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Analysis of Factors Related To the Nutritional Status of Toddlers at Moanemani Community Health Center Dogiyai District

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Abstract. *Toddlers are the age group that most often suffers from nutritional problems, both undernutrition and severe malnutrition. Nutritional needs for children need to be considered early in their lives. Malnutrition can have unavoidable bad consequences, namely the worst manifestation can cause death. It is recorded that hundreds of millions of children in the world suffer from deficiencies, meaning that this problem occurs in a very large population. Objective: To determine the factors related to the nutritional status of children at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency. Method:This type of research is quantitative with a Cross Sectional Study approach, the research sample was 75 children with a total sampling technique. The data were analyzed using the SPSS (Statistical Program For Social Science) version 16.0 application using the chi square test. Results: The relationship between maternal employment and p-value (0.02) <0.05, family income valuep-value(0.39) >0.05, maternal education p-value (0.21) >0.05, and maternal knowledge p-value (0.00) <0.05 on toddler nutritional status. Conclusion: Family income and pThere is no significant relationship between maternal education and child nutritional status,workMothers and mothers' knowledge have a significant relationship with the nutritional status of children at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.. Suggestion: It is expected that mothers at the Moanemani Health Center can update their knowledge about nutritional status so that the nutritional status of children is also optimal.*

Keywords:*Occupation, Education, Family Income, Knowledge, Child Nutrition Status.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Preschool children “are a vulnerable age group in terms of malnutrition” (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Children's nutritional needs are important from the beginning of their lives. Malnutrition can have negative consequences that are even `symptomatic` In the worst cases, it can cause death. According to UNICEF (2013), it is estimated that hundreds of millions of children in the world suffer from malnutrition which means this problem occurs in a very large population (Muh Dhinul Almushawwir, 2016).

The nutritional status of early childhood is the body through food and nutrition. Food is an important thing to support the growth and development of young children. If the eating patterns of young children are wrong, it can cause health problems (Sari, E, 2020). The impact that occurs if the baby's diet is not met has an impact on the growth and development of the baby, disrupts cognitive development, and increases infant mortality (Sediaoetama, A. D, 2009).

Young children are not yet able to develop antibodies (resistance) to infectious diseases, because children often contract diseases that inhibit their development (Suryani, 2017).

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Toddler nutrition problems are health and welfare problems of toddlers, due to an imbalance in body nutrition and nutritional needs, including interactions between infectious diseases. Unbalanced food intake can cause malnutrition or excessive food. Good nutritional status is needed to determine whether a young child is suffering from nutritional problems.(Achmadi, 2014 quoted from Sa, et al, 2020).

Nutritional status of the World Health Organization (WHO) said, food shortages that occur in the world continue to make millions of children sick and the death rate is increasing. Children are more vulnerable because their needs for everything still depend on others (for example choosing and consuming food Young children are one of the age groups most vulnerable to malnutrition. Ai is a child aged 0-59 months (Salamah, 2021).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) report in 2020 in the world. It is estimated that more than 47 million children are obese (at risk and malnourished) and 38 million children are overweight. This food problem is still a major health problem in Indonesia with high morbidity and mortality rates, malnutrition, and poor nutrition (WHO, 2020).

The results of the Indonesian Food Status Survey (SSGI) conducted in 2021, namely based on the prevalence of national toddler nutritional status, recorded that stunted toddlers were 27.7% in 2019 and would drop again to 24.4% in 2021, wasted 7.15%, but low weight 17.0% (SSGI, 2021).

The results of the Nutritional Status Survey of young children in Indonesia show that 16.3% of young children are underweight and 7.4%. Meanwhile, in 2021, the results of the SSGI showed that the high nutritional status of infants as seen from the Anthropometric statistics of body weight B/TB is that infants with underweight are 17%, stunted infants are 7.1%, and overweight infants are 3.8% (SSGI, 2021).

Based on length or height to determine the proportion. Undernutrition, good nutrition, risk of overeating, overeating, etc. Obesity, the results of the Ministry of Health's 2018 Riskesdas, showed that the problem of malnutrition in early childhood in the East Central Archipelago (NTT) is still real and the disease rate is high, this can be seen from a study of 2,486 early childhood to determine their nutrition. Status of the young generation. Children, causes of malnutrition. Of the 181 infants (7.3%), 552 toddlers (22.2%) experienced malnutrition, 27 toddlers (1.1%) and the rest experienced good nutrition (SSGI, 2020).

