

## The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns And Parental Motivation In Conducting Toilet Training For Preschool Age Children In Kademangan Village

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Preschool age is a stage where children learn to be able to urinate and defecate independently, which if there is a delay will have an impact on health problems. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parenting style and parental motivation in toilet training for parents. This research design uses a correlational quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach.

**Objectives:** Parents who have preschool-age children are expected to provide proper care at this stage so as not to become late.

**Methods:** A sample of 40 parents who had preschool-age children delay, determined by the total sampling method. The instruments used in this study were parenting questionnaires and parental motivation for toilet training. The Spearman-Rho. test is used in analyzing data.

**Results:** The results of self-testing obtained a value of  $p = (0.001) < (0.05)$  and a value of  $r = 0.524$ , which means that there is a positive relationship related to parenting style and parental motivation in doing toilet training in pre-school children in Kademangan Village with moderate correlation strength. Which means that the more fixed the parenting style, the higher the motivation parents have to do toilet training.

**Conclusions:** For Further Researchers The next researcher found out other factors in the parenting style applied to children. Meanwhile, to motivate parents in carrying out toilet training in preschool children, future researchers must also know other factors besides parenting patterns. Apart from that, future researchers can conduct research in villages that have problems that are almost the same as this case

## Introduction

Toilet training is an important aspect of early childhood development. This involves a complex integration of neurological, muscular, and behavioral mechanisms. This is influenced by physiological, and factors such as sociocultural. (Rahayu 2022). The toilet training phase can generally be carried out on children who have entered the child independence phase. This phase occurs in children aged 18-24 months. And the toilet training graduation phase is 36 months of age (Suparyanto and Rosad 2020). In this phase, parenting styles can basically help young children learn to control urine and feces when undergoing toilet training, there are 4 types of parenting, namely, democratic, authoritarian, permissive (Fatimah, Wachdin Rosyadia, and Fitriani Sholicha 2020).

Based on the results of previous research in one of the provinces of East Java in 2020, there were 43.6% who had successfully carried out toilet training, and 56.4% who had not succeeded



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in toilet training, 33.3% who were still using disposable diapers in children aged 3-5 years (Kameliawati, Armay, and Marthalena 2020). The success and failure of toilet training is influenced by 2 factors, namely internal factors and external factors, internal factors namely factors from the child itself, and external factors such as factors influenced from the outside such as family support, knowledge, education, culture, environment, motivation and parental parenting (Pitri Sari et al. 2021).

Meanwhile, the application of parenting itself is behavior that is applied to children gradually over time as an interaction between parents and children. Children need a feeling of comfort and love from people in every learning process, as well as when children are toilet training, parents play a very important role in shaping the child's personality. (Inayah et al. 2020)

From research conducted by previous researchers, it was stated that appropriate parenting patterns influence readiness and the success of toilet training in children, and vice versa, if parenting patterns are not appropriate it will result in toilet training failure, which is because parents are too pushy, harsh, and too obedient to the child's wishes (Inayah et al. 2020). So the most common impact of toilet training is failure of toilet training, resulting in strict treatment or strict rules from parents towards their children which can disturb the child's personality, which tends to be more retentive and stubborn (Kameliawati et al. 2020). Failure of toilet training, the problem that arises is that children defecate and defecate in any place, even at school age, which will have a negative impact on the child's subsequent development. (Age and In 2020).

And motivation is a movement force to encourage people to do something so that motivation can influence parents in carrying out toilet training, with motivation parents will be able to apply the encouragement and desire to teach children to be able to defecate and urinate correctly, there is a sense of motivation within themselves. influenced by several factors such as education, work, age, culture and also the environment (Munjidah and Retnosari 2019)

From the results of interviews conducted with 5 parents who have preschool age children, 2 parents stated that if their children were still unable to urinate and defecate without help from their parents in the toilet, their children were more comfortable using diapers and the parents thought that using diapers was not a hassle. spent more money, 1 parent stated that they were lazy about teaching their child because their child often refused to be taught to urinate and defecate in the toilet, 2 parents stated that their child could urinate and defecate with minimal assistance in the toilet, but occasionally at night their child still likes to wet the bed and is too lazy to pee in the bathroom, so parents often wear diaper.

Based on the description which As explained above, researchers are interested in conducting research on the relationship between parenting styles and toilet training motivation in preschool children in Kademangan village.

## Methods

Research design this is using research quantitative correlational, with approachcrosssectional, which aims to determine whether there is a relationship between two variables. The research was conducted in June 2023. The population in this study was all parents who had preschool-age children in Kademangan village in 2022, totaling 40 parents. The sampling technique used in this research is total sampling where the number of samples is the same as the population. The reason for taking total sampling was because the population was less than 100 respondents. So the number of samples in this study was 40 respondents. Researcher use questionnaire collecting data in this research using a questionnaire on parenting patterns and parental motivation in carrying out toilet training. The parenting questionnaire consists of 18 questions, while the parental motivation questionnaire for toilet training consists of 10 questions. The parenting style category consists of 3 parenting patterns, authoritarian, permissive, democratic, and parental motivation is divided into 2, high and low motivation.



