

The Role of Parents In Habituating Toilet Training to Train the Independence of Children

Novia Putri Wulandari¹, Nurkamelia Mukhtar AH², Siti Salina bt Samaun³, Dewi Sri Suryanti⁴, Yulia Novita⁵, Zulfadhly Mukhtar⁶, Issaura Dwi Selvi⁷

¹*Pendidikan Islam Anak Usia Dini, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.*

²*University Kebangsaan Malaysia*

³*STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau*

e-mail corresponden: nurkamelia@uin-suska.ac.id

ABSTRAK. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran orang tua dalam pembiasaan toilet training untuk melatih kemandirian anak usia 1-3. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 101 anak, dengan sampel berjumlah 11 anak. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis model Miles dan Huberman melalui reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Temuan hasil penelitian ini: 2 dari 11 orang tua belum berperan, 7 dari 11 orang tua mulai berperan, dan 2 dari 11 orang tua sudah berperan dalam pembiasaan toilet training. Hasil penelitian 1) orang tua berperan mendidik toilet training rentang usia 1-3 tahun, 2) orang tua berperan mengasuh tidak memakai pampers/diapers, tidak mengompol siang/malam hari, 3) orang tua berperan membimbing melalui lisan dan tindakan. Pembiasaan toilet training dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan yakni: mengajarkan anak jongkok, cebok sendiri, BAK/BAB di kloset, pergi ke WC sendiri, membuka/memakai celana sendiri, serta melepas pampers/diapers siang/malam hari. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa peran orang tua dalam toilet training untuk melatih kemandirian anak 1-3 tahun di Desa Sumber Makmur orang tua sudah mulai berperan sebagai pendidik, pengasuh dan pembimbing untuk melatih kemandirian pada anak usia 1-3 tahun di Jalur 3 Desa Sumber Makmur Kecamatan Tapung Kabupaten Kampar.

Kata kunci: : Peran Orang Tua, Toilet Training, Kemandirian

ABSTRACT. This research was motivated by there are still children who are still not used to and show an independent attitude in the implementation of toilet training because children aged 1-3 years still do not show an independent attitude in habituating toilet training because many children use diapers, lack of parental care, lack of parental knowledge about toilet training. This study aims to determine the role of parents in toilet training habits to train the independence of children aged 1-3. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The study population consisted of 101 children, with a sample of 11 children. Data collection techniques through interviews, observation and documentation. Miles and Huberman's model analysis techniques through data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The findings of this study: 2 out of 11 parents have not yet played a role, 7 out of 11 parents have started to play a role, and 2 out of 11 parents have played a role in toilet training habits. The results of the study 1) parents play a role in educating toilet training in the age range of 1-3 years, 2) parents play a role in raising children not to use diapers/diapers, not to wet the bed day/night, 3) parents play a guiding role through speech and action. The habit of toilet training is carried out through several stages, namely: teaching children to squat, wash themselves, urinate/ defecate in the toilet, go to the toilet by themselves, open/put on their own pants, and take off diapers/diapers day/night. Based on the results of the study it was concluded that the role of parents in toilet training to train the independence of children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, parents have started to act as educators, caregivers and mentors to train independence in children aged 1-3 years in Route 3 of Sumber Makmur Village Tapung District, Kampar Regency.

Keywords: Role of Parents, Toilet Training, Independence

INTRODUCTION

The concept of *toilet training* has not been widely understood among the public, this is because information related to toilet training is not generally introduced in the community, while the phenomenon that occurs in the community due to the concept of toilet training that is not taught correctly has had a negative impact but is not directly visible. This is because the concept of toilet training is considered unimportant in the process of child development. In addition, lack of knowledge of parents / not familiar with *toilet training* but parents have implemented toilet training habituation in children at the age of 1-3 years (toddler). Children have not shown an independent attitude in refraction of *toilet training* because there are still many who use *diapers* or diapers. Children cannot control when to defecate (defecation) and when to urinate (tub) As well as the lack of parental care in training children's independence to defecate and urinate. This is a problem that needs the attention and role of parents. It is well known that toilet training is being completed today at a much later time than a generation ago. This observation has been subject to considerable discussion, especially in the lay literature. It has not, however, been the object of much scholarly investigation. (Thomas R. Welch, 2024)

According to Hamidatus Daris, toilet training is a technique to teach children to defecate in the toilet at a socially acceptable time and age. Based on facts, 5-7 million children in the country experience nocturnal enuresis and around 15%-25% occur at the age of <5 years. According to the National Institutes of Health in the United States, common enuresis in children aged 2-5 years is equal to 5 million children worldwide. (Hamidatus Daris, 2021). The role of parents in educating children is very important for the development of children's independence because parents are personal figures that will be imitated by children, parents who will be models in the formation of children's character, this was stated by Desi Ranita Sari and Amelia Zainur Rasyidah. Parents must provide opportunities for children to do things by themselves without worrying about their children by giving positive attitudes to children, such as: praising and supporting children's independent efforts as a form of independent effort (Ranita Sari, 2019).

According to Novan Ardy Wiyan and Nurkamelia Mukhtar AH argue that *toilet training* is one of the programs that seeks to shape children's character, the success of toilet training programs to shape early childhood character occurs due to careful and systemic toilet training program planning, organizing activities that bring consistency to teachers to achieve program goals *toilet training*, as well as the implementation of a systematic toilet training program. (Ardy Wiyan, 2022). Parents' knowledge to teach *toilet training* to their children will have a major impact on children's independence. (Bukhari, 2017). Persiapan intelektual pada anak juga dapat membantu dalam proses buang air besar dan kecil. Hal ini dapat ditunjukkan apabila anak memahami arti buang air besar dan kecil sangat memudahkan proses dalam pengontrolan, anak dapat mengetahui kapan saatnya harus buang air kecil dan kapan saatnya harus buang air besar, kesiapan tersebut akan menjadikan diri anak selalu mempunyai kemandirian dalam mengontrol khususnya buang air kecil dan buang air besar (*toilet training*). Pelaksanaan toilet training dapat dimulai sejak dini untuk melatih respons terhadap kemampuan untuk buang air kecil dan buang air besar. (Hidayat, 2008)

Another opinion was expressed by Ahmad Susanto in the Journal of Muhammad Khoiruzzadi and Nur Fajriyah Independence in toileting must be introduced to children as early as possible. By instilling independence will prevent children from being dependent on others, and most importantly in cultivating children's courage is done by motivating children to continue to know new knowledge through the supervision of both parents at home and teachers at school. There are two forms of child independence, namely physical and psychological

independence. (Khoiruzzadi, 2019). The purpose of this study is to determine the role of parents in *toilet training* to train the independence of children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency". In addition, through the habituation of *toilet training*, children are expected to be able to have an attitude of independence in controlling defecation and urination.

