



Grand Parent of Parenting Style and Incidence of Stunting Among Toddlers in Indonesia: A Literature Review

Ayu Parahita Ramadhani^{1*}, Tantut Susanto², Hanny Rasni², Fahrudin Kurdi²

¹ Undergraduate Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Indonesia
² Department of Community, Family and Geriatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, Indonesia

Article History

Submitted: 9-3-2023

Revised: 26-4-2023

Accepted: 28-4-2023

doi.org/10.58545/jkki.v3i1.48

Copyright (c) 2023 Ayu Parahita Ramadhani

This is an open-access article under the CC-BY-SA License.



Correspondence

Ayu Parahita Ramadhani

Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember, Indonesia.

Jl. Kalimantan No.37, Sumbersari, Kabupaten Jember, Jawa Timur 68121

Email: ayuparahitaram@gmail.com

How to cite:

Ramadhani, A. P., Susanto, T., Rasni, H., & Kurdi, F. (2023). Grand Parent of Parenting Style and Incidence of Stunting Among Toddlers in Indonesia: A Literature Review: Studi Literature Review Pola Asuh Kakek dan/atau Nenek dengan Kejadian Stunting Balita di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kesehatan Komunitas Indonesia*, 3(1), 95–114.
<https://doi.org/10.58545/jkki.v3i1.48>

ABSTRACT

Toddlers with stunting have similar parenting styles, especially parenting style of grandpa and/or grandma. Grand parents have roled for fulfilling toddler nutrition. Parenting style of grand parents is important to facilitate of nutrition among toddlers during their growth and development. The aimed of this study was to determine the parenting style of grandpa and/or grandma and incidence of stunting among toddlers in Indonesia. The research method was used a literature review study. Article search was carried out by searching the database through Google Scholar, PubMed, and Sinta using predetermined keyword combinations, which were then analyzed using a four-stage prism flowchart to obtain 12 articles for review. The results of a review of 12 articles found that authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting are parenting styles adopted by grandparents that can influence the incidence of toddler stunting in Indonesia. Parenting styles of grandparents with authoritative parenting can affect optimal nutritional status and the risk of stunting with toddlers is very low, while parenting styles of grandparents with authoritarian and permissive parenting can affect poor nutritional status and have a high risk of stunting with toddlers. The conclusion from this study is that the parenting style of grandpa and/or grandma influences the incidence of stunting in toddlers.

Keywords: parenting, grand parents, stunting, toddler

1. BACKGROUND

Stunting is a problem of malnutrition caused by a lack of nutritional intake due to feeding that is not in accordance with the nutritional needs of toddlers and is one of the main causes of morbidity and

mortality in toddlers (Cumber et al., 2016; Dewana et al., 2017; Sutarto et al., 2018). WHO presents stunting with a z-score for height for age (TB/A) less than -2 standard deviations (SD). Nutritional intake, especially adequate energy, and protein,

contributes to 45% of toddler deaths (WHO, 2018; Susanto et al., 2019).

The prevalence of stunting under five in Southeast Asia in 2013 was 36%, higher than the global average of around 26%. Globally, 151 or around 22% of toddlers experienced stunting in 2017, and three-quarters lived in Southeast Asia and Africa. Indonesia is in third place because it is considered to have a high stunting prevalence of 36% (WHO, 2018). Based on the latest data from the Study on the Nutritional Status of Toddlers in Indonesia (SSGBI) 2021, it shows that the prevalence of stunting under five in Indonesia has decreased by 24.4% with the category of 2.5% very short toddlers and 7.0% short toddlers when compared to 2018 with the prevalence of stunting toddlers (37.2%) consisting of 18% very short and 19.2% short (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2021). Factors causing stunting are the parenting style of caregivers in providing food that is less diverse and varied, irregular feeding patterns for toddlers, unclean environmental sanitation, lack of access to health services, educational and family economic factors that can cause stunted growth and development of toddlers, both physically and mentally (Goudet et al., 2015; Susanto et al., 2023)

Toddlers living with their grandparents and/or grandparents in sub-Saharan Africa also determine a toddler's nutritional status. The nutritional status of children under five who live with extended family (parents, grandparents, and/or grandmothers) usually has a better nutritional status than children under five who live without grandparents. The average family form in Indonesia is a large family (extended family), where few grandparents live with their children and grandchildren, so many of them are involved in caring for and ensuring their grandchildren's health, including the nutrition provided. Therefore, proper family (parents, grandparents, and/or grandmothers) parenting practices are needed to meet the nutritional needs of toddlers for their growth and development process (Schrijner & Smits, 2018).

Parenting style plays an essential role for parents towards the optimal nutritional status of toddlers, where the attitude and behavior of parents in looking after, caring for, and educating toddlers is the basis for parents in providing and meeting the nutritional needs of toddlers so that the process of growth and development is more optimal according to their age (Beniko et al., 2016; Handayani et al., 2017). However, in the last two decades, many toddlers have been cared for by foster families due to

various factors, and usually, grandparents are trusted to take over care because they are considered to have a kinship (Lindsey, 2001 in Friedman et al., 2002). The International Longevity Center (2017) also found that over the last two years, there has been an increase of around 20% of grandparents in England who care for their grandchildren while their parents work to meet their economic needs (Buchanan & Rotkirch, 2018). Grandparents' involvement in caring for toddlers is one of the support, encouragement, and assistance for families with working parents.

