

Pengaruh Pengalaman Pengasuhan, Harga Diri, Spiritualitas, Dukungan Teman, dan Dukungan Keluarga terhadap Tingkat Subjective Well Being Kepala Keluarga pada Permukiman Kumuh Berat di Kecamatan Tebet Jakarta Selatan = The Effect of Parenting Experience, Self-Esteem, Spirituality, Friend Support, and Family Support on the Subjective Well Being Level of the Head of the Family in a Heavy Slum Settlement in Tebet District, South Jakarta

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Abstrak

Konflik sosial yang terjadi di dalam masyarakat akan mengganggu proses pembangunan keluarga. Tidak hanya kesenjangan sosial ekonomi, konflik sosial, dendam lama, dan latar belakang pendidikan keluarga yang menimbulkan perselisihan dan permasalahan di wilayah rentan ini, kemungkinan karena tingkat subjective well being yang rendah dikarenakan kesenjangan ekonomi yang terjadi di daerah ini dimana banyak terdapat permukiman padat dan kumuh dengan keluarga miskin, oleh karena itu tujuan dari penelitian ini dimaksudkan mengetahui tingkat tingkat subjective well being kepala keluarga di permukiman kumuh berat dan melihat hubungannya dengan pengalaman pengasuhan, harga diri, spiritualitas, dukungan teman, dan dukungan keluarga. Tesis ini membahas tentang pengaruh pengalaman pengasuhan, harga diri, spiritualitas, dukungan teman dan dukungan keluarga terhadap tingkat subjective well being kepala keluarga pada permukiman kumuh berat. Metode yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif, dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 320 kepala keluarga di permukiman kumuh berat Kecamatan Tebet yaitu tepatnya di RW 04. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara pengisian kuesioner, studi dokumen, dan dokumentasi. Pengolahan data hasil temuan lapangan dengan uji statistik deskriptif dan uji Rank Spearman. Berdasarkan temuan lapangan, hasil penelitian ini adalah tingkat tingkat subjective well being kepala keluarga adalah kurang bahagia dan variabel pengalaman pengasuhan, harga diri, spiritualitas, dukungan teman, dan dukungan keluarga mempengaruhi secara signifikan tingkat tingkat subjective well being kepala keluarga. Hasil pengukuran uji resiko menunjukkan bahwa paling besar kemungkinsn tingkat subjective well being kurang bahagia dipengaruhi oleh kurangnya dukungan teman yaitu 14 kali kemungkinan dan minimal resikonya adalah sebesar 4 kali. Sedangkan uji resiko yang paling kecil kemungkinannya tingkat subjective well being kurang bahagia dipengaruhi oleh kurangnya dukungan keluarga yaitu sebesar 1 kali kemungkinan dan minimal resikonya sebesar 0,8 kali atau bisa dikatakan tidak punya pengaruh karena nilai di bawah 2 kali. Pada penelitian ini, hasil yang diperoleh secara keseluruhan menunjukkan hipotesis (Ha) “diterima” yaitu terdapat pengaruh variabel independen pengalaman pengasuhan, harga diri, spiritualitas, dukungan teman, dan dukungan keluarga terhadap variabel dependen tingkat tingkat subjective well being kepala keluarga di permukiman kumuh berat.

.....Social conflicts that occur in the community will disrupt the process of family development. Not only socio-economic disparities, social conflicts, old grudges, and family educational background that cause disputes and problems in this vulnerable area, possibly due to low subjective well-being due to economic disparities that occur in this area where there are many dense and slum settlements with poor families, therefore the purpose of this study was to determine the level of subjective well-being of the head of the

household in heavy slums and to see its relationship with parenting experience, self-esteem, spirituality, friend support, and family support. This thesis discusses the influence of parenting experience, self-esteem, spirituality, friend support and family support on the tingkat subjective well being of the head of the family in heavy slums. The method used is quantitative, with the number of respondents as many as 320 families in heavy slums, Tebet District, namely in RW 04. Data collection is done by filling out questionnaires, document studies, and documentation. Processing data from field findings using descriptive statistical tests and Rank Spearman tests. Based on field findings, the results of this study are that the level of subjective well-being of the head of the family is less happy and the variables of parenting experience, self-esteem, spirituality, friend support, and family support significantly affect the level of subjective well being of the head of the family. The results of the risk test measurement show that the most likely tingkat subjective well being less happy is influenced by the lack of support from friends, which is 14 times the possibility and the minimum risk is 4 times. While the risk test that has the least probability of being less happy is tingkat subjective well being influenced by the lack of family support, which is 1 times the possibility and the minimum risk is 0.8 times or it can be said to have no effect because the value is below 2 times. In this study, the results obtained as a whole indicate the hypothesis (H_a) is "accepted" namely there is a positive relationship between the independent variables of parenting experience, self-esteem, spirituality, friend support, and family support with the dependent variable the level of tingkat subjective well being of the head of the family in heavy slum settlements.