According to Hidayat in the book Nurlailis Saadah and Uswatun Khasanah suggest that *toilet training* can take place in the phase of a child's life, namely the age of 18 months to 2 years. In doing BAK and defecation exercises in children requires preparation both physically, psychologically and intellectually. The success of toilet training depends on the readiness of children and families. Such as physical readiness, where the child's ability is physically strong and capable. Likewise, psychological readiness where children need a comfortable atmosphere in order to be able to control and concentrate on stimulating bowel movements and urination. Intellectual preparation in children can also help in the process of defecation and urination, to facilitate the process of control, children know when it is time to defecate and urinate. This readiness will make children have independence and control, especially defecation and urination. (Saadah, 2021).

According to Megan Northrup, in *Research Assistant* and edited by Stephen F. Duncan, professor from the *School of Family Life Bermingham Young University* in Ahmad Susanto's book explains as follows:

“As children grow, they should be given more and more independence. At a young age children can select the clothes they wear, food they eat, places to sit, and other small decisions. Older children can have more of a say in choosing appropriate time to be at home, when and where to study, and which friends to associate with. The goal is to prepare children for the day they will leave their family and live without parental control”.

The independence proposed by Northrup above is defined as the ability of a child to make choices that he considers right. In addition, children dare to decide their choices and are responsible for the risks and consequences resulting from their choices, there are eight elements that accompany the meaning of independence for a child, namely: (1) the ability to make choices, (2) dare to decide on their own choices, (3) be responsible for accepting the consequences that accompany their choices, (4) self-confidence, (5) self-direction, (6) self-development, (7) adjust to their environment, (8) dare to take risks for their choices (Susanto, 2018).

Children's independence in toilet training is able to train children to be disciplined, train children's independence to be responsible, train children to be brave or have a sense of self-manner, and train children's motor skills. This is the result of Rivan's findings in teacher activities using the storytelling method to train early childhood toilet training activities. (Efendi & Afandi, 2024). Toilet training using the storytelling method makes children can go to the toilet on their own without being accompanied by anyone. (Efendi & Afandi, 2024) Toileting skills consist of vocabulary and signs, bowel control, bladder control, etc. From the Piaget's point of view, toddlers are in the pre-functional stage, and using the video modeling method for toilet training could be a tangible solution that significantly improves this skill in the group that used the educational video compared to other groups In study of Nurfajriyani and Lusmilasari (Khorasani et al., 2022)

Based on the Standards for the Level of Child Development Achievement in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 137 of 2014 concerning National Standards for Early Childhood Education.

Table 1.
Child Development Achievement Level Standards in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 137 of 2014

Scope of Development	Child Development Achievement Level		
	12-18 Months	18-24 Months	2-3 Months
Fisik Motorik			
Gross Motor	Walk a few steps without help Can rise from a sitting position Walk a few steps without help	Walking alone without falling Stand on one leg for a second or two Squatting	Walking on tiptoe Go up and down stairs or higher/lower places by holding on to
Fine Motor			1. Finger coordination is good enough to hold a dipper
Safety Health and Behavior	Respond to parental restrictions but still need supervision and assistance	Mengenal beberapa penanda rasa sakit (misal: menunjukkan rasa sakit pada bagian badan tertentu)	Washing, rinsing, and wiping when washing hands without assistance Notifying an adult when sick Washing or changing clothes when falling
Learning and solving problems			Seeing and touching objects Concentration in doing something without parental help Follow daily habits
• Language			
Expressing Language	1. Respond to questions with "Yes or No" answers 2. Say a sentence of two words	Ask in short sentences	Use question words appropriately Using 3 or 4 words to meet his needs
Social Emotional			
Social Emotional	Show an angry reaction when annoyed	Expressing various emotional reactions (happy, angry, afraid, disappointed)	Giving a trusting reaction to adults Expressing feelings towards another child
Responsibility of Self and Others	•		Start being able to express when you want to urinate and defecate Begin to understand the rights of others (have to wait in line, wait for your turn)

Based on observations that have been made, on May 26, 2022, researchers conducted interviews and observed directly to several residents who have children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, researchers dug up information related to toilet training habituation and the process of training independence for their children. The results of interviews and observations can

be concluded that there are some children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency, many parents are not familiar with *toilet training*, but parents have implemented toilet training habituation for children aged 1-3 years. This causes there are children who are still not used to and show an independent attitude in the implementation of toilet training because children aged 1-3 years still do not show an independent attitude in habituating toilet training because many children use diapers or diapers, lack of parental care, lack of parental knowledge about toilet training. Even though those responsible for the implementation of *toilet training* in early childhood are parents, while schools are only complementary in the success of this research training. Therefore, this study will examine the role of parents in *toilet training habituation in training the independence* of children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, Kampar Regency in order to find out the role of parents in toilet training habituation.

According to Widiawati in her research, the sign of readiness for *toilet training* is when children can keep their underwear dry. At the beginning of entering school, children feel uncomfortable sitting or squatting on the toilet, teachers teach and direct children aged 3-4 years to feel comfortable sitting on the toilet. Then, finally, the teacher's efforts to teach the child began to feel comfortable and felt interested in sitting on the toilet. (Widiawati¹, Serli Marlina², 2020)

METHOD

The approach used is a Phenomenological approach, which is intended to make a description of a symptom, event, event and explain the phenomenon that occurs in an object of research (Santana, 2007). A qualitative approach is research that displays an assessment procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observed behavior. In this case, researchers interpret and explain the data obtained by researchers from interviews, observations, documentation, so as to get detailed and clear answers to problems. The selection of qualitative research approaches is carried out on the basis of the specifics of the research subject and to obtain in-depth information. Qualitative research emphasizes analysis on the process of deductive and inductive inference as well as on the analysis of the dynamics of relationships between observed phenomena, using the scientific method (Dessy Izzatun). The criteria for data in qualitative research are definite data. Definite data is data that actually occurs as it is, not data that is simply seen and spoken. However, the data contains the meaning behind what is seen and spoken. In this case, the research to be achieved is to describe the role of parents in toilet training habituation. This research was conducted in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency, the author conducted the research in May 2022. The respondents in this study were parents and children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency to find out the Role of Parents in *Toilet Training Habituation to Train the Independence of Children Aged 1-3 years* in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency.

