

## Arsitektur dan potensi bullying pada lingkungan sekolah dasar = Architecture and possibility of bullying in elementary school environment

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### Abstrak

Bullying telah diketahui dapat menyebabkan berbagai efek buruk yang dapat dirasakan korban seperti trauma, luka fisik, bahkan kematian. Meskipun begitu, bullying terkadang dianggap sudah umum terjadi dalam berbagai lingkungan sosial. Day dan Midbjer (2007) menyatakan arsitektur memiliki pengaruh terhadap perilaku bullying. Skala dan ruang tidak terawasi (unsupervised space) dapat menimbulkan kesempatan terjadinya bullying. Sekolah dasar adalah salah satu lingkungan sosial tempat bullying sering terjadi (Bulach, Fulbright, & Williams, 2003). Berdasarkan kajian literatur telah dilakukan sebelumnya menunjukkan bullying cenderung terjadi pada toilet, koridor, area bermain dan halaman, kantin, juga ruang kelas, yang disebut dengan hot spot. Kajian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi bagaimana arsitektur dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya bullying. Penulis akan mengobservasi sebuah sekolah dasar dan menganalisis skala, konfigurasi, dan kualitas spasial menggunakan indikator berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan sebelumnya. Hasil dari kajian yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan arsitektur dan bullying dapat saling mempengaruhi; serta skala, konfigurasi, dan kualitas spasial menjadi faktor yang mempengaruhi munculnya unsupervised space yang dapat menimbulkan kesempatan terjadi bullying.

.....Bullying has already known for its various bad effects felt by the victims such as trauma, physical injury, and even death. Nevertheless, bullying often considered as a common behaviour in various social environment. According to Day and Midbjer (2007), architecture might have impact on bullying. He stated that scale and unsupervised spaces will create opportunities for bullying behavior. Elementary schools are one of the environment where bullying behaviour often take place (Bulach, Fulbright, and Williams, 2003). A previous study showed that bullying mostly occurred in the toilet, hallway, playground, canteen, and classroom. Regarding the issue, the purpose of this study is to identify that architecture might encourage bullying behavior. The author will observe elementary school environment and analyze its scale, spatial configuration, and spatial quality using several indicators based on previous research. Findings from this paper suggest that architecture and bullying can influence each other; school building scale, its spatial configuration and quality are the key factors to unsupervised space, that might elevate the possibility of bullying.