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Description Of Mothers' Knowledge About Toilet Training For Children Aged 18-24 Months In Plosogeneng And Jabon Village, Jombang District

Feni Lianawati^{1✉}, Siti Fatimah², M. Sholeh³

STIKes Bahrul Ulum Jombang

Email : fenyliana188@gmail.com^{1✉}

Abstrak

Anak merupakan makhluk sosial yang saling membutuhkan sama halnya dengan orang dewasa, khususnya pada anak yang membutuhkan orang dewasa dalam proses tumbuh kembang si anak, terutama peran sang ibu dalam menstimulus perkembangan anaknya. Salah satu contoh tumbuh kembang anak adalah stimulus orang tua dalam melatih anak melakukan buang air. *Toilet training* merupakan latihan menanamkan kebiasaan pada anak untuk aktivitas buang air besar dan kecil pada tempatnya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan ibu tentang kesiapan *toilet training* anak (meliputi kesiapan fisik, kesiapan mental, kesiapan psikologi) usia 18-24 bulan di Dusun Plosogeneng dan Jabon Kabupaten Jombang. Penelitian ini dengan menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 38 responden, dengan sampel 38 responden dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara pengisian kuesioner, penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 20-25 Februari 2023. Kemudian hasil kuesioner ditabulasikan dan diteliti. Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan pengetahuan ibu cukup tentang kesiapan toilet training anak sebanyak 16 responden (42,1%). Oleh karena itu diharapkan bagi ibu yang memiliki anak usia 18-24 bulan di Dusun Plosogeneng dan Jabon dapat mempertahankan atau meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang kesiapan *toilet training* anak.

Kata kunci : *Ibu, Toilet training, Anak*

Abstract

Children are social beings who need each other as well as with adults, especially in children who are in need of adults in the process of growth and development of the child, especially the mother role in stimulating the development of their children. One example is a child development stimulus parents in training children defecate. Toilet training is an exercise in children to inculcate the habit of activity and small bowel in place. The purpose of this study to describe mothers' knowledge of child's toilet training readiness (readiness includes physical, readiness mental, readiness psychology) aged 18-24 months in Plosogeneng and in Jabon village Jombang. This study using a descriptive research design. Population in this research were 38 respondents, with a sample of 38 respondents using total sampling technique. Data were collected by means of questionnaires, this study carried on 20-25 February, 2023. Then the results of the questionnaire are tabulated and studied. From the results, mothers' knowledge of child toilet training readiness by 16 respondents (42,1%). It is therefore expected for mothers of children aged 18-24 months in the village of Plosogeneng can maintain or increase knowledge of child toilet training readiness.

Keywords: *Mother, Toilet Training, Child*

INTRODUCTION

Children are social creatures who need each other as well as adults, especially children who need adults in the process of growth and development, especially the role of the mother in stimulating the development of her child. Because an important period in child development is during childhood. Because at this time the basic growth that will affect and determine the child's further development. During this period, the development of language skills, creativity, social awareness, emotional and intelligence runs very fast and is the foundation for subsequent development. Moral development and the basics of personality are also formed during this period (Indriasari & Juanita, 2022).

One example of child development is parental stimulus in training children to defecate and urinate. Toilet training is an exercise to instil habits in children for defecation and urination activities in place (Tyas et al., 2021). According to Syari et al., (2015), *toilet training is an important aspect of toddler development that must receive parental attention in micturition and defecation. Toilet training in children is an effort to train children to be able to control urination and defecation. Toilet training can take place during the child's life phase, namely the age of 18 months to 24 months. Toilet training in children requires physical, psychological and mental readiness* (Maidartati & Latif, 2018).

The success of toilet training depends on the readiness of the child and the readiness of the parents, especially the mother, such as the child's physical readiness which is indicated by the child being able to sit or stand so that it makes it easier for the child to

be trained to defecate and urinate, as well as psychological readiness where the child feels uncomfortable with wet conditions and the presence of solid objects in the pants and wants to be changed immediately. Mental readiness in children also affects the process of defecation and urination, this is indicated by verbal or nonverbal communication if they feel like urinating or defecating. However, currently there are still many mothers who still do not know about their children's readiness to accept toilet training learning (Murhadi et al., 2019).