The population of children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency is 348 children divided into 4 lanes in Sumber Makmur Village. The paths are grouped according to the path, namely line 1 consists of 98 children, line 2 consists of 89 children, line 3 consists of 101 children, and line 4 consists of 60 children. In this case the researcher limits the research and takes path 3 as an informant. Data collection of children 1-3 years old starting in February 2022 has described the number of population to be studied as 101 children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency. According to Arikunto, if the population is less than 100 people, then the total sample is taken, but if the population is greater

than 100 people, 10-15% or 20-25% of the population can be taken. Based on the number of existing populations, the number of samples to be studied is 10% of the population. The samples to be studied are 11 children aged 1-3 years on line 3 of Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Sample Regency. This study used *Simple random sampling technique*. The Simple random sampling *technique* used comes from the IOS application "Spin the Decision Wheel", which is a random selection system in IOS. The samples that emerged from random screenings are depicted in table 2 below:

Table 2. Number of Research Samples

No	Name	Child Code	Name	Age	Nama Ortu
1.	Muhammad Nabil Irsyad	MNI	LK	2 Thn 9 Bln	Sarwinah
2.	Inara Syasya Isrofi	ISI	PR	2 Thn 6 Bln	Dian Indraswari
3.	Umi Mahmudah	UM	PR	2 Thn 6 Bln	Widiawati
4.	Adiba Haromi Balqis	AHB	PR	2 Thn 6 Bln	Wulan Novita
5.	Sasfika Azalea	SA	PR	2 Thn 11 Bln	Wilda Sasfika
6.	Ahmad Afnan Kaafi	AAK	LK	3 Thn	Ria Rismawati
7.	M Zaidan	MZ	LK	2 Thn 5 Bln	Elvi
8.	M Azka Alfaruq	MAA	LK	3 Thn 5 Bln	Yanti
9.	Shaqeela Ramadhani	SR	PR	3 Thn 9 Bln	Istin Adiba
10.	Atta Hafiz	AH	LK	3 Thn 1 Bln	Irawati
11.	Maulidha SA	MSA	PR	3 Thn 11 Bln	Nurhasanah

Sumber: Kantor Desa Sumber Makmur Tahun 2022

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to describe the role of parents in habituating *toilet training* to train the independence of children aged 1-3 years in line 3 of Sumber Makmur Village. Analysis of the role of people here will be measured using 4 research data collection techniques, namely: observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation. The results of the study will be presented about activities and descriptions of observations and interviews that have been studied on research informants. The data obtained in this study is in the form of 2 types, namely data derived from observations of children aged 1-3 years, and parent interviews from the specified sample. Observations were made by focusing on the role of parents in habituating *toilet training* in children. The interview here is important to obtain research data and documentation is carried out to obtain data that is not revealed through the interview process. Researchers will look at the role

of parents in habituating *toilet training* to train the independence of children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, parents act as educators, caregivers and guides in the process of toilet training habituation. Here is the role of parents in *toilet training* habituation, here is a description of the role of parents to train children's independence: Parents play a role in educating children to habituate *toilet training* from an early age, Parents play a role in parenting children to always accustom children to urinate / defecate every 2 hours and do not wet the bed during the day / night by getting used to urinating before going to bed, Parents play a role in guiding children not to wear *diapers* / *diapers* and are able to squat, defecate in the toilet, lock themselves, go to the toilet alone, open / wear their own pants without help from others.

Based on interview data that has been collected at the research location from 11 predetermined subjects, there are responses that will describe the results of the study. The first interview was conducted on Monday, 27/02/2023 at 08.46 WIB at the house of informant Shaqeela Ramadhani (SR) who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Istin Adiba (IA), in this case, Mrs. IA explained about SR, who is currently 2 years and 10 months old, still using diapers at night, has not been able to lock independently and has not been able to go to the bathroom himself, SR's parents play a role in guiding SR to teach children to defecate / BAK. While doing an interview, SR was playing in a state of not using *diapers* / *diapers*, but at night SR was using *diapers*. as the results of the AI interview about SR as follows:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu IA : Ooo the ways are glare? Does that mean how he pees gitu?
- P : Do you know mom toilet training?
- Ibu IA : Ooo Anchorh
- P : Have you implemented *toilet training*?
- Ibu IA : 'Ve
- P : Does your child still use *diapers* / *diapers*?
- Ibu IA : If you just sleep, if you sleep late
- P : How do mothers apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu IA : Oh, yes if you want to... "If you want to pee, you say that you can't be in *diapers* oh yes, you said that", that's it (laughs)
- P : At what age have mothers implemented *toilet training*?
- Ibu IA : Two years and a half. But if you still use *diapers* at night, you are afraid of wetting the bed
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children?
- Ibu IA : Thank God there is nothing, if he wants to pee "*mooom, pee*" yes.. mak want to pee yes.. So it's not difficult to remove the *diapers*

On Wednesday, 01/03/2023 at 07.45 WIB at the house of informant Adiba Haromi Balqis (AHB) who was the resource person, namely Wulan Novita (WN), in this case, WN mothers once knew the meaning of *toilet training* will explain about AHB who is currently 2 years 6 months old who still uses *diapers* / *diapers* at night, AHB has not been able to go to the bathroom itself, Can't afford to lock yourself yet, and wear your own pants. As the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu WN : Less anyway, less meaning.. cake teaches child to that's right, for example, defecating a big aer, if you throw a big aer dab pande dab he can't teach him indeed, as long as you want to throw a big aer, it's already in the toilet
- P : Have you implemented *toilet training* ?
- Ibu WN : udah, do it if, for example, go to the toilet, yaudablah

- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu WTN : No, if in the afternoon he was once two hours asked if he wanted to pee, if for example what ... Come on, pee, brother, every two hours is the same, so it's used to him except if he is again, his name is a child, sometimes crying ya bedwet.
- P : At what age have mothers implemented toilet training?
- Ibu WTN : It's only been since this.. can already talk.. already yes.. It has been two years since more than a year, one year and eight months of cake. So now use the *pempesnya* in the afternoon until *malem* sometimes likes to wet the bed when *malem*
- P : How do you apply toilet training to children?
- Ibu WTN : how to ask sis.. *Diakan* will be called sis, *kak* want to pee, come to the bathroom, *yaudah* will open his pants if you want to hang there
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to toilet training in children?
- Ibu WTN : the obstacle.. yes, sometimes he seems like he won't arrive later.. *modswing* his son is like that, but as light as he wants too, if he doesn't feel good he wets the bed if he pees, pee often now he but if okay he him self in the toilet.

The next interview is the same as the SR interview on Friday, 03/03/2023 at 10.00 WIB at the house of informant Sasfika Azalea (SA) who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Wilda Sasfika (WS), in this case Mrs. WS has known toilet training for children, WS has implemented toilet training on SA for approximately 1 and a half years, at the age of 1 and a half years SA has released *diapers / diapers* but not yet in total which at night SA still uses *diapers / diapers* explained about SA who is currently 2 years and 11 months old has been able to defecate / BAK in the toilet but is still accompanied and unable to cebok independently, as the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu WS : No. Get used to throwing aer into the bathroom?
- P : yes.. toilet training is a child's training for defecation / BAK in the toilet in a good and correct way, Have you implemented toilet training?
- Ibu WS : yes, what if you want to throw a big aer throw a small aer who invites you to the toilet but you are menmented like that because you are afraid of *jatoh*
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu WS : Nope, I don't use it
- P : At what age have mothers implemented *toilet training*?
- Ibu WS : As far as I know half, I'm not wrong. Actually, at the age of one year, he has not been shouted at the time, sometimes he likes what he wants, saying that pee immediately throws a small aer. It's been a year and a half that he can. If you are not afraid of wetting the bed because he often asks for milk at night even though using *pempes* before going to bed urinating is accustomed
- P : How do you apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu WS : Yes, it is said that if you throw aer by the way, don't pee on your pants.
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children?
- Ibu WS : Yes, sometimes he doesn't want to pee in the bathroom, but sometimes, it's called a child, right?

