

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN POLA ASUH ORANG TUA DENGAN KEJADIAN *BULLYING* PADA REMAJA

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Federasi Serikat Guru Indonesia (FSGI) mencatat kasus *bullying* di satuan pendidikan sejak Januari sampai September 2023 mencapai 23 kasus *bullying* di satuan pendidikan, kasus paling banyak terdapat di jenjang smp sebanyak 50%, kemudian di jenjang SD terdapat sebanyak 13,5%, pada jenjang SMA terdapat sebanyak 13,5%, dan pada jenjang SMK terdapat sebanyak 13,5%. Faktor terbesar penyebab *bullying* pada anak usia sekolah adalah faktor pola asuh orang tua, faktor teman sebaya, dan faktor sekolah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan kejadian *bullying* pada remaja. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *crossectional*. Populasi penelitian ini yaitu 1.021 siswa. Sampel yang diperoleh yaitu 91 siswa dengan menggunakan teknik simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menyebarkan kuisioner pola asuh orang tua menggunakan *Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire* (PSDQ), dan kejadian *bullying* menggunakan *Adolscnt Peer Relations Instrument*, selanjutnya analisis univariat menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan uji Chi Square. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu terdapat hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan kejadian *bullying* ($p=0,000$). Kejadian *bullying* di sekolah pada remaja dipengaruhi oleh pola asuh orang tua. Pola asuh orang tua berpengaruh dalam membentuk kepribadian dan perilaku anaknya. Remaja dengan pola asuh otoriter beresiko lebih besar menjadi pelaku *bullying*, karena cenderung melihat interaksi sehari – hari dalam keluarganya. Diharapkan peneliti selanjutnya dapat meneliti terkait pola asuh orang tua terutama otoriter dan permisif yang menyebabkan kejadian *bullying*.

Kata kunci: *Bullying*, Kejadian *bullying*, Pola asuh orang tua, Remaja

ABSTRACT
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING AND BULLYING IN
ADOLESCENTS

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The Federation of Indonesian Teachers' Unions (FSGI) recorded 23 cases of bullying in education units from January to September 2023, with the most cases at the junior high school level as much as 50%, then at the elementary level there were as many as 13.5%, at the high school level there were as many as 13.5%, and at the vocational school level there were as many as 13.5%. The biggest factors that cause bullying in school-age children are parenting factors, peer factors, and school factors. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship between parental parenting and the incidence of bullying in adolescents. This research method uses a quantitative approach with a crosssectional approach. The population of this study is 1,021 students. The sample obtained was 91 students using a simple random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out by distributing a parenting style questionnaire using the Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ), and the incidence of bullying using the Adolscent Peer Relations Instrument, then univariate analysis using frequency distribution and bivariate analysis using the Chi Square test. The results of this study were that there was a relationship between parental parenting and the incidence of bullying ($p=0.000$). The incidence of bullying at school in adolescents is influenced by parental parenting. Parenting is influential in shaping the personality and behavior of their children. Adolescents with authoritarian parenting are at greater risk of becoming bullies, because they tend to see daily interactions in their families. It is hoped that further researchers can research related to parental parenting, especially authoritarian and permissive that causes bullying incidents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Bullying, Bullying incident, Parenting