

# **The Relationship Between Mother's Parenting Patterns And The Incidence Of Stunting In Toddlers**

**Nurul Qonaah<sup>2</sup>, Atika Zahria Arisanti<sup>2</sup>**

Undergraduate Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Pharmacy, Sultan Agung  
Islamic University

## **ABSTRACT**

Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem that remains a challenge in Indonesia and impacts children's physical growth, cognitive development, and future productivity. One factor contributing to stunting is maternal parenting, as mothers play a key role in feeding, providing health care, and meeting the basic needs of toddlers. Various studies have examined the relationship between maternal parenting and stunting, but the results are mixed. Therefore, a literature review is needed to obtain a more comprehensive picture of this relationship. This study used a literature review method by examining scientific articles discussing the relationship between maternal parenting and stunting in toddlers. Literature sources were obtained from national and international journal databases with keywords related to maternal parenting and stunting. The selected articles met the inclusion criteria: they were relevant to the topic, involved toddlers aged 0–59 months, and were published within the last 5–10 years. Data were analyzed descriptively. The review results showed that most studies found a relationship between maternal parenting and stunting. The most influential aspects include feeding practices, the appropriateness of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, food variety, and child health care. It can be concluded that maternal parenting patterns are an important determinant in the occurrence of stunting in toddlers.

**Keywords:**stunting, maternal parenting patterns, toddlers, literature review, child nutrition

## **INTRODUCTION**

Particularly in developing countries like Indonesia, stunting is a major public health problem due to its persistence and the fact that its primary cause is chronic malnutrition. According to World Health Organization guidelines, stunting occurs when a child's height is below average for their age, as measured by the height-for-age (H/A) indicator, with a z-score of less than -2 standard deviations. This condition is caused by long-term malnutrition and makes it difficult for children to

grow and develop (Nurhasanah & Khairunnisa, 2022). A child's cognitive development, learning capacity, and productivity potential are all affected by this problem, in addition to their physical attributes.

Impaired motor development, learning delays, and an increased risk of disease are some of the direct impacts of stunting (Fitriani et al., 2024). The quality of human resources can be negatively affected by stunting in the long term because stunted children are more likely to develop adult diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressure, have lower productivity, and have lower educational attainment (Tarigan et al., 2025). Therefore, stunting is not only a health problem, but also a social and economic issue, and can hinder a country's development.

Various factors are known to contribute to stunting, both directly and indirectly. Direct factors include inadequate nutritional intake and frequent infectious diseases, such as diarrhea and respiratory infections.(Nurahmawati et al., 2025)Indirect factors include the family's socio-economic conditions, parents' education level, access to health services, environmental sanitation, and parenting patterns.(Sabila et al., 2024)Among these factors, maternal parenting plays a crucial role, as mothers are generally the primary caregivers responsible for meeting their children's basic daily needs.

A mother's parenting style is not only related to how a mother feeds her child, but also includes how a mother cares for her child's health, maintains cleanliness, provides developmental stimulation, and makes decisions regarding the use of health services.(Fayola et al., 2025)Inappropriate parenting practices, such as late introduction of exclusive breastfeeding, inappropriate complementary feeding, irregular meal frequency, and low food variety, can cause children to experience deficiencies in essential nutrients, which can impact linear growth.(Latafika, 2025). In addition, a lack of attention to environmental hygiene and low utilization of health services can also increase the risk of recurrent infections, which can worsen a child's nutritional status.

Various studies have been conducted to examine the relationship between maternal parenting styles and stunting in toddlers. However, these studies have yielded mixed results. Some studies found a significant association between maternal parenting styles and stunting, while others found no statistically significant

association. These differences in results indicate that the relationship between maternal parenting styles and stunting is complex and influenced by various interacting factors.

"Therefore, a comprehensive literature review is needed to summarize and analyze research findings related to the relationship between maternal parenting patterns and stunting in toddlers. This literature review is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of the role of maternal parenting patterns in stunting, identify the most influential aspects of parenting patterns, and serve as a basis for formulating more effective intervention strategies for stunting prevention and management.

