

Dilema saksi perundungan: membela korban atau mendukung pelaku? peranan orientasi nilai, kebahagiaan psikologis dan keyakinan efikasi dalam perilaku menolong saksi perundungan = Bystander s dilemma in bullying to defend the victim or support the perpetrator the role of value orientation psychological well being and efficacy beliefs on bystander s helping behavior in bullying

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah membuktikan model konseptual yang menjelaskan bagaimana peranan orientasi nilai, kebahagiaan psikologis dan keyakinan efikasi dalam perilaku menolong saksi perundungan.

Pertanyaan penelitian ini dijawab melalui perhitungan struktural dari dua model konseptual. Responden penelitian adalah siswa dan orang dewasa misalnya guru, orang tua siswa . Penelitian dilakukan melalui dua studi. Pada studi pertama didapatkan 2.765 kuesioner dan pada studi dua didapatkan 2.387 kuesioner yang dapat diolah. Selain penyebaran kuesioner, juga dilakukan FGD untuk memperkaya hasil penelitian. Hasil perhitungan SEM menunjukkan model konseptual 2 lebih baik daripada model konseptual 1. Terbukti bahwa orientasi nilai, kebahagiaan psikologis, keyakinan efikasi komunitas dan keyakinan efikasi diri berperan bersama-sama dalam perilaku menolong saksi. Keyakinan efikasi diri ditemukan memediasi kebahagiaan psikologis dan keyakinan efikasi komunitas. Dari analisa kualitatif diketahui bahwa saksi bersedia membela korban, namun ragu untuk bertindak. Salah satu kekhawatiran saksi adalah ia tidak didukung komunitas sekolah dan dianggap ingin muncul sebagai pahlawan sendiri. Implikasi untuk intervensi perundungan dibahas.

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The purpose of this research is to prove the conceptual model, that explains the role of value orientation, psychological well being, and efficacy beliefs on bullying bystander rsquo s helping behavior. The research question is being obtained through structural equation modeling SEM of two conceptual models. The research respondents are students and adults such as teachers, parents . Two studies were completed, with 2.765 questionnaires from the first study and 2.387 questionnaires from the second study. Besides using questionnaires, FGD was executed to enrich the results of the research. The result of SEM rsquo s showed that the second conceptual model is a better fit than the first conceptual model. It is proved that value orientation, psychological well being, collective efficacy and self efficacy beliefs have a role together in determining the bystander rsquo s helping behavior. Self efficacy has been found to mediate psychological well being and collective efficacy. Based on the qualitative analysis, it has been known that the bystanders would defend the victim, but hesitated in taking actions. One of the bystander rsquo s concern was whether he she is supported or not by the school community and was judged as being a ldquo single hero rdquo . Implications for bulying intervention are discussed.