured opportunities for direct stimulation.

This view is in line with the hypothesis put forward by Ratina et al. in 2022, which states that parents should be the primary providers of mental stimulation support for their children. This is because children receive most of their stimulation encouragement from their parents. Parents can provide stimulation to their children in the form of instructions and

guidance that help them develop their cognitive and physical skills. Where many forms of reinforcement are needed for the development of various skills.

In line with previous research conducted by Iswari, Y. et al. in 2021 entitled "The Relationship between Nutritional Status and Growth and Development of Children Aged 0-24 Months (Baduta) in Karawang Regency", this study found no significant relationship between nutritional status and child growth and development (p-value 0.335> 0.05). This suggests that younger children develop at a more typical rate for their age if their nutritional status improves.

Nearly 20% of children in the group with questionable or disturbed development were obese and had normal nutritional status, according to a study by Iswari, Y. et al 2021. This is contrary to the findings of a study conducted in India, which showed that stunted growth is common in children with inadequate diets. This shift in health could be due to mothers or caregivers not providing enough stimulation. The mother's feelings and parenting style, as well as the home environment, have a significant impact on children's cognitive and attitudinal development.

Consistent with previous studies, this study examines the relationship between growth and development of infants and children at Posyandu Wirastri Gamping Tengah Sleman Yogyakarta (Yuliakhah, RL, et al., 2022). The p-value of 0.784> 0.05 indicates that there is no correlation or relationship, in accordance with the results of the study. Signs of short-term nutritional problems or events are indicated by the weight index according to height. You can see signs of weakness and obesity, which can cause a number of degenerative disorders in adults, with the help of the BB/PB indicator.

Evidence of no significant relationship between nutritional status and child growth and development comes from a statistical test with a p-value of 0.70, as shown in the study "The Relationship between Nutritional Status and Motor Development of Children Aged 6 to 24 Months" conducted by Melda Amalia Perwitasari in 2021. In boys, development between the ages of 6 to 24 months is normal, while in girls, development is abnormal. Both genetic tendencies and external stimuli play a role in the growth process. Consider the reciprocal nature of the relationship between parents and children. When parents and children engage in conversation, this will strengthen the bond within the family and make it easier for parents to engage their children's senses. There is no statistically significant relationship between children's nutritional status and their level of development in the work area of the Aur Duri Health Center Posyandu; thus, higher levels of nutritional status are associated with better child development. A number of potential confounding variables, such as maternal education,

maternal knowledge, and the nature of mother-child interactions, have been identified as indirect factors that may contribute to the lack of statistical significance in the association between nutritional status and growth and development of children aged 6–24 months.

In 2023, Indriana et al. published a study entitled “Pre-Selection Development Questionnaire: Mentioning Factors Related to Child Growth and Development” for children aged 1-3 years. Their bivariate analysis showed a p-value of 0.001, which contradicts the findings of this study. This suggests that there is a strong correlation between children's nutritional status and their development between the ages of one and three years. Of the toddlers with good nutritional status, 81 (or 94.2% of the total) had acceptable development, while 11 (or 57.9% of the total) toddlers with poor nutritional status had acceptable development.

The inconsistency of the study results is thought to be influenced by socioeconomic status and education level, according to the researchers. Parental education is related to toddler development, according to Makrufiyani et al (2020). This includes having good information, knowing how to stimulate children properly, and having a decent educational background. Supporting children's growth and development can also be done by families with sufficient income. Children from well-off families can have access to developmental games that can help them grow and learn. Knowledge, education, family wealth, parenting habits, and visits to integrated health posts are other factors related to the quality of toddler nutrition, according to research by Sri Retno Handayani, Jurana, and Fitria Masulili in 2022.

Relationship of Parenting Patterns to Toddler Nutritional Status in Work AreasUPTD Kalibobo Health Center, Nabire Regency.

The need for affection is a demand for love. A harmonious relationship between a mother and her child is characterized by affection. Trust and affection are important components in parenting, because both foster a sense of security for the child. This is related to the emotional relationship that arises between parents and children (Setiyani, et al., 2016).

The growth and development of children is greatly influenced by the role of parents, especially mothers, in caring for newborns, especially in the transmission of attachment patterns. The existence of positive interactions (nursing) between mother and child is a manifestation of the mother's affection for her child. Richard's 2007 research on affection patterns stated that children experience a sense of security and comfort when in their mother's arms, which can also encourage their growth and development, especially in the areas of character and emotional well-being (Salsabila Farahdea, N., 2020).

