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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, & Courmoyer, 2004). The dimension of infant care that is expressed with warmth describes 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"> Putting the baby to bed with singing Invite the baby to talk Swinging the baby Singing a song for the baby Holding the baby Invite the baby to play Caressing the baby while sleeping Swinging the baby Praying for the baby 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hate the baby Screaming to the baby Rebuke the baby while crying Pinching the baby while fussy Kicking the baby Refusing to breastfeed the baby Leaving the baby alone Unresponsive with the baby Letting the diapers wet Respond to the baby just by looking
Dependency/self-reliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bathe your own baby Immediately change the baby's diaper when wet give baby formula milk 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> baby cared for by someone else Handing the baby over to someone else Breastfeeding the baby if reminded Check the baby's health if reminded
Self-esteem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> My baby lifts my self-esteem 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Orientation of the mother's view of the baby	26. Breastfeeding the baby only at home	29. People around me reject my baby
	27. Baby is everything	30. My baby is worthless in family
Social culture	28. all praise my baby	31. The desire to wean the baby
	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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