

ABSTRACT

Title	: Contribution of Social Support from Peers and The Resilience Levels to the Psychological Well-Being of Adolescent Victims of Domestic Violence
Researcher	: Rima Pratiwi Fadli
Supervisor	: 1. Dr. Alizamar, M.Pd., Kons. 2. Dr. Afdal, M.Pd., Kons.

Domestic violences are a long-standing phenomenon in society. Domestic violence impacts to the physical and psychological, especially related to the psychological well-being of the victims who experience, witness and observe the domestic violence. The victims included children from parents who experienced domestic violence, that are children and adolescents. There are several factors that affect psychological well-being, including peer social support and the level of resilience. Therefore, researcher conducted research related to: 1) description of peer social support, the level of resilience and psychological well-being of adolescents who live with parents who are victims of domestic violence; 2) contributions of peer social support to psychological well-being of adolescents living with parents who are victims of domestic violence; 3) contributing to the level of resilience to the psychological well-being of adolescents living with parents who are victims of domestic violence; 4) the contribution of peer social support and the level of resilience to the psychological well-being of adolescents living with parents who are victims of domestic violence.

The research method used a quantitative approach with descriptive and correlational methods. The study population came from 10th and 11th grade of SMA X Padang Pariaman Regency. Samples were using non-probability sampling techniques, with a purposive sampling technique so that the amount of samples was 42 students. The research instrument used a Likert scale model. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistical techniques, simple and multiple linear regression analysis.

The research findings show that: (1) the average description of social support from peers in the medium category, the level of resilience in the medium category, and the psychological well-being of adolescents in the high category, (2) there are contributions of social support from peers to psychological well-being adolescents amounting to 23.1% ($R = 0.481$, significance 0.001), (3) there is a contribution of the level of resilience to adolescent psychological well-being of 18.2% ($R = 0.427$, significance 0.005), and (4) there are contributions of social support from peers and the levels of resilience to adolescent psychological well-being of 28.6% ($R = 0.535$, significance 0.001). The results of this study are an input for school counselors, parents, students, teachers and the headmasters, so that counseling services can help students who experience the impact of domestic violence.

Keyword: Social Support from Peers, Resilience, Psychological Well-Being, Domestic Violence, Adolescent

ABSTRAK

Judul	: Kontribusi Dukungan Sosial Teman Sebaya dan Tingkat Resiliensi terhadap <i>Psychological Well-Being</i> Remaja Korban Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga
Peneliti	: Rima Pratiwi Fadli
Pembimbing	: 1. Dr. Alizamar, M.Pd., Kons. 2. Dr. Afdal, M.Pd., Kons.

Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) merupakan fenomena yang telah berlangsung lama di dalam masyarakat. KDRT berdampak terhadap fisik dan psikologis terutama berkaitan dengan *psychological well being* (kesejahteraan psikologis) korban yang mengalami, menyaksikan dan mengamati KDRT tersebut. Korban tersebut yaitu anak dari orangtua yang mengalami KDRT yaitu anak-anak dan remaja. Ada beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi *psychological well being* di antaranya dukungan sosial teman sebaya dan tingkat resiliensi. Oleh karena itu, peneliti melakukan penelitian terkait dengan: 1) gambaran dukungan sosial teman sebaya, tingkat resiliensi dan *psychological well being* remaja yang tinggal dengan orangtua korban KDRT; 2) kontribusi dukungan sosial teman sebaya terhadap *psychological well being* remaja yang tinggal dengan orangtua korban KDRT; 3) kontribusi tingkat resiliensi terhadap *psychological well being* remaja yang tinggal dengan orangtua korban KDRT; 4) kontribusi dukungan sosial teman sebaya dan tingkat resiliensi terhadap *psychological well being* remaja yang tinggal dengan orangtua korban KDRT.

Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode deskriptif dan korelasional. Populasi penelitian berasal dari kelas X dan XI SMA X Kabupaten Padang Pariaman. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *non probability sampling*, dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sehingga didapat jumlah sampel sebanyak 42 orang siswa. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan skala model likert. Data dianalisis dengan teknik statistik deskriptif dan analisis regresi linier sederhana serta berganda.

Temuan penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa: (1) secara rata-rata gambaran dukungan sosial teman sebaya pada kategori sedang, tingkat resiliensi pada kategori sedang, dan *psychological well being* remaja pada kategori tinggi, (2) terdapat kontribusi dukungan sosial teman sebaya terhadap *psychological well being* remaja sebesar 23,1% ($R= 0.481$, signifikansi 0.001), (3) terdapat kontribusi tingkat resiliensi terhadap *psychological well being* remaja sebesar 18.2% ($R= 0.427$, signifikansi 0.005), dan (4) terdapat kontribusi dukungan sosial teman sebaya dan tingkat resiliensi secara bersama-sama terhadap *psychological well being* remaja sebesar 28.6% ($R= 0.535$, signifikansi 0.001). Hasil penelitian ini merupakan suatu masukan bagi Guru BK, orangtua, siswa, guru kelas, dan kepala sekolah agar pelayanan BK dapat membantu siswa yang mengalami dampak KDRT.

Kata Kunci: **Dukungan Sosial, Teman Sebaya, Resiliensi, *Psychological Well-Being*, KDRT**