

Hubungan antara paternal self efficacy dengan father involvement pada periode childbearing pada masyarakat berbudaya patriarki di Kota Kupang = Relation of paternal self efficacy dengan father involvement on childbearing period according patriarki culture background in Kupang

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Abstrak

Father involvement pada periode childbearing penting bagi kesehatan ibu dan anak. Budaya patriarki yang dianut sebagian besar suku di kota Kupang berkontribusi terhadap peran ayah dalam periode childbearing. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara paternal self efficacy dengan father involvement pada periode childbearing pada masyarakat dengan budaya patriarki. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan cross sectional dengan cluster random sampling pada 150 ayah yang berbudaya patriarki di wilayah puskesmas Oepoi dan Pasir Panjang kota Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Indonesia. Kuesioner yang digunakan adalah kuesioner General Self Efficacy dan kuesioner Father's Involvement in Pregnancy and Childbirth Questionnaire (FIPCQ). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara paternal self efficacy dengan father involvement ($p \text{ value} = 0,006$). Ayah dengan paternal self efficacy tinggi berpeluang 2,7 kali terlibat pada periode childbearing. Variabel sikap ayah dan dukungan informasi memoderasi hubungan antara paternal self efficacy dengan father involvement. Program suami siaga melalui kebijakan pemerintah kota Kupang perlu diperkuat.

Father involvement in the childbearing period is important for maternal and child health. The patriarchal culture adopted by most tribes in the city of Kupang contributes to the role of fathers in the childbearing period. This study aims to identify the relationship between paternal self efficacy and father involvement in the childbearing period in people with patriarki culture. This study used a cross sectional approach with cluster random sampling on 150 patriarchal fathers in the Oepoi and Pasir Panjang health centers in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The questionnaire used is the General Self Efficacy questionnaire and the questionnaire Father's Involvement in Pregnancy and Childbirth Questionnaire (FIPCQ). The results showed that there was a significant relationship between paternal self efficacy and father involvement ($p \text{ value} = 0.006$). Fathers with high paternal self efficacy are 2.7 times more likely to be involved in the childbearing period. The variable father's attitude and information support moderates the relationship between paternal self efficacy and father involvement. The husband's standby program through the Kupang city government policy needs to be strengthened.