# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

## 5.1 Conclusion

The results of the Pearson correlation test analysis showed a p value of 0.04 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$) based on the problem formulation above. This shows that there is a relationship between household food security and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Karangcegak Village, Sumbang District

## 5.2 Implications

The causes of food and nutrition insecurity are very diverse and complex with a broad perspective, so the handling must be comprehensive, not partial and sustainable. This effort must be carried out in earnest with policies that are consistent in planning and implementation which include aspects of food provision down to the sub-district or village level, the ease and ability of households to access food and the accuracy of food distribution among family members. Building community food security independently is directed at specific areas, based on local resources and culture that can provide a variety of foods and provide consumption choices for local communities. Other policies carried out through community empowerment, especially the poor as an effort to increase income in a sustainable manner and develop basic infrastructure in food insecure areas. The government and legislative institutions at the central and regional levels, as well as the community, including the individuals themselves, must jointly make this happen.