Indonesian Health Profile Data shows that the Provinces with the highest incidence of malnutrition and malnutrition include: NTT and undernutrition 2.4% and major malnutrition 10.7%. It is estimated that in 2021, the wasting rate will still be 10.1% (SSGI, 2021).

The prevalence of stunting, wasting, underweight, and overweight toddlers, according to Regency/City in Papua Province, in the short term is in the Asmat region, namely 54.5%, Yahokimo Regency 53.3%, Nduga Regency 50.2% and the lowest prevalence of stunting is in while Nabire Regency is in the 2nd lowest position, namely 17.1%. The highest prevalence of wasting is in Lanny Jaya 16.9%, Yahukimo Regency 16.4%, Yapen Islands Regency 15.3% and the lowest prevalence of wasting is in Punjak Jaya Regency only 0.3% while Nabire Regency is in the 11th lowest position, namely 8.9% (SSGI, 2022).

The highest prevalence of underweight is in Asmat Regency, which is 36.3%, Boven Diggul Regency 29.9%, Yahukimo Regency 26.5% and the lowest prevalence of underweight is in Deiyai Regency, which is 1.9%, while Nabire Regency is in the 5th lowest position at 3.5%. The highest prevalence of overweight is in Tolikara Regency, which is 23.3%, Paniai Regency 20.1%, Yaukimo Regency 16.0% and the lowest prevalence of overweight is in Sarmi Regency, which is 1.3% (SSGI, 2022).

Based on data from the Dogiyai District Health Office in 2023, stunting was presented at 15.4%, malnutrition at 14.0%, severe malnutrition at 15.3%, obesity at 3.0% (Dogiyai Health Office, 2023). Meanwhile, data from the Moanemani Health Center (2024) showed that out of 75, 11 babies suffered from malnutrition, 9 babies suffered from severe malnutrition, 12 babies in 6 available integrated health posts related to obesity, poor infant nutrition regarding obesity.

The nutritional status of early childhood is related to socio-economic factors such as maternal education, maternal occupation, number of children, maternal knowledge and maternal role models, including the financial condition of parents (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024).

Based on research by Ayuningtyas, G. (2021), it shows that research data shows a relationship between the level of maternal knowledge and the nutritional status of children. In addition, there is also a significant relationship between the mother's employment status and the nutritional status of children at the UPT North City workplace. (Ayuningtyas, G. et al., 2021).

Based on research from Syahputri, P. and Yunita, W., (2022) entitled The Relationship between Current Education and Nutritional Status in Toddlers shows a meaningful relationship between the two current education and food security. From young children, in the villages of Medan Karyo, Takiwa-riwa, Takiwa Deli Serdang in 2022 (Khayani Series, 2019).

Based on research byThe Legend of the Blue Sea (2011), namely based on statistical tests obtained a value of ≤ 0.05 and a significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$). Relationship between Family

Income and Toddler Nutritional Status in Tambang Village, Kaja District, Tambang Health Center, Kemper District in 2019(Sri Khayani, 2011).

Based on this background, the author is interested in conducting a study entitled "Analysis of Factors Related to the Nutritional Status of Toddlers at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency".

2. METHOD

This type of quantitative research is a cross-sectional research approach, namely a type of research that adds measurement time to several variables that are evaluated together with the observation period. (Sugiyanto, 2009). This research was conductedin the Moanemani Health Center Working Area, Dogiyai Regency in March-May 2024. The sample in this study was 75 respondents. The instruments used were questionnaires and anthropometry. The data used were primary and secondary data. The research data were processed using Excel 2010 software and the Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0. In this study, a two-variable chi-square test was used to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable with a significance level of 0.05 and α of 5%. If p is negative, Ho is accepted, meaning that there is no relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable (Sandevi, S., 2018).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Location Description

The study was conducted at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency, Central Papua Province, when the study began on April 8. to June 8, 2024.

Moanemani Health Center is one of the places where health problems occur in the local community. Moanemani Health Center is part of the Dogiyai Regency Health Service which is located in Kamuu District.

The working area of the Moanemani Health Center has six (6) Integrated Health Posts, namely Kimupugi Integrated Health Post, Mauwa Integrated Health Post, Dikiyouwo Integrated Health Post, Ikebo Integrated Health Post, Idakotu Integrated Health Post, and Ekemanida Integrated Health Post. These integrated health posts are held once a month, activities carried out at the integrated health posts include weighing, LILA (Upper Arm Circumference) groups, vaccinations, vitamin A, and providing additional food for malnourished children aged 6 months to 5 years.