This study was not tested for validity because it had been tested by previous researchers. The parenting style variable used a parenting style questionnaire and obtained a significant value of  $p < 0.05$  so that the results of 18 questions were declared valid with a value of 0.632 (calculated)  $> 0.456$  (table). The validity test of the motivation variable has been carried out by the researcher using a parental motivation questionnaire in conducting toilet training and obtained a  $p < 0.05$  so that 10 questions were declared valid with a value of 0.902 (calculated)  $> 0.456$  (table).

## Results

From the research the following table can be obtained general data can be found below:

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Parent Respondents

Characteristics	frequency	Presentation
<b>Gander</b>		
Man	10	25.0%
Woman	30	75.0%
<b>Amount Age</b>		
Late teenagers	9	22,5%
Early adulthood	17	42.5%
Late adulthood	14	35.0%
<b>Amount</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Education</b>		
SD	13	32.5%
SMP	20	50.0%
SMA	7	17.5%
<b>Amount</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Work</b>		
Doesn't work	22	55.0%
Work	18	45.0%
<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the results listed in table 5.1, can be seen that almost all 30 (75.0%) respondents according to gender women and it can be seen that the majority of respondents 17 (42.5%) are in early adulthood, it can be seen that half of the respondents 20 (50.0%) have junior high school education, it can be seen that almost all of the respondents 22 (55.0%) respondents do not work and 18 ( 45%) of respondents who work for parents who have preschool age children in Kademangan village.

Table 2 Distribution of Parenting Pattern Categories for Parents in Kademangan Village.

Pattern type foster	frequency	Presentation
Parenting authoritarian	0	0%
Parenting permissive	14	35.0%
Parenting democratic	26	65.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the results obtained in table 5.2, it can be seen that the majority of 26 (65.0%) respondents have a democratic parenting style given to their children by parents who have



preschool age children in Kademangan Village. Table 3 Tabulation of Parents' Motivation Categories in Carrying Out Toilet Training for Pre-School Age Children in Kademangan Village

Table 3 Tabulation of Parents' Motivation Categories in Carrying Out Toilet Training for Pre-School Age Children in Kademangan Village

Motivation	frequency	Presentation
LOW	20	100%
TALL	20	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the results obtained in Table 5.3 shows that high and low motivation have equal values for 20 (50.0%) respondents who have pre-school age children in Kademangan village.

Table 4 Cross Tabulation of the Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Parental Motivation in Carrying Out Toilet Training for Preschool Age Children in Kademangan Village

Pola asuh	Motivasi				Jumlah Total	
	Rendah		Tinggi		f	%
	f	%	f	%		
<b>Otoriter</b>	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Permisif</b>	12	85,7%	2	14,3%	14	100%
<b>Demokratis</b>	8	30,8%	18	69,2%	26	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50,0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50,0%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Cross tabulation shows that 12 (85.7%) respondents with a permissive parenting style have low motivation, this is because a permissive parenting style is where parents will let their children and will also obey their wishes according to what the child asks for, and democratic parenting 18 (69.2%) affects high motivation

Table 5 Hypothesis Test Results of the Relationship Between Parenting Patterns and Parental Motivation in Carrying Out Toilet Training

Hubungan antar variabel	$\rho$	$r$	N
<b>pola asuh dengan motivasi orang tua dalam melakukan toilet training</b>	0,001	0,524	40

Berdasarkan hasil yang didapat pada tabel 5.9 dapat diketahui bahwa analisis uji spearman rho yaitu didapatkan nilai  $\rho = (0,001) < (0,05)$  sehingga keputusan hipotesis  $H_a$  diterima yang artinya ada hubungan antara pola asuh dengan motivasi orang tua dalam melakukan toilet training pada anak usia prasekolah di Desa Kademangan. Kemudian untuk  $r = 0,524$  dapat menyatakan bahwa arah hubungan positif, kekuatan hubungan sedang antara pola asuh dengan motivasi orang tua dalam melakukan toilet training.

## Discussion

### Parenting Patterns for Preschool Age Children in Kademangan Village



The results of research carried out in Kademangan Village with a sample size of 40 respondents, data was obtained showing that the majority or as many as 26 (65.0%) respondents (parents) had a democratic parenting style. There were more respondents based on the characteristics of a democratic parenting style than 14 (35.0%) respondents with a permissive parenting style (parents) and 0 (0%) respondents with an authoritarian parenting style (parents).

Hurlock (2005) in (Himawati 2017) explains that parenting is a way of treating parents towards children. Parenting patterns are divided into 3, namely democratic parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting. The growth and development of children has a significant impact on the quality of growth in adulthood. This stage is very important for parents in educating children. As for other opinions who believes that parenting is a form of interaction between parents and children during parenting activities, this parenting means educating, guiding and disciplining and protecting children according to maturity and norms (Sudirman 2021).

