Indonesian Journal of Global Health Research
Volume 6 Number S4, August 2024
e-ISSN 2715-1972; p-ISSN 2714-9749
http://jurnal.globalhealthsciencegroup.com/index.php/IJGHR

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING MOTHER'S BEHAVIOR IN PROVIDING COMPLETE FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES TO CHILDREN AGED 6-12 MONTHS IN PREVENTION OF STUNTING

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ABSTRACT

Providing additional food that is not targeted and does not comply with consumption rules can cause nutritional problems.Based on a preliminary study at the Jaddih Community Health Center, it was found that 60% of MP-ASI provision was in the deficient category and breastfeeding practice was 50% in the deficient category. This shows the low level of maternal behavior in providing MP-ASI and breastfeeding practices in preventing stunting.. Objective: This study aims to analyze the factors that influence maternal behavior to prevent stunting, namely attitudes, subjective norms, perceived control, intentions towards providing complementary breast milk and breastfeeding practices in children aged 6-12 months according to the Theory Planned Of Behavior Method: This type of researchis an analytical observational with a cross sectional approach.The population was 144 mothers who had babies aged 6-12 months, withA sample of 122, using purposive sampling technique.Independent variables (attitudes, norms, control, intentions, and behavior) and dependent variables (stunting prevention in providing MP-ASI and breastfeeding practices). Results: The research results of multiple linear regression tests on attitude variables with an intention p value of 0.001<(0.05), H0 is accepted, there is no significant relationship. Subjective norm variable with an intention p value of 0.829>(0.05). H0 is accepted, there is no significant relationship. Perception control variable with an intention p value of 0.004<(0.05). H1 is accepted, there is a significant relationship. Attitude variables, subjective norms, perceived control with intention p value 0.001 <(0.05) of the 3 variables above are simultaneously related. The results of the Spearman rank test for the attitude variable with intention obtained a p value of 0.000 <(0.05). H0 was rejected, there is a significant relationship between intention and behavior, the value r: 0.538 has a strong relationship. Conclusions: Mothers with high intentions have good behavior. This is a factor that influences mother's behaviorin complementary feeding and breastfeeding practices.It is hoped that health workers and those who work in service facilities can contribute to reducing the prevalence of stunting by increasing maternal preventive behavior for babies aged 6-12 months.

Keywords: attitudes; breastfeeding practices; intentions; perceived control

First Received	Revised	Accepted
28 Juni 2024	30 Juni 2024	20 July 2024
Final Proof Received		**Published**
31 July 2024		05 August 2024

How to cite (in APA style)
Noviana, U., Hasinuddin, M., Haris, M., & Ekawati, H. (2024). Analysis of Factors Influencing Mother's Behavior in Providing Complete Foods and Breastfeeding Practices to Children Aged 6-12 Months in Prevention of Stunting. Indonesian Journal of Global Health Research, 6(S4), 47-58. https://doi.org/10.37287/ijghr.v6iS4.3906.

INTRODUCTION

Failure to thrive experienced by toddlers due to infection and long-term malnutrition is known as stunting, which is also known as dwarfism or shortness (Noviana et al., 2020). Nutritional problems can occur due to providing additional food that is not on target or does not comply with consumption rules. Toddlers require supplemental feeding for a period of six to twelve months, (MANALU, 2022). One of the problems that arise in breastfeeding practice is mothers who work outside the home, which makes it difficult for them to breastfeed their

babies and cannot provide breast milk exclusively.(Musfiroh et al., 2022). states that a mother who has her first baby may face many problems because they do not know very simple ways such as putting the baby on the breast while breastfeeding, the baby's sucking which causes pain in the nipples, and other problems.(Keni et al., 2020). A study conducted by Lau et al (2022), emphasized that getting help or early intervention to help mothers implement appropriate breastfeeding methods is the best way to maintain breastfeeding for up to six months. The right position and attachment can determine the success of breastfeeding techniques(Widiastuti & Widiantari, 2022).