This study found a relationship between nutritional status and parenting patterns. In the adequate nutrition category, the poor parenting pattern had the highest results, namely 6 toddlers (8.7%) and 3 toddlers (4.3%) in the categories of severe malnutrition, undernutrition, and overnutrition, and 4 toddlers (5.8%) in the overnutrition category. The moderate parenting pattern achieved the highest results in the adequate nutritional status category, with 33 toddlers (47.8%), the undernutrition category was 11 toddlers (16.0%), and the overnutrition category was 4 toddlers (5.8%). Furthermore, 6 toddlers (8.7%) showed good nutritional status with a good pattern. The results obtained showed that there was a relationship between the nutritional status of toddlers and parenting patterns, as evidenced by a p-value of 0.00, which is smaller than 0.05. Based on this study, the researcher hypothesized that the nutritional status of children is positively correlated with the quality of the mother's role, because mothers play an important role in meeting children's nutritional needs. The results of the interview showed that the mother's poor parenting pattern, especially in preparing food, can cause a lack of food intake which results in children experiencing malnutrition or malnutrition.

This perspective is in line with the theory of Setiyani, et al (2016) which states that a mother has an important role in providing the nutrients needed by her child. Mothers must be patient and pay more attention to their child's daily food intake if the child has an eating disorder. Mother's behavior and attention are factors that can be a mother's obligation to ensure her child's nutritional status.

The need for a loving pattern is a close, harmonious, and harmonious relationship between mother and child. This relationship is very important for the growth and development of children during the first years of life, as well as the regularity of physical, mental, and psychosocial development. Democratic parenting patterns include the following: providing a sense of security and comfort, being protected, caring (interests, desires, opinions), giving examples (not forcing), helping, encouraging, being appreciated, being fun, and correcting (without threats or punishment) (Mansur, AR, 2019).

By being attentive, listening attentively, showing empathy to children, and practicing suppressing their own and their children's emotions, parents can improve their communication skills with children. The way individuals view something will result in clean living habits. The nutritional status of toddlers can be improved by parents who can persuade their children to adopt routines and behaviors that are conducive to their nutritional needs (Burhanuddin, Multazam & Habo, 2021). The main responsibility or obligation of mothers is

to ensure that their children get enough food. It is a fact that mothers are the primary educators of children from birth to their first years (Setyaningsih & Agustini, 2014).

Research conducted by Sri Retno Handayani, Jurana, and Fitria Masulili in 2022 entitled "Analysis of Factors Related to Nutritional Status in Children Aged 1-3 Years in Tondo Village, Palu City" provides support for this study. The test results show a relationship between nutritional status and parenting patterns, with a p-value of 0.020 ($\alpha = 0.05$). Mothers who demonstrate effective parenting patterns can significantly influence child development. This is because children need the love and affection of their mothers. When a mother gives affection to her child in a positive way, the child will experience happiness and will not experience coercion or pressure from the mother to fulfill her child's expectations. The child will continue to be supervised and guided in daily activities by his mother. In addition, the findings show that some respondents consistently fulfill their children's wishes, regardless of the negative things. This is detrimental to children, because it instills the belief that every desire they pursue is legitimate and parents must always provide compensation.

This study is also in line with the study conducted by Nopia Iskandar in 2020 entitled "The Role of Parents, Parenting Patterns, and Balanced Nutrition on the Nutritional Status of Toddlers." The results of the Pearson chi-square test analysis showed that there was a statistically significant relationship. There is a relationship between children's nutritional status and the role of parents with a p-value of 0.006 <0.05. The education received by parents is closely correlated with their role, as this fosters a loving attitude and comprehensive knowledge, especially in their capacity as mothers, which are factors that contribute to improving the nutritional status of their children.

This study is in line with the study conducted by Al Syafarinooa, Lilla Mariaa, and Rahmawati Maulidia in 2020 entitled "The Relationship between Parental Behavior in Selecting Nutritious Foods and Nutritional Status in Preschool Children". The p-value (0.000) <0.050 from the Spearman rank test shows that the nutritional status of preschool children at ABA 06 Mergosono Kendungkandang Kindergarten, Malang City is significantly influenced by parental behavior in selecting nutritious foods. This shows that the nutritional status of preschool children is positively influenced by the right behavior in choosing nutritious foods.

