

Hubungan Keterlibatan Ayah dalam Proses Pengasuhan dan Kejadian Sibling Rivalry pada Anak Usia Prasekolah = The Relationship Between Father's Involvement in the Parenting Process and the Incident of Sibling Rivalry in Preschool Age Children

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Abstrak

Sebanyak 75% anak di Indonesia mengalami sibling rivalry. Sibling rivalry yang tidak ditangani dapat berdampak negatif bagi perkembangan anak. Dalam proses pengasuhan anak, peran ayah sangat berarti bagi perkembangan anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara keterlibatan ayah dalam proses pengasuhan dan kejadian sibling rivalry pada anak usia prasekolah di Kecamatan Beji. Fokus penelitian ini terletak pada peran ayah sebagai faktor yang mungkin memengaruhi dinamika hubungan antara saudara. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian cross sectional. Teknik sampling yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah cluster random sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara acak di beberapa kluster yang mewakili berbagai kelurahan di Kecamatan Beji. Penelitian ini melibatkan 112 ayah sebagai responden. Data dikumpulkan melalui instrumen penelitian Fatherhood Scale dan kuesioner kejadian sibling rivalry. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara keterlibatan ayah dalam proses pengasuhan dan kejadian sibling rivalry pada anak usia prasekolah dengan nilai signifikansi p-value menggunakan uji chi square sebesar 0,001 ($<0,05$). Semakin terlibat ayah dalam proses pengasuhan anak, maka akan mengurangi kejadian sibling rivalry pada anak usia prasekolah. Pengasuhan ayah yang optimal pada anak usia prasekolah akan membantu perkembangan kecerdasan emosi anak sehingga anak dapat mengatasi risiko terjadinya sibling rivalry. Penelitian selanjutnya dapat menambahkan faktor motivasi, tempat tinggal, dan kepuasan pernikahan dalam mengasuh anak.

.....As many as 75% of children in Indonesia experienced sibling rivalry. Untreated sibling rivalry could have had a negative impact on a child's growth and development. In the process of raising children, the father's role was very important for the child's growth and development. This study aimed to analyse the relationship between father involvement in the parenting process and the incidence of sibling rivalry in preschool children in Beji District. The focus of this research was on the role of the father as a factor that might have influenced the dynamics of the relationship between siblings. The research method used was quantitative with a cross-sectional research design. The sampling technique used in this research was cluster random sampling. Data collection was carried out randomly in several clusters representing various sub-districts in Beji District. This research involved 112 fathers as respondents. Data was collected through the Fatherhood Scale research instrument and sibling rivalry incidence questionnaire. The results of this study found a significant relationship between father involvement in the child care process and the incidence of sibling rivalry in preschool children with a significant p-value using the chi-square test of 0.001 (<0.05). The more involved fathers were in the child-rearing process, the greater the incidence of sibling rivalry in preschool-age children. Optimal paternal care for preschool children would help develop children's emotional intelligence so that children could overcome the risk of sibling rivalry. Future research could add factors of motivation, place of residence, and marital satisfaction in raising children.