Based on the results of research in 2016, it is stated that most children aged 5 years still like to urinate (BAK) or defecate (BAB) in any place, reaching 15-20%, children aged 10 years 7% which is related to maternal knowledge (Elsara, 2016).

Based on the results of a survey conducted on 31 January 2023 in Plosogeneng Hamlet and Jabon Jombang Hamlet there were 38 mothers. The results of interviews with 10 mothers who have toddlers aged 18-24 months, obtained the results of 6 mothers (60%) stated that they still did not know about their child's readiness to accept learning how to defecate or urinate properly. While 4 mothers (40%) stated that they were able to understand when their children were ready to be given good defecation or bowel movements.

Given the importance of toilet training, parents must have the knowledge and awareness to teach toilet training to their children. Mothers as the most responsible person for the growth and development of their children must have sufficient knowledge about how to maintain their children's hygiene, especially in terms of defecating and urinating properly and correctly. Mothers' knowledge about children's readiness for toilet training is influenced by several things including age, education, sources of information and environment (Goreti & Kusnawati, 2020). If toilet training is not taught to children who have entered the independence phase and have shown signs of readiness for the toilet training process, children cannot pass developmental tasks at toddler age (1-3 years) and children do not have independence in controlling their bowel movements (Murhadi et al., 2019).

Based on the description described above, the researcher wants to know and is interested in examining the description of maternal knowledge about toilet training readiness for children aged 18-24 months in Plosogeneng Hamlet and Jabon Hamlet, Jombang Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the results of research on 20-25 February 2023 in Plosogeneng Hamlet and Jabon Hamlet, Jombang Regency, 38 respondents were obtained. This data was obtained by giving a questionnaire. While the presentation of data starts from general data which includes, mother's age, child's age, last education, and occupation. While the specific data discusses the mother's knowledge about the readiness of toilet training for children aged 18-24 months in Plosogeneng and Jabon Villages, Jombang Regency.

This research design used is descriptive design is a research method carried out with the main objective to make a picture or description of a situation objectively, the sample taken is total sampling.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. General data

Table 1 Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics.

No	Characteristics of informants	Category	Frekuensi (n)	Persentase (%)
1.	Mother's age	20-25	12	31.6
		26-30	10	26.3
		31-35	10	26.3
		36-40	6	15.8
	Total		38	100
2.	Child's age	18 months	4	10.7
		19 months	2	5.2
		20 months	2	5.2
		21 months	6	15.9
		22 months	7	18.3
		23 months	10	26.3
		24 months	7	18.4
	Total		38	100
3.	Education	Primary education	13	34.2
		Secondary School	10	26.3
		High School	14	36.8
		University	1	2.7
	Total		38	100
4.	Occupation	Housewife	34	89.4

		Farmer	1	2.7
		Self-Employed	2	5.2
		Civil Servant	1	2.7
	Total		38	100
5.	Experience of having children	1st	16	42.1
		2nd	15	39.4
		3rd	4	10.5
		4th	3	7.9
	Total		38	100

Source: Primary Data Year 2023

Based on table 1, 12 mothers (31.6%) were 20-25 years old, 10 children (26.3%) were 23 months old. The most recent education of mothers is high school, namely 14 people (36.8%). Most mothers' occupations were housewives, 34 mothers (89.4%) and 16 mothers (42.1%) had only one child. A total of 16 mothers (42.1%) have sufficient knowledge about toilet training readiness in children aged 18-24 months.

2. Specialised data

Table 2 Cross tabulation between maternal knowledge level and age.

No.	Age	Knowledge Level			Total
		Good n (%)	Moderate n (%)	Less n (%)	
1.	20 - 25 year	2 (16,7)	8 (66,6)	2 (16,7)	12 (100)
2.	26 - 30 year	4 (40)	3 (30)	3 (30)	10 (100)
3.	31 - 35 year	4 (40)	3 (30)	3 (30)	10 (100)
4.	36 - 40 year	2 (33,3)	2 (33,3)	2 (33,3)	6 (100)

Sumber : Data Primer Tahun 2023

Table 2 shows that there are 12 respondents aged 20-25 years with sufficient knowledge, namely 8 people (66.6%). 10 respondents aged 26-30 years and those aged 31-35 years with good knowledge were 4 people (40%), while from 6 respondents aged 36-40 years good, sufficient, less comparable knowledge were 2 people each (33.3%).

