ABSTRAK

CHINDY SALSABILLA PATHIA EDA, Pengaruh EdukasiPengetahuan Ibu Balita Terhadap Upaya Pencegahan Stunting DiKeurahan Hutuo dan Kelurahan Tilihuwa Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Limboto, Gorontalo, Indonesia. Di bimbing oleh **ZURIATI MUHAMAD** sebagai ketua dan **RONA FEBRIYONA** Sebagai anggota.

Latar Belakang : Stunting merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan yang masih menjadi tantangan serius di Indonesia, termasuk di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Limboto, Kabupaten Gorontalo, Provinsi Gorontalo, Indonesia. Upaya pencegahan stunting tidak hanya bergantung pada intervensi medis, tetapi juga sangat dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pengetahuan ibu. Ibu yang memiliki pemahaman yang baik pada anak akan mengambil langkah-langkah preventif yang tepat guna mencegah stunting pada anak mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh edukasi pengetahuan ibu balita terhadap upaya pencegahan stunting. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian ***Quasi-Eksperimental***dengan jenis penelitian *pre test-post test control grup design.* Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 30 ibu balita yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu kelompok eksperimen 15 dan kelompok kontrol 15, dengan teknik sampling *simple Random Sampling.* Pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini menggunakan lembar kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan uji Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test .**Hasil penelitian** ini menunjukan nilai rata-rata pengetahuan ibu balita kelompok eksperimen *pre test* 1.80 dan pengetahuan ibu balita *post test* 2,73, sedangkan nilai rata-rata pengetahuan ibu balita kelompok kontrol *pre test* 2,27 dan pengetahuan ibu balita *post test* 2,27. Setelah dilakukan uji Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test pada kelompok eksperimen di dapatkan nilai signifikan sebesar **(0,004 < 0,05)** sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol didapatkan nilai signifikan sebesar **(1,00 > 0,05).** Kesimpulan penelitian ini terdapat pengeruh edukasi pengetahuan ibu balita terhadap upaya pencegahan stunting. Saran bagi pelayananan kesehatan di harapkan dapat lebih meningkatkan program edukasi kesehatan dengan mengembangkan media materi edukasi yang lebih menarik dan mudah dipahami.

Kata Kunci : Edukasi, Pengetahuan Ibu, Pencegahan Stunting

ABSTRACT

***CHINDY SALSABILLA PATHIA EDA**, The Influence of Mother's Knowledge Education for Toddlers on Stunting Prevention Efforts in Hutuo Village and Tilihuwa Village, Limboto Health Center Working Area, Gorontalo, Indonesia. Supervised by **ZURIATI MUHAMAD** as the first supervisor and **RONA FEBRIYONA** as the second supervisor.*

Stunting is one of the health problems that is still a serious challenge in Indonesia, including in the Limboto Health Center working area, Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province, Indonesia. Efforts to prevent stunting do not only depend on medical interventions, but are also greatly influenced by the level of knowledge of mothers. Mothers who have a good understanding of their children will take appropriate preventive steps to prevent stunting in their children. This study aims to determine the influence of mother's knowledge education for toddlers on stunting prevention efforts. This research method uses a quantitative approach with a Quasi-Experimental research design with a pre-test-post-test control group design. The research sample consisted of 30 mothers of toddlers divided into two groups, namely the experimental group of 15 and the control group of 15, with a simple Random Sampling sampling technique. Data collection in this study used a questionnaire sheet and was analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. The results of this study showed that the average value of the knowledge of mothers of toddlers in the experimental group pre-test was 1.80 and the knowledge of mothers of toddlers post-test was 2.73, while the average value of the knowledge of mothers of toddlers in the control group pre-test was 2.27 and the knowledge of mothers of toddlers post-test was 2.27. After conducting the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test on the experimental group, a significant value of (0.004 <0.05) was obtained, while in the control group a significant value of (1.00> 0.05) was obtained. The conclusion of this study is that there is an influence of education on the knowledge of mothers of toddlers on efforts to prevent stunting. Suggestions for health services are expected to further improve health education programs by developing more interesting and easy-to-understand educational media materials.

***Keywords:** Education, Mother's Knowledge, Stunting Prevention*