

POLA ASUH DAN KEBERHASILAN TOILET TRAINING TODDLER PADA FASE FALIK

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Article Info	ABSTRAK
<p>Article History: Received 16/02/2026. Revised - Accepted 10/03/2026.</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Pola asuh Toilet training Toddler Fase falik</p>	<p>Toilet training merupakan tugas perkembangan penting di masa toddler. Menurut teori perkembangan psikoseksual, mereka berada pada fase falik. Kegagalan toilet training menyebabkan gangguan bladder dan bowel pada anak, seperti inkontinensia urin dan enuresis. Keberhasilan toilet training dipengaruhi oleh pola asuh orang tua. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan keberhasilan toilet training. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross sectional. Sampel terdiri dari 91 toddler yang dipilih melalui teknik purposive sampling dengan kriteria inklusi anak yang diasuh oleh ayah dan ibu, berusia 1-3 tahun, mampu jongkok dan duduk mandiri. Kriteria eksklusinya adalah anak dengan global developmental delay. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire Short Version (PSDQ) dan kuesioner keberhasilan toilet training. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji Spearman Rank. Hasil analisis menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,001$ ($<0,05$) dengan koefisien korelasi $r = 0,596$. Pola asuh orang tua berhubungan dengan keberhasilan toilet training pada anak usia toddler. Pola asuh yang lebih baik, berbanding lurus terhadap peningkatan keberhasilan toilet training. Pola asuh yang suportif dan konsisten mendukung pencapaian tugas perkembangan anak usia toddler pada fase falik.</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p><i>Toilet training is a key developmental milestone in toddlerhood. According to psychosexual development theory, toddlers are in the phallic stage. Failure at this stage, leads to bladder and bowel dysfunction, including urinary incontinence and enuresis. Parenting styles is a significant factor in toilet training success. This study aimed to examine the association between parenting style and toilet training success. A cross-sectional design was conducted, including 91 toddlers recruited through purposive sampling. The inclusion criteria where children aged 1-3 years where were cared for by both parents and able to sit and squat independently. The exclusion criteria was children with global developmental delay. Data were collected using the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire Short Version (PSDQ) and a toilet training success questionnaire. Statistical analysis was conducted using the Spearman rank correlation test. The findings indicated a statistically significant association between parenting style and toilet training success ($p = 0.001$; $r = 0.596$). Parenting style was significantly correlated with toilet training success. More adaptive parenting styles were associated with higher levels of toilet training success. Supportive and consistent parenting practices contribute to optimal developmental outcomes in early childhood.</i></p>

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