## **METHOD**

This study employed a literature review method, a research approach that involves collecting, reviewing, and analyzing various literature sources relevant to the research topic. The literature review aims to synthesize findings from various previous studies to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between maternal parenting patterns and stunting in toddlers.

Literature sources were obtained from several national and international scientific journal databases, including Google Scholar, Garuda, PubMed, and ScienceDirect. The article search process was conducted using relevant keywords, such as maternal parenting patterns, stunting, toddlers, parenting, child stunting, and feeding practices. These keywords were combined with Boolean operators (AND, OR) to broaden and narrow the search results as needed. The inclusion criteria for article selection included:

1. Research article discussing the relationship between maternal parenting patterns and the incidence of stunting in toddlers,
2. The research subjects were children aged 0–59 months,
3. Articles published within the last 5–10 years,
4. Using quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods research designs,
5. The article is available in full text form,
6. Articles in Indonesian or English.

Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria include:

1. Articles that are not relevant to the research topic,
2. Duplicate articles that appear in more than one database,
3. Articles that only discuss stunting without linking it to maternal parenting patterns,
4. Articles are in the form of opinions, editorials, or non-scientific reports.

The article selection process involved several stages. The first stage was identifying titles and abstracts to screen for relevant articles. The second stage was a full-text review to ensure articles met the inclusion criteria. Articles that met all criteria were then included in the analysis process. The selection process can be seen in Figure 1.

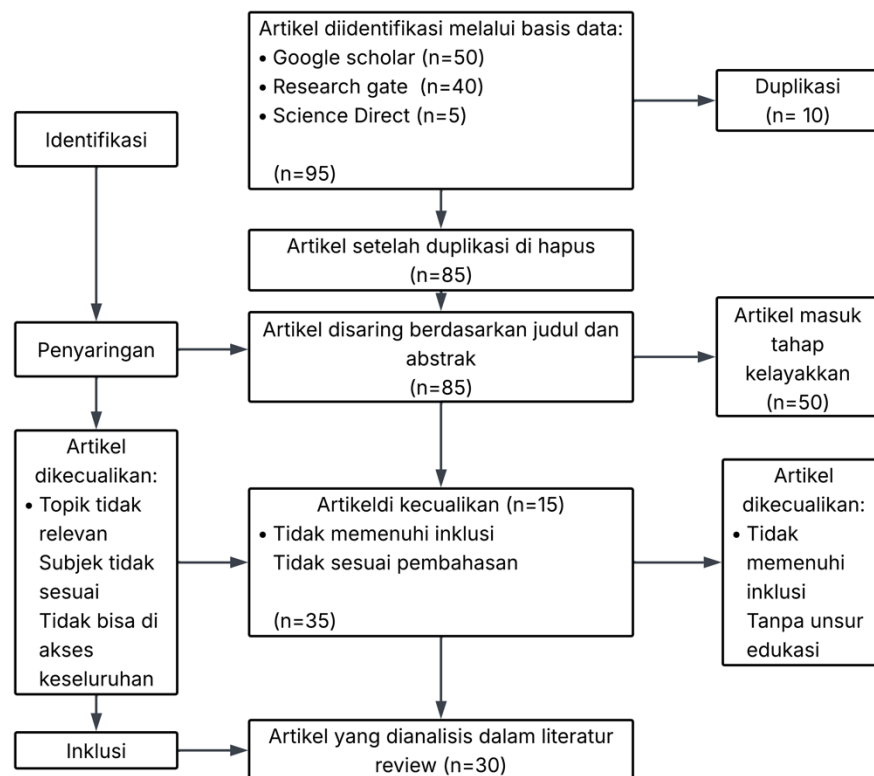


Figure 1. Article selection flowchart

Data analysis was conducted descriptively by comparing study characteristics, such as the research objectives, research design, sample size and characteristics, studied variables, and key findings related to the relationship between maternal parenting patterns and stunting incidence. The analyzed data were then synthesized in narrative form to identify general patterns, similarities, differences, and research gaps that require further investigation.