According to the Ministry of Health and the Indonesian Pediatrician Association (IDAI), MP-ASI can be given to babies after six months of age. The transition from breast milk to family food is carried out gradually, in terms of type, frequency, portion and form, adjusted to the baby's age and ability to digest food. This is called MPASI. Complementary food from breast milk is needed to meet nutritional needs for the growth and development of babies after six months of age because the baby's activity increases. Babies need more food when they are six months old because of their rapid growth(Lestiarini & Sulistyorini, 2020).In 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that 149.2 million people, or 22 percent of all children under 5 years old, were bullied worldwide(Asmin & Abdullah, 2021). According to 2021 Basic Health Research data, 52.5% or half of the 2.3 million babies under six months in Indonesia are exclusively breastfed, or down 12% from the figure in 2019(Suparyanto & Rosad, 2020). MP-ASI given to toddlers is still low, reaching 48.6% and PMT reaching 41%(Eka Mildiana & Sulistyawati, 2022). Data from the Indonesian nutritional status study (SSGI) in 2022 shows that the prevalence of stunting in East Java is 19.2%, and Bangkalan Regency is in sixth place with 26.2% (RI Ministry of Health, 2021) in Hilalah, 2023, according to the results of the summary report weighing at the community health center by the Bangkalan District Health Service in May 2022, Jaddih Village ranked second highest with a stunting prevalence of 26%, where this figure ranked second highest out of a total of 22 community health centers in Bangkalan Regency, (Hilalah, 2023).

Based on a preliminary study conducted by Jeddih Village, Jaddih Community Health Center on December 8 2023, by filling in a stunting prevention behavior questionnaire for 10 respondents, namely mothers who have children aged 6-12 months, the results in providing complementary breast milk were 60% in the poor category and in practice breastfeeding 50% less category. This shows the low level of maternal behavior in providing MP-ASI and breastfeeding practices in preventing stunting at the age of 6-12 months.A study conducted by Rianti (2019) shows that mothers who have children aged 6 to 24 months talk about what they do to prevent stunting and why they give MP-ASI. The results show that behavioral factors are the main reason for giving MP-ASI. This is in accordance with the concept of the Theory of Planned Behavior, according to Azjen (2015) in li 2020, based on the Theory of Planned Behavior, behavior is influenced by Intention, while Intention itself is influenced by three main predictors, namely, Attitude Toward Behavior or in this research called attitude, Subjective Norm is called subjective norm, and Perceived Control is called perception of control(Ii, 2020).

According to Jumiyati (2020), the effects of giving complementary foods before six months of age include weight gain that is too fast (risk of obesity), risk of stunting, and allergies to certain food ingredients such as salt and nitrates. Babies before the age of six months who consume food or drinks other than breast milk can also experience frequent illnesses and allergies due to a weak immune system(Harmiyati et al., 2021). In addition, the effects of improper breastfeeding on mothers cause them to experience physiological problems after

giving birth, such as pain and blisters on the nipples, swelling of the breasts, possibly even mastitis or breast abscess.(Inayah, 2021).

In general, to reduce the risk of stunting in children, Antenatal Care (ANC) and Postnatal Care (PNC) examination visits must be balanced with telecommunications between health workers and individual mothers, as well as the provision of online Mother Classes.(Musfiroh et al., 2022). According to research conducted by Indra (2018), efforts to increase the role of the family through empowering activities for mothers begin by building a nutrition conscious family model (KADARZI), namely a family model where each family member behaves in balanced nutrition through the role of the mother in the family, who are able to identify nutritional problems and are able to take action to overcome the nutritional problems of their family members(Kustin, 2021). This study aims to analyze the factors that influence maternal behavior to prevent stunting, namely attitudes, subjective norms, perceived control, intentions towards providing complementary breast milk and breastfeeding practices in children aged 6-12 months according to the Theory Planned Of Behavior

METHOD

This type of research is observational analytic using a cross sectional design. Cross sectional is research conducted with the aim of studying the existence of a relationship between independent variables (attitudes, norms, control, intentions and behavior) and dependent variables (prevention of stunting in providing MP-ASI and breastfeeding practices).(Aristawati, 2021). The population was 72 mothers who had babies aged 6-12 months, with61 samples, using purposive sampling technique.Independent variables (attitudes, norms, control, intentions, and behavior) and dependent variables (stunting prevention in providing MP-ASI and breastfeeding practices).

