

Hubungan antara school safety dan respons bystander siswa SMA pada kejadian bullying = The relationship between school safety and bystander response of high school students on bullying incidents / Sherly Mega Paranti

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Studi tentang bullying selama ini lebih banyak membahas hubungan dyadic pelaku dan korban, padahal studi pada saksi mata bullying (bystander) juga penting dilakukan. Studi di ranah kontekstual terutama level sekolah juga dapat mengembangkan pemahaman mengenai bullying. Bullying adalah perilaku agresif atau menyakiti orang lain secara sengaja, berulang-ulang, yang melibatkan ketidakseimbangan kekuatan fisik, verbal dan sosial. Penelitian ini membahas

hubungan antara school safety dan respons bystander siswa SMA pada kejadian bullying. School safety dihubungkan dengan 3 jenis respons bystander bullying, yaitu defender, outsider, dan reinforcer. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional. Penelitian dilakukan pada 130 siswa SMA dan SMK di Jakarta dan Depok. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan positif antara school safety dan respons defender bystander, $r(128) = 0,233$, $p < 0,01$. Lalu, terdapat hubungan negatif antara school safety dan respons outsider bystander, dengan $r(128) = -0,302$, $p < 0,01$. Sementara itu, terdapat korelasi yang tidak signifikan antara school safety dan respons reinforcer bystander. Dalam penelitian ini juga dapat diketahui hubungan school safety dan respons bystander bullying pada tiap peran bullying yang dialami partisipan.

ABSTRACT

The study of bullying have mainly discussed the dyadic relationship of perpetrator and victim, whereas studies on bullying witnesses (bystanders) are also important. Studies in contextual domain especially school level can also develop the understanding of bullying. Bullying is aggressive behavior or intentional harm to another person, repeatedly, that involves an imbalance of physical, verbal and social strength. This study examines the relationship between school safety and bystander responses of high school students on bullying incidents. School safety associated with 3 types of bullying bystander response, the defender, outsider, and reinforcer. This research is a quantitative study with a correlational design. The study was conducted on 130 high school students in Jakarta and Depok. The study results showed a positive relationship between school safety and defender bystander response, $r(128) = 0.233$, $p < 0.01$. Then, there is a negative relationship between school safety and outsider bystander response, with $r(128) = -0.302$, $p < 0.01$. Meanwhile, there is no significant relationship between school safety and reinforcer bystander response. In this research can also be known the relationship between school safety and bullying bystander response in each role bullying experienced by participants.