## DISCUSSION

### a. Overview of Stunting in Toddlers

Stunting is a manifestation of chronic nutritional problems that occur over a long period of time, especially during the critical period of the first 1,000 days of life, from pregnancy until the child is two years old.(Ningsih et al., 2025)This condition reflects an imbalance between a child's nutritional needs and their ongoing nutritional intake. Stunting does not occur suddenly, but rather results from the accumulation of various risk factors over a long period, such as inadequate food intake, recurrent infectious diseases, and suboptimal parenting patterns.(Yulandasari et al., 2025).

Clinically, stunting is characterized by a child's height being below the standard for their age based on the height-for-age (H/U) indicator with a z-score value of less than -2 SD according to WHO standards.(Purbasary et al., 2025)However, stunting doesn't just impact physical growth. Children who experience stunting are also at risk of delayed motor development, impaired cognitive function, and decreased learning ability.(Erviana et al., 2024)In the long term, stunting contributes to the low quality of human resources because stunted individuals tend to have lower levels of education, decreased work productivity, and a higher risk of non-communicable diseases in adulthood."

The problem of stunting also has broad social and economic implications. Children who grow up stunted are more likely to struggle to compete in the workforce and earn lower incomes as adults.(Mahendra, 2026)This can ultimately reinforce the cycle of intergenerational poverty. Therefore, stunting is not only an individual health issue but also a national development issue that requires cross-sectoral and sustainable management.

### b. The Concept of Mother's Parenting Patterns in Meeting Toddler Nutritional Needs

A mother's parenting style is a crucial component in child growth and development, particularly in meeting the nutritional and health needs of toddlers. Parenting styles encompass not only how mothers feed their children but also how they care for their children's health, maintain a clean environment,

provide developmental stimulation, and make decisions regarding the use of health services.(Setingkai, 2024).

The mother's parenting pattern is reflected in the practice of exclusive breastfeeding, the timeliness of providing complementary foods, the frequency of eating, the variety of food types, and the way the mother responds to the child's eating behavior.(Yuswatiningsih, 2025)Good parenting is characterized by providing food appropriate to a child's age and nutritional needs, including sources of carbohydrates, animal and plant proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals. Furthermore, mothers are expected to practice responsive feeding, which involves paying attention to their child's hunger and satiety signals, not forcing them to eat, and creating a comfortable and supportive mealtime atmosphere.(Harahap et al., 2023).

On the other hand, poor parenting patterns are often characterized by irregular feeding practices, late introduction of complementary feeding, low food variety, and lack of attention to food and environmental hygiene.(Azkiyah et al., 2025)In some social contexts, suboptimal parenting patterns are also influenced by mothers' low nutritional knowledge, family economic constraints, and local customs or cultures that limit the consumption of certain types of food.

A mother's parenting style cannot be separated from other surrounding factors, such as education level, employment status, family support, and access to health information.(Juwita et al., 2025)Mothers with higher levels of education and better access to information tend to have more positive parenting patterns, as they better understand the importance of balanced nutrition and appropriate parenting practices for child growth and development.(Amaliya et al., 2023).

c. The Relationship Between Mother's Parenting Style and the Incidence of Stunting

Various studies have shown that maternal parenting patterns are closely linked to stunting in toddlers. Most studies have found that mothers with poor parenting patterns tend to have children at a higher risk of stunting than mothers with good parenting patterns.(Berutu et al., 2024)This relationship is particularly evident in aspects of child feeding and health care practices.

Feeding practices are one of the parenting aspects most frequently associated with stunting. Several studies have shown that late introduction of complementary feeding, age-inappropriate feeding frequency, and low dietary variety are significantly associated with an increased risk of stunting.(Babys et al., 2022)Children who do not get enough animal protein, vegetables, and fruit are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies such as iron, zinc, and vitamin A, which play an important role in bone and tissue growth.