Grandfathers and/or grandmothers who care for toddlers can significantly affect the physical health of toddlers, especially nutritional status and other comorbidities because they are also involved in feeding practices, breastfeeding, or other nutritional needs of toddlers (Pulgaron et al., 2017). Research by Schrijner and Smits (2018) found that toddlers who live with grandparents and/or grandmothers have a lower risk of toddler stunting. Healthy eating habits can be due to grandparents' involvement in fulfilling and providing food intake that is in accordance with the nutritional needs of toddlers. However, in Asrumi et al.'s study (2022), parenting by grandparents is one of the causes of stunting in toddlers because grandparents

and/or grandmothers lack initiative in fulfilling nutritious toddler nutrition, especially when toddlers have difficulty eating. Another study by Strassman (2011) in Dogon revealed that toddlers who are not involved in caring for grandparents could grow quickly (Schrijner & Smits, 2018).

This shows that grandparents' involvement in caring for their grandchildren only sometimes positively affects children's nutritional problems. Therefore, the author would like to further analyze the parenting style of grandparents and/or grandmothers with toddler stunting through a review of previous studies that aim to find publications that provide information about the parenting styles of grandparents and/or grandmothers with toddler stunting in Indonesia.

2. METHODS

The research method uses a literature review study that aims to analyze and identify research topics regarding the parenting style of grandparents and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Indonesia. Material for the article study was obtained using an electronic database through Google Scholar, PubMed and Sinta with a range from 2015 to 2022 and using keywords from Boolean Operators in the

form of "AND, OR, NOT" which are appropriate to the topic of study to be reviewed. Search articles in Indonesian, namely ("parenting" OR "parenting" OR "parenting") AND ("grandparents" OR "grandparent") AND ("stunting" OR "height") AND ("toddler" OR "child under five years old") AND Indonesia, while searching for articles in English ("grandparenting" OR "grandparents" OR "grandmothers" OR "grandfathers") AND ("stunting" OR "assessment of nutritional status") AND ("child " OR "children" OR

"children under five years") AND Indonesia. The search results for articles were selected using four stages of the PRISMA flowchart diagram, namely identification, screening, and eligibility and included according to the predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria and then reviewed by analyzing and identifying articles that were included. Has been determined. The following are the four stages of the article selection process depicted in the PRISMA Flow Chart diagram.

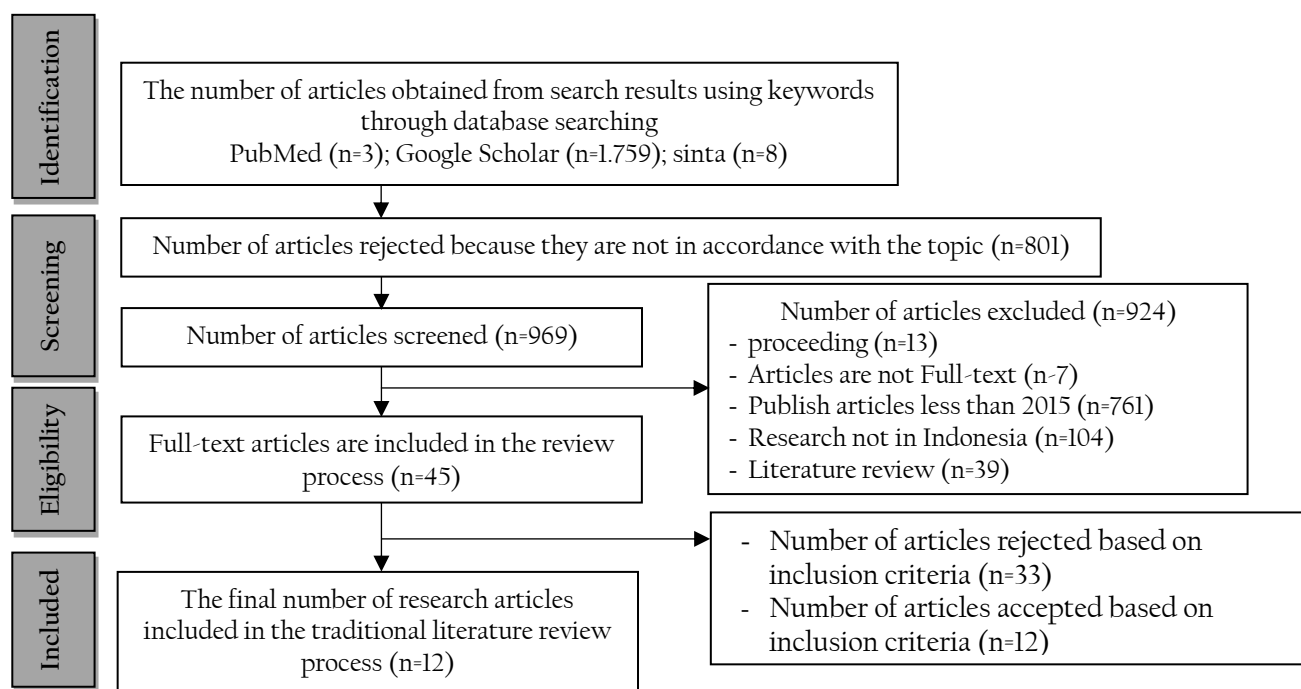


Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Chart

The results of the article search found that 12 articles analyzed in this literature review study had been selected based on the stages according to the inclusion criteria, namely 12 articles with research