Similar to the next interview, the mother of Muhammad Nabil Irsyad (MNI) was interviewed on Monday, 27/02/2023 at 16.15 WIB at the house of the informant who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Sarwinah (SA), in this case Mrs. SA explained that MNI, who is currently 2 years and 9 months old, MNI has taught and implemented *toilet training* on MNI

when she was approximately 1 year 2 months old and has released *diapers / diapers* In total, where MNI has been able to squat but has not been able to lock itself in the implementation of BAK / BAB is not done in the toilet but in the bathroom because the high condition of the toilet does not allow MNI to do *toilet training* alone. As the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu SA : This is to teach his child directly? What kind of practice?
- P : What is Toilet training bu?
- Ibu SA : Oohh.. yaa teach ee children.. The poop is in the toilet which ee is not arbitrary.
- P : Have you implemented toilet training?
- Ibu SA : If Nabil maybe. Because mom's bathroom is high so it hasn't. But if you are told to squat, sometimes there are children whose poop stands up so they are trained to squat first, right, thank God if he has started to understand but not yet in the toilet, because it is high so he wants to go up difficult
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu SA : No, it's not (*Seen in Figure 1*)



Figure 1. MNI does not use *Pampers*

- P : At what age have mothers implemented *toilet training*?
- Ibu SA : A year and a half it's been a pake pampes him, his sleep is already a snooze
- P : How do mothers apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu SA : Yes, we invite communication the most, son if this is the BAB squatting. This Kalo for sure he said "*Mak ook*" must be him, for sure he said "*Mak ook*" *he said*
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to toilet training in children?
- Ibu SA : If so far, for this one, it's still in the learning stage, but if it's his brother, it's okay. Yes, if you already want this, go directly to the bathroom

Similar to the previous interview with Mrs. SA on Tuesday, 28/02/2023 at 17.00 WIB at the house of informant Muhammad Azka Alfaruq (MAA) who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Yanti (Y), in this case, Mrs. Y had heard *of toilet training* but did not know in detail the form of implementation, Y explained about MAA, who is currently 3 years and 5 months old, has been able to remove *diapers/diapers* even though not in total, sometimes when going around, they still use *diapers*, MAA has been able to

wear and take off pants but has not been able to lock itself and sometimes when defecating likes to hide. As the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu Y : Tau, have heard of it.
- P : Have you implemented *toilet training* ?
- Ibu Y : Udah, thank God. Yesterday, the berak was still in his pants, it can't be said, sometimes he was scolded too, but now Alhamdulillah, now he says "*Want to Berak*"
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu Y : No, since childhood, I have not used pempes, I don't want him
- P : At what age have mothers implemented *toilet training*?
- Ibu Y : Six months, if piggi-pigi just use it. Sometimes like to wet the be if cold weather
- P : How do you apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu Y : Yes, I said that I was very embarrassed with my brothers. The screed is said to be in the bathroom. I used to be embarrassed if I was in my pants, I liked to hide and seek, saying that I was already smart at talking. Now thank God I understand.
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children?
- Ibu Y : Yes, now Alhamdulillah, you can already do this, right, you can want to open your pants.

This is the same as Ahmad Afnan Kaafi (AAK) on Tuesday, 28/02/2023 at 11.00 WIB at the house of the informant who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Ria Rismawati (RR), does not know the importance of *toilet training* for children, so AAK has not been trained to do defecation / BAK independently, in this case, RR's mother explained about the condition of AKK who when toileting, now AAK is 3 years old, has released *diapers / diapers* during the day while at night still using *diapers/diapers* and at his current age AKK already wants to defecate / BAK himself but AKK has not been able to defecate himself. As the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu RR : No, I've never heard of it.
- P : Have you implemented *toilet training* ?
- Ibu RR : Udah, he can be in the toilet for a long time
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu RR : Nope, it's already loose if you want to sleep
- P : At what age have mothers implemented *toilet training*?
- Ibu RR : Two years, Kalo night pake pampes. He's three years this month.
- P : How do you apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu RR : Yes, he used to defecate outside just saying that people were embarrassed. So now if you defecate already in the toilet
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children?
- Ibu RR : Yes, sometimes there are also, sometimes he will be afraid to say he will ask for company. If you don't, pee sometimes still sucks in the toilet

On Monday, 27/02/2023 at 11.13 WIB, at the house of informant M Zaidan (MZ) who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Elvi (E), in this case, Mrs. *E does not know toilet training and the form of its implication* explains about MZ, who is currently 2 years and 5 months old, has not been able to implement toilet training because of E's incomprehension and inconsistency in teaching MZ to defecate / BAK independently in the toilet. As the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu E : Never heard of... eeh still use pempes anyway.. Only if you are in Berak, you can't talk if you pee and you can do it yourself
- P : Have you implemented *toilet training* ?
- Ibu E : 've
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu E : Eeh.. Just throw a big aer, don't want to squat down yet, so keep using pempes, if you are ready to take a bath, don't use pempes, but if you pee, ask to open eeh, but if you don't want him to talk about it, then talk about it
- P : At what age will mothers apply *toilet training*?
- Ibu E : Eeh don't know heech ya if dah can later say if dah can talk eek released
- P : How do mothers apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu E : Eemm yes how yes.. Yes, at least it is just talked about like that yak and trained a little bit taught
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children?
- Ibu E : Well, that was his mother, his mother was not diligent hehehe, sometimes if eek dipempes did not want to be locked he hid when asked no, but felt the smell of being forced, it was just a babbling must still be forced if he peed just said "*mak pee*"

Similar to MZ, on Saturday, March 4/03/2023 at 16.15 WIB at the house of informant Inara Syasya Isrofi (ISI) who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Dian Indraswari (DI) who already knows the application of *toilet training* and has been implemented in ISI, in this case DI will explain ISI who is currently 2 years and 6 months old has been taught to defecate in the toilet, a condition of ISI has an event that traumatizes ISI to defecate in the closet so that DI has not taught ISI again, until now ISI has been able to squat but not yet able to defecate / BAK in the toilet, still use diapers every day and have not been able to lock themselves. As the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu DI : Yes, I know it. *Toilet training* is learning children to defecate eek eeh dude eek defecate in the toilet, pee taught in the toilet
- P : Have you implemented *toilet training* ?
- Ibu DI : It's been but his son splashed into the toilet so now he doesn't want him, how is it?
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu DI : Still (*Seen in figure 2*)