Furthermore, unresponsive feeding practices can also impact a child's nutritional intake. Mothers who force-feed or ignore their child's hunger and fullness signals can lead to eating disorders, such as refusing to eat or eating inadequate amounts.(Purbaning & Setyonaluri, 2022)In the long term, this condition can have an impact on inhibiting the child's linear growth.

Health care and hygiene also play a significant role in the relationship between maternal parenting practices and stunting. Mothers who rarely take their children to integrated health posts (Posyandu), who fail to complete immunizations, and who pay little attention to food and environmental hygiene tend to have children with more frequent infections.(Kasmita et al., 2023)Repeated infections, such as diarrhea and respiratory infections, can reduce a child's appetite and inhibit nutrient absorption, thus worsening nutritional status and increasing the risk of stunting. The relationship between maternal parenting style and stunting is also indirect, through its influence on a child's nutritional intake and health status.(Maerescu et al., 2025)Good parenting has the potential to protect children from the risk of stunting by ensuring adequate nutritional intake, maintaining their health, and minimizing exposure to infection risk factors.

d. Other Factors Affecting the Relationship between Parenting Styles and Stunting

Although many studies have found a link between maternal parenting styles and stunting, others have found no significant association. These differing findings indicate that stunting is a multifactorial problem that is not solely influenced by maternal parenting styles.

Family socioeconomic factors are a significant factor influencing the relationship between parenting styles and stunting. In families with low

economic status, limited access to nutritious food can be a dominant factor increasing the risk of stunting, even if the mother's parenting style is relatively good.(Idris & Taiyeb, 2024)In this context, good maternal parenting may not be enough to protect children from stunting if the family does not have adequate access to nutritious food.

A mother's education level also plays a significant role in determining the quality of parenting. Mothers with lower levels of education tend to have limited nutritional knowledge, making them less able to implement feeding practices appropriate to their children's needs.(Nursiah & Rahmat, 2025). Furthermore, limited access to health information can also hinder mothers from understanding the importance of monitoring their child's growth and utilizing health services.

Environmental factors, such as sanitation and access to clean water, also influence stunting. Unclean environments and poor sanitation increase a child's risk of infection, which in turn can worsen their nutritional status. In such circumstances, good maternal parenting may not be enough to prevent stunting if the child is consistently exposed to an unhealthy environment.

e. Implications of Literature Review Results for Stunting Prevention Efforts

The findings in this literature review indicate that maternal parenting is a key determinant of stunting. Therefore, stunting prevention efforts need to focus on improving mothers' capacity to care for their children, particularly regarding nutritional needs and toddler health care. Nutrition education programs for mothers, parenting classes, and family support from health workers and integrated health post (Posyandu) cadres can be effective strategies to improve the quality of parenting.(Purbasary et al., 2025)Nutrition education should emphasize not only the types and amounts of food given to children, but also responsive feeding methods that meet the child's developmental needs.

In addition, strengthening basic health services, such as integrated health posts (posyandu) and community health centers (puskesmas), is also important to ensure regular monitoring of child growth and early detection of nutritional problems.(Fitriani et al., 2024)Interventions should be integrated and involve various sectors, including health, education, and social services. With a

comprehensive approach, stunting prevention efforts are expected to be more effective and significantly impact stunting reduction.

f. The Role of Feeding and Health Care Practices in Maternal Parenting Patterns on the Incidence of Stunting

The results of the literature review show that feeding and health care practices are the main components of maternal parenting patterns that directly contribute to the incidence of stunting in toddlers.(Purwati et al., 2025). A mother's parenting style is not only related to the quantity of food provided, but also includes the timeliness of exclusive breastfeeding, the quality and variety of complementary feeding, the frequency of eating, and the mother's habits in monitoring the child's health.(Febriyani et al., 2026)Mothers with good parenting patterns tend to be able to meet the nutritional needs of toddlers in a balanced manner, thus supporting optimal linear growth of the child.(DEWI, 2022).

