

Hubungan antara parenting knowledge dan keterlibatan ayah yang baru pertama kali memiliki bayi = The relationship between parenting knowledge and father involvement of first time fathers of infant

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Abstrak

Pada masa lampau mengasuh anak hanya dianggap sebagai tugas ibu. Selama abad ke-20, ayah didorong untuk terlibat. Pada akhir tahun 1970 ayah mendapat julukan new nurturant father, yang artinya ayah terlibat secara aktif dalam kehidupan anak. Hal itu juga terlihat dari cukup banyaknya gerakan ayah yang muncul di masyarakat. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara parenting knowledge dan keterlibatan ayah yang baru pertama kali memiliki anak usia bayi. Parenting knowledge ayah diukur menggunakan alat ukur Knowledge of Infant Inventory KIDI yang disusun oleh MacPhee 1981 dan keterlibatan ayah diukur menggunakan alat ukur The Inventory of Father Involvement IFI yang disusun oleh Hawkins, Palkovitz, Christiansen, dan Call 2002. Data dikumpulkan secara daring dalam jaringan dan luring luar jaringan. Partisipan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 120 orang ayah yang memiliki anak usia 0-24 bulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara parenting knowledge dan keterlibatan ayah $r = 0.082$, $p > 0.05$. Artinya semakin tinggi parenting knowledge tidak diikuti dengan semakin tinggi keterlibatan ayah.

For a long time, parenting seemed to be a maternal task. Throughout the 20th century, fathers were urged to be involved. In the late 1970s fathers called as 'new nurturant father,' who played an active role in his children's lives. Moreover, nowadays many father movements appear in society. This research was conducted to find the relationship between parenting knowledge and the involvement of first time fathers of an infant. Father's parenting knowledge was measured with Knowledge of Infant Inventory KIDI, which was created by MacPhee 1981 and father's involvement was measured with The Inventory of Father Involvement, which was created by Hawkins, Palkovitz, Christiansen, and Call 2002. The number of participants in this research was 120 first time fathers who have an infant aged between 0-24 months. The result of this research showed that there is no significant correlation between parenting knowledge and father involvement $r = 0.082$, $p > 0.05$. Thus, the higher the level of parenting knowledge of the father, not followed by the high level of father involvement.