This study was conducted at the six-village Posyandu in a public place at the Moanemani Health Center, all Posyandu in each village have implemented programs to address nutritional problems and monitor the nutritional status of young children. The work programs carried out include weighing young children, providing counseling on providing additional food to mothers who have sick young children.

In this study, bivariate analysis of the relationship between maternal employment and child nutritional status, the relationship between family income and child nutritional status, the relationship between maternal education and child nutritional status, and can be seen below.

a. Relationship between Mother's Occupation and Child Nutritional Status

The following are the results of data analysis using Social Science Statistical Software (SPSS) version 16.0 to determine the relationship between maternal employment and child nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

Table 1. Relationship between Mother's Occupation and Child Nutritional Status at Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency

Mother's Job	Nutritional status										P (value)
	More Nutrition		Good Nutrition		Malnutrition		Nutrition Bad		Amount		
	f	%	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Work	1	1.3	21	28	3	4.0	4	5.3	29	38.7	
Doesn't work	4	5.4	17	22.7	6	8.0	19	25.3	46	61.3	0.02
Total	**5**	**6.7**	**38**	**50.7**	**9**	**12.0**	**23**	**30.6**	**75**	**100**	

Source: Processed data, 2024

Based on table 1, it shows that the analysis results obtained a p-value of 0.02 (<0.05), which means that there is a relationship between the level of maternal employment and the nutritional status of toddlers at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

b. Relationship between Family Income and Children's Nutritional Status

The following are the results of data analysis using Statistical Software for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 to determine the relationship between family income and the nutritional status of toddlers at the Moanemani Health Center and Dogiyai district.

Table 2. Relationship between Family Income and Children's Nutritional Status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency

Family Income	Child Nutritional Status										P (value)
	More Nutrition		Good Nutrition		Malnutrition		Malnutrition		Amount		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Not enough	4	5.3	25	33.3	4	5.3	17	22.7	50	66.7	
Tall	1	1.3	13	17.3	5	6.7	6	8.0	25	33.3	0.39
Total	**5**	**6.7**	**38**	**50.7**	**9**	**12.0**	**23**	**30.7**	**75**	**100**	

Source: Processed Data, 2024

Based on table 2, it can be seen from the analysis results that the p-value obtained was 0.39 (>0.05), which means that there is no relationship between family income level and child nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

c. Relationship between Mother's Education and Child Nutritional Status

The following are the results of data analysis using Statistical Software for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 to determine the relationship between maternal employment and child nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

Table 3. Relationship between Mother's Education and Child Nutritional Status at Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency

Mother's Education	Nutritional status										P *(value)*
	More Nutrition		Good Nutrition		Malnutrition		Malnutrition		Amount		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Low	5	6.7	36	48.0	9	12.0	23	30.7	73	97.3	0.21
Tall	0	0	2	2.7	0	0	0	0	2	2.7	
Total	**5**	**6.7**	**38**	**50.7**	**9**	**12.0**	**23**	**30.7**	**75**	**100.0**	

Source: Processed Data, 2024

Based on table3, it shows that the analysis results obtained a p-value of 0.21 (>0.05), which means that there is no relationship between the mother's education level and the nutritional status of toddlers at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

d. Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Child Nutritional Status

The following are the results of data analysis using Statistical Software for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 to determine the relationship between maternal education and child nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

Table 4. Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Children's Nutritional Status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

Mother's Knowledge	Nutritional status								Amount		P (value)
	More Nutrition		Good nutrition		Malnutrition		Nutrition Bad				
	f	%	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Good	2	2.7	31	41.3	4	5.3	10	13.3	47	62.7	
Not enough	3	4.0	7	9.3	5	6.7	13	17.3	28	37.3	0.00
Total	**5**	**6.7**	**38**	**91.0**	**9**	**12.0**	**23**	**30.7**	**75**	**100**	

Source: Processed Data, 2024

Based on table 4, the results of the analysis show that a p value of 0.00 (<0.05) is obtained, which means that there is a relationship between the level of maternal knowledge and the nutritional status of children at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

4. DISCUSSION

The relationship between maternal employment and children's nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency.

Nutritional status is a picture of the condition of the human body that shows the adequacy of nutrients entering the body and the body's ability to use them. Nutritional status is the condition of the body due to eating and using nutrients. This nutritional status is important because it is a risk factor for disease and illness. Good nutrition in a person contributes to a person's health and healing capacity.(West Java Provincial Health Office, 2019).