conducted in Indonesia and published in the period 2015 to 2021; articles in Indonesian found 10 articles and in English there were 2 articles; articles with topic studies describing the parenting style of

grandparents and/or grandparents in 4 articles, while topics with stunting toddlers were 2 articles and topics with parenting styles of grandparents with stunting toddlers were 6 articles; research design articles to be analyzed using a cross sectional study 4 articles, qualitative method 7 articles, two groups pre test post test 1 article; articles examining or measuring the level of parenting of

grandparents and/or grandmothers using interview techniques 9 articles and 4 articles questionnaires; There are 8 articles in Indonesian that must be listed in the Sinta Indonesian Journal with the categories Sinta 2 (n= 3), Sinta 3 (n=3), Sinta 4 (n=1) and Sinta 5 (n=1). Furthermore, the 12 articles were analyzed based on the topic of the literature review, the following is an analysis table of the 12 articles

3. RESULTS

Table 1. Article Search Results (Continue until page 102)

ID	Author (Year)	Research purposes	Design	Research Study Subjects	Method	Results
1.	Muhammad Syairozi Hidayat, Gusti Ngurah Indraguna Pinatih (2017)	Knowing the prevalence of stunting under five in the working area of the Sidemen Health Center	Cross sectional study	Toddlers aged 0-59 months	Measurement of toddler stunting by measuring toddler's height based on height/age while other data was measured using interviews	The prevalence of stunting under five in the Sidemen Health Center work area was 35% and tended to occur in toddlers aged 24-59 months (54.3%), history of non-exclusive breastfeeding (44.9%). The involvement of grandparents in parenting is one of the causes of toddler stunting.
2.	Risani Rambu Podu Loya, Nuryanto (2017)	Knowing the parenting style of feeding stunted toddlers aged 6-12 months in Central Sumba Regency, NTT, Indonesia	Cross sectional study	Families with babies aged 6-12 months	Data measurement was carried out by interviews and in-depth observations of caregivers in feeding infants.	The parenting style of feeding stunted toddlers was not in accordance with the nutritional needs of toddlers. The parenting style for feeding toddlers is given too early (before the age of 6 months) and does not pay attention to the nutritional intake given.

ID	Author (Year)	Research purposes	Design	Research Study Subjects	Method	Results
3.	Toni Heriawan, Azwar and Elfitra (2021)	This study aims to provide a new perspective in preventing the phenomenon of toddler stunting in the Koto Tengah community	Qualitative	Families with stunted toddlers	The research method uses a purposive sampling technique in selecting data sources based on the qualifications set by the researcher and then conducting in-depth interviews	The results of the study show that the socio-cultural structure that still applies in the Koto Tengah community is the cause of toddler stunting in the area. The existence of this socio-cultural structure makes the grandparents who are involved in parenting apply traditional parenting styles based on their experience in caring for children.
4.	Konstantinus Dua Dhiu and Yasinta Maria Fono (2021)	Aims to analyze the impact of parenting grandparents	Qualitative	Child and Grandfather and/or grandmother	The measurement uses interviews and observations on grandparents and/or grandparents	Grandparents choose democratic parenting styles in caring for their grandchildren. Based on their experience and knowledge in parenting, grandparents are firm and flexible towards their grandchildren so that the impact of care provided will be positive for the growth and development of toddlers
5.	Fienny M. Langi and Feronica Talibandang (2021)	Describe the parenting system received by toddlers	Qualitative	7 toddlers and a nanny	Data collection was measured by in-depth interviews with caregivers and direct observation of caregivers and toddlers	The results showed that 5 out of 7 toddlers were cared for by grandparents with a proportion of 4 toddlers cared for by grandparents and/or grandmothers with authoritarian parenting and 1 toddler was cared for by permissive parenting.

ID	Author (Year)	Research purposes	Design	Research Study Subjects	Method	Results
6.	Amiruddin, Bustami, Anasril, Tri Mulyono Herlambang, Muhammad Husaini and Sri Gustini (2021)	Knowing the nutritional care pattern for stunting toddlers in the working area of the Pante Kuyun Health Center, Aceh Jaya Regency	Qualitative	Families with stunted toddlers	Data collection was measured by interviews using the focus group discussions (FGD) method and observing the respondents	The results of the study showed that the nutritional care provided by grandparents and/or grandmothers was not in accordance with the nutritional needs of toddlers. Parenting patterns that tend to be authoritarian and permissive are practiced by grandparents in feeding their grandchildren without regard to age, type of food and nutritional needs of toddlers
7.	Arifah Prima Satrianingrum and Erna Andriyanti (2020)	To describe the risks of permissive parenting applied by parents and grandmothers to developmental achievements of toddlers	Qualitative	1 family consisting of parents, grandmother, uncle and aunt with a 2 year old toddler	Data collection was carried out by interviews and direct observation, then the data obtained was analyzed using the Miles and Hubberman models	Permissive parenting by grandparents is not able to provide significant stimulants to stimulate optimal toddler development.
8.	Wahab, Haerani Nur, Dian Novita Siswanti (2021)	This study aims to determine the processes, factors, and types of grandparenting as a result of parental divorce	Qualitative	Grandparents and/or caregivers	Data collection was measured by interview, observation and documentation techniques and then the data were analyzed by reduction techniques	The results of the study revealed the types and parenting styles adopted by grandparents during the involved phase, namely democratic parenting and tending to be permissive.
9.	Susanti Serang Tatu, Djulianus Tes Mau, Yusufina Modesta Rua (2021)	The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Kabuna Village, Kaluluk Mesak District, Belu Regency.	Cross sectional study	62 caregivers and toddlers with toddler stunting	Data measurement was measured using a questionnaire and analyzed using the chi square test	The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between toddler caregivers and the incidence of toddler stunting with a value of 0.013