Figure 2. ISI will Use Pampers

- P : At what age will mothers apply *toilet training*?
- Ibu DI : Wait if, just if you have. It's also often to be said, when you want to be told, sometimes he doesn't tell you first. Maybe I will be three years old inshaallah
- P : How do mothers apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu DI : Yes, taught first little by little, sometimes it has been said, "*adek later if eek here, huh? Don't want to*" so this is not yet it, it doesn't understand that
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children?
- Ibu DI : She is afraid

Another case with Atta Hafiz (AH) on Tuesday, 28/02/2023 at 09.00 WIB at the house of informant Atta Hafiz (AH) who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Irawati (I), in this case Mrs. I will explain about AH who is currently 3 years 1 month old, Mrs. I has implemented toilet training *but does not know that the implementation she is doing is the application of toilet training* explained that AH has been implementing toilet training on AH since the age of 2 AH is able to squat and has been independent to go to the bathroom by himself, lock himself and even wear his own pants. As the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu I : What the hell? Don't know
- P : Toilet training is a child's exercise to do BAK / BAB independently, Have you implemented *toilet training* on your child?
- Ibu I : He already knows sis, yes
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu I : No, since the age of two he didn't want to use pempes. Since weaning he was uncomfortable. If never bedwetting. When he was tired of peeing, he felt he went straight out to the bathroom
- P : At what age have mothers implemented toilet training?
- Ibu I : From the age of two
- P : How do you apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu I : Yaudah yaudah told "*Mak pee*" to take off his pants there to the bathroom
- Ibu I : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children? Yes, sometimes yes.. Sometimes he's the first if at first we find it difficult to do it for a long time, it's normal.

Similar to AT, the next interview will be on Monday 27/02/2023 at 11.13 WIB at the house of the Maulida SA informant (MSA) who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Nurhasanah (NU), in this case the NU mother has understood the concept of implementing *toilet training*, but not by name, NU explained about MSA, who is currently 3 years and 11 months old, has been able to toilet *training* since approximately 1 year which has been able to control defecation / BAK independently, but MSA has not been able to lock itself, as the following interview results:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu NU : What is it does not know.
- P : Toilet training is a child's training to defecate / urinate properly and correctly, Has the mother implemented *toilet training* ?
- Ibu NU : It has been applied since he was able to, expensive before he could walk actually just understanding this child, sometimes the big dah just understood it only if trained from childhood. Maulida Alhamdulillah ee let go of the sleeping pempes that night from the age of not a year, it seems so if what is called the afternoon using the pempes that night it is not even open, so never wet the bed again before the age of a year, if it is not his fault, yes abis ee if you wake up, the abis immediately do not tell him to go to the bathroom from that age nerapinnya
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu NU : Insist long ago the paste
- P : At what age will mothers apply *toilet training*?
- Ibu NU : It's less than a year old, it's like, only now how come the type is male, how come he doesn't tell me, if he peees, how come he doesn't want to, if he hasn't been kebelet times, hehe hasn't run to the bathroom
- P : How do mothers apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu NU : Taught from childhood, he was taken to the bathroom if he peeed, he was taught to pee here in the bathroom, now it's already
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children?
- Ibu NU : There is nothing, Alhamdulillah there is nothing, if for this maulida Alhamdulillah the person Alhamdulillah wise.

On Tuesday, 28/02/2023 at 15.50 WIB at the house of informant Ummi Mahmudah (UM) who will be the resource person, namely Mrs. Widiawati (W), in this case, Mrs. W already knows the application of *toilet training* for children, will explain about UM, who is currently 2 years and 6 months old, UM has been released diapers / diapers in total since the age of 2 years and is able to defecate / BAK independently without help from others again. As the results of the following interview:

- P : Do you know about *toilet training*?
- Ibu W : I've heard but it's clear which cake is it. (laughs)
- P : Have you implemented *toilet training* ?
- Ibu W : It's been sometimes. Sometimes as he wants. Only sometimes it's usually in the usual bathroom, just if you go to the toilet rarely
- P : Does your child still use *diapers/diapers*?
- Ibu W : No
- P : At what age have mothers implemented *toilet training*?
- Ibu W : Yes, it's only been since 2 years ago. Sometimes scared too if

- go if far away do not use pempes Just don't feel at home also removed
- P : How do you apply *toilet training* to children?
- Ibu W : Yes, taught if what do you tell me to say. "If you pee, talk about it". Yes, Alhamdulillah, I understand him quickly.
- P : What are the obstacles for mothers in getting used to *toilet training* in children?
- Ibu W : Yes, the name is children, sometimes yes, what do you want to do by yourself. That's right, sometimes it's called parents, we teach young children again. So yes mrepet too. His name is that children sometimes still like to forget

Based on the results of the interview above, it is equipped with observational data conducted to increase the validity of this research data. Observations made in this study on samples contained in the results of data observations according to the findings in the study divided into 2 parts, namely the role of parents and the independence of children aged 1-3 years, The observation results are described in table 3 as follows:

Table 3. Observations

No.	Subject Code	Observations		Information
		Parental Roles	Kemandirian Anak	
1.	UM	Parents always educate, nurture and fully guide children every day	Children have not used <i>diapers / diapers</i> in total since the age of 2 years, children are able to go to the toilet by themselves, children are able to open and wear their own pants, and children are able to lock themselves	Very well developed
2.	MSA	Parents always educate, nurture and fully guide children every day	Children have not used <i>diapers / diapers</i> in total since the age of approximately one year, children are able to go to the toilet by themselves, children are able to open and wear their own pants, but children have not been able to lock themselves	Mulai Berkembang
3.	AH	Parents always educate, nurture and fully guide children every day	Children have not used <i>diapers / diapers</i> in total since the age of less than two years, children are able to go to the toilet by themselves, children are able to squat, children are able to open and wear their own pants, and children are able to lock themselves	Very well developed
4.	ISI	Parents have not educated, nurtured and guided children	Have not removed <i>diapers / diapers and will remove diapers / diapers</i> at the age of approximately 3 years, children are still defecating / BAK in a standing state, children are not able to go to the toilet themselves, children are not able to open and wear their own pants, and children are not able to lock themselves	Undeveloped
5.	MZ	Parents have not educated, nurtured and guided children	Have not removed <i>diapers/diapers and will remove diapers/diapers</i> at an age that cannot be determined, children are still standing and	Undeveloped

