

Parenting self efficacy ibu dengn anak toddler dalam keluarga batih dan keluarga besar = Parenting self efficacy among mothers of toddler in nuclear family and extended family / Diah Wahyu Utami

Diah Wahyu Utami, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Di negara-negara barat, bentuk keluarga yang umum ditemukan adalah keluarga batih. Namun di Indonesia, masih banyak ditemukan keluarga dengan bentuk keluarga besar. Keluarga batih maupun keluarga besar memiliki dampak positif maupun negatif masing-masing pada parenting, termasuk pada parenting selfefficacy. Parenting self-efficacy yang tinggi penting untuk dimiliki orang tua agar bisa menjalankan tugasnya sebagai orang tua dengan optimal, terlebih bagi ibu dengan anak toddler karena masa ini merupakan masa yang paling menantang bagi parenting orang tua. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui parenting selfefficacy ibu dengan anak toddler dalam keluarga batih dan keluarga besar, baik secara keseluruhan maupun dari tiap domain pengukuran. Pengukuran parenting self-efficacy menggunakan alat ukur Self-Efficacy Parenting for Tasks Index-Toddler Scale (Coleman & Karraker, 1998). Partisipan penelitian berjumlah total 242 ibu dengan anak toddler yang terdiri dari 123 ibu dalam keluarga batih dan 119 ibu dalam keluarga besar. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara parenting self-efficacy ibu dengan anak toddler dalam keluarga batih dan keluarga besar ($t = 2,87, p < 0,05$), di mana parenting self-efficacy ibu dengan anak toddler dalam keluarga batih lebih tinggi secara signifikan daripada ibu dengan anak toddler dalam keluarga besar.

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ABSTRACT

Nuclear family is one form of family that is commonly found in the western countries. On the other hand, Indonesia is one of the eastern countries that is frequently found to have the extended family. Both the nuclear family and extended family have their own impacts on parenting, including the parenting self-efficacy. The high rate of parenting self-efficacy is considered important to be adapted by parents so that they can perform their parental duties effectively. The parenting self-efficacy in mothers with toddlers is considered more important because this stage is supposed to be more challenging for parents. This study is conducted to discover the parenting self-efficacy in mothers with toddlers in the nuclear family and the extended family. It is conducted for each domain as well as for the entire set of domains. Measurement of parenting self-efficacy in this study used the self-efficacy parenting for task index toddler scale (Coleman & Karraker, 1998). This study involved 242 mothers with toddlers that consisting of 123

mothers in nuclear family and 119 mothers in extended family. The results of this study show that there is a significant difference of parenting self-efficacy between mothers with toddlers in nuclear family and mothers with toddlers in extended family ($t = 2,87, p < 0,05$). The results show that the parenting self-efficacy of mothers with toddlers in nuclear family is significantly higher than those of mothers with toddlers in extended family.