RESULTS

Table 1.
Frequency distribution based on age, education, occupation of mothers who have children aged 6-12 months (n=61)

Maternal age	f	%
17-25	52	42.6
26-35	70	57.3
Education		
elementary school	40	32.7
Junior High School	30	24.5
Senior High School	50	40.9
D3	0	0
S1	2	1.6
Work		
Housewife	80	65.5
Private	10	8.1
Self-employed	10	8.1
Etc	22	18.0

Table 1, it shows that the majority of respondents have an age range of 26-35 years (early adulthood) as many as 72 respondents (57.3%), a small portion of education is in the high school category (40.9%), the majority of jobs are in the housewife category. (65.5%).

Table 2.
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Attitudes (n=61)

Attitude	f	%
Positive	78	63.9
Negative	44	36.0

Table 2, it shows that almost all of the respondents were categorized as having a positive attitude with a percentage of (63.9%).

Table 3.
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mothers' Subjective Norms (n=61)

Norm	f	%
Positive	90	73.7
Negative	32	26.2

Table 3, it shows that the majority of respondents are categorized as subjective norms in the positive category (73.7%).

Table 4.
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Perception of Maternal Control (n=61)

Perception of control	f	%
Tall	100	81.9
Currently	20	16.3
Low	2	1.6

Table 4, it shows that almost all of the respondents are categorizedPerceived Controlcategory (81.9)%.

Table 5.
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Intentions (n=61)

Intention	f	%
Tall	70	57.3
Currently	48	30.3
Low	4	3.3

Table 5, it shows that the majority of respondents are categorizedhigh category intention (57.3).

Table 6.
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Behavior (n=122)

Behavior	f	%
Good	86	70.4
Currently	34	27.8
Not enough	2	1.6

Table 6, it shows that almost all of the respondents are categorizedbehavior is categorized as good (70.4).

Table 7.
Cross Between Attitudes and Intentions

Intention									
Attitude		Low	%	Currently	%	Tall	%	Total	%
	Positive	0	0	26	33.3	52	66.7	78	100.0
	Negative	4	9.0	22	50.0	18	40.9	44	100.0

Multiple linear regression analysis test results
α: 0.05
p value: 0.001

Table 7, it shows that mothers with negative attitudes, half of the respondents, have moderate intentions (50.0). Motherwith a positive attitude most of them have high intentions 26 (66.7). The results of the multiple linear regression test on the attitude variable with intention obtained a p value of 0.001 (<0.05), so it was concluded that there was a significant

relationship.

Table 8.
Cross Tabulation Between Subjective Norms and Intentions

Intention									
Subjective Norms		Low	%	Currently	%	Tall	%	Total	%
	Positive	0	0	32	36.6	58	64.4	90	100
	Negative	4	12.5	16	50.0	12	37.5	32	100
Multiple linear regression analysis test results α: 0.05 p value: 0.189									

Table 8, it shows that mothers with negative subjective norms, half of the respondents, have moderate intentions 16 (50.0). Mothers who have positive subjective normsMost have intentionshigh 58 (64.4). Multiple linear regression test results on variablessubjective normswith the intention of getting a p value of 0.829 (>0.05), it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship.

