

ABSTRACT

Opi Andriani. 2019. "Contribution of Self-esteem and Parenting (Mother) to the Aggressive Behavior of Child Victims of Domestic Violence". Thesis. S2 Guidance and Counseling Study Program Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Padang.

Aggressive behavior is an action that intends to hurt and hurt others, both physically and psychologically to express their feelings so as to achieve the desired goals through violence of physical, verbal, angry and hostility. The cause of aggressive behavior is thought to be caused by: feeling inadequate, inadequate care, stress, bad relationships and the effects of violence in the mass media and low self-esteem. This study aims to describe the self-esteem, parenting (mother), and aggressive behavior of child victims of domestic violence, examine the contribution of self-esteem to aggressive behavior, the contribution of parenting (mother) to aggressive behavior, and the contribution of self-esteem and parenting (mother) parental care together towards the aggressive behavior of child victims of domestic violence.

This research uses a quantitative approach with descriptive and correlation types. The population of the study was 73 students of SMA N 7 Padang, identified as victims of domestic violence, amounting to 73 people, selected by purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using The Culture Free Self Esteem (CFSEI-2) self-esteem instruments, Parental Care, and Aggressive Behavior. Data were processed using simple regression analysis techniques and multiple regression.

The findings of this study indicate that: the overall self-esteem of child victims of domestic violence is in the low category, the care of the parents of child victims of domestic violence is in a fairly good category, and the behavior of child victims of domestic violence is in the moderate category. This study also shows that self-esteem contributes to the aggressive behavior of child victims of domestic violence by 22.2%, parenting (mother) to aggressive behavior of children victims of domestic violence by 33.8%, and self-esteem and parenting by parents jointly contribute to the aggressive behavior of child victims of domestic violence by 41.7%. The implication of the results of the study can be used as one of the needs analysis for school counselors to create a guidance and counseling service program relating to students who come from victims of domestic violence. The program aims to alleviate student problems related to self esteem, parenting (mother) and minimize aggressive behavior in school.

Keywords: Parenting, Self Esteem, Aggressive Behavior, Domestic Violence

ABSTRAK

Opi Andriani. 2019. “Kontribusi Self Esteem dan Pengasuhan Orangtua (Ibu) terhadap Perilaku Agresif Anak Korban KDRT”. Tesis. Program Studi S2 Bimbingan dan Konseling Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Negeri Padang.

Perilaku agresif adalah tindakan yang bermaksud untuk menyakiti dan melukai orang lain, baik secara fisik maupun psikologis untuk mengekspresikan perasaannya sehingga dapat mencapai tujuan yang diinginkan melalui kekerasan fisik, verbal, marah dan sikap permusuhan. Penyebab perilaku agresif diduga disebabkan oleh: merasa kurang diperhatikan, pengasuhan yang kurang tepat, tertekan, pergaulan buruk dan efek dari tayangan kekerasan di media masa dan rendahnya *self esteem*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendiskripsikan *self esteem*, pengasuhan orangtua (ibu), dan perilaku agresif anak korban KDRT, menguji kontribusi *self esteem* terhadap perilaku agresif, kontribusi pengasuhan orangtua (ibu) terhadap perilaku agresif, dan kontribusi *self esteem* dan pengasuhan orangtua (ibu) secara bersama-sama terhadap perilaku agresif anak korban KDRT.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif jenis deksriptif dan korelasi. Populasi penelitian adalah siswa SMA N 7 Padang yang teridentifikasi sebagai anak korban KDRT berjumlah 73 orang, yang dipilih dengan teknik *Purposif sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan instrumen *self esteem* jenis *The Culture Free Self Esteem (CFSEI-2)*, Pengasuhan Orangtua, dan Perilaku Agresif. Data diolah dengan menggunakan teknik analisis regresi sederhana dan regresi ganda.

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: *self esteem* anak korban KDRT secara keseluruhan berada pada kategori rendah, pengasuhan orangtua anak korban KDRT berada pada kategori cukup baik, dan perilaku anak korban KDRT berada pada kategori sedang. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa *self esteem* berkontribusi terhadap perilaku agresif anak korban KDRT sebesar 22.2%, pengasuhan orangtua (ibu) terhadap perilaku agresif anak korban KDRT sebesar 33.8%, dan *self esteem* dan pengasuhan orangtua secara bersama-sama berkontribusi terhadap perilaku agresif anak korban KDRT sebesar 41.7%. Implikasi hasil penelitian dapat dijadikan sebagai salah satu analisis kebutuhan bagi guru BK / Konselor sekolah membuat program pelayanan bimbingan dan konseling yang berkaitan dengan siswa yang berasal dari anak korban KDRT. Program tersebut bertujuan untuk mengentaskan permasalahan siswa yang berkaitan dengan *self esteem*, pengasuhan orangtua (ibu) dan meminimalisir perilaku agresif di sekolah.

Kata Kunci: Pengasuhan orangtua, Self Esteem, Perilaku Agresif, KDRT