



INTISARI

Pengasuhan bersama pasca perceraian oleh kedua orang tua dapat memfasilitasi orang tua untuk berperan aktif dalam proses membesarkan anak sehingga dampak perceraian dan kelemahan pengasuhan tunggal terhadap pemenuhan hak anak dapat teratasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui praktik pengasuhan bersama pasca perceraian dalam pemenuhan hak anak di Kabupaten Bantul. Metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Informan berjumlah 10 orang dipilih melalui teknik *targeted informan*. Data dikumpulkan dengan teknik wawancara mendalam dan observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa praktik pengasuhan bersama dalam pemenuhan hak anak berupa kebutuhan dasar anak berupa sandang, pangan, kesehatan, dan pendidikan telah terpenuhi walaupun dominan dari salah satu orang tua yang kustodian. Dan kebutuhan papan dan kasih sayang dari kedua orang tua belum terpenuhi pada anak yang orang tuanya telah menikah kembali. Kebutuhan anak belum terakomodasi sepenuhnya karena pengasuhan bersama dilakukan terbatas atau seadanya, tidak berimbang dan tanpa kerja sama orang tua masih belum terpenuhi. Hal ini karena adanya faktor sosial ekonomi. Akan tetapi pada orang tua dengan kemampuan ekonomi bagus menunjukkan praktik pelaksanaan pengasuhan bersama yang bagus.

Kata kunci: hak anak, pengasuhan bersama, perceraian



ABSTRACT

Shared parenting post-divorce has emerged as a potential solution to mitigate the negative consequences of parental separation on children's well-being. By involving both parents actively in the upbringing process, shared parenting endeavors to address the shortcomings associated with sole custody arrangements, thereby ensuring the holistic fulfillment of children's rights. This study aims to scrutinize the practical implementation of shared parenting post-divorce and its efficacy in meeting children's rights within the context of Bantul Regency. Employing a qualitative methodology underscored by a descriptive case study approach, this research delves into the experiences and perspectives of ten selected informants, chosen through a targeted informant technique. Data collection involved in-depth interviews and observations, allowing for a comprehensive exploration of the subject matter. The findings elucidate that shared parenting practices in Bantul Regency have predominantly focused on fulfilling children's basic needs, encompassing clothing, nutrition, healthcare, and education. However, the provision of stable housing and emotional nurturing from both parents remains a challenge, particularly for children whose parents have entered subsequent marital unions. Furthermore, the analysis underscores disparities in shared parenting arrangements, characterized by limitations, imbalances, and a lack of parental collaboration. These inadequacies are often exacerbated by socio-economic factors, impeding the optimal fulfillment of children's rights. Nevertheless, the study discerns a positive correlation between robust economic standing and the quality of shared parenting practices. Parents with ample financial resources exhibit a greater propensity for effective co-parenting, thereby enhancing the overall well-being of their children. In essence, while shared parenting post-divorce presents promising avenues for safeguarding children's rights, its realization in Bantul Regency remains multifaceted, necessitating nuanced interventions to address prevailing socio-economic disparities and enhance parental cooperation.

Keywords: *children's rights, shared parenting, divorce*



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