Table 9.
Cross Tabulation Between Perceived Control and Intention

Intention									
Perception of control		Low	%	Currently	%	Tall	%	Total	%
	Low	0	0	1	100.0	0	.0	2	100.0
	Currently	2	10.0	12	60.0	6	30.0	20	100.0
	Tall	2	2.0	34	34.0	64	64.0	100	100.0
Multiple linear regression analysis test results α: 0.05 p value: 0.003									

Table 9, it shows that mothers with low perceived control, none of the respondents had low intentions 0 (0).perception of moderate control most have moderate intentions 12 (60.0).high perceived control most have high intentions 64 (64.0). Multiple linear regression test results on variablesperceptual controlwith the intention of getting a p value of 0.004 (<0.05), it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship.

Table 10.
Cross Tabulation between attitudes, subjective norms, perceived control and intentions

ANOVAb

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	99,065	3	33,022	6,492	.001a
	Residual	289,918	57	5,086		

Table 10, it shows that the test results for attitude variables, subjective norms, perception control and intention obtained value resultsp value 0.001 (<0.05) concludes that the 3 variables above simultaneously influence the intention to prevent stunting (providing complementary foods and breastfeeding practices) in children aged 6-12 months according to the Theory of Planned Behavior. So H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, meaning there is a significant relationship in accordance with the Theory of Planned Behavior.

Table 11, it shows that mothers with low intentions, all respondents had moderate behavior 2 (100.0).Mothers with moderate intentions mostly have good behavior 30 (62.5).Almost all mothers with high intentions have good behavior 56 (80.0). The results of the Spearman rank test for attitude variables with intentions obtained a p value of 0.000 (<0.05), so it was concluded that they were correlated. The r value: 0.538 includes a strong relationship. This means that the relationship between the mother's intention and behavior in providing MP-ASI and breastfeeding practice has a strong relationship, if the mother's intention is igh then her

behavior will be good in providing MP-ASI and breastfeeding practice.

Table 11.
Cross Tabulation Between Intentions and Behavior

Behavior									
Intention		Not enough	%	Currently	%	Good	%	Total	%
	Low	0	0	4	100.0	0	.0	4	100.0
	Currently	2	4.2	16	33.3	30	62.5	48	100.0
	Tall	0	0	14	20.0	56	80.0	70	100.0
Spearman rank test results α: 0.05 p value: 0.000 r : 0.538									

DISCUSSION

The Relationship Between Attitudes and Maternal Intentions in Stunting Prevention (Providing Complementary Foods for Breast Milk and Breastfeeding Practices) in Children Aged 6-12 Months

Based on the results of cross tabulation, it shows that mothers with positive attitudes have high intentions, namely 52 (66.7), mothers with negative attitudes have medium intentions, 11 (45.8)in preventing stunting (providing complementary foods and breastfeeding practices), In question item 5, namely outcome evaluation or Evaluation of the results of maternal actions to prevent stunting. The results of the multiple linear regression test on the attitude variable with intention obtained a p value of 0.001 (<0.05), so that H1 was accepted and H0 was rejected, meaning that there was a significant relationship between attitude and mother's intention.in preventing stunting (providing complementary foods for breast milk and breastfeeding practices). Mothers who have a positive attitude in preventing stunting (providing complementary foods and breastfeeding practices) tend to understand the benefits and benefits of providing MP-ASI and breastfeeding practices to their babies. They also have a positive attitude towards providing MP-ASI according to age and the principles of making MP-ASI, which can increase mothers' intention to prevent stunting.Attitude Toward Behavioror attitude According to Ajzen (2005), attitude towards behavior is a positive or negative consideration of certain objects, individuals, institutions, events, behavior or requests. According to the theory of planned behavior, an individual's attitude towards a behavior is formed by their belief in the consequences of that behavior. These beliefs link a behavior to a particular outcome, such as the costs or losses incurred by the behavior displayed(Fitri, 2022).