			hiding, children are not able to go to the toilet themselves, children are not able to open and wear their own pants, and children are not able to lock themselves	
6.	AAK	Parents have been educating, nurturing and guiding children but are still not consistent	Have not removed <i>diapers / diapers at night and have diapers / diapers</i> during the day, children are able to go to the toilet alone but sometimes still BAK in any place, children are not able to open and wear their own pants, and children are not able to lock themselves	Mulai Berkembang
7.	MAA	Parents have educated, nurtured and guided children but children still do not understand well	Have <i>not removed diapers / diapers in total sometimes when the perigi-go still use</i> diapers / diapers but when they want to BAK still removed, the child can BAK to the toilet himself but if the defecation is still hidden, the child is not able to lock himself but the child is able to open and wear his own pants	Start Developing
8.	MNI	Parents always educate, nurture and fully guide children every day	Children have not used <i>diapers / diapers</i> in total since the age of approximately 1 year 2 months, children are able to defecate / BAK alone in the bathroom but not in the toilet because of the high toilet, children are able to squat but have not been able to lock themselves, children are sometimes able to open and wear their own pants	Start Developing
9.	SA	Parents always educate, nurture and guide children fully every day but still like not to bear the child	Children at night still use <i>diapers / diapers</i> and <i>remove diapers / diapers during the day since the age of approximately 1 year and 5 months</i> , children are able to defecate / urinate in the toilet but are still accompanied, children are able to squat but are not able to lock themselves	Start Developing
10.	AHB	Parents sometimes educate, nurture and guide children but still like not to bear the child because the child is not fluent in speaking	Children in the afternoon to night still use <i>diapers / diapers</i> and <i>remove diapers / diapers</i> during the day from the age of approximately 1 year 6 months, children are able to defecate / BAK in the toilet but are still accompanied, children are able to squat but have not been able to lock themselves and have not been able to open and wear their own pants	Start Developing
11.	SR	Parents always educate, nurture and guide children but still like not to bear the child	Children still use <i>diapers / diapers</i> at night since the age of approximately 2 years, children are able to defecate / BAK alone in the bathroom but are still accompanied by parents, children are able to squat but are not able to lock themselves, children are able to open and wear their own pants	Start Developing

Based on table 3 explains the results of observations of children and parents in habituating toilet training for children aged 1-3 years in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency that there are several indicators of toilet training habituation in children, namely: there are 2 children developing very well due to the role of parents who always provide education, care,

and full guidance and every day given *toilet training* habituation, there are a total of 6 children starting to develop due to the role of parents who provide education, care, and guidance that is less than optimal because of parental distrust in children, and there are 2 undeveloped children this is caused by the role of parents who have not provided education, parenting, and guidance due to incomprehension and diligent parents in habituating *toilet training* in children. The results of the study will be presented about the activities and descriptions of the observations and interviews that have been carried out in the research process. The data obtained in this study formed two types of data, namely: data from observations of children aged 1-3 years and parent interviews of children aged 1-3 years.

Based on the results of research conducted during observations and field interviews, researchers found that there were 2 out of 11 parents in Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency who had not implemented toilet training and *had not played a role in educating, nurturing and guiding children to carry out* toilet training habituation. Then there are 7 out of 11 parents who start implementing *toilet training on their children from the* age of 1-3 years and parents have played a role in educating, nurturing and guiding children to do toilet habituation, but there are several causes of not being maximal toilet habituation in their children both from the side of children who still do not understand or are still not fluent in talking to children and parents who do not have the heart to children. And then there are 2 out of 11 children who have developed very well to implement toilet training, this is because parents are consistent and trust in children and children who already understand and are confident. The role of parents in habituating *toilet training* to train the independence of children 1-3 years old in Sumber Makmur Village, Talung District: 1) All parents in Line 3 of Sumber Makmur Village play a role in educating children to habituate *toilet training in* the age range of 1-3 years to train independence in children; 2) Most parents in Line 3 of Sumber Makmur Village play a role in nurturing children not to wear *diapers/ diapers* and not to wet the bed during the day/night by getting used to urinating before going to bed; 3) Most of the parents of Line 3 Sumber Makmur Village play a role in guiding children by giving understanding to children through oral (words) that are understood by children such as: don't wet the bed, son? If you pee say yes, son? And some parents teach with actions such as: accustom children to urinate (BAK) before going to bed, and directly invite children to the bathroom.

Based on data collected from 11 informants, researchers found that the success or failure of *toilet training habituation* is strongly influenced by parents, as the description of the results of observations and interviews as follows:

Table 4.
Research Results

No.	Problem	Information
1.	UM shows very good development in doing defecation / BAK independently, this is shown when UM does not use diapers / <i>diapers</i> in total, children are able to go to the toilet themselves, children are able to open and wear their own pants, and children are able to lock themselves	Parents always educate children from an early age in habituating toilet <i>training</i> , parents take care consistently and guide fully and are carried out at all times
2.	MSA has begun to habituate toilet <i>training</i> characterized by not using diapers / <i>diapers</i> in total since the age of approximately one year, children are able to go to the toilet themselves, children are able to open and wear their own pants, but children have not been able to lock themselves	Parents always educate children in toilet training, nurturing consistently and fully guiding children every day but still have a sense of insecurity
3.	AH is developing very well because it has not used diapers / <i>diapers</i> in total since the age of less than two years, children are able to go to the toilet by themselves, children are able to squat, children are able to open and wear their own pants, and children are able to lock themselves	Parents always educate children from an early age in habituating <i>toilet training</i> , parents take care consistently and guide fully and are carried out at all times and children easily understand
4.	ISI has not removed diapers/ <i>diapers</i> due to trauma and will remove diapers/ <i>diapers</i> and the child is still standing up, the child has not been able to go to the toilet himself, the child has not been able to open and wear his own pants, and the child has not been able to lock himself	Parents who are not diligent in providing education, nurturing, guidance in toilet training habituation and children who are afraid to go to the toilet
5.	MZ has not removed <i>diapers / diapers</i> and children are still defecating / BAK in a state of standing and stealth, children have not been able to go to the toilet by themselves, children have not been able to open and wear their own pants, and children have not been able to lock themselves	Parents who are not diligent in providing education, nurturing, guidance in <i>toilet training</i> habituation and children are not fluent in speaking
6.	AKK has not removed diapers / <i>diapers</i> at night and has <i>diapers / diapers</i> during the day, children are able to go to the toilet alone but sometimes still BAK in any place, children are not able to open and wear their own pants, and children are not able to lock themselves	Parents do not understand the correct toilet training habituation because children still urinate outside the home, parents take care of and guide not all the time / sometimes
7.	MAA has not completely removed <i>diapers/diapers and uses diapers/diapers</i> only under certain conditions, children are able to urinate to the toilet themselves but if defecation is still hidden, children are not able to lock themselves but children are able to open and wear their own pants	Parents always educate children in <i>toilet training</i> , nurturing consistently and fully guiding children every day but children sometimes still do not understand because children are not fluent in speaking
8.	MNI no longer uses <i>diapers / diapers</i> in total, children are able to defecate / BAK alone in the bathroom but not in the toilet because the toilet is high, children are able to squat but have not been able to lock themselves, children are sometimes able to open and wear their own pants	Parents always educate children in toilet <i>training</i> , nurturing consistently and fully guiding children every day but the condition of the toilet is high so that children cannot defecate themselves and parents can't bear
9.	SA at night still uses <i>diapers / diapers and releases diapers / diapers during the day since the age of approximately 1 year 5 months, children are able to defecate / BAK in the toilet but are still accompanied, children are able to squat but are not able to lock themselves</i>	Parents always educate children in toilet <i>training</i> , nurturing consistently and fully guiding children every day but parents still do not have the heart for children
10.	AHB in the afternoon to night still uses <i>diapers / diapers and remove diapers / diapers during the day from the age of approximately 1 year 6 months, children are able to</i>	Parents do not understand the correct toilet training habituation because children still urinate outside the home,

