

Kontribusi Biological Essentialism Terhadap Keterlibatan Ayah dalam Mengasuh Anak Usia Kanak-kanak Awal = The Contribution of Biological Essentialism on Father's Involvement in Raising Children in Early Childhood

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Abstrak

Keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan anak di Indonesia masih tergolong rendah, padahal hal ini sangat penting untuk perkembangan anak. Salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi keterlibatan ayah adalah biological essentialism. Biological essentialism dapat diartikan sebagai pemikiran seseorang tentang pria dan wanita yang pada dasarnya berbeda dalam kecenderungan mereka untuk melakukan sesuatu karena adanya faktor biologis. Belum adanya penelitian terkait topik serupa di Indonesia membuka celah bagi peneliti untuk meneliti konsep biological essentialism dalam konteks keluarga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran biological essentialism terhadap keterlibatan ayah dalam mengasuh anak pada usia kanak-kanak awal. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kuantitatif dan menyasar pada sampel ayah yang memiliki anak berusia 3-6 tahun. Biological essentialism diukur dengan dimensi essentialist perceptions dan keterlibatan ayah diukur dengan Inventory of Father Involvement (IFI). Terdapat 106 partisipan, dengan rata-rata usia ayah adalah 34.42 dan rata-rata usia anak adalah 4.5 tahun. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan teknik analisis Simple Linear Regression. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biological essentialism tidak memprediksi keterlibatan ayah dalam mengasuh anak. Penelitian berikutnya dapat kembali menguji kontribusi biological essentialism terhadap keterlibatan ayah, dan mengontrol variabel-variabel lain yang dapat memengaruhi keterlibatan ayah, seperti usia anak dan pekerjaan ibu.

.....Father's involvement in childcare in Indonesia is still relatively low, even though this is very important for children's development. One of the factors that influence father involvement is biological essentialism. Biological essentialism can be interpreted as someone's thoughts about men and women who are basically different in their tendency to do something because of biological factors. The absence of research related to similar topics in Indonesia has opened up opportunities for researchers to examine the concept of biological essentialism in the family context. This study aims to determine the role of biological essentialism on father's involvement in raising children in early childhood. This research was conducted using a quantitative method and targeted at a sample of fathers who have children aged 3-6 years. Biological essentialism is measured by the essentialist perceptions dimension and father's involvement is measured by the Inventory of Father Involvement (IFI). There were 106 participants, with the average age of fathers being 34.42 and the average age of children being 4.5 years. Data analysis was performed using the Simple Linear Regression analysis technique. The results showed that biological essentialism did not predict father's involvement in parenting. Future studies can re-examine the contribution of biological essentialism to father involvement, and control for other variables that can affect father involvement, such as the child's age and mother's occupation.