This is in line with Anwar's research (2022), which explains that the calculation uses the IBM SPSS AMOS 26 computer program software. The coefficient value of the attitude path with intention is positive, namely standardized (0.754) ≤ (1), p-value (0.000) < (0.05).), CR score (14.871) ≥ (1.96) was declared significant, which means there is an influence of attitude on intention. These results show that every 1 increase in attitude score will increase the intention score by 0.75. Path coefficient of attitude and intention (β=0.754) (p-value=0.000), (CR=14.871).This is in line with Fitri's research, (2020) the results of the research show that of the 37 respondents, the mother's attitude was good with the mother's intentions being adequate, 7 respondents (78%), the mother's attitude was good with the mother's intentions being adequate, 13 respondents (52%), and the mother's attitude was less with the mother's intention enough 3 respondents (100%). The results of the Spearmen rho statistical test show a p value of 0.02 ≤ 0.05 r: 1,000 so that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between the mother's attitude which influences the mother's intention to

fulfill the nutritional intake of a stunted child. Supported by the results of the study ((Ben Natan et al., 2018), that the knowledge and positive attitudes of nursing students enhance breastfeeding intentions because students already understand the benefits and advantages of breast-feeding so that they have a strong motivation for intending to breastfeed their babies later. Study (von Ash et al., 2023), evaluating excessive fatigue at the end of pregnancy leads to a negative attitude towards breastfeeding and affects the intention to breastfeed so it requires promotion efforts and found that mothers with excessively sleepy at 6 months post-partum affect how parents react to their babies,

The Relationship Between Subjective Norms and Mothers' Intentions in Preventing Stunting (Providing Complementary Foods and Breastfeeding Practices) in Children Aged 6-12 Months

Based on cross tabulation, it shows that mothers with positive subjective norms have high category intentions 98 (64.4%). Mothers who have negative subjective normshave intentionsmoderate 22 (50.0%). The results of the multiple linear regression test on the subjective norm variable with intention obtained a p value of 0.829 (>0.05), so that H1 was rejected and H0 was accepted, meaning that there was no significant relationship between subjective norm and mother's intention.in preventing stunting (providing complementary foods for breast milk and breastfeeding practices).Subjective norms are a person's understanding of other people's beliefs that may influence their decision to perform or not perform the behavior under consideration. However, this relationship is not significant in this study because subjective norms are not the only factor that influences intentions. Mothers with positive subjective norms do not always have high intentions, whereas mothers with negative subjective norms do not always have low intentions. Many factors, including internal and external factors, influence intentions.

Maternal age is a factor that can influence maternal desires. The results showed that the age of mothers between 26 and 35 years was 70 (57.3%), and the age between 20 and 35 years was a mature enough age to be responsible as a mother. Physically, the reproductive organs are ready, and the psychological condition is capable, so it is easier for the mother to think about the beliefs held by her environment or family when caring for her baby.This is in line with research by Wilis (2020), namely in the <20-30 years category, 34 (32.7%) respondents provided exclusive breastfeeding, while in the >30 years category, 64 (57.1%) respondents provided complementary food. Breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding. The statistical test results obtained a p value of 0.034 (p <0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between age and giving complementary foods to breast milk and giving exclusive breast milk.
One of the factors that influences mothers' intentions is work factors. The research results showed that the mother's job as a housewife was 40 (65.5%). Compared to mothers who work outside the home to earn a living, mothers who work as housewives will find it easier to provide MP-ASI and practice breastfeeding to children aged 6-12 months. Housewives who do not work outside the home automatically have more time to care for and care for their children, especially in terms of complementary feeding and breastfeeding practices. The results of this research are in accordance with research by Khairunnisa (2013) which states that there is a relationship between the mother's job and the mother's intention to give MP-ASI to babies. This is in line with Heryanto's 2017 research. The chi square statistical test results obtained a p value of 0.001. This means that there is a significant relationship between the respondent's job and the provision of MP-ASI.

The research results showed that the mother's education was in the high school category 50 (40.9%). Education can also influence the mother's wishes. Getting mothers enough education

affects their ability to respond to all the information they receive, such as understanding the importance of breastfeeding practices and complementary feeding. This is in line with research by Novianti et al (2021) on factors related to mothers' intentions to provide MP-ASI, namely education. This is comparable to research by Arifin (2020), namely the education level variable shows that of the 14 respondents whose education level was low, 12 (85.7%) respondents were not good at giving MP-ASI. The results of the chi-square statistical test showed that there was a relationship between the mother's education level and the provision of MP-ASI to toddlers aged 6-24 months.