<p><i>defecate / BAK in the toilet but are still accompanied, children are able to squat but have not been able to lock themselves and have not been able to open and wear their own pants</i></p>	<p>parents educate, nurture and guide not all the time / sometimes</p>
<p>11. SR still uses <i>diapers / diapers</i> at night since the age of approximately 2 years, children are able to defecate / BAK alone in the bathroom but are still accompanied by parents, children are able to squat but are not able to lock themselves, children are able to open and wear their own pants</p>	<p>Parents always educate children in toilet <i>training</i>, nurturing consistently and fully guiding children every day but parents still do not have the heart for children</p>

Based on the research above, it can be explained that toilet training habits are carried out through several stages to train independence, namely: The initial stage is teaching children to squat, lock themselves and open/put on their own pants and do these habits without the help of others. Children need to be trained in the skills to unbutton pants and zippers, how to clean their hands and put their pants back on (Khairunnisa, 2024). Second, getting used to removing diapers during the day and using diapers at night by helping to control urination (BAK) before going to bed. Children also need to be introduced to which diapers are wet and which diapers are dry, so that children understand when they should change diapers. This is done before the introduction of toilet training, so that they are ready when the concept of toilet training is introduced. Because the use of diapers too often will hinder the success of toilet training (Kameliawati et al., 2020). Therefore, parents need to pay attention to the use of diapers in children and need to increase their insight into the use of diapers in children (Eko Saputro et al., 2023). The results of the study showed that parents have an influence in providing toilet training habits to children (Islamiyah & Anhusadar, 2022).

Third, if you do not use diapers, get used to urinating in the toilet and going to the toilet alone. Problems will arise if this toilet training is not carried out, including urinary tract infections, constipation, refusing to go to the toilet, urinary dysfunction, and enuresis (Hooman et al., 2013). Toilet training activities can also minimize children who still use diapers and teach children to be more independent in maintaining personal hygiene and instill discipline in children (Laxmi, 2024). Thus, in order for parents to be successful in toilet training their children, a good and consistent habituation strategy is needed (Rohman, 2022). The role of parents in getting used to toilet training is very important to train children's independence. (Lansford et al., 2021) explains that a consistent approach from parents, such as giving praise and verbal direction, helps children understand toilet training routines positively. This approach also accelerates the development of independence, especially when adjusted to the child's physical and emotional needs. In Indonesia, Destiana found that parents' regular toilet schedules contributed significantly to the success of early childhood toilet training (Destiana, 2017) .

Culture also plays a significant role in toilet training, (DeVries & DeVries, 1977) noting that the practice is heavily influenced by social norms, with countries such as Kenya and the Philippines placing greater emphasis on early hygiene instruction than more permissive Western countries. Traditional methods often used in local communities also have a major impact on toilet training success, reflecting the role of culture in shaping parents' approaches to children's habits (Netto et al., 2020) Reducing diaper dependency is an important first step, (de Carvalho Mrad et al., 2021) revealed that removing diapers during the day helps children recognize their need to defecate. On the other hand, research by (Ratnaningsih & Putri, 2020) confirmed that parental consistency in limiting diaper use accelerates children to become more independent. However, challenges remain,

as expressed by (Siregar, 2022) , that parents' lack of understanding of effective methods can hinder the toilet training process.

The benefits of toilet training go beyond hygiene (Tawurutubun et al., 2022) . Children who are able to use the toilet independently demonstrate a greater sense of responsibility, better discipline, and improved fine motor skills. Thus, toilet training not only builds good habits but also supports the holistic development of the child. As a recommendation, parents can adopt a routine and play-based approach to ensure a consistent and enjoyable learning process for the child. Toilet training for children aged 1-3 years is one way to train their independence, especially in controlling the need to urinate. The role of parents is very important in getting children used to toilet training with a patient and consistent approach. Parents need to recognize signs of their child's readiness for toilet training, such as the ability to understand simple instructions, discomfort with wet diapers, and showing interest in the toilet. Education about toilet training is also important for parents to understand how to train children with the right methods, such as using a routine schedule and giving praise for the child's success (Angela et al., 2024) .

Good toilet training practices involve a positive approach, such as creating a fun and supportive learning environment. Parents should avoid punishing their child when they make a mistake, as this can cause fear or psychological distress. Instead, giving small rewards can motivate the child to try harder. (Hasanah et al., 2020) . With a consistent, supportive, and culturally appropriate approach, toilet training not only trains cleanliness but also develops independence, self-confidence, and responsibility in children.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the Role of Parents in Toilet Training Habituation to Train the Independence of Children Aged 1-3 Years in Line 3 of Sumber Makmur Village, it can be concluded that parents have started implementing toilet training and have begun to act as educators, caregivers and guides. The Role of Parents in Toilet Training Habituation to train the independence of children 1-3 years old by habituating toilet training It has been accustomed since the age range of 1-3 years The success factor of toilet training is not only caused by parents but the success of toilet training is also caused by children, children who are fluent in speaking and quickly understand instructions will be faster to do toilet training habituation. The habituation of toilet training in line 3 of Sumber Makmur Village is carried out through several stages to train independence: 1) The initial stage teaches children to squat, lock themselves and open / wear their own pants and do the habituation without help from others. 2) Habituation to remove diapers/diapers during the day and use diapers/diapers at night by helping to control urination before going to bed. 3) When not using diapers/diapers, get used to urinating in the toilet and going to the toilet by yourself.

APPRECIATION

This research was supported by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenag RI), Higher Education UIN Suska Riau, Sumber Makmur Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency, Early Childhood Islamic Education Study Program and Supervisor, Nurkamelia Mukhtar AH, M.Pd.