This study is not in line with the study conducted by Nurhakim Yudhi Wibowo and Susi Muryani in 2024, entitled "The Role of Mothers in Parenting with the Growth of Toddlers Aged 2-3 Years." The results of the statistical test conducted using Kendall Tau and 46 respondents produced a significant p-value = 0.479. This value is greater than 0.05, which means that Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted. Therefore, the growth of toddlers aged 2-3

years in Slarang Lor Village does not correlate with the role of mothers in parenting. The research findings showed that 37 (80.4%) respondents felt that their mothers played a positive role, while 9 (19.6.0%) believed that their mothers played a sufficient role. In Slarang Lor Village, the role of mothers in parenting is classified as "good". The majority of toddlers aged between two and three years have normal weight, although there are still some who are underweight. However, their growth can be considered within the normal range.

Children's growth and development are greatly influenced by their food intake, because the body needs energy to support all biological and chemical processes. The body's food security condition is reflected in its nutritional status. Protein is essential for the formation and maintenance of body cells and tissues. In essence, protein has a function that is very beneficial for the growth and development of babies (Toby, Anggraeni & Rasmada, 2021).

In addition to nutritious food, the nurturing function of a mother is also very important for the growth and development of children. In this context, nurturing does not only include educating and protecting, but also providing basic needs such as clothing, food, shelter, immunization, and medicine when sick. The growth period of babies is influenced by the attention of their mothers (Saraswati, 2022). Weight must be adjusted to the increasing age of the child. Mothers must always be in touch with health facilities in the community, such as midwives at the integrated health post, when the child's weight is not appropriate. It is very important for mothers to ask about their child's development in various ways. There are many cases of obese babies that have a negative impact on their health. Many people consider it trivial and unimportant, so they are not aware of the negative impacts (Robawati, Yulianti & Hanum, 2022 in Wibowo, NY, & Muryani, S., 2024).

The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Toddler Nutritional Status in Work AreasUPTD Kalibobo Health Center, Nabire Regency.

Nutritional problems are essentially public health problems whose causes are influenced by many interrelated factors. In addition to physical needs, children also need parental supervision and affection in order to obtain the best parenting benefits. Because one of the factors that plays an important role in children's nutritional status is parental parenting patterns (Halimatus Sa'diyah et al., 2020 in Romadhoni, MB, et al., 2024).

The need for care is the greatest need for young children. If these needs are not met, the child's growth and development will be negatively impacted. The detrimental impacts for children whose nutritional needs are not met include stunted physical growth, low intelligence quotient (IQ), decreased creativity, decreased immune system against infection,

and increased risk of disease and even death. Another consequence of not meeting these needs is suboptimal brain development (Setiyani, et al., 2016).

This study shows that there is a relationship between maternal parenting patterns and nutritional status of toddlers. Good parenting patterns get the highest results with the good nutrition group of 20 toddlers (29.0%), the group at risk of overnutrition (4.3%) 3 toddlers and the overnutrition category of 1 toddler (1.4%). While in moderate parenting patterns get the highest results in the good nutritional status category of 24 toddlers (34.8%). While in moderate parenting patterns the highest value is the good nutrition category of 24 toddlers (34.8%), followed by the overnutrition category of 1 toddler (1.4%). Then in the less parenting pattern, 11 toddlers (16.0%) are at risk of overnutrition, 3 toddlers (4.3%) have undernutrition and bad nutritional status, 2 toddlers (3.0%) have overnutrition and 1 toddler (1.4%) has good nutritional status. So that the results obtained p (0.00) <0.05 means that there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and nutritional status of toddlers. Based on these results, researchers believe that healthy parenting patterns are related to nutritional status in children under the age of five. Because most mothers always pay attention to their children's health and environment. This can be seen when a child is sick and taken to a doctor or health center, and the child is bathed twice a day. Parents must maintain their child's health by immediately taking them to a health facility to get treatment if they are sick. This opinion is in accordance with the theory of Setiyani, et al. 2016 which states that child health care is a continuous step in the implementation of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. This step can prevent the high risk of infection in children.

This study is supported by research by Sri Burhani Putri & Rahmi Ramadhan in 2022 entitled "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Toddler Nutritional Status" the results of the Chi-square test obtained a p-value (0.000) < 0.05 which indicates that there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and toddler nutritional status. Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents in Korong Kampung Tanjung had poor parenting patterns, due to the low level of education and knowledge of the mother. Lack of family attention and support for children can affect the food intake consumed, thus having a negative impact on the growth and development of toddlers.

