


# The Relationship between Students' Perception of Toxic Relationship and Their Social Interaction at SMKN 15 Bandung City

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Perception, Toxic Relationship, Social Interaction</p>	<p>The study titled "The Relationship between Students' Perceptions in Preventing Toxic Relationships and Their Social Interactions at SMKN 15 Bandung" was conducted at SMKN 15 Bandung, a vocational school focused on social work. The objectives of this research are to describe and analyze: 1) students' perceptions of toxic relationships at SMKN 15 Kota Bandung, 2) the social interactions at SMKN 15 Bandung, and 3) the relationship between students' perceptions of preventing toxic relationships and their social interactions at the school. The hypothesis states that there is a relationship between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their social interactions at SMKN 15 Bandung. The research method used is descriptive analysis, and data collection techniques include observation, non-participation, and questionnaires. The population for this study consists of 96 students from SMKN 15 Bandung. Given the relatively similar characteristics of the respondents and their enrollment in the same class, 30% of the population was selected, resulting in 30 respondents. The sampling technique used was random sampling, and the variables were measured using an ordinal scale. The findings indicate a significant relationship between students' perceptions of social work methods and their social skills at SMKN 15 Bandung. The higher the students' perception of social work methods, the higher their social skills at SMKN 15 Bandung.</p>
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## INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional period experienced by an individual from childhood to adulthood, marked by changes in various aspects. One of the most important is social aspect, where adolescents experience more complex social relationships and the development of gender and sexual identity. Due to these changes, adolescents begin to identify their sexual orientation and gender identity, which in turn influences their social interactions

This makes adolescents also want to explore romantic feelings and learn to establish more intimate relationships beyond family and friendship, through dating. Dating is considered a means to achieve friendship, emotional support, affection, enjoyment, and sexual exploration. Dating can make a person feel less lonely, provide the awareness that there is someone who always gives attention to them, and become a motivator in carrying out all activities (Ardila et al., 2017).

However, in the process of understanding sexual identity and more complex social relationships in dating behavior, not all adolescents can go through it well. Many adolescents end up trapped in a toxic relationship. A toxic relationship is an unhealthy relationship that involves at least two individuals. A toxic relationship is a harmful relationship, where the harm referred to is something negative that can damage a person's comfort. A toxic relationship in dating can have a detrimental impact on the physical and mental health of adolescent (Permatassari Lindya., Lutfiati et al., 2023).

Research related to unhealthy relationships was conducted by (Pangesti & Mukti, 2020). Violence against women in this context, namely violence in dating, is still rarely discussed openly and is often considered unimportant, as data related to dating violence is also difficult to obtain. Acts of violence in dating are often found, but many adolescents do not understand them, so they sometimes do not realize that they are victims of violence. In Indonesia, 216,156 cases of violence against women were reported and handled during 2012, including 1,085 cases of dating violence (Komnas Perempuan, n.d.-b). Meanwhile, in 2013, the number of dating violence cases increased to 2,507 out of a total of 11,719 cases in the personal sphere (Komnas Perempuan, n.d.-a). WHO initiated steps to prevent violence against women through the life skills program, which aims to improve adolescents' knowledge, attitudes, and habits, as well as prevention-based classes in dating, such as the Safe Dates program in the USA (WHO, 2012)

When adolescents are trapped in a toxic relationship and are unaware of it, their social interactions may also encounter problems. Adolescents may be reluctant to share what they are experiencing, even with those closest to them, withdrawing and believing that what they are going through is normal. Based on research conducted by (Permatassari Lindya, Lutfiati et al., 2023), the factors causing toxic relationships include individual factors (dependence, insecurity, and obsession) and environmental factors (culture, family, and education). It is recommended that adolescents have self-control over excessive feelings toward someone and the courage to end a toxic relationship and transform it into a healthy relationship. A toxic relationship greatly influences an adolescent's perception. Perception is the process by which a person understands their environment, including organizing and interpreting stimuli into a psychological experience. In research on perceptions of violence, 53% of students stated that a partner restricting their social interactions is an act of violence, 66% of students stated that emotional pressure from a partner is violence, and 85% of students said that physical violence such as hitting, pushing, and forced sexual activity is also considered violence (Hays and Michel, 2011).

SMKN 15 Bandung is the only school in the city of Bandung that carries the spirit of serving and dedicating itself for social purposes. This school was established in 1919 under the name Indo Europee Verbond (IEV), built as a Kweekschool Voor (a school for training teachers/educators by Onderwinzer and Bouwsubside) located on Jalan Papandayan. Today, it is a vocational high school with a primary focus on social work. This school with a focus on social work was established due to the lack of client satisfaction with the services they need; the feeling of comfort and security has not yet reached their hearts. Based on the previous explanation, it can be concluded that the learning process at SMKN 15 Bandung is

emphasized to use the surrounding social environment, especially within the small scope of the school environment, as a media center, and to emphasize experience in the learning process at SMKN 15 Bandung

Based on the background explanation above, the researcher is interested in studying the 'Relationship Between Students' Perceptions of Toxic Relationships and Their Social Interactions at SMKN 15 Bandung.' The researcher hopes that this study can contribute to the existing literature or serve as a reference for readers and can contribute to the prevention of toxic relationships among adolescents