According to Max Weber, work is the main human activity carried out with the aim of earning a living or maintaining life. Work is also an integral part of modern society that relies on specialization and division of labor (March, 2024).

The results showed that there was a relationship between maternal employment and children's eating habits, mothers worked well with more than 1 small child (1.3 percent), and small children had good food. 21 children under age (0/28 percent). 3 babies (4.0%) and 4 malnourished babies (5.3%) were malnourished babies. Among them, the mother's work was lacking, the nutritional status of babies was more than 4 small children (5.3%), babies with

sufficient nutrition were 17 small children (22.7%), the nutritional status of 6 small children (8.0%), and small children totaled 19 children (25.3%).) %) are eating disorders. Therefore, the resulting p value is equal to 0.02.

Researchers argue that the relationship between maternal employment and toddler nutritional status is influenced by the mother's employment, most of whom are housewives. Mothers who do not work take care of their own children so that the mother's diet is well regulated by the mother so that her diet is good for the child's health. This idea is similar to the conventional method (2012). Mothers who do not work at home affect the eating patterns of young children because mothers act as caregivers and control the eating patterns of family members. Working mothers do not have time to take care of their children so that children die from lack of food.

The results of this study are similar to Putri Kadir's study (2021), namely "Problems related to the nutritional status of toddlers at the Nangalo Padang Health Center workplace". In this study, the results showed that babies from families with working mothers ate less. These conflicting results are reinforced by the results of the multivariate analysis which showed that the mother's work affects the nutritional status of young children. Mothers who do not work at home affect the eating patterns of young children because mothers act as caregivers and control the eating patterns of family members. Working mothers do not have time to take care of their children so that children die due to lack of food, a p value of 0.00 means there is a relationship.

The results of this study are similar to the study conducted by Nance Riana Fauzieh (2019) entitled The Relationship between Mother's Employment Status and Infant Nutritional Status at the Workplace of the North Kuta Health Center UPTD. The statistical test used (p-value <p, = 0.05).

The results of this study are not the same as the research of Maulida Nurkhalisa, Isna Indrawati (2023) entitled "The Relationship Between Education Level and Mother's Employment Status with the Nutritional Status of School Children in Kalanganyar Labak, Banten. This shows that from the statistical analysis using the chi-square test, the results of the study obtained a value of (0.05)> 0.079 which indicates that there is a relationship between mother's employment and infant nutritional status in Ganiar Labak Batan District is zero. relationship.

The relationship between family income and children's nutritional statusat the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency

Family income is the total income of all family members, which is used to finance family and individual needs (Deti Dulandari, 2015).

Based on the study showed that there is no relationship between family income and infant nutritional status, family income is related to infant welfare 4 malnourished children (8.0%), 25 healthy children (50.0%), 4 sick children (8). , 0%)). The proportion of malnourished toddlers is 17 toddlers (0.34%). Currently, family income is less than the nutritional status of the baby, 1 baby died (4.0%), 13 babies died (50.0%), 5 babies died (20.0%), the number of babies is the same, namely 6 babies (24.0%). Therefore, the resulting p value is equal to 0.39.

Based on the study, the researcher argues that there is no relationship between family income and the nutritional status of toddlers, because family income is one of the effective factors against eating disorders, but in this study there is a relationship between family income and the nutritional status of toddlers. no income. . this is a problem of lack of food. Food problems due to food quality. This study is similar to the study by Amiruddin and Noorhayati in 2018 which showed that there was no significant relationship between family income and the nutritional status of toddlers.(p-value=0.073) (Amirudin & Nurhayati, 2019).

According to Supriasa (2019), Family financial well-being is better in families with working mothers compared to families who are financially dependent on the head of the family or father. Better financial security allows families to focus on raising children. Financial problems are one of the biggest problems faced by many families. Many parents have difficulty meeting their children's nutritional needs due to poor financial conditions, low incomes, and high food prices. Usually the peak of food poisoning occurs in children aged 1 to 3 years. (Nazmiah, 2012).

The results of this study and the study by "Salfiani Roya" (2021) are "The Relationship Between Diet Patterns, Family Income, Number of Family Members and Nutritional Status of Toddlers in the Parigi Health Center Work Area, Mona Regency" using the Chi Square test, Fisher's direct test and obtained a P value = 0.560 (> 0.05), it can be concluded that H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted, namely that there is a relationship between family income and the food status of children under five years old.