ID	Author (Year)	Research purposes	Design	Research Study Subjects	Method	Results
10.	Yessy Nur Indah Sari (2020)	This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of health education for caregivers in preventing stunting in children aged 36 months in the coastal areas of Probolinggo Regency.	Two group pre test – post test	42 caregivers and 42 stunted toddlers aged 36 months	The height of toddlers who are cared for by grandmothers is observed before and after health education is carried out using observation sheets, while measuring grandmother's sociodemographic data using a questionnaire	The results of the study showed that there was a change in the parenting pattern of stunting grandmothers after carrying out health education
11.	Yulfira Media and Nilda Elfemi (2021)	Aims to describe socio-cultural problems, local potential and formulate alternative policies in efforts to prevent and overcome stunting in toddlers in Solok Regency	Qualitative	15 caregivers with stunted toddlers	Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews and observations with 15 caregivers	The results of the study found that the knowledge and understanding of caregivers regarding the importance of balanced toddler nutritional needs, wrong parenting patterns and the causes and efforts to prevent and overcome stunting in toddlers is still limited and not supportive
12.	M. Sudrajad, M. Bagus and Ira (2019)	Knowing the attitudes and behavior of caregivers in providing parenting patterns of giving healthy food to stunting toddlers	Cross sectional study	137 caregivers of stunted toddlers	The attitudes and behavior of caregivers in the parenting pattern of giving healthy food to stunting toddlers were measured using a questionnaire	The results of the study showed that attitudes towards caregiver behavior had a significant influence on the intention to provide healthy feeding in stunted toddlers

4. DISCUSSION

Parenting Patterns of Grandfathers and/or Grandmothers in Indonesia

Research conducted by Konstantinus and Yasinta (2021) revealed that a form of democratic (authoritative) parenting is applied by grandparents in

raising toddlers, giving their grandchildren the freedom to do whatever the toddler wants. However, grandparents still apply rules that are manageable and in accordance with the needs of their grandchildren. Democratic parenting by grandparents is firm and flexible, by training their grandchildren's activity

habits from an early age in instilling a sense of responsibility through good and correct coaching and attention to their grandchildren, in line with research by Handayani et al. (2021) there were four families with grandparents with toddlers in the Bengkulu city area apply democratic parenting to toddlers. The grandparents give freedom and responsibility to their grandchildren in expressing their desires and ambitions and making mutually agreed rules to establish good communication between them.

Research conducted by Wahab et al. (2021) also found that grandparents caring for toddlers apply democratic parenting and tend to be permissive. Grandfathers and/or grandmothers give freedom and teach a sense of responsibility for the activities and actions taken by toddlers so that toddlers can be responsible for what they do, but sometimes grandparents also tend to spoil their grandchildren, give freedom, defend and support everything that their parents do. Grandchildren without providing control or rules that are set as a form of love and care for them by meeting their physical needs and emotional support. The form of parenting adopted by the grandparents is not only caused by the type of care that is entirely under the care of the grandparents but also due to the elderly factor of the grandparents who

require a lot of energy and effort as the main caregivers, in line with Wati's research (2019) parenting style applied by grandparents in their research, namely democratic and permissive parenting. Grandfathers and/or grandmothers always support the wishes and wishes of their grandchildren and do not apply rules that force their grandchildren to do something that their grandfathers and/or grandmothers want, but the grandchildren must also know when it is time to play, eat, study or rest.

Arifah and Erna's research (2020) explains that the form of parenting for grandparents is usually flexible and disciplined, giving their grandchildren flexibility in the parenting process. Grandfathers and/or grandmothers who care for toddlers always want to pamper and love their grandchildren. Sometimes it is done to excess so that grandparents will tend to comply with their grandchildren's wishes without knowing the reason as long as their grandchildren feel happy and do not cry is one of the characteristics of permissive parenting, same as with research by Fienny M. Langi and Feronica Talibandang (2021) it was found that grandparents and/or grandmothers apply permissive parenting styles in caring for toddlers. Grandfathers and/or grandmothers give toddlers freedom to do

all activities that toddlers like without imposing any restrictions, and they prefer to obey and let toddlers do activities they like because they are more afraid their grandchildren will not eat. The permissive parenting style of grandparents can impact the growth and development of toddlers in the future because this parenting style cannot provide significant stimulants to stimulate optimal growth and development. In line with the research of Sutiana et al. (2018) showed that the parenting style of grandparents is permissive indulgent parenting. Grandfathers and/or grandmothers often obey their grandchildren's wishes and do not set limits on whether this is good for their grandchildren. In the parenting process, they tend to be less assertive and often encourage and tolerate the wishes of their grandchildren.