## METHOD

This study uses a quantitative method with the aim of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting numerical data to answer research questions or test hypotheses. The data collection techniques employed include observation, non-participatory methods, and questionnaires. The population in this study consists of 300 students from SMKN 15 Bandung, focusing on their perceptions of toxic relationships and their social interactions. From this population, a sample of 10%, or 30 respondents, was selected using random sampling based on the Slovin formula

In testing the hypothesis, the researcher created questions based on a guideline for the questionnaire and used an ordinal scale, such as a tiered scale or a scale with levels. The ordinal scale is used to measure differences in the magnitude or distance of an object or attribute. The measurement technique employed is the Likert scale, which is used to measure perceptions, attitudes, or opinions of an individual or group about social events or phenomena. The Likert scale has five categories for each question item: always, often, sometimes, rarely, never.

In analyzing data collected from research results and testing whether a hypothesis is accepted using analysis.

Keterangan :

$r_{xy}$  = Correlation coefficient between X and Y

$\sum X$  = Sum of the scores for variable X

$\sum Y$  = Sum of the scores for variable Y

$\sum X^2$  = Sum of the squares of the scores for variable X

$\sum Y^2$  = Sum of the squares of the scores for variable Y

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum KF - (\sum K)(\sum F)}{\sqrt{\{(N \sum X^2 - (\sum K)^2)(N \sum F^2 - (\sum F)^2)\}}}$$

To determine whether the correlation coefficient  $r_{xy}$  is significant or not, compare it to the critical value from the table. If  $r_{xy}$  is greater than the table value at a 5% significance level, then the correlation is significant. This means there is a relationship between variable X and variable Y

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A toxic relationship is an unhealthy relationship condition involving at least two individuals. Toxic relationships in romantic contexts can have negative effects on both physical and mental health, particularly for adolescents. In this study, to understand students' perceptions

of toxic relationships among students at SMKN 15 Bandung, the variable related to toxic relationships is examined through dimensions of knowledge, understanding, and students' evaluations of harmful and disturbing romantic relationships.

Social interaction refers to actions performed by individuals that take into account and are influenced by the actions of others. In this study, the variable of social interaction is represented by dimensions of communication and social contact, with indicators including establishing warm relationships with others, habits of openness, involvement in group activities, providing guidance to peers, integrating with others, direct and indirect relationships with others. The first question for this variable relates to maintaining warm relationships with others

In testing the hypothesis to determine whether there is a relationship between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and social interaction among students at SMKN 15 Bandung City, the statistical test used is the Rank-Spearman correlation test.

**The relationship between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and social interaction among students at SMKN 15 Bandung City (X - Y)**

**Correlations**

			persepsi toxic	interaksi sosial
Spearman's rho	persepsi toxic	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.888**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	30	30
	interaksi sosial	Correlation Coefficient	.888**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	30	30

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the calculation results, it can be seen that the correlation between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their social interactions at SMKN 15 Bandung City is 0.888. This indicates a strong correlation, suggesting that if students have a good perception of toxic relationships, their social interactions are also good, and vice versa. If their perception of toxic relationships is low, their social interactions at SMKN 15 Bandung City will also be low, with a correlation of 88.8%.

To test whether the correlation is significant, a significance test for the correlation should be conducted with the following hypothesis:

$$H_0: \rho \leq 0$$

$$H_1: \rho > 0$$

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$= 4,543$$

With  $\alpha=0.05$ , the table value  $t_{0.05,28}=1.671$  indicates that  $H_0$  is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the correlation between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their social interactions at SMKN 15 Bandung City shows a significant and meaningful correlation, as the correlation value (0.888) is greater than 0.00

**The relationship between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and communication among students at SMKN 15 Bandung (X- Y<sub>1</sub>)**

**Correlations**

			persepsi toxic	komunikasi
Spearman's rho	persepsi toxic	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.554**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.002
		N	30	30
	komunikasi	Correlation Coefficient	.554**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.
		N	30	30

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the calculation results, it can be seen that the correlation between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their communication at SMKN 15 Bandung City is 0.554. This indicates a moderate correlation, suggesting that if students have a good perception of toxic relationships, their communication is also likely to be good, and vice versa. If their perception of toxic relationships is low, their communication at SMKN 15 Bandung City is also likely to be low, with a correlation of 55.4%

To test whether the correlation is significant, a significance test for the correlation should be conducted with the following hypothesis:

$$H_0: \rho \leq 0$$

$$H_1: \rho > 0$$

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$= 3,421$$

With  $\alpha=0.05$ , and the table value  $t_{0.05,28}=1.671$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the correlation between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their communication at SMKN 15 Bandung City shows a significant and meaningful relationship, as the correlation value (0.554) is greater than 0.00.

**The relationship between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and social contact among students at SMKN 15 Bandung City (X- Y<sub>1</sub>)**

From the calculation results, it can be seen that the correlation between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and social contact at SMKN 15 Bandung City is 0.587. This indicates a strong correlation, suggesting that if students have a good perception of toxic