The parenting style applied to children greatly influences the subsequent stages of growth and development. By implementing the right parenting style, the child's characteristics and personality will be shaped well according to their age stage, so that it is hoped that the child can grow and develop with minimal health problems. Many parents do not understand how to care for children, making parents demand that their children be in harmony with their peers so that they are not left behind in all areas. This greatly influences the parenting patterns set by parents.

### **Motivation of Parents in Carrying Out Toilet Training**

Data obtained showed that almost all 20 (50.0%) respondents (parents) had high motivation and based on the characteristics it could be seen that the majority of parents had high motivation, namely in their early adulthood, namely 9 (22.5% ) with a junior high school education level of 12 (30.0%). Then half of the respondents, namely 20 (50.0%) had low motivation. This is in line with research conducted by Munjidah (2019) entitled maternal motivation influences the success of toilet training in toddlers. The results obtained show that of the 35 respondents, 28 (80.0%) had high motivation and 7 (20.0%) respondents had low motivation. Being in the successful category was (89.3%) with a small portion (7.1%) being quite successful and (3.6%) respondents not being successful in implementing motivation.

According to Notoadmodjo (2012) motivation is a person's encouragement to act to achieve a certain goal, the results of this encouragement and movement can be realized in the form of behavior. The efforts that must be made by parents to achieve the desired goal are by providing health education related to intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in learning by instilling values, and this can be done by providing information accurate to build parental motivation.

According to the researcher's own assumptions, from the results of the analysis, motivation is an urge to fulfill a desire that will be achieved. This impulse can give rise to a person's enthusiasm. This feeling of wanting to achieve something is influenced by two factors, namely internal and external factors. Internal factors are factors that arise from oneself and external factors are factors that occur from outside such as education, age, work, culture and environment, these factors influence motivation.

According to the opinion of researchers conducted in Kademangan Village, women have more motivation because women tend to think about things or feel driven to achieve something so they are more ambitious in doing those things. Things like this can create enthusiasm to achieve what you want. Parents who have preschool age children are quite motivated because they want their children to grow according to their stages and growth so that parental motivation arises for their children.



## The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns and Parental Motivation in Carrying Out Toilet Training for Preschool Age Children in Kademangan Village

Based on data analysis using Spearman RhoTo find out the relationship between parenting patterns and parental motivation in carrying out toilet training in preschool children in Kademangan village, the value  $\rho = (0.001) < (0.05)$  is obtained, which means there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, namely there is a relationship between parenting patterns. with motivation parents in carrying out toilet training. Then for correlation (r)is 0.524 which can state that there is a positive relationship, which means a moderate correlation between parenting patterns and parental motivation in carrying out toilet training, the results obtained by parenting patterns influence motivation.

From the cross tabulation results, it was found that the majority implemented democratic parenting 18 (45.0%) with high motivation. Based on the opinion of Notoatdmojo (2012) in Yuliar & Eliya (2021), parents' motivation in carrying out toilet training is a form of parental encouragement in implementing and training children to fulfill the stages and growth of children's development when they recognize the need to urinate and defecate. . Parents who apply appropriate parenting styles to their children will create children's confidence in training themselves to be able and successful in toilet training. This research is in line with research by Munjidah & Retno Sari (2019) that the mother's motivation will influence the occurrence and success of toilet training.

According to the researcher's opinion, according to the results of research on the relationship between parenting patterns and parental motivation in carrying out toilet training for pre-school age children in Kademangan Village, namely indirectly providing education on parenting patterns which will influence motivation, parenting patterns influence motivation because there are influencing factors such as status. Culture, in this case, culture influences parents' motivation in training children, educating children, basically each region has a different culture in educating and training children, most parents will follow the culture that applies in their region. Many parents still don't understand how to apply parenting patterns and the types of parenting patterns, so some parents have low motivation. By applying Correct parenting styles and knowing the types of parenting styles will increase parents' motivation in carrying out toilet training for children. An appropriate parenting style will shape the child's character in accordance with norms. Parents are usually lazy to teach their children because they think that their children won't necessarily be able to do it. This is one of the factors that results in low parental motivation.

### Conclusion

Based on the research result: (1) For Kademangan Village, learning and education from related parties regarding health problems in children and parents can make parents understand how to properly care for children and build parental motivation, especially in carrying out toilet training so that there are no delays according to age. (2) For Parents Parents are advised to have a mechanism for parenting methods for children that should not be done haphazardly because it can affect the child's growth and development, correct parenting patterns can shape children into good children and communication between parents and children can also be much more effective, parental treatment in raising children cannot be separated from 3 types of patterns parenting, namely authoritarian, democratic and permissive, accuracy in parenting will form motivation in parents for their children (3) For Further Researchers The next researcher found out other factors in the parenting style applied to children. Meanwhile, to motivate parents in carrying out toilet training in preschool children, future researchers must also know other factors besides parenting patterns. Apart from that, future researchers can conduct research in villages that have problems that are almost the same as this case.



### Ethics approval and consent to participate

In this research, researchers have submitted an ethical permit to KEPK Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Malang. And declared ethically worthy by meeting 7 ethical standards according to CIOMS-WHO with No. 592/VI/KEPK POLKESMA/2023 which was issued on 26 June 2023.

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