Research by Fienny M. Langi and Feronica Talibandang (2021) also found that grandparents caring for toddlers apply an authoritarian parenting style. Grandparents don't allow toddlers to do everything their grandchildren want. Grandfather and/or grandmother will be angry and give punishments such as harsh swearing to hitting if a toddler makes a mistake or doesn't listen to his grandparents' and/or grandmother's orders. Authoritarian parenting patterns

are chosen by grandparents who care for toddlers so that in the future, toddlers remain obedient and disciplined and can respect grandparents who have cared for toddlers, this is in line with research by (Marwati & Wibowo, 2022) found four grandparents and/or grandmothers with toddlers apply an authoritarian parenting style, in the process of parenting grandparents and/or grandmothers do not hesitate to yell at or give punishment to their grandchildren to make them deterrent. Grandparents and/or grandmothers choose authoritarian parenting to form and familiarize toddlers with independence from an early age.

Toddler Stunting Incidents in Indonesia

The research results of Susanti et al. (2021) in Kabuna Village showed a significant relationship with a p-value of 0.013 between toddler caregivers and toddler stunting. The prevalence of toddler stunting in this area was found to be 44 (71.0%) short toddlers and 18 (29.0%) very short toddlers, and there were 12 grandparents and/or grandmothers taking care of toddlers because mothers worked, so grandparents also have a role as a caregiver and regulator of toddler food. In line with research (U.H. Rahmawati et al., 2019) there is a relationship between the implementation of family roles and the

incidence of toddler stunting in Arjasa District, Jember Regency, with a value of 0.002, while the incidence of toddler stunting is 76.1% (89) toddlers. Toddlers cared for by a nuclear family have a higher incidence of stunting than toddlers cared for by an extended family because apart from their parents, grandparents and/or grandmothers can also help fulfill their daily needs, including their nutritional needs. However, in a study by Susanti et al. (2021), parenting by grandparents has 1.56 times the chance of stunting under five (OR=1.563). This is due to the lack of good quality care from grandparents and/or grandmothers as substitute caregivers and primary caregivers in meeting the basic needs and nutritional needs of toddlers which causes toddlers to experience chronic malnutrition due to lack of nutrition for toddlers for a long time so that they have a high chance of experiencing stunting toddler. Another study by Toni Heriawan et al. (2021) also explained that toddler stunting at the Semurup Koto Tengah Health Center was caused by the habit of caring for grandparents, with an incidence of toddler stunting of 53.8%. Errors in caring for grandparents in managing toddlers' diets are the main cause of high stunting. Their habit of providing simple food and not paying attention to toddlers' age and nutritional needs results

in nutritional deficiencies, especially protein and fat, which toddlers need for their growth and development. The parenting style adopted by grandparents and/or grandmothers is based on experience, knowledge and the cultural system that exists in their environment in caring for toddlers, not based on the nutritional needs of toddlers according to their age. This is in line with research by Geresomo et al., (2017) in Malawi which also revealed that grandparents involved in parenting have a major influence on toddler stunting. The prevalence of stunting under five was carried out on 306 toddlers and 154 (54.5%) male toddlers and 152 (39.5%) female toddlers experienced stunting. The continuous practice of inappropriate feeding by grandparents and/or grandmothers is the cause of the high rate of stunting among toddlers in Malawi.

The incidence of stunting in toddlers in Muhammad Syairozi and Gusti's research (2017) in the working area of the Sidemen Health Center was found to be 35%, with the proportion of stunting in toddlers being more common in toddlers with a history of non-exclusive breastfeeding (44.9%) and the age group 24-59 month (54.3%). The high incidence of stunting in this area illustrates the nutritional state of toddlers due to a lack of adequate nutritional intake during the

golden period, from gestational age up to 2 years, due to the ignorance of grandparents as caregivers for toddlers regarding health and nutrition problems in toddlers. This research is in line with research (Wahyudi et al., 2022), the prevalence of stunting at the Tepus Health Center was 15.87%. The researcher explained that the parenting style of feeding by grandparents and/or grandmothers is another factor that causes stunting in toddlers. Feeding care by grandparents who ignore the nutritional needs of toddlers can hinder the growth and development process so toddlers are more vulnerable to experiencing nutritional problems, especially stunting toddlers.

In addition to the lack of awareness and knowledge of grandparents regarding toddler stunting, Integrated Healthcare Center

(posyandu) cadres and health workers also pay little attention to the problem of toddler stunting, but health workers only pay attention to and worry about toddler health and nutrition problems based on the nutritional status indicator BB/U (Hidayat & Pinatih, 2017), supported by the research of A. Rahmawati et al. (2019) stated that posyandu cadres had never received education about toddler stunting at the posyandu regarding the meaning, causes, impacts and ways to

prevent toddler stunting. Posyandu cadres in the area only understand the nutritional problems of toddlers with nutritional status based on weight for age (BB/U). This shows that education regarding toddler stunting must still be comprehensive and optimal. Therefore, regular and consistent guidance and training from several related sectors are needed to increase the knowledge and skills of grandparents and/or grandmothers, posyandu cadres and health workers in every area. The area regarding the nutritional problem of toddler stunting.