Several studies reviewed in the literature state that toddlers raised by mothers with age-inappropriate feeding practices, low food variety, and less attention to hygiene and health care, have a higher risk of stunting.(Elfia, 2023)This condition is exacerbated if mothers are less active in utilizing health services, such as integrated health posts (Posyandu) or other health facilities, so that child growth disorders are not detected early. Repeated infections due to suboptimal parenting also play a role in inhibiting the absorption of nutrients needed for child growth.

Furthermore, literature shows that a mother's level of knowledge significantly influences the quality of parenting practices. Mothers with good nutritional knowledge tend to be more responsive to their children's needs, including food selection, environmental hygiene, and disease prevention.(Keba et al., 2025)Thus, maternal parenting patterns can be understood as a preventive determinant of stunting, especially when supported by ongoing health education from health workers. These findings emphasize that stunting prevention interventions should not focus solely on improving nutrition but also emphasize improving the overall quality of maternal parenting patterns.

## RESULTS

Based on various previous studies, stunting in toddlers is influenced by behavioral factors, knowledge, and parenting styles of parents, especially mothers. Research by Bahraini et al. (2025) shows that pregnant mothers' behavior in fulfilling nutritional needs and prenatal care plays a crucial role in preventing stunting from the prenatal period. Furthermore, Fitriani et al. (2024) found that maternal education level was significantly associated with knowledge, and exposure to information was related to parenting attitudes, although parenting practices were not yet fully optimal. Other research also shows that maternal education level is significantly associated with toddler nutritional status (Fayola et al., 2025), which confirms the role of education as an indirect factor in stunting prevention.

In addition to knowledge and education, parenting and feeding practices significantly influence stunting. Research by Putri et al. (2024), Erviana et al. (2024), and Dewi (2022) demonstrated a significant relationship between parenting practices, particularly in feeding, hygiene, sanitation, and utilization of health services, and stunting in toddlers. This finding is supported by Berutu et al. (2024) and Amaliya et al. (2023), who stated that knowledge of balanced nutrition and good feeding practices act as protective factors against stunting. Meanwhile, a meta-analysis by Babys et al. (2022) and research by Azkiyah et al. (2025) confirmed that the quality of complementary feeding practices, parenting, and the environment contribute significantly more to stunting than biological factors alone.

Table 1. Previous Research

| No | Judul Penelitian                                                                                                                   | Penulis & Tahun                                                                          | Metode Penelitian                                                                                                                                               | Hasil Penelitian                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Perilaku Ibu Hamil dalam Mencegah Anak Lahir Stunting di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Baiturrahman Kota Banda Aceh                      | Putri Bahraini, Meri Lidiawati, Fia Dewi Auliani, Iziddin Fadhil (2025)                  | Penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain cross sectional. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner pada ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Baiturrahman. | Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perilaku ibu hamil dalam pemenuhan gizi, pemeriksaan kehamilan, dan upaya pencegahan kesehatan berperan dalam mencegah anak lahir stunting.    |
| 2  | Hubungan Usia, Pendidikan, Pekerjaan, dan Keterpaparan Informasi terhadap Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Tindakan Pola Asuh Anak Stunting | Evita Nur Fitriani, Titus Priyo Harjatmo, Sugeng Wiyono, Rosmida Magdalena Marbun (2024) | Observasional analitik dengan desain cross sectional menggunakan teknik total sampling. Analisis data menggunakan uji Chi-Square.                               | Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan ibu serta keterpaparan informasi dengan sikap ibu terhadap pola asuh anak stunting. |
| 3  | Hubungan Pola Asuh Ibu dengan Kejadian Stunting pada Anak Balita di Puskesmas Madello Kabupaten Barru                              | Nabila Maulidiana Putri dkk. (2024)                                                      | Penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain cross sectional.                                                                                                | Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pola asuh ibu (pemberian makan, stimulasi psikososial, kebersihan, sanitasi lingkungan, dan pemanfaatan layanan kesehatan) dengan kejadian    |

