Abstrak

Toilet training merupakan proses penting dalam tahap perkembangan anak usia prasekolah yang menandai pencapaian kemandirian dalam mengontrol buang air kecil dan besar. keberhasilan toilet training dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, salah satunya adalah pola asuh yang diterapkan oleh orang tua.. **Tujuan Penelitian** : Untuk mengetahui Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Tingkat Keberhasilan Toilet Training Pada Anak Usia Prasekolah Di TK Negeri Pembina Limboto **Desain Penelitian** :Menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain cross-sectional, Penelitian melibatkan 35 responden yang dipilih secara purposive sampling. Dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang terdiri dari aspek pola asuh orang tua (otoriter, demokratis, permisif) dan tingkat keberhasilan toilet training anak..**Hasil Penelitian**: menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua dengan keberhasilan toilet training, dengan nilai p-vallue= 0.003 <α = 0.05 maka H0 di tolak dan Ha diterima karena adanya hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan tingkat keberhasilan toilet training pada anak usia prasekolah di TK negeri pembina limboto,. **Kesimpulan** : bahwa pola asuh orang tua memiliki peran penting dalam mendukung keberhasilan toilet training anak usia prasekolah. **Saran**: diharapkan agar orang tua lebih memahami pentingnya penerapan pola asuh yang positif dan konsisten dalam mendampingi anak menjalani proses toilet training..

Kata kunci: pola asuh, toilet training, anak prasekolah, keberhasilan, orang tua.

Abstract

Toilet training is an important process in the development stage of preschool children which marks the achievement of independence in controlling urination and defecation. the success of toilet training is influenced by various factors, one of which is the parenting pattern applied by parents. Research Objective: To determine the Relationship Between Parenting Patterns and the Success Rate of Toilet Training in Preschool Children at Pembina Limboto State Kindergarten Research Design: Using a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design, the study involved 35 respondents selected by purposive sampling. Collected through a questionnaire consisting of aspects of parenting patterns (authoritarian, democratic, permissive) and the level of success of children's toilet training.. Research Results: shows that there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and the success of toilet training, with a p-value = 0.003 <α = 0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted because there is a relationship between parenting patterns and the level of success of toilet training in preschool children at the Limboto State Kindergarten. Conclusion: that parenting patterns have an important role in supporting the success of toilet training in preschool children. Suggestion: it is hoped that parents will better understand the importance of implementing positive and consistent parenting patterns in accompanying children through the toilet training process.

Keywords: *parenting patterns, toilet training, preschool children, success, parents.*