The Relationship Between Perceived Control and Maternal Intentions in Stunting Prevention (Providing Complementary Foods and Breastfeeding Practices) in Children Aged 6-12 Months

Based on cross tabulation, it shows that mothers with low perceived control, none of the respondents had low intentions 0 (0%).perception of moderate control most have moderate intentions 12 (60.0%).high perceived control most have high intentions 64 (64.0%), get a p value of 0.004 (<0.05) so that H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant relationship between perceived control and maternal intentions.in preventing stunting (providing complementary foods for breast milk and breastfeeding practices). Mothers with high perceived control have high intentions, which indicates that perceived control influences mothers' intentions directly. Mothers with high perceived control will think about whether or not there are things that support or hinder them from expressing their intentions. We examined the influence of the level of control perceived by individuals on the motivation to engage in formulating behavioral intentions. Based on the theory supporting the mechanism of motivation, we found that individuals who have low confidence in their abilities will be motivated to participate in deliberative processing as the primary information input when forming behavioural intentions; on the contrary, individuals with high control will experience increased concerns, which reduce the cognitive processing of information and can cause them to rely on heuristic input (e.g., past behavior experience) to simplify decision-making processes and reduce cognitional effort (Gyamfi et al., 2024; Kidwell & Jewell, 2010).

According to Ajzen (2005) perceived behavioral control (PBC) is defined as a determinant of intention (because people may not intend to do impossible things) and behavior (when perceived control accurately reflects actual control over behavior). In addition, a person's past experience with a behavior also influences the perception of behavioral control, which is also influenced by information obtained from other people, such as other people's experiences with certain behaviors.(Armitage & Christian, 2014).This is in line with Fitri's research, (2020). The results showed that of the 64 respondents, 16 people had good behavior control with good maternal intentions (22%), 46 people had good behavioral control with good maternal intentions (62%), poor behavioral control with good intentions. There are 6 less mothers (16%), the results of the Spearmen rho statistical test show a p value of 0.16 ≤ 0.05 r: 0.683. So Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means there is a behavioral control relationship that influences the mother's intention to fulfill the nutritional intake of stunted children. , with good behavior control with good maternal intentions 16 people (22%), adequate behavioral control with sufficient maternal intentions 46 people (62%), poor behavioral control with poor maternal intentions 12 people (16%),(Fitri, 2022).

The results of Anwar's research (2022) showed that the coefficient value of the behavior control path with intention was positive, namely standardized (0.126) ≤ (1), p value (0.000) < (0.05), CR score (3.429) ≥ (1.96) declared significant, which means there is an influence of

behavioral control on intentions. These results show that every 1 increase in behavioral control score will increase the intention score by 0.15. Control behavior with intention (β=0.126), (p-value=0.000), (CR=3.429).

The Relationship Between Attitudes, Subjective Norms and Perceived Control and Maternal Intentions in Stunting Prevention (Providing Complementary Foods and Breastfeeding Practices) in Children Aged 6-12 Months

Based on the multiple regression analysis test, it shows that the test results for attitude variables, subjective norms, perception control and intention obtained value resultsp value0.001 (<0.05) soH0 is rejected, meaningof the 3 variables above simultaneously influence mothers' intentions to prevent stunting (Providing Complementary Foods for Breast Milk and Breastfeeding Practices) in Children Aged 6-12 Months.This research is in line with several studies that have measured the Theory of Planned Behavior regarding complementary feeding and breastfeeding practices. So that changing the mother's behavior in providing complementary foods and the most dominant breastfeeding practice is changing from within the mother herself, namely her attitude, subjective norms that exist within the mother and also behavioral control. Attitude is a strong predictor in influencing the intention to behave in breastfeeding. Research finds that cognitive attitudes are linked to knowledge in the conscious use of e-commerce. When consumers already know how easy it is to shop online in a particular e-commerce, they will be more inclined to buy in an ecommerce store (. Also perceived high control affects the intention to repeat the same behavior (Shufiana et al., 2021)

