

Pengaruh Parental Autonomy Support, Parental Involvement, dan Parental Structure terhadap domain kemandirian pada remaja penyandang Sindroma Down = The effects of Parental Autonomy Support, Parental Involvement, and Parental Structure toward domains of independence on adolescents with Down Syndrome

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendapatkan gambaran mengenai pengaruh parental autonomy support, parental involvement, dan parental structure terhadap domain kemandirian pada remaja penyandang sindroma down. Penelitian ini juga melihat variabel yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan terhadap domain remaja penyandang sindroma down. Pengukuran parental autonomy support, parental involvement, dan parental structure menggunakan alat ukur Parents as Social Context Questionnaire (PSCQ) (Skinner, dkk., 2005) dan pengukuran kemandirian remaja penyandang Sindroma Down menggunakan alat ukur AAMD Adaptive Behavior Scale (Bagian Psikologi Anak dan Perkembangan Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia, 1983). Partisipan berjumlah 32 orang dengan karakteristik sebagai orang tua dari remaja penyandang sindroma down. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh parental autonomy support, parental involvement, dan parental structure terhadap kemandirian pada fungsi berdiskusi, aktivitas ekonomi, perkembangan bahasa, perkembangan angka dan waktu, kegiatan rumah tangga, dan sosialisasi remaja penyandang sindroma down. Parental structure secara signifikan mempengaruhi domain perkembangan bahasa ($\beta = 0.517$; $p = 0.014$; signifikan pada L.o.S 0.05) dan perkembangan angka dan waktu ($\beta = 0.560$; $p = 0.011$; signifikan pada L.o.S 0.05), sedangkan parental involvement secara signifikan mempengaruhi sosialisasi ($\beta = 0.482$; $p = 0.013$; signifikan pada L.o.S 0.05) pada remaja penyandang Sindroma Down. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, orang tua perlu meningkatkan parental autonomy support, parental involvement, dan terutama parental structure untuk membantu meningkatkan kemandirian anak.

.....This research was conducted to find the effects of parental autonomy support, parental involvement, and parental structure on domains of independence on adolescents with Down Syndrome and to find out which variable contributes significantly. Parental autonomy support, parental involvement, and parental structure was measured using an adapted instrument called Parents as Social Context Questionnaire (PSCQ) (Skinner, et al., 2005) and independence of adolescents with Down Syndrome was measured using an adapted instrument called AAMD Adaptive Behavior Scale (Bagian Psikologi Anak dan Perkembangan Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia, 1983). The participants of this study are 32 parents of adolescents with Down Syndrome. The main results of this study show that parental autonomy support, parental involvement, and parental structure significantly affect domains of independence namely independent functioning, economic activity, language development, numbers and time, domestic activity, and socialization of adolescents with Down Syndrome. Parental structure significantly affects two domains which are language development ($\beta = 0.517$; $p = 0.014$; significant on L.o.S 0.05) and numbers and time ($\beta = 0.560$; $p = 0.011$; significant on L.o.S 0.05), while parental involvement significantly affects socialization domain ($\beta = 0.482$; $p = 0.013$; significant on L.o.S 0.05). Based on those results, it is necessary for parents to increase

their parental autonomy support, parental involvement, and especially parental structure to help increase their children's independence.