Table 3 Cross tabulation between mother's knowledge level and child's age.

No	Child's age	Knowledge Level			Total
		good n (%)	moderate n (%)	less n (%)	

1.	18 Month	-	4 (100)	-	4 (100)
2.	19 Month	1 (50)	-	1 (50)	2 (100)
3.	20 Month	1 (50)	1 (50)	-	2 (100)
4.	21 Month	2 (33,3)	2 (33,3)	2 (33,3)	6 (100)
5.	22 Month	3 (42,9)	-	4 (57,1)	7 (100)
6.	23 Month	-	7 (70)	3 (30)	10 (100)
7.	24 Month	5 (71,4)	2 (28,6)	-	7 (100)

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on table 3, there are 10 respondents who have children aged 23 months with sufficient knowledge, namely 7 people (70%), of the 7 respondents who have children aged 24 months with good knowledge, namely 5 people (71.4%), of the 7 respondents who have children aged 22 months with insufficient knowledge, namely 4 people (57.1%), of the 6 respondents who have children aged 21 months with good knowledge, sufficient, less comparable, namely 2 people (33.3%) each, and of the 4 respondents who had children aged 18 months, enough knowledge, namely 4 people (100%), while of the 2 respondents who had children aged 19 months, good knowledge, less comparable, namely 1 person (33.3%) each, of the 2 respondents who had children aged 20 months, good knowledge, enough comparable, namely 1 person (33.3%) each.

Table 4 Cross tabulation between mother's knowledge level and education level.

No	Education	Knowledge Level			Total
		good n (%)	moderate n (%)	less n (%)	
1.	Primary	3 (23,0)	4 (30,8%)	6 (46,2)	13 (100)
2.	education	3 (30)	4 (40)	3 (30)	10 (100)
3.	Secondary	6 (42,9)	7 (50)	1 (7,1)	14 (100)
4.	School	-	1 (100)	-	1 (100)
	High School				
	University				

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that there are 13 respondents with the last education of SD / MI with insufficient knowledge, namely 6 people (46.2%), out of 10 respondents with the last education of SLTP with sufficient knowledge, namely 4 people (40%), and out of 14 respondents with the last education of SLTA with sufficient

knowledge, namely 7 people (50%), while out of 1 respondent with the last education of PNS with sufficient knowledge, namely 1 person (100%).

Table 5 Cross tabulation between mother's knowledge level and occupation.

No	Occupation	Knowledge Level			Total
		good n (%)	moderate n (%)	less n (%)	
1.	Housewife	10 (29,4)	14 (41,2)	10 (29,4)	34 (100)
2.	Farmer	-	-	1 (100)	1 (100)
3.	Self-	1 (50)	1 (50)	-	2 (100)
4.	Employed Civil Servant	-	1 (100)	-	1 (100)

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that there are 34 respondents who work as housewives with sufficient knowledge, namely 14 people (41.2%), from 1 respondent who works as a farmer with insufficient knowledge, namely 1 person (100%), and from 2 respondents who work as entrepreneurs with good and sufficient knowledge, namely 1 person each (50%), while civil servants with sufficient knowledge are 1 person (100%).

Table 6 Cross tabulation between mothers' knowledge level and experience of having children.

No	Experience of having children	Knowledge Level			Total
		good n (%)	moderate n (%)	less n (%)	
1.	1st	6 (37,5)	8 (50)	2 (12,5)	16 (100)
2.	2nd	5 (33,3)	7 (46,7)	3 (20)	15 (100)
3.	3rd	1 (25)	1(25)	2 (50)	4 (100)
4.	4th	1 (33,3)	1 (33,3)	1 (33,3)	3 (100)

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on table 6, there are 16 respondents who have the 1st child with sufficient knowledge, namely 8 people (50%), from 15 respondents who have the 2nd child with sufficient knowledge, namely 7 people (46.7%), and from 4 respondents who have the 3rd

child with insufficient knowledge, namely 2 people (50%), while mothers who have the 4th child with good, sufficient and insufficient knowledge are 1 person each (33.3%).