|   |                                                                                                                                |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                 |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   |                                                                                                                                |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                    | stunting pada balita.                                                                                                                           |
| 4 | Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan Akhir Ibu terhadap Status Gizi Balita (BB/TB)                                                      | Diva Fayola, Reni Zuraida, Anisa Nuraisa Jausal, Iswandi Darwis (2025) | Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Sampel 53 ibu dan balita, analisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square.               | Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan ibu dengan status gizi balita berdasarkan indikator BB/TB. |
| 5 | Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dalam Pemberian Makan dengan Kejadian Stunting pada Anak Usia 24–59 Bulan                         | Erviana, Widiani, Muhammad Taufik Page, Risna Damayanti (2024)         | Penelitian cross sectional dengan sampel 125 responden. Uji statistik menggunakan Mann–Whitney.                                    | Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua dalam pemberian makan dengan kejadian stunting pada anak usia 24–59 bulan.              |
| 6 | Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan Kejadian Stunting pada Balita Usia 24–59 Bulan di Puskesmas Banjar II                      | Ni Putu Meilisa Erlina Kusuma Dewi (2022)                              | Penelitian analitik korelatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel 154 responden, analisis menggunakan uji Fisher Exact Test. | Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24–59 bulan.       |
| 7 | Maternal Knowledge of Balanced Nutrition and Maternal Feeding Practices Associated with Stunting in Children Aged 24–60 Months | Rina Elvrida Berutu dkk. (2024)                                        | Penelitian cross sectional dengan teknik purposive sampling. Analisis menggunakan regresi logistik.                                | Pengetahuan ibu tentang gizi seimbang dan praktik pemberian makan berperan sebagai faktor protektif terhadap kejadian stunting.                 |
| 8 | Meta-Analysis the Effect of Complementary Feeding Practice on Stunting in Children Aged 6–59 Months                            | Isna Yuswella Babys, Yulia Lanti Retno Dewi, Setyo Sri                 | Meta-analisis terhadap 16 artikel penelitian observasional menggunakan                                                             | Praktik MPASI yang tidak tepat, terutama rendahnya variasi dan frekuensi makan, meningkatkan risiko kejadian stunting                           |

|    |                                                                                               |                                                           |                                                                                |                                                                                                                                 |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                                                                                               | Rahardjo<br>(2022)                                        | RevMan 5.3.                                                                    | pada anak usia 6–59<br>bulan.                                                                                                   |
| 9  | Pengaruh Pola Asuh Ibu, Pelayanan Kesehatan, dan Kesehatan Lingkungan terhadap Kasus Stunting | Nimas Catur Azkiyah dkk. (2025)                           | Penelitian cross sectional dengan analisis regresi logistik. Sampel 95 balita. | Pola asuh ibu memiliki pengaruh terbesar terhadap kejadian stunting, diikuti oleh kesehatan lingkungan dan pelayanan kesehatan. |
| 10 | Influence of Maternal Feeding Practice on Stunting among Children Aged 6–59 Months            | Sholihatul Amaliya, Yati Sri Hayati, Nurona Azizah (2023) | Penelitian case control dengan uji Mann–Whitney dan independent t-test.        | Praktik pemberian MPASI yang aman dan responsif berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian stunting pada anak usia 6–59 bulan.      |

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the literature review, it can be concluded that maternal parenting plays a significant role in stunting in toddlers. Parenting practices are not only related to feeding practices but also include health care, attention to environmental cleanliness, and utilization of health services. Most literature indicates that mothers with suboptimal parenting practices tend to have children with a higher risk of stunting than mothers with good parenting practices. The parenting aspect that most influences stunting is feeding practices, particularly related to the timing of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, meal frequency, food variety, and adequate intake of animal protein and micronutrients, which play a crucial role in children's linear growth.

In addition to feeding practices, health care and hygiene also contribute to the relationship between maternal parenting and stunting. Mothers who rarely take their children to the integrated health post (Posyandu), who fail to complete immunizations, and who pay little attention to food and environmental hygiene tend to have children with more frequent infections. Repeated infections, such as diarrhea and respiratory infections, can reduce a child's appetite and inhibit nutrient

absorption, thus worsening the child's nutritional status and increasing the risk of stunting. However, the literature review also shows variations in findings between studies, indicating that stunting is a multifactorial problem and is influenced not only by maternal parenting practices but also by other factors such as the family's socioeconomic status, maternal education level, household food security, environmental sanitation, and access to health services.