This study is also in accordance with the study of Midu, Putri, & Wibowo in 2021 entitled "Mother's Parenting Patterns Are Related to Nutritional Status in Toddlers" statistical tests obtained a p-value (0.047) <0.05, which indicates that there is a significant relationship between mother's parenting patterns and nutritional status of toddlers in Tarung Village, Waikabubak City, West Sumba Regency. Based on this study, nutritional status is also caused

by parenting practices. Childcare is how children grow and develop. Children who are raised incorrectly (without paying attention to their nutritional needs) have an impact on the child's physical condition.

This study is in accordance with the study of Sulaeman, S., et al, in 2021 entitled "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Toddler Nutritional Status" Pearson chi-square test analysis obtained a p-value (0.002) <0.05, meaning that this shows that there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and toddler nutritional status in the Kulo Health Center Work Area in 2020. Parental care is a parenting pattern that is very much needed in early childhood where parenting patterns are related to good nutritional status in toddlers, that with a good/appropriate parenting style, children can develop according to their growth and development.

This study is not in accordance with the study of Wandani, ZSA, Sulistyowati, E., & Indria, DM, in 2021 entitled "The Effect of Education Status, Economy, and Parenting Patterns on the Nutritional Status of Toddlers in Pujon District, Malang Regency" The results of the analysis between parenting patterns and toddler nutritional status are that both do not have a significant relationship. The mother's parenting pattern that provides food that meets the child's nutritional needs contributes to the child's good nutritional status and vice versa. If the parenting pattern is not good in providing food and maintaining the child's health, this will cause poor nutritional status in children. In addition, parenting patterns can contribute to the physical development and mental health of children.

As stated by Munawaroo in 2015, parenting patterns have an indirect role because children's growth and development do not only depend on their food intake, but also on affection, attention, comfort, and good parenting patterns so that they can affect the healthy growth and development of children's nutritional status. There is a relationship between parenting patterns and nutritional status, because parenting means caring for, educating, and guiding children towards adulthood by providing education, nutrition, and so on. Parenting is a factor that is closely related to children's growth and development, and children still need adequate food and nutrient supplies (Manumbalang et al, 2017 in Maitsa, NAD, 2022).

Mother's parenting patterns affect infant nutritional status in terms of feeding patterns, parenting patterns regarding psychosocial stimulation, and parenting patterns regarding child health. The hygiene habit factor which is an indicator of child care patterns is supported by other factors such as child care habits, nutrition and health services related to the nutritional status of toddlers at the Posyandu in the Sekupang Health Center, Batam City (Araneta, Y., 2019).

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the conclusions in this study are as follows:

1. From the Variable of Mother's Nurturing, Love and Care Pattern, the nurturing pattern variable is not related to the nutritional status of toddlers, while the variables of love and care patterns are related to the nutritional status of toddlers in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency.
2. There is no relationship between the feeding pattern and the nutritional status of toddlers in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency because the p-value (0.304) > 0.05 was obtained.
3. There is a relationship between the pattern of care and the nutritional status of toddlers in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency because the p-value (0.001) < 0.05 was obtained.
4. There is a relationship between parenting patterns and the nutritional status of toddlers in the Working Area of the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD, Nabire Regency because the p-value (0.000) <0.05 was obtained.

Suggestion

1. For parents of toddlers

   Bringing your child to the integrated health post to monitor their growth and development, get immunizations and gain more information about the importance of the role of nutrition and changing the mother's parenting pattern so that they can stimulate their child properly according to their age and it is better for the mother not to let the child explore or play alone and the mother fulfills the nutritional needs and also maintains environmental hygiene and sanitation.
2. For the Nabire District Health Service

   This research can be used as input regarding the nutritional status of toddlers, and to monitor toddler development so that the Health Service can improve the health of toddlers and increase knowledge by providing counseling or education, especially for mothers who have toddlers.
3. For the Kalibobo Health Center UPTD

   In particular, nutrition officers should be able to improve the quality of health services to the community and often provide counseling, especially on patterns of nurturing and caring, as well as types of activities and the importance of integrated health posts

(posyandu) for children's growth and development so that mothers go to the integrated health posts (posyandu) more regularly every month and check their children's growth and development.

4. For Persada Nabire Health College

   The results of this study are expected to be used as study material and reference that can help with further training activities and the results of this study can be used as a good reason to carry out health promotion.

5. For Further Researchers

   The results of this study are not perfect. It is hoped that future researchers will be able to develop research with other variables to optimize the results of the research to be conducted.

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