Research by Yessy Nur (2020) regarding health education for caregivers' grandparents in preventing toddler stunting shows that there is a change in height in toddlers aged 36 months after being given health education, with a stunting prevalence of 10 (23.80%) toddler boys males are still stunted and 10 (23.80%) other male toddlers are no longer stunted, for female toddlers there are 20 (47.61%) toddlers are no longer stunted and 2 (4.76%) toddlers are still stunted. Parenting for healthy and appropriate feeding by grandparents and/or grandmothers plays an essential role in overcoming nutritional problems by meeting the varied and varied nutritional needs of toddlers so that it will reduce the risk of toddler stunting. Another study by

Rasni et al. (2019) also revealed that community empowerment programs through cooking abereng activities could be an alternative to overcoming the problem of toddler stunting by improving the nutritional status of toddlers through food sources found in their surroundings to make MP-ASI for toddlers. Based on the results of the activity intervention for one month, 20 toddlers who were observed at the end of the second week and the end of the fourth week showed a significant increase in body weight ($> 1,000$ g) and height (> 1 cm) with p value < 0.001 . This shows that community empowerment and health education for grandparents and/or grandmothers as caregivers are very effective in increasing caregivers' knowledge about toddler stunting so that they can prevent the risk of toddler stunting.

Parenting patterns of grandparents and/or grandmothers with toddler stunting in Indonesia

Research by Amiruddin et al. (2021) shows that there is an effect of child nutrition parenting on the incidence of toddler stunting in the work area of the Pante Kuyun Aceh Jaya Health Center. Grandfathers and/or grandmothers who care for stunted toddlers tend to regulate the food consumed and the meal schedule

they set without paying attention to their toddler's nutritional intake. The habit of caring for grandparents like this is a form of authoritarian parenting, where the practice of parenting sets standards set by caregivers and tends to be obeyed by toddlers, usually accompanied by threats that seem to order, force, punish and frighten (Mustikasari et al., 2019). The results of another study conducted by Risani and Nuryanto (2017) also show that the principle of feeding by grandparents needs to prioritize the time and type of feeding and the nutritional needs of toddlers. The habit of grandparents and/or grandmothers having fed toddlers when they were five months old with the types of food available at home and the encouragement or coercion of feeding toddlers is a feature of authoritarian parenting. The habit of authoritarian parenting will have an impact on toddlers' eating behavior which is difficult, this will undoubtedly affect the nutritional status of toddlers who are not fulfilled and result in toddlers experiencing chronic malnutrition in the long term and hindering their growth process so they will experience toddler stunting. In line with the research of Sayidatur et al. (2020), there is a relationship between parenting style and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in children aged 2-5 years at the

Posyandu, Jombok Sumberjo Village, Ngoro Jombang, with $p = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$, where authoritarian parenting is the preferred pattern parenting that caregivers mostly applied was 13 (56.5%). Authoritarian parenting is one of the indirect causes of toddler stunting.

Research by Muhammad Sudrajat et al. (2019) revealed that attitudes toward grandparents' and/or grandmother's behavior significantly affected the intention to provide food to stunted toddlers. It was found that 61% of grandparents and/or grandmothers showed attitudes towards behavior in providing healthy food for toddlers by implementing democratic parenting. Grandparents and/or grandmothers provide opportunities for toddlers to choose the food they like but based on balanced nutritional values adapted to their nutritional needs. This is in line with research (Ramadhani & Yenita, 2022), which shows that there is a relationship between feeding parenting and the incidence of stunting under five, with the proportion of caregivers implementing democratic parenting having 6 (13.3%) toddlers with stunting and 39 (86, 7%) toddlers who are not stunted. This shows that democratic parenting is a good parenting pattern to be applied in parenting toddlers. Grandfathers and/or

grandmothers have high demands on toddlers, especially in caring for toddler nutrition, but this is balanced by the responsiveness of caregivers who are also high so that toddlers' eating behavior will be good and the risk of toddler stunting is very small.

However, Muhammad Sudrajat et al.'s research (2019) also found that some grandparents (39%) had attitudes toward behavior lacking in meeting the nutritional needs of healthy toddlers. Grandparents and/or grandmothers fulfill the toddler's food intake by providing the food they like and the toddler's willingness to eat. Another study by Amiruddin et al. (2021) also found that some grandparents with stunted toddlers aged over one year tend to apply permissive parenting, this is due to the behavior of toddlers having difficulty eating so grandparents provide food which are preferred by toddlers such as giving instant noodles instead of rice, providing snacks or other instant foods that toddlers prefer without paying attention to balanced nutritional value. In addition, research by Yulfira Media et al. (2021) also found that permissive parenting tends to be applied by grandparents and/or grandparents in caring for their grandchildren, most of the grandparents who are involved in parenting tend to provide food that toddlers like without

paying attention to food intake, according to the nutritional needs of infants. Grandfathers and/or grandmothers with permissive parenting tend not to reprimand or remind toddlers to eat if toddlers don't want to eat, they don't want to force toddlers to eat because that will only make toddlers uncomfortable, and it is even more challenging to eat. The permissive parenting pattern of feeding by grandparents and/or grandmothers for stunted toddlers is carried out so that toddlers feel full and not fussy, not based on the nutritional needs of toddlers, even though the food intake provided by grandparents and/or grandmothers dramatically affects the nutritional status of toddlers, where the lack of nutritious food intake in long periods will make toddlers malnourished so that the risk of stunting in toddlers is very high. This is in line with research (Christiana et al., 2022) where there is a relationship between parenting style and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Kertosari Village, the working area of the Kertosari Health Center with a p value of $0.030 < 0.05$, and most of the parenting styles applied are permissive parenting with 20 (62%) caregivers.