Overall, maternal parenting remains a key determinant of stunting in toddlers, although it is not the sole causal factor. Therefore, efforts to prevent and address stunting need to be comprehensive, involving various interrelated aspects. Interventions focused on improving the quality of maternal parenting, such as nutrition education, parenting classes, and family support, are considered effective as part of a strategy to reduce stunting rates. Furthermore, strengthening basic health services such as integrated health posts (Posyandu) and community health centers (Puskesmas) is necessary to ensure regular monitoring of child growth and early detection of nutritional problems, so that stunting prevention efforts can be more optimal and sustainable.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Amaliya, S., Hayati, YS, & Azizah, N. (2023). INFLUENCE OF MATERNAL FEEDING PRACTICE ON STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 59 MONTHS FROM PENDEM VILLAGE, BATU CITY,. 193–200. <https://doi.org/10.24990/injec.v8i2.550>
- Azkiyah, NC, Susanti, R., Yuniastuti, Zaenafree, I., Mustikaningtyas, D., & Christijanti, W. (2025). The Influence of Maternal Parenting Patterns, Health Services, and Environmental Health on Stunting Cases. 14(5).
- Babys, IY, Lanti, Y., Dewi, R., & Rahardjo, SS (2022). Meta-Analysis of the Effect of Complementary Feeding Practice on Stunting in Children Aged 6-59 Months. 07, 465–478.
- Berutu, RE, Rosmiati, R., Emilia, E., Haryana, NR, & Ingtyas, FT (2024). Maternal Knowledge of Balanced Nutrition and Maternal Feeding Practices Associated with Stunting in Children Aged 24-60 Months in the Puskesmas Siempat Rube Working Area. 7(7), 1878–1883.

- DEWI, NPMEK (2022). RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL PATTERNS AND THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS AT BANJAR II PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER.
- Elfia. (2023). The Relationship between Mother's Parenting Patterns and the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers Aged 1-5 Years in the Working Area of IV Koto Health Center, Agam Regency in 2002.
- Erviana, Widiani, Page, MT, & Damayanti, R. (2024). The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns in Feeding and the Incidence of Stunting in Children Aged 24-59 Months. 8(1), 14–20.
- Fayola, D., Zuraida, R., Jausal, AN, & Darwis, I. (2025). THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S FINAL EDUCATIONAL LEVEL TO THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLERS (WW/TB). 7(April), 943–956.
- Febriyani, BR, Susanti, Y., Santoso, DYA, & Darwati, LE (2026). THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S PARENTING PATTERNS AND THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS. 3, 394–406.
- Fitriani, EN, Harjatmo, TP, Wiyono, S., & Marbun, RM (2024). Mothers Participating in the KPG Program at the Grogol Selatan Community Health Center: The Relationship of Age, Education, Employment, and Exposure to Information on Knowledge, Attitudes, and Parenting Action of Stunting Children in Mothers Participating in the KPG Program at the Grogol Selatan Community Health Center. 4(1), 15–24.
- Harahap, DA, Zainiyah, Z., & Sartika, Y. (2023). Maternal Behavior During Pregnancy in Efforts to Prevent Stunting in Children in Kampar Regency. 9(1), 149–156.
- Idris, IS, & Taiyeb, AM (2024). The Relationship between Mother's Parenting Patterns and the Prevalence of Stunting in Toddlers in the Working Area of the North Galesong Community Health Center. XIII(1), 55–67.
- Juwita, H., Qasim, M., & Sinay, VE (2025). Relationship Between Feeding Practice and Stunting Incidents in Toddlers. 7–11.
- Kasmita, Tasrif, N., & Santi, T.D. (2023). Stunting in Toddlers (6-60 Months): Parenting, Mother's Education, Infectious Diseases, and Breastfeeding. 18(4), 564–570.