The results of this study are similar to the study by Amiruddin and Nurhayati (2017) namely "The Relationship between Family Income and Nutritional Status of Children Aged 1 to 5 Years at the Kisaran City Health Center in 2017". Field results show that more than 4 family members are involved in providing natural food, because mothers of young children in this study used health services such as child transportation in Pousiando so they could see their children's growth and development. Children, the use of monthly health services is an important component of health indicators and is important for health and social development

in low-income countries. In fact, the use of health services is recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the first health program for vulnerable groups.

The results of this study are not in line with the research of Noor Inde Devi Hedayati (2022) entitled "The Relationship between Family Income and Food Security and Nutritional Status of Children During the Covid-19 Pandemic". Affluent Regency" was carried out using the Spearman test. The range of p-value results> 0.05, which means that there is no significant relationship between the number of family members and this study is similar to the study conducted with the chi-square test obtained the results (p = 0.547> 0.05) which means that there is a relationship between the number of family members and the nutritional status of children, the number of families in a family can indirectly affect the nutritional status of the family, this is related to the availability of food in a family. The increasing number of family members makes it increasingly difficult to manage daily food expenses. As a result, the quality and quantity of food received are increasingly insufficient for family members, including children under five years of age.

Relationship between maternal educationwithchild nutritional statusat the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency

According to K. Hajar Dwantara, education brings out all of a child's natural abilities so that they can live healthily and happily as human beings and members of society.Gilang P,2015).

Based on the study, there is no relationship between maternal education and nutritional status of toddlers, because the low level of maternal education affects the nutritional status of toddlers, 5 children are overweight (6.7%). 36 children meet the requirements. nutrition (48.0%), malnutrition 9 children (12.0%), good nutrition 23 children (30.7%), high maternal education and nutritional status of children, good nutrition 0 children (0%), good 2 children. Adopted children. Toddlers who are fed (2.7%), 0 malnourished toddlers (0%) and 0 malnourished toddlers (0%). Therefore, the p-value is 0.21 (> 0.05) which means there is no significant relationship.

Researchers argue that there is no relationship between education and children's nutritional status, because according to interviews with respondents, most mothers have a low level of education, but this also affects children's eating habits. good knowledge Mothers who are housewives do not work because they can concentrate on work and children's eating patterns are good. This opinion is in line with the opinion of Notoatmojo (2010), in other words, the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to obtain information. At a higher level of thinking, the level of knowledge possessed by respondents is not only knowledge, namely

recall, but also the ability to understand, even at the applied level, namely the ability to apply what has been learned in real situations or situations.

With high knowledge, a person receives information, from other people, from the media. Parental education is very important for the growth and development of children, because with good education, parents can get all information from outside, especially how to raise their children. This means that formal education and non-formal education must be better understood. Formal education for housewives is very important to increase knowledge and the ability to prepare to understand the relationship between food and health and nutritional needs of family members (Nazmiah, 2011).

The results of this study are consistent with previous studies. "Desi Tri Jaya Nurjanah, Faridha Nurhayati (2022)", entitled "The Relationship between Mother's Education Level and Nutritional Knowledge and Nutritional Status of Students at SDN Campurejo 1 Bojonegoro in 2022", obtained a p value = 0.05 between the level of maternal education and the nutritional status of preschool children aged 12 to 59 months at the Paal Merah Health Center using the chi-square statistical test maternal education and nutritional status of children in rural areas did not show a significant relationship (p = 0.78> 0.05).

The results of this study are related to Philia Amanda Lubis's (2019) research, namely "The relationship between parental education and children's nutritional status in CF UMSU foster families in 2019". This shows that the estimated significance (p-value) is 0.55 (p>0.05). This means that there is no relationship between the mother's education level and nutritional knowledge and nutritional status of students at SDN Campurejo 1 Bojonegoro. In addition, nutritional status is not significantly related to maternal education so that the results are estimates (p-value 0.57 (p>0.05).

The results of this study are not in accordance with the research of Leah Pusparina (2022) entitled "The Relationship between Maternal Education and Parenting Patterns, Eating Habits and Nutritional Status of Early Childhood Children on the Health of the Karang Intan 1 Health Center in 2022". The results of the statistical analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of maternal education and the nutritional status of children (p = 0.00) in the work area of the Sidomolio Pekan Baru Health Center.

The relationship between maternal knowledge and child nutritional statusi Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency

Knowledge occurs because when someone hears something, knowledge is the result of their understanding. Emotions are experienced through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most human knowledge comes from the eyes and ears.

