

Hubungan antara religiusitas Islam dengan Parenting Self-Efficacy pada ibu dari Toddler = The relationship between Islamic religiosity and Parenting Self-Efficacy among mothers of toddler

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara religiusitas Islam dengan parenting self-efficacy pada ibu dari toddler. Pengukuran religiusitas Islam dilakukan dengan alat ukur The Revised - Muslim Religiosity-Personality Scale yang dibuat oleh Krauss (2011), sedangkan parenting self-efficacy diukur melalui Self-Efficacy Parenting for Tasks Index- Toddler Scale yang dibuat oleh Coleman (1998).

Partisipan pada penelitian ini berjumlah 69 ibu dari toddler yang beragama Islam dan merupakan warga negara Indonesia. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara religiusitas Islam dengan parenting self-efficacy ($r=0,475$; $p=0,000$; $p<0,05$). Artinya, semakin tinggi religiusitas Islam ibu, semakin tinggi pula parenting self-efficacy-nya; begitu pula sebaliknya. Kedua dimensi religiusitas ditemukan memiliki korelasi yang positif dengan parenting self-efficacy, namun korelasi antara religious personality dengan parenting self-efficacy ditemukan lebih kuat, karena religious personality mengukur tingkat penerapan agama Islam ke dalam ibadah serta perilaku sehari-hari.

Religiusitas Islam juga ditemukan memiliki korelasi yang positif dengan semua domain parenting self-efficacy. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, religiusitas Islam ibu perlu ditingkatkan karena dapat memiliki dampak positif pada keyakinan ibu dalam melakukan parenting terhadap anaknya.

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This study examined the relationship between Islamic religiosity and parenting self-efficacy among mothers of toddler. Islamic religiosity was measured by The Revised - Muslim Religiosity-Personality Inventory (Krauss, 2011), whereas the parenting self-efficacy was measured by Self-Efficacy Parenting for Task Index - Toddler Scale (Coleman, 1997). The respondents of this study were 69 Indonesian muslim mothers of toddler. The result of this study shows that there is a significant, positive relationship between Islamic religiosity and parenting self-efficacy ($r=0,475$; $p=0,000$; $p<0,05$). It indicates that the higher mothers' Islamic religiosity, the higher their parenting self-efficacy, and vice versa. Based on this study, both of the dimensions of Islamic religiosity is found to have a positive relationship with parenting self-efficacy, but the religious personality dimensions is found to have a stronger relationship with parenting self-efficacy, because religious personality measured participant's application of Islam in their daily life. In this study, Islamic religiosity is found to have a positive relationship with every domain of parenting self-efficacy. Based on this result, mothers need to increase their Islamic religiosity, because it is found to have an association with their parenting self-efficacy, or their belief about their ability in parenting their children.