

Hubungan antara parental attachment, peer attachment, dan psychological well-being pada mahasiswa tahun pertama di Universitas Indonesia = The relationship between parental attachment, peer attachment, and psychological well-being of first year students in Universitas Indonesia

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Abstrak

[**ABSTRAK**]

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan antara parental attachment, peer attachment, dan psychological well-being pada mahasiswa tahun pertama di Universitas Indonesia. Mahasiswa tahun pertama yang dimaksud dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa angkatan 2011 dari dua belas fakultas dan program vokasi (D3) yang ada di Universitas Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner sebagai alat pengambil data yang kemudian diolah dengan menggunakan Pearson Correlations. Alat ukur parental dan peer attachment yang digunakan adalah Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment Revisited (IPPA-R) dari Armsden dan Greenberg (2009), sedangkan alat ukur psychological well-being yang digunakan adalah Ryff's Scales of Psychological Well-Being (RPWB) yang diadaptasi dari penelitian sebelumnya oleh Yorikedesvita dan Puspa (2012). Dengan menggunakan partisipan sebanyak 169 mahasiswa, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara parental attachment dan peer attachment dengan psychological well-being. Artinya, semakin tinggi parental dan peer attachment yang dimiliki seseorang, maka semakin tinggi pula psychological well-being yang ia miliki. Selain itu, ditemukan juga bahwa terdapat perbedaan mean yang signifikan dari nilai parental attachment, peer attachment, dan psychological well-being berdasarkan data kontrol partisipan.

ABSTRAK

This research was conducted to find the correlation between parental attachment, peer attachment, and psychological well-being of first year students in Universitas Indonesia. First year students in this research was class of 2011 students from twelve faculties and vocational program in Universitas Indonesia. This research used questionnaires to collect the data and then analyzed it with Pearson Correlations. Parental and peer attachment was measured by the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment Revisited (IPPA-R) from Armsden and Greenberg (2009), while the psychological well-being was measured by Ryff's Scales of Psychological Well-Being (RPWB) that modified from previous research by Yorikedesvita and Puspa (2012). Involving 169 students, the results of this study show that there is a significant positive correlation between parental and peer attachment to the psychological well-being. This results indicate that the higher the parental and peer attachment a person have, the higher the psychological well-being that he has. In

addition, it was found that there are significant differences in mean values of parental attachment, peer attachment, and psychological well-being based on participants' demographic data.. This research was conducted to find the correlation between parental attachment, peer attachment, and psychological well-being of first year students in Universitas Indonesia. First year students in this research was class of 2011 students from twelve faculties and vocational program in Universitas Indonesia. This research used questionnaires to collect the data and then analyzed it with Pearson Correlations. Parental and peer attachment was measured by the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment Revisited (IPPA-R) from Armsden and Greenberg (2009), while the psychological well-being was measured by Ryff's Scales of Psychological Well-Being (RPWB) that modified from previous research by Yorikedesvita and Puspa (2012). Involving 169 students, the results of this study show that there is a significant positive correlation between parental and peer attachment to the psychological well-being. This results indicate that the higher the parental and peer attachment a person have, the higher the psychological well-being that he has. In addition, it was found that there are significant differences in mean values of parental attachment, peer attachment, and psychological well-being based on participants' demographic data.]