

Hubungan riwayat kekerasan fisik terhadap prestasi belajar siswa sekolah menengah atas di Kecamatan Beji, Depok tahun 2017 = The relationship between child physical abuse and academic performance among senior high school students in Beji Depok 2017

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kekerasan fisik pada anak dapat diwujudkan dalam berbagai bentuk. Salah satu yang banyak dilakukan adalah memukul anak sebagai bentuk hukuman akan kesalahan anak. Kekerasan fisik pada anak dapat menimbulkan berbagai dampak antara lain gangguan depresi, gangguan kecemasan, kepercayaan diri yang kurang, dan kemungkinan perilaku berisiko di masa selanjutnya. Berbagai macam dampak ini dikhawatirkan akan berpengaruh terhadap prestasi belajar. Akan tetapi, penelitian di Indonesia mengenai hubungan kekerasan fisik terhadap prestasi belajar masih belum banyak dilakukan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan riwayat kekerasan fisik terhadap prestasi belajar siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas di Kecamatan Beji, Depok. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi cross sectional. Data kekerasan fisik diambil melalui kuisisioner Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, sedangkan data mengenai prestasi belajar diambil melalui pengumpulan nilai rapor 209 subjek yang merupakan siswa dari SMAN 11 Depok, SMA IT Al Qudwah, SMA Muhammadiyah Beji dan SMA Tarbiyah Islamiyah. Childhood Trauma Questionnaire memiliki sensitivitas 38 dan spesifisitas 80 dalam mendeteksi kekerasan fisik. Dari 209 subjek penelitian, 36 siswa mengalami kekerasan fisik dimana 19 siswa diantaranya memiliki prestasi belajar di bawah rata-rata. Pada kelompok yang tidak mengalami kekerasan fisik, 90 siswa memiliki prestasi belajar di bawah rata-rata dan 83 sisanya memiliki prestasi belajar di atas rata-rata. Hasil uji Chi-Square hubungan kekerasan fisik terhadap prestasi belajar memeberikan hasil nilai $p = 0,934$ dengan $RR = 1,015$ 95 CI $0,72-1,43$. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara riwayat kekerasan fisik terhadap prestasi belajar.

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ABSTRACT

Physical abuse in children can be manifested in various forms. One of the most common is to hit children as a form of punishment for children 39 s mistakes. Physical abuse in children can cause various effects. These kinds of impacts will affect the child 39 s growth and development, including social functions such as academic performance. However, research in Indonesia regarding the relationship of physical abuse to academic performance is still not widely practiced. The purpose of this research is to know the relationship of history of physical abuse to high school student rsquo s academic performance in Beji, Depok. This study used cross sectional study design. The data of physical violence was taken through the questionnaire of Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, while the data on academic performance was taken through the collection of 209 report cards which were students from SMAN 11 Depok, Al Qudwah IT Senior High School, SMA Muhammadiyah Beji and SMA Tarbiyah Islamiyah. Childhood Trauma Questionnaire has a sensitivity of 38 and a specificity of 80 on detecting physical abuse. Of the 209 study subjects, 36 students experienced physical abuse. Of the 36 students who experienced physical abuse, 19 students had below average learning

achievement. While 17 others have above average learning achievement. In the non violent group, 90 students had below average learning achievement and the remaining 83 students had above average learning achievement. Result of Chi Square test of physical abuse relation to academic performance gives result p value 0,934 with RR 1,015 95 CI 0,72 1,43 . This shows that there is no statistically significant relationship between the history of physical abuse to the academic performance. This study can illustrate that physical abuse is not a single risk factor for under average learning achievement.