Knowledge can be measured by conducting a survey or questionnaire on research subjects or respondents regarding the topic to be measured (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Many factors influence children's eating habits, including the environment and infectious diseases. These include food and infectious diseases. External factors include parental education, occupation, diet and maternal knowledge of nutrition. The main cause is that the mother does not know how to care for her children. (Hurlock, 1980 in (Janiwarty, 2013)).

The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between maternal knowledge and children's nutritional status, each mother's knowledge of the child's nutritional status was greater, namely 2 children (2.7%), 31 babies with good nutrition (41.3%). More than 2 children were malnourished, 4 children (5.3%), 10 children under the age of five (13.3%) died. While the mother's knowledge of the eating habits of young children, good nutrition 3 children (4.0%), good nutrition 7 children (9.3%), weak children and children 5 (6.7%), disabled children 13 children. poor. . small children (17.3%). Therefore, the resulting p value is equal to 0.00.

Researcher's opinion There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and child nutritional status, the level of maternal knowledge will improve the child's nutritional status. In particular, mothers play an important role in the lives of young children. Because children are very dependent on their parents, especially to meet their needs such as safety and comfort, happiness and food. A mother's knowledge of food can be seen through food selection, how to cook and serve it. (Hurlock, 1980 in (Janiwarty, 2013)).

Human thinking is done with the help of the five senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that knowledge is the result of hearing, sight, smell, taste, taste and touch that affects the human mind. (Nazmiah, 2012).

The results of this study are similar to the study by Soderi, Yulia Noorkhayati (2020) entitled "Analysis of the Relationship between Mothers' Knowledge Level About Food and Children's Nutritional Status" which shows that the subjects have the same level. . Mothers' knowledge about children's nutrition in the positive section was 58 people (72.5%) in the normal section. Statistically, there is a significant relationship between mothers' nutritional knowledge about food and children's nutritional status with a P value <0.000.05 which means there is a relationship.

The results of this study are similar to previous studies. In Gusti Ayu Made Indri Amanda (2023) entitled "The Relationship between the Level of Mother's Knowledge About Good

Nutrition and Children's Prevention Skills in Batu Agung Village, Jembrana Regency", it shows that the use of the who square test in this research. produces a significance value of p = 0.00.

The results of this study are not the same as the study conducted by Gita Ayuningtyas, Uswatun Hasanah, Teti Yuliawati (2021) entitled "The Relationship between Maternal Education Level and Child Mortality" at the Tegalarjo Health Center. Yogyakarta City, the level of maternal knowledge about food is in the highest category and level of nutritional status of 57 (93.4%) and food exposure of 41 (67.2%) and its presentation. 16 people (26.2%) have poor nutritional status. Although the level of maternal knowledge about nutrition is low, namely 4 people (6.6%), 0 children (6.6%) have different types of food. The results of the study found that there was no significant relationship between education level and nutritional status of infants at the Tagalarjo Health Center in Yogyakarta City, where the P value = 0.009 (p <0.05) was not very significant. The relationship between education and the prevalence of malnutrition in Napa children at the Cebongan Health Center. The higher a person's education, the easier it is to obtain information.

In the general sense of the subject, the level of knowledge is not only related to knowledge, namely memory, but also to the ability to understand, even at the level of use of what has been learned in real situations or situations (Notoatmodjo, 2010). This means that information can be more easily understood, thereby increasing the level of knowledge..

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the results of research conducted at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency, there was no relationship between maternal education and family income, and there was also a relationship between maternal knowledge and maternal occupation.
2. There is a significant relationship between maternal occupation and child nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency in 2024 with a p value of 0.02 <0.05.
3. There is no relationship between family income and child nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency in 2024 with p-value0.39 > 0.05.
4. There is no relationship between maternal education and child nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency in 2024 with a p value0.021 < 0.05.
5. There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and child nutritional status at the Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency with a p value of 0.00 > 0.05.

SUGGESTION

Based on the research results and discussion above, there are several important suggestions to be made, namely as follows:

1. For Moanemani Health Center, Dogiyai Regency

   Based on the data obtained from this study, it is recommended that the health center increase routine activities and carry out regular nutritional status assessments once a month, considering that children really need nutritional status for better growth and development.

2. For mother and child

   It is hoped that mothers of children at the Moanemani Health Center can update their knowledge about nutritional status so that nutritional status is also optimal.

3. Further Research

   It is hoped that further research related to the nutritional status of toddlers will be carried out to gain an understanding of how to form good nutritious food sources.

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