

Hubungan Antara Emotional Maltreatment yang Dialami Selama Masa Kuliah dengan Resiliensi Akademik Mahasiswa = The Relationship Between Emotional Maltreatment Experienced during College and College Students Academic Resilience

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Abstrak

Emotional Maltreatment diprediksi sebagai bentuk maltreatment yang paling sering terjadi, namun kasusnya sering kali diacuhkan terutama pada mahasiswa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi keberadaan emotional maltreatment pada dewasa muda selama masa perkuliahan, serta hubungannya dengan resiliensi akademik. Partisipan merupakan 177 mahasiswa di Indonesia (83.61% wanita, $M_{umur} = 20.93$, $SD = 1.36$; $M_{semester} = 6.27$, $SD = 1.36$) yang memiliki interaksi emosional dengan salah satu atau kedua orang tua kandung. Emotional maltreatment diukur menggunakan Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF), resiliensi akademik diukur menggunakan Academic Resilience Scale-Indonesia (ARS-I). Melalui analisa korelasi Pearson's, ditemukan bahwa emotional maltreatment memiliki hubungan secara signifikan ($r(177) = -0.257$, $p < .001$, one-tailed) terhadap resiliensi akademik dan emotional neglect mempengaruhi resiliensi akademik lebih kuat dibandingkan emotional abuse. Bukti empiris ini membuktikan bahwa dewasa muda masih mengalami emotional maltreatment dari orang tua kandung dan mempengaruhi kualitas resiliensi akademik.

.....Emotional maltreatment has been predicted as the most common maltreatment to occur, however the cases seldom neglected, especially in college students. This study aimed to detect the existence of emotional maltreatment among young adults during college, also it's relationship with academic resilience. Participants are 177 college students in Indonesia (83.61% women, $M_{age} = 20.93$, $SD = 1.36$; $M_{term} = 6.27$, $SD = 1.36$) that have emotional interaction experiences with birth parents. Emotional maltreatment was measured with Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF), academic resilience was measured with Academic Resilience Scale-Indonesia (ARS-I). With Pearson's correlation analysis, it is found that emotional maltreatment have a significant relationship ($r(177) = -0.257$, $p < .001$, one-tailed) with academic resilience; furthermore, emotional neglect effected academic resilience stronger than emotional abuse. This empirical finding prove that young adults still experience emotional maltreatment from birth parents and it's effecting their quality of academic resilience.