

Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan Sibling Relationship pada Anak Down Syndrome di Jakarta Selatan = The Relation between Parenting Styles with Sibling Relationship of Down Syndrome Children in South Jakarta

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Abstrak

Anak down syndrome dengan keterbatasannya mendapatkan perhatian yang lebih banyak dari orang tua dibandingkan sibling. Perbedaan perlakuan antar anak oleh orang tua dapat mempengaruhi hubungan antar saudara dan pola asuh yang dilakukan orang tua juga dapat mempengaruhi dimensi hubungan yang berkaitan dengan kualitas sibling relationships. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara pola asuh orang tua dengan sibling relationship pada anak down syndrome. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional pada 60 responden orang tua yang dipilih melalui teknik cluster sampling menggunakan instrumen Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) dan Sibling Relationship Questionnaire (SRQ). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 73.9% responden menerapkan pola asuh autoritatif dan 61.67% terbentuk sibling relationship positif antara anak down syndrome dan sibling. Hasil analisis bivariat uji fisher exact memperoleh hasil p value <0.001 (<0.05). Hasil ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan sibling relationship pada anak down syndrome. Peneliti merekomendasikan mengikutsertakan sibling dalam penelitian selanjutnya untuk melengkapi data dari sisi sibling.

.....Children with Down syndrome with their limitations get more attention from their parents than their siblings. Differences in treatment between children by parents can affect the relationship between siblings and parenting style by parents can also affect the dimensions of the relationship related to the quality of sibling relationships. This study aims to identify the relationship between parenting style and sibling relationship in children with Down syndrome. The study used a cross-sectional approach to 60 parent respondents who were selected through a cluster sampling technique using the Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) and Sibling Relationship Questionnaire (SRQ) instruments. The results showed that 73.9% of respondents adopted authoritative parenting and 61.67% formed a positive sibling relationship between children with Down syndrome and siblings. The results of the bivariate analysis of the Fisher's exact test obtained a p value <0.001 (<0.05). These results indicate that there is a relationship between parenting style and sibling relationship in children with Down syndrome. Researchers recommend including sibling in future research to complete data from sibling side.