The parenting style of grandparents with stunted toddlers is usually based on culture, traditions or previous parenting

habits that they have applied to their children, where this care is usually based on the comfort of the toddler or demands from grandparents based on beliefs that exist in the environment. as a form of their support in meeting the physical and emotional needs of toddlers, it is not surprising that grandparents who care for toddlers tend to adopt authoritarian or permissive parenting styles (Kasmini, 2012; Loya & Nuryanto, 2017; Fauziningtyas et al., 2018). In addition, caregivers' grandparents and/or grandmothers' understanding of toddler food intake and stunting could be improved. This is due to the perception of grandparents who consider toddler stunting to be unrelated to toddler food intake or toddler nutritional problems, so even though they are given healthy food every day it will not affect toddler height because hereditary factors from the family cause toddler stunting, because they give freedom to their grandchildren in choosing the food that toddlers like (Sudrajad et al., 2019; Media & Elfemi, 2021).

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a literature review of 12 articles on the study topic "Parenting Styles of Grandfathers and/or Grandmothers with Toddler Stunting Incidents in Indonesia," it can be concluded

that the parenting style of grandparents in Indonesia mostly applies authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting styles. The high incidence of toddler stunting in Indonesia is due to the involvement of grandparents and/or grandmothers and the lack of attention from posyandu cadres and health workers regarding toddler stunting. The parenting style of grandparents and/or grandmothers can influence the incidence of toddler stunting in Indonesia. Most grandparents apply authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting to toddlers, which affect the high risk of stunting toddlers, while grandparents with democratic parenting can reduce the risk of stunting toddlers.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Substantial contributions to conception, data collection, and analysis: Ayu Parahita Ramadhani, Tantut Susanto, Hanny Rasni. Writing manuscript: Ayu Parahita Ramadhani. Manuscript revisions: Fahrudin Kurdi.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors thank to the community health study group for supporting this research.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

REFERENCES

- Asrumi, A., H. Rasni, dan A. Sundari. 2022. Penyuluhan peran pola pikir (mindset) orang tua muda di desa panti jember dalam pencegahan gizi buruk dan stunting. *Warta Pengabdian*. 16(2):131–151.
- Beniko, M., A. Mongkolchat, J. Chompikul, dan R. Phuphaibul. 2016. Relationship between child rearing and child nutritional status during the first year of life in thailand. *Journal of Public Health and Development*. 14(1):3–19.
- Buchanan, A. dan A. Rotkirch. 2018. Twenty-first century grandparents : global perspectives on changing roles and consequences. *Journal of The Academy of Social Sciences*. 13(2):131–144.

- Christiana, I., A. N. Nazmi, dan F. H. Anisa. 2022. Hubungan pola asuh ibu dengan kejadian stunting pada balita di desa kertosari wilayah kerja puskesmas kertosari banyuwangi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Keperawatan (Scientific Journal of Nursing)*. 8(2):397-409.
- Cumber, S. N., N. B. Ankraleh, dan N. Monju. 2016. Mothers' knowledge on the effects of malnutrition in children 0-5 years in muea health area cameroon. *Journal of Family Medicine and Health Care*. 2(4):36-42.
- Dewana, Z., T. Fikadu, W. Facha, dan N. Mekonnen. 2017. Prevalence and predictors of stunting among children of age between 24 to 59 months in butajira town and surrounding district , gurage zone , southern ethiopia. *Health Science Journal*. 11(4):1-6.
- Fauziningtyas, R., R. Indarwati, D. Alfriani, J. Haryanto, E. Ulfiana, F. Efendi, N. Nursalam, dan K. L. Abdullah. 2018. *The Experiences of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren in Indonesia*
- Friedman, M. M., V. R. Bowden, dan Elaine G. Jones. 2002. *Buku Ajar Keperawatan Keluarga*. Edisi 5. Jakarta: EGC Medical Publisher.
- Geresomo, N., E. K. Mbuthia, J. W. Matofari, dan A. M. Mwangwela. 2017. Risk factors associated with stunting among infants and young children aged 6 - 23 months in dedza district of central malawi. *African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development*. 17(4):12854-12870.
- Goudet, S., P. Griffiths, B. Bogin, dan N. Madise. 2015. Nutritional interventions for preventing stunting in children (0 to 5 years) living in urban slums in low and middle-income countries (lmic) (protocol). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. (5):1-51.
- Handayani, F., A. Asiyah, dan S. Fitriana. 2021. Pola asuh grandparenting dalam membentuk kepribadian anak usia 4-6 tahun. *Al-Abyadh*. 4(2):71-80.
- Handayani, F., A. Siagian, dan E. Y. Aritonang. 2017. Mother's education as a determinant of stunting among children of age 24 to 59 months in north sumatera province of indonesia. *IOSR Journal of*