REFERENCES

- Angela, E., Mimpira, S., & Asnawati, H. (2024). *Peran Orang Tua Dalam Melatih Pembiasaan Anak Terhadap Toilet Training*. 5(1), 11–14.
- Ardy Wiyan, N. N. M. A. (2022). *Pembentukan Karakter pada Anak Usia Dini melalui Program Toilet Training*. 5(1), 103–114.
- Bukhari, D. (2017). Hubungan Pengetahuan Orang Tua Tentang Toilet Training Pada Anak Usia 18-36 Bulan Dengan Pelaksanaannya di Desa Gue Gajah Kecamatan Darul Imarah. *Jurnal Aceh Medika*, 1(1).
- de Carvalho Mrad, F. C., da Silva, M. E., Lima, E. M., & ... (2021). Toilet training methods in children with normal neuropsychomotor development: A systematic review. *Journal of Pediatric ...* <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1477513121002783>
- Destiana, D. (2017). ... Pola Asuh Orang Tua terhadap Pelaksanaan Toilet Training pada Anak di Paud Lembaga Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (Lpa) Yayasan Mujahidin *ProNers*. <https://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jmkeperawatanFK/article/viewFile/26762/75676577446>
- DeVries, M. W., & DeVries, M. R. (1977). Cultural relativity of toilet training readiness: A perspective from East Africa. *Pediatrics*. <https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article-abstract/60/2/170/47567>
- Efendi, R. M., & Afandi, N. K. (2024). Implementasi pembelajaran toilet training dalam menumbuhkan kemandirian anak usia dini. *Jurnal Warna : Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Anak Usia Dini*, 9(1), 38–48. <https://doi.org/10.24903/jw.v9i1.1474>
- Eko Saputro, E., Wahyurianto, Y., & Retna P, T. (2023). Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Toilet Training Pada Anak Usia Toddler (Di Kecamatan Jatirogo). *Jurnal Multidisiplin Indonesia*, 2(9), 2600–2606. <https://doi.org/10.58344/jmi.v2i9.510>
- hamidatus daris, endri ekayamti. (2021). Edukasi toilet training pada ibu dengan anak usia todler. In *Yayasan Citra Dharma Cindekia* (Vol. 11, Issue 1).
- Hasanah, U., Deiniatur, M., Umam, A. K., & ... (2020). Upaya Orangtua Dalam Mengenalkan Pendidikan Seks Pada Anak Usia Dini Melalui Toilet Training. ... *Journal of Islamic ...* <https://e-journal.metrouniv.ac.id/IJIGAEEd/article/view/2458>
- Hidayat. (2008). *Pengantar Keperawatan Anak*.
- Hooman, N., Safaii, A., Valavi, E., & Amini-Alavijeh, Z. (2013). Toilet training in Iranian children: A cross-sectional study. *Iranian Journal of Pediatrics*, 23(2), 154–158.
- Islamiyah, I., & Anhusadar, L. (2022). Hubungan Penggunaan Disposable Diapers Dengan Keberhasilan Toilet Training pada Anak Toddler. *Murhum: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak ...* <https://murhum.pjppaud.org/index.php/murhum/article/view/122>
- Kameliawati, F., Armay, L., & Marthalena, Y. (2020). Keberhasilan Toilet Training pada Anak Usia Toddler ditinjau dari Penggunaan Disposable Diapers. *Majalah Kesehatan ...* <https://www.ukinstitute.org/journals/1/makein/article/view/1211>
- Khairunnisa, M. (2024). Application of the Chaining Method to Improve Toilet Training Skills in Children Aged 1-3 Years. In *Trend: International Journal of Trends in ...* <https://jurnal.causalita.com/index.php/intrend/article/view/247>
- Khoiruzzadi, M. dan N. F. (2019). Pembelajaran Toilet Training Dalam Melatih Kemandirian Anak., *JECED : Journal of Early Childhood Education and Development*, 1(2).
- Khorasani, P., Tangestani, A., & Maroufi, M. (2022). Effect of Toddlers' Daily Toilet Training

- Program Based on Developmentally Appropriate Practice Approach on Toilet Training Duration. *Journal of Research Development in Nursing and Midwifery*, 19(1), 13–16. <https://doi.org/10.29252/jgbfnm.19.1.13>
- Lansford, J. E., Rothenberg, W. A., & Bornstein, M. H. (2021). Parenting across cultures from childhood to adolescence: Development in nine countries. In *Parenting Across Cultures from Childhood to Adolescence: Development in Nine Countries*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003027652>
- Laxmi, M. (2024). Pengembangan Kemandirian Anak Usia Dini melalui Kegiatan Toilet Training di Kelompok Bermain Alkahfi Islamic School. *Refleksi: Jurnal Penelitian Tindakan*. <https://publikasi.abidan.org/index.php/refleksi/article/view/295>
- Netto, M. B., Paula, J. C., Bastos, C. R., Soares, D. G., & ... (2020). Personal and familial factors associated with toilet training. *International Braz j ...* <https://www.scielo.br/j/ibju/a/vgtQVS8SwWsxknY6XwYHsYn/?lang=en%5C&format=html>
- Ranita Sari, D. dan A. Z. R. (2019). Peran Orang Tua Pada Kemandirian Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Pendidikan: Early Childhood*, 3(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.35568/earlychildhood.v3i1.441>
- Ratnaningsih, T., & Putri, N. E. (2020). Penggunaan diapers selama masa toilet training dengan kejadian enuresis pada anak prasekolah. *Jurnal Keperawatan Silampari*. <https://journal.ipm2kpe.or.id/index.php/JKS/article/view/1114>
- Rohman, F. (2022). Strategi Pembiasaan Diri dalam Melatih Kemandirian Anak Melalui Program Aku Bisa. *Educare: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*. <https://journal.literasantri.com/index.php/ejip/article/view/34>
- Saadah, N. dan U. K. (2021). *Peran Ibu dalam Toilet Training pada Toddler (Batita)*. CV Media Sains Indonesia.
- Santana, S. (2007). *Menulis Ilmiah Metodologi Penelitian*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Siregar, J. M. (2022). Hubungan Toilet Training, Persepsi Orang Tua dan Sumber Informasi dengan Kejadian Enuresis pada Anak Prasekolah: Relationship of Toilet Training, Parents' *Open Access Jakarta Journal of Health Sciences*. <http://jakartajournals.net/index.php/oajjhs/article/view/76>
- Susanto, A. (2018). *Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (Konsep dan Teori)*. PT. Bumi Aksara.
- Tawurutubun, A., Lumadi, S. A., & ... (2022). Pola Asuh Orang Tua Berhubungan dengan Tingkat Kemandirian Toilet Training pada Anak Retardasi Mental. *Jurnal ...* <https://www.jurnal.globalhealthsciencegroup.com/index.php/JPPP/article/view/838>
- Thomas R. Welch, M. (2024). Toilet Training Wheels! *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 145(1).
- Widiawati1, Serli Marlina2, Y. (2020). to. *Jurnal Tuanku Tambusai*, 1(2), 1–10.