- Keba, N., Suba, R., Jutomo, L., Nur, ML, Studi, P., Masyarakat, K., Masyarakat, FK, & Cendana, N. (2025). The Relationship Between Mother's Parenting Patterns and the Incidence of Stunting in the Oesapa Community Health Center Work Area. 4(3), 623–632.  
<https://doi.org/10.55123/sehatmas.v4i3.5156>
- Latafika, A. (2025). The Relationship between Parenting and Eating Patterns and Toddler Development in Aneuk Glee Village, Indrapuri, Aceh Besar. September.
- Maerescu, C. M., Socol, C. T., & Aadil, R. M. (2025). Impact of maternal nutritional literacy and feeding practices on the growth outcomes of children (6 – 23 months) in Gujranwala : a cross-sectional study. January.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fnut.2024.1460200>
- Mahendra, D. (2026). OVERVIEW OF CPR QUALITY OF NURSING STUDENTS IN SEMESTER V OF INDONESIA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY BASED ON QCPR PARAMETERS. 3, 407–416.
- Ningsih, JR, Sutinbuk, D., & Asmaruddin, MF (2025). Feeding Patterns and Stunting Incidence in Toddlers Aged 24-59 Months. 20(03), 167–173.
- Nurahmawati, D., Noeraini, AR, Mulazimah, & Anggraini, B. (2025). QUALITATIVE IN BLABAK VILLAGE, KEDIRI CITY INTRODUCTION Stunting is a major problem in the scope of nutrition that is currently being faced by the world, especially in developing countries. Stunting can broadly hamper economic growth, increasing. 4(1), 155–165.
- Nurhasanah, & Khairunnisa. (2022). THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STUNTING WITH PARENTING AND FEEDING TODDLERS IN SUI BEMBAN VILLAGE. 8.
- Nursiah, A., & Rahmat, RA (2025). The Relationship between Mother's Parenting Patterns and the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers Aged 24-59 Months. 4(1), 96–105.
- Purbaning, TA, & Setyonaluri, D. (2022). Association between Maternal Mental Health and Child Stunting in Indonesia. 17(3), 371–380.
- Purbasary, EK, Hidayatin, T., & Auliya, N. (2025). FEEDING WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGED 24-60 MONTHS.

18(2), 175–189.

Purwati, K., Ibrahim, & Alfiansyah, M. (2025). THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S PARENTING PATTERNS AND THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS (AGE 24 – 59 MONTHS). 15(1), 21–28.

Sabila, HM, Asih, SW, & Jember, UM (2024). THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL PATTERNS AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF 5-6 YEAR-OLD CHILDREN AT BAITURROHIM KINDERGARTEN. 8(7), 502–514.

Setingkai, K. (2024). The Relationship between Mother's Parenting Patterns in Feeding Toddlers and the Incidence of Stunting in Village IV Koto Setingkai. 3(4).

Tarigan, GH, Pou, R., Ningrum, N., & Fadhilah, D. (2025). JUARA: Jurnal Wahana Abdimas Sejahtera EFFORTS TO REDUCE STUNTING THROUGH IMPROVING PARENTING PATTERNS AND PROVIDING FORTIFICATED RICE TO TODDLERS AND PREGNANT WOMEN IN Efforts to Reduce Stunting through Improving Parenting Patterns and Providing Fortified Rice to Toddlers and Pregnant Women in Bundung Laut Village, Mempawah Regency, West Kalimantan. 21–35.

Yulandasari, V., Hardiansah, Y., Husen, MS, Mastuti, A., & Fanani, A. (2025). The Relationship between Mother's Parenting Patterns in Mother's Feeding and the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers in Jago Village, Aikmual. 4(1).

Yuswatiningsih, E. (2025). Maternal parenting style and risk of stunting in children under five: Evidence from rural Indonesia. 1(1), 32–38.