- Humanities and Social Science. 22(06):58–64.
- Hidayat, M. S. dan G. N. I. Pinatih. 2017. Prevalensi stunting pada balita di wilayah kerja puskesmas sidemen karang asem. *E-Jurnal Medika*. 2(1):1–5.
- Kasmini, O. W. 2012. Kontribusi sistem budaya dalam pola asuh gizi balita pada lingkungan rentan giz. *Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan*. 11(3):1–94.
- Kemenkes RI. 2021. Profil Kesehatan Indonesia. Pusdatin.Kemenkes.Go.Id.
- Loya, R. R. P. dan N. Nuryanto. 2017. Pola asuh pemberian makan pada bayi stunting usia 6-12 bulan di kabupaten sumba tengah, nusa tenggara timur. *Journal of Nutrition College*. 6(1):84.
- Marwati, D. A. dan G. A. Wibowo. 2022. Pola asuh orang tua dalam membentuk perilaku sosial anak di keluarga buruh pabrik rokok di kecamatan mejobo kudus. *NALAR: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan*. 1(1):30–35.
- Media, Y. dan N. Elfemi. 2021. Permasalahan sosial budaya dan alternatif kebijakan dalam upaya penanggulangan stunting pada balita di kabupaten solok , provinsi sumatera barat. *Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan*. 20(1):56–68.
- Mustikasari, A., Marsito, dan Ernawati. 2019. Hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan kebiasaan memilih-milih makan (picky eater) pada anak prasekolah di tk aisyiyah 1 gombang kabupaten kebumen. *University Research Colloquium*. 1(1):446–453.
- Pulgaron, E. R., A. N. Marchante, Y. Agosto, C. N. Lebron, dan A. M. Delamater. 2017. Grandparent involvement and children’s health outcomes: the current state of the literature. *The Journal of Collaborative Family Healthcare*. 34(3):260–269.
- Rahmawati, A., T. Nurmawati, dan L. Permata Sari. 2019. Faktor yang berhubungan dengan pengetahuan orang tua tentang stunting pada balita. *Jurnal Ners Dan Kebidanan (Journal of Ners and Midwifery)*. 6(3):389–395.
- Rahmawati, U. H., L. A. Susumaningrum, dan H. Rasni. 2019. Hubungan pelaksanaan peran keluarga dengan kejadian stunting pada balita di

- kecamatan arjasa, jember. Pustaka Kesehatan. 7(2):112.
- Ramadhani, M. dan R. N. Yenita. 2022. Analisis risiko stunting dalam pola asuh pada balita di wilayah kerja puskesmas siak kabupaten siak. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat (Journal of Public Health Sciences)*. 11(1):36–44.
- Rasni, H., T. Susanto, K. R. M. Nur, dan N. Anoeagrajeki. 2019. Pengembangan budaya masak abereng dalam peningkatan status gizi balita stunting di desa glagahwero, kecamatan panti, kabupaten jember dengan pendekatan agronursing. *Journal of Community Empowerment for Health*. 1(2):121.
- Sayidatur, A. R., E. Yuswatiningsih, dan Hartatik. 2020. Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita Usia 2-5 Tahun Di Posyandu Desa Jombang Sumberejo Ngoro Jombang. Jombang
- Schrijner, S. dan J. Smits. 2018. Grandparents and children's stunting in sub-saharan africa. *Social Science & Medicine*. 205:90–98.
- Sudrajad, M., M. B. Qomaruddin, dan I. Nurmala. 2019. Influence of attitude toward behavior and subjective norms in predicting intention to provide healthy foods on child stunting under five years old. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*. 10(8):1834–1838.
- Susanto, T., Rokhani, R. A. Yunanto, I. Rahmawati, dan N. D. Merina. 2023. Pemanfaatan produk pertanian sebagai makanan tambahan dan bergizi melalui posyandu plus berbasis agronursing untuk mengatasi stunting. *Poltekita: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*. 4(1):47–57.
- Susanto, T., R. A. Yunanto, H. Rasny, L. A. Susumaningrum, dan K. R. M. Nur. 2019. Promoting children growth and development: a community-based cluster randomized controlled trial in rural areas of indonesia. *Public Health Nursing*. (36):514–524.
- Sutarto, D. Mayasari, dan R. Indriyani. 2018. Stunting, faktor resiko dan pencegahannya. *Journal Agromedicine*. 5(1):540–545.
- Sutiana, M. A., R. P. Nandatia, Q. A'yun, A. R. Prayogi, dan A. Imron. 2018. Pola pengasuhan anak pada keluarga tkw

di kecamatan srengat kabupaten
blitar. Paradigma. 06(01):1-6.

Wahyudi, S. M. Khoeriyah, dan R. Monika.
2022. Gambaran faktor eksternal
yang berhubungan dengan kejadian
stunting pada anak usia 24 – 59 bulan
di wilayah kerja puskesmas tepus ii
gunungkidul. Jurnal Kesehatan
Samodra Ilmu. 13(1)

Wati, L. 2019. Pola asuh nenek dalam
keluarga di desa rambah hilir tengah
kecamatan rambah hilir kabupaten
rokan hulu. Jom Fisip. 6:1-14.

WHO. 2018. World Health Statistics 2018.
<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272596/9789241565585-eng.pdf?ua=1> [Diakses pada January 28, 2021].