

Hubungan parenting stress dengan persepsi terhadap pelayanan family-centered care pada orangtua anak tunaganda-netra = The relationship of parenting stress and perception of familycentered care service in parents of children with multiple disabilities and visual impairment

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan parenting stress dengan persepsi terhadap pelayanan family-centered care pada orang tua anak tunaganda-netra. Anak tunaganda adalah mereka yang karena intensitas masalah fisik, mental, atau emosional, membutuhkan pelayanan pendidikan, sosial, psikologis, dan medis melebihi program pendidikan khusus yang biasa. Penelitian ini dianggap penting karena orang tua anak tunaganda ditemukan mengalami tingkat stres yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan orang tua anak normal. Dengan adanya pemahaman mengenai berbagai kesulitan yang dialami orang tua anak tunaganda, tenaga profesional dapat memahami secara lebih mendalam tentang berbagai masalah yang ada dan membantu untuk mengarahkan pilihan intervensi dalam menangani anak.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional. Model operasional penelitian ini menggunakan adaptasi Parenting Stress Scale (PSS) untuk menggambarkan parenting stress dan skala Measure of Processes of Care versi Indonesia (MPOC-Indonesia) untuk menggambarkan persepsi orang tua terhadap pelayanan family-centered care. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 52 orang tua anak tunaganda yang sedang menerima pelayanan pengasuhan dari tenaga profesional. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui metode kuesioner, sedangkan untuk analisis data digunakan perhitungan korelasi dengan teknik Pearson product-moment.

Berdasarkan analisis terhadap hasil pengolahan data, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa tidak terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara parenting stress dengan persepsi terhadap pelayanan family-centered care. Dengan kata lain, tidak terdapat hubungan antara parenting stress dengan persepsi terhadap pelayanan family-centered care pada orang tua anak tunaganda-netra.

.....The purpose of this study is to better understand whether there is a relationship of parenting stress and perception of family-centered care service in parents of children with multiple disabilities and visual impairment. Children with multiple disabilities are those who because of the intensity of their physical, mental, or emotional problems need educational, social, psychological, and medical service beyond those which are traditionally offered by regular special education program. This research was considered to be crucial since parents of children with multiple disabilities have been found experience higher levels of stress than parents of normal children. Through knowledge about difficulties faced by parents of children with multiple disabilities, professionals can get a greater understanding of their problems and may help guide the intervention chosen for the children.

This study is a quantitative research with a correlational design. Operational model of this study used the adaptation of Parenting Stress Scale (PSS) to describe parenting stress and the scale of Measure of Processes of Care in Indonesian version (MPOC-Indonesia) to describe parents' perception of familycentered care service. This study was held among 52 parents of children with multiple disabilities who were receiving family-centered care service from the professionals. The data was collected by using questionnaire method,

and it was analyzed by using Pearson product-moment correlation technique.

By analyzing the result of data processing, the research found that there was no significant correlation between parenting stress and perception of family-centered care service. In other words, there is no relationship of parenting stress and perception of family-centered care service in parents of children with multiple disabilities and visual impairment.