DISCUSSION

Based on table 1 shows that most of the mothers' knowledge in Plosogeneng Hamlet and Jabon Hamlet, Plosogeneng Village obtained sufficient maternal knowledge about toilet training readiness which includes physical readiness, mental readiness and psychological readiness for toilet training from most of the 16 respondents (42.1%) with sufficient knowledge, with good knowledge as many as 12 respondents (31.6%) and with less knowledge as many as 10 respondents (26.3%). As has been said by Notoatmojo, 2007 knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people perceive a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing smell, taste and touch. From the results it can be concluded that there are several factors that influence knowledge such as age, education, occupation, experience (Elsara, 2016).

Factors that influence knowledge based on the experience of mothers having children aged 23 months were obtained by 10 respondents, namely 10 people (26.3%) who were knowledgeable enough as many as 7 people (70%). This is in accordance with the theory which states that experience is a source of knowledge or a way to obtain truth and knowledge (Goreti & Kusnawati, 2020). This is done by repeating the experience gained in solving problems faced in the past. People who have experience will have good knowledge when compared to people who have no experience in any aspect (Anggita Kesuma Putri, 2016). So most of the experience of mothers who have children aged 23 months most of the knowledge is sufficient and better than the experience of mothers who have children <23 months.

Based on the characteristics based on the age of the respondents obtained 20-25 years as many as 12 people (31.6%) were knowledgeable enough, namely as many as 8 people (66.6%), while the ages of 26-30 and 31-35 years were knowledgeable well, namely as many as 4 people each (40%). The more age, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working. In terms of public trust, people who are more mature will be more trusted than people who are not mature enough (Maidartati & Latif, 2018). This is a result of experience and maturity. This is in accordance with theory and reality that most respondents aged 20-25 years are knowledgeable enough so that respondents aged 26-35 and 36-40 are getting older the better the level of knowledge (Tyas et al., 2021). So according to the field results obtained in Plosogeneng village, the

mother's knowledge is getting better. This is because the level of maturity affects the level of maternal knowledge..

Characteristics based on education obtained the last education of respondents SLTA (Upper Middle Advanced School), namely 14 people (34.2%) who were knowledgeable enough as many as 7 people (50%). This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Notoatmodjo (2003) that the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information, so the more knowledge he has. So knowledge is closely related to education, where someone with a high education, then that person has high knowledge (Indriasari & Juanita, 2022). As well as most mothers whose last education is mostly high school describe their knowledge as sufficient compared to other last education. So the increase in education affects the level of knowledge.

Another factor that affects knowledge is work. Based on the results of the study, it was found that most of the mothers' jobs were housewives (IRT) as many as 34 people (89.4%) with sufficient knowledge, namely 14 people (41.2%). Work is something that is done to make a living, with a job someone will need a lot of time and energy to complete a job that is considered important and requires the attention of busy people, who only have a little time to get information. So that the knowledge they gain may also be reduced, then it will have an impact on the formation of one's attitude (Khair et al., 2021). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there is a gap between theory and reality. Respondents whose jobs as housewives in Plosogeneng Hamlet and Jabon Hamlet as housewives have sufficient knowledge, will be able to receive information so that their knowledge also increases. This is because mothers have more free time at home and the home environment so that in obtaining the information received can be obtained through the neighbourhood or family.

Other factors that influence knowledge based on the experience of mothers having the first child obtained 16 people (42.1%) with sufficient knowledge, namely 8 people (50%). This is not in accordance with the theory which states that experience is a source of knowledge or a way to obtain truth and knowledge. People who have experience will have good knowledge when compared to people who have no experience in any aspect. (Indriasari & Juanita, 2022). So that most of the experiences of mothers who have the first child have sufficient knowledge and are better than the experiences of mothers who have the second, third, and fourth children whose knowledge has decreased.

CONCLUSION

Mothers' knowledge about the readiness of toilet training for children aged 18-24 months (including physical readiness, mental readiness, psychological readiness) in Plosogeneng Hamlet and Jabon Hamlet, Plosogeneng Village can be concluded that most respondents have sufficient knowledge about children's toilet training readiness as many as 16 respondents (42.1%).

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