This is in line with research by Ismail (2016), attitude plays a very important factor in influencing behavior through intention. Subjective norms have the greatest influence on the intention to breastfeed; Subjective norms also function well as predictors, and behavioral control controls behavior through intentions. Subjective norms, attitudes, and behavioral control influence maternal intentions. Therefore, it can be concluded that maternal intentions are related to behavior which is influenced by attitudes. Changing your attitude to a more positive attitude changes the mother's intentions, which impacts how the mother acts.(Anwar & Winarti, 2022). The study predicted and explained the intentions and behavior of regular sports teenagers using TPB. The results showed that the direct determinants of their regular sports activities, which can also be influenced by behavioral intentions. In addition, regular sports attitudes of high school students, Subjective norms, and Perceived Control predict 67.0% variation in their training intentions, and their level of influence decreases in the following order: PBC, attitude, and SN. The core construction of TPB has favorable predictability and explanatory power for existence and intention, which confirms that TPB can be applied in regular sports studies among adolescents.

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The Relationship Between Intentions and Mother's Behavior in Preventing Stunting (Providing Complementary Foods for Breast Milk and Breastfeeding Practices) in Children Aged 6-12 Months

Based on cross tabulation, it shows that mothers with low intentions, all respondents have moderate behavior (100.0%).Mothers with moderate intentions mostly have good behavior 30 (62.5%).Almost all mothers with high intentions have good behavior 56 (80.0%). The results of the Spearman rank test for the attitude variable with intention obtained a p value of 0.000 (<0.05) so that H1 was accepted and H0 was rejected, meaning that there is a significant relationship between intention and behavior. The r value: 0.538 means it has a strong relationship.Mothers with high intentions have good behavior. This is a factor that influences mother's behavior. Intentiongood mother will determine the mother's provision of complementary foods and breastfeeding practices. The mother's motivation encourages her to carry out/participate in the behavior. The mother's motivation influences behavior, so that the mother can carry out a behavior based on her intentionsAccording to Ajzen (1991), intention is a motivational component that influences behavior, so that other people can carry out a behavior because of intentions that do not originate from themselves. There is a possibility that a person's intentions can change because of things or events that can interfere with a person's intentions so that the initial behavior they display is not in accordance with their initial intentions.

This is in line with research by Serlisa (2022). The results of the Spearmen rho statistical test show a p value of 0.00 ≤ 0.05 r: 1000. So Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means there is a relationship between factors that influence the mother's intention to fulfill the nutritional intake of stunted children. This is also comparable to research by Anwar (2022) The coefficient value of the path of intention to behavior has a positive value, namely standardized (0.269) ≤ (1), p-value (0.000) < (0.05), CR score (3.176) ≥ (1 .96) is declared significant, which means there is an influence of intention on behavior. As a result of our discovery that the control of perceived behaviour and attitudes and behavioural intentions toward patient behavior has been shown to be significant predictors of their behaviors, these factors may be promising focuses of interventions to be carried out in the integration of humanity into chronic diseases in China. Furthermore, our findings are that although health workers have strong collaborative attitudes and intentions, their own collaborative behaviour does not often occur. There are many barriers between intent and behavior, and lack of time and energy is probably the most important, (Teng et al., 2023)

CONCLUSION

The results of the survey concluded that there are two factors that influence the formation of mother's intentions in breastfeeding and lactation, namely attitude, control of perception in children aged 6-12 months in the village of Jaddih. And only one non-significant variable is the subjective norm. As well as mother's intentions influenced the formation of mother behavior in stunting prevention. It is hoped that both health workers and those working in the facilities of care can contribute to a decrease in the prevalence of stunting through improved attitudes, subjective norms, perception of control and mother's intentions in maternal preventive behavior in babies aged 6-12 months of age.

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