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Developing of content analysis of parenting model in the early postpartum period of predicting rejection of her infant

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Abstract

Background: Cases of abandoned babies recorded in Indonesia can be seen in people who abandon babies in public places. Recognizing maternal parenting can prevent this condition.

Purpose: To developing of content analysis of parenting model in the early postpartum period of predicting rejection of her infant

Method: A qualitative design and activities to validate the contents of the statement items. The instrument is in the form of a questionnaire containing 42 statement items for acceptance statements and 34 for rejection statements with very appropriate, appropriate, and incorrect choices. Content analysis by panelists through expert judgment by providing a questionnaire instrument (logical validity). The analysis test is a content validity index (CVI) based on the level of agreement of six expert panelists (Survey-CVI).

Results: CVI analysis obtained 21 statement items that describe acceptance with an average I-CVI (individual-CVI) of 0.84. The statement items that represent the baby's refusal are 29 items with an average I-CVI of 0.95.

Conclusion: The early stages of the development of parenting models in predicting acceptance and rejection of infants in the postpartum period have resulted in a close CVI.

Keywords: Developing; Content analysis; Parenting model; Postpartum; Rejection; Infant

INTRODUCTION

Parenting is one of the determinants that affect the development or health of the infant. Parenting patterns represent the way parents respond and nurture infants that can be observed since postpartum (Schön, & Silvén, 2007). Various theories vary in conveying how parents care for the infant and the efforts made. The results of parenting have different impacts on children today and in the future (Power, 2013; Darling, & Steinberg, 2017).

Various factors can influence the parenting pattern that the mother gives to the infant. This

factor can be seen from the aspects of personality, social culture, economy, coping, and mental and emotional conditions that the mother experienced. Parenting provided by the mother is not always good, but some deviate from the role and duties of the mother who should be. An overview of parenting patterns can identify the risk of rejection behavior or acceptance of the mother to her infant (McLoyd, 1990; Shirk, Stiles, & Leonard, 2018; Jones, & Prinz, 2005). Cases of acceptance and rejection of infants during postpartum have not been widely explored, but several events have

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been conveyed through the mass media. As found in cases of infant neglect in Indonesia, the mother disposes and injures the infant before birth (abortion) (Justitia, 2018).

Efforts to prevent child neglect and rejection have received special attention from the government. Indonesia already has a law governing efforts to address child neglect and disposal (Rahmawati, 2017). However, before a mother experiences a legal case, it is necessary to identify a parenting method that reflects the rejection and acceptance of the infant (Bornstein, & Lansford, 2014).

The dimensions of infant care carried out by mothers between social groups, ethnicities, and cultures in Indonesia are different. Those dimensions show the features and the qualities used to describe the nature of parenting, so they can be used to create parenting typologies (Skinner, Johnson, & Snyder, 2005). The parenting dimension can be seen from the closeness and frequency of the mother caring for her infant expressed by the dimension of warmth (Rohner, Khaleque, & Cournoyer, 2004). The dimension of infant care that is expressed with warmth describes the parenting behavior of accepting and rejecting (Putnick, Bornstein, Lansford, Chang, Deater-Deckard, Di Giunta, & Bombi, 2012).

Efforts to develop a parenting model are carried out gradually, beginning with exploring maternal experiences and literature documents. The study of the stage of development of the model is to arrange the themes into variables. Based on these variables, statements are prepared. Statements quality that has been prepared in the early stages of development needs to be tested to determine the suitability of statements describing accepting and rejecting parenting behavior. The purpose of this study is to test the content of statement items that build a baby-rearing model that predicts rejection and acceptance of babies based on content validity analysis (Liao, 2015; Prasad, 2018).

RESEARCH METHOD

Overview of Parenting Model Development. The initial stage specification of developing a parenting model is to build statement items in a paper list. The statement items are compiled describing the parenting behavior of the acceptance and rejection of the infant. The development of statement items refers to the criteria that conform to the construct to be measured, namely parenting. Statements are arranged following the method of writing; Format suitable for test purposes; Each well-written statement item is easy to understand; Statement items meet legal and ethical aspects, not plagiarism (Friedman, 1999). Assessment of statement items is carried out by expert assessment based on expert judgment with options, namely very appropriate, appropriate, and not appropriate. Testing is conducted systematically, referring to the answer option in examining test items against the extent to which those items reflect and do not reflect the content domain of the parenting model that accepts and rejects the infant. Such activity is to test the validity of the contents of the items that have been thoroughly arranged (Hendryadi, 2017; Adom, Mensah, & Dake, 2020).

The design of this research is a qualitative study. Research activities are content analysis by panelists through expert judgment by providing questionnaire instruments (logical validity) (Polit, & Beck, 2006). The sample of statement items analyzed in terms of content amounted to 75 items consisting of 41 parenting model statement items describing infant acceptance and 34 parenting model statement items describing infant rejection. There are six panelists assessing, consisting of three psychologists and three midwives who served in the Health Center. These panelists have experience in treating a mother or infant with a case of neglect.

Content analysis was performed to assess content validity (Polit, & Beck, 2006). This content is used to calculate the content validity coefficient based on the results of the panelists' assessment

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(Hendryadi, 2017). Assessment of the extent to which the content of each item measures the construct built through expert judgment by the panelists. The analysis technique used is the

Content Validity Index (CVI) based on the level of approval of the panelists on the items that have been prepared (survey-CVI) on the overall parenting model (Polit, & Beck, 2006).

RESULTS

Table 1 Panelist Characteristics (N=6)

| Panelist Age | Profession | Mean | SD |
|--------------|--------------|-------|------|
| 43 years old | Midwife | 46,83 | 2,99 |
| 45 years old | Midwife | | |
| 45 years old | Midwife | | |
| 49 years old | Psychologist | | |
| 51 years old | Psychologist | | |
| 48 years old | Psychologist | | |

The average panelist is 46 years old and still actively working as a midwife and psychologist.

Table 2. Early Stages Blueprint of Developing of Parenting Model in The Early Postpartum Period in Content Analysis

| Variables | Behavior Indicators | |
|--|---|---|
| | Acceptance of the infants | Rejection of the infants |
| Personality: aggressive and accepting, | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Putting the baby to bed with singing 2. Invite the baby to talk 3. Swinging the baby 4. Singing a song for the baby 5. Holding the baby 6. Invite the baby to play 7. Caressing the baby while sleeping 8. Swinging the baby 9. Praying for the baby | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hate the baby 2. Screaming to the baby 3. Rebuke the baby while crying 4. Pinching the baby while fussy 5. Kicking the baby 6. Refusing to breastfeed the baby 7. Leaving the baby alone 8. Unresponsive with the baby 9. Letting the diapers wet 10. Respond to the baby just by looking |
| Dependency/self-reliance | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Bathe your own baby 11. Immediately change the baby's diaper when wet 12. give baby formula milk | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. baby cared for by someone else 12. Handing the baby over to someone else 13. Breastfeeding the baby if reminded 14. Check the baby's health if reminded |
| Self-esteem | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. My baby lifts my self-esteem | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. My baby is worthless |

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| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | 14. Feeling valuable by having a baby | 16. My baby plunged me |
| | 15. patiently facing baby behavior | 17. Feeling depressed about having a baby |
| | | 18. Feel regret giving birth to my baby |
| Emotional adequacy | 16. Know the needs of the baby | 19. Accompanied by anger when caring for a baby |
| | 17. Know the response of the baby | 20. Hate the baby |
| | 18. Breastfeeding with relax | 21. Letting my baby cry |
| Responsiveness | 19. Know the time the baby needs to sleep | 22. Doesn't know the behavior of the baby |
| | 20. Knowing the baby's cues are pooping | 23. Never sleep with the baby |
| | 21. know the baby is hungry | 24. Don't breastfeed the baby |
| | 22. Respond to baby communication (smile, crying, babbling, laughter). | 25. Thinking of giving the baby to someone else |
| Emotional stability | 23. Calmly face baby's behavior | 26. Blames the baby for the situation |
| | 24. Control emotions when the baby is fussy | 27. Not meeting the baby's needs |
| | 25. Do not feel disturbed with the baby | 28. Feeling uncomfortable with my baby |
| | 26. Breastfeeding the baby only at home | 29. People around me reject my baby |
| Orientation of the mother's view of the baby | 27. Baby is everything | 30. My baby is worthless in family |
| | 28. all praise my baby | 31. The desire to wean the baby |
| Social culture | 29. taking care of a baby is like taking care of yourself | |
| | 30. doesn't discriminate between love | |
| | 31. Introducing the baby to others | |
| Coping mechanism | 32. Stating the baby to others | 32. Handing over a baby to be fostered by someone else |
| | 33. Leave the baby to others | 33. Doesn't recognize the baby as a child |
| | 34. keep the baby as a son/daughter | 34. Cover up the birth of the baby |
| | 35. Caring according to the advice of people around | |
| | 36. Caring for the baby because support | |
| | 37. Provides breast milk because support | |
| | 38. Seeking information on how to care for the baby | |
| | 39. Using technology in caring for the baby | |
| | 40. the hope of the baby is the future | |
| | 41. Expect the baby to grow healthy | |
| | 42. Convey problems during caring for the baby | |
| Total items blueprint statements | 42 items | 34 items |

Based on a qualitative study of blueprint, there are 42 items statement on predicting infant acceptance and 34 items statement compiled to build a parenting model.

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Table 3. Content Validity Index (CVI) on 42 Items Statement of Parenting Model

| No. Statement | Panelist 1 | Panelist 2 | Panelist 3 | Panelist 4 | Panelist 5 | Panelist 6 | Number of agrees | In_CVI |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5/6=0,83 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5/6=0,83 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5/6=0,83 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 31 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 35 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 38 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 39 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5/6=0,83 |
| 40 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4/6=0,66 |
| 41 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 42 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 21 items | | | | | | | | 17,67 |
| Σ | 16 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 20 | | |
| Relevant proportions | 0,76 | 0,79 | 0,90 | 0,79 | 0,90 | 0,95 | Mean I-CVI | 0,84 |

The content validity index (CVI) analysis results in 42 items of statement items compiled in building a parenting model. The six panelists' content validity index in measuring the suitability of infant admission statement items described 21 statement items rated highly relevant to an average I-CVI (individual-CVI) of 0.84, with the average proportion of items rated highly relevant at ≥ 0.85 .

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Tabel 4. Content Validity Index (CVI) on 34 Items Statement of Rejection of Her Infant

| No. Statement Item | Panelist 1 | Panelist 2 | Panelist 3 | Panelist 4 | Panelist 5 | Panelist 6 | Number of agrees | I-CVI |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5/6=0,83 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5/6=0,83 |
| 23 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5/6=0,83 |
| 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 28 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| 31 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4/6=0,67 |
| 34 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6/6=1 |
| Σ29 | | | | | | | | |
| Σ | 27 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 28 | | 27,5 |
| Relevant proportions | 0,93 | 1 | 0,97 | 0,97 | 0,90 | 0,97 | Mean I-CVI | 0,95 |

The analysis results of the content validity index (CVI) from 34 items of statement compiled in building the parenting model. Content validity index in measuring the suitability of infant rejection statement items by six panelists produced a total of 29 statement items that were rated highly relevant to an average I-CVI (individual-CVI) of 0.95, with an average proportion of items rated as highly relevant at ≥ 0.96 .

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DISCUSSION

Indicators of maternal acceptance and rejection behavior of infants that are arranged to describe a model of parenting in statements, expert judgment has been declared very appropriate and appropriate. However, an exact and precise statement of the behavioral indicator needs to be done by doing content analysis to obtain the validity of the details of the statement. Content analysis is a necessary procedure in the early stages of developing a model (Polit, & Beck, 2006). Based on the content analysis, the relevance of the statements built close to the value of one for both statements describes infants' acceptance and rejection. Each selected statement item is about 50%-60% received from the previously compiled blueprint.

Based on the variables that build the parenting model in the early stages, the selected variables are personality, self-esteem, emotional adequacy, responsiveness, emotional stability, the orientation of the mother's outlook on the infant, socio-cultural and coping. The results of expert judgment investigations have provided an idea that the early stages of developing a parenting model have resulted from parental, coping, social, and cultural characteristic factors. The occurrence of natural parenting traits is influenced by a person's characteristics and environment (Bornstein, 2002). Naturally, parenting provided by parents will appear spontaneity when hearing the infant's cries, seeing and touching the infant so that the mother's behavior appears is to give a positive response to her infant (Schön, & Silvén, 2007). However, the nature of parenting can change by parents' social, economic, cultural, and personality factors (Bornstein, 2002). The amount of life pressure experienced can change a person's behavior to be negative. This situation can occur in the mother and harm the health and continuity of the infant's growth and development in the future (Sandstrom, & Huerta, 2013).

The development of the infant parenting model still requires continued analysis. Constructed

statement items need to be analyzed based on statistical tests to find out how much the statements that have been compiled can measure the construct measured and the relationship of the variables to the statement items, where the activity will be presented in the subsequent research. The hope is that the development of this parenting model can facilitate the acceptance and rejection of the mother to the infant.

CONCLUSION

Content analysis has resulted in statement items describing 21 acceptance and 29 infant rejection. The early stages of developing a parenting model against statement items that have been compiled in an analysis of content and selected items that describe the construct to be measured and acceptable. The model of parenting in predicting the acceptance and rejection of postpartum period infants continued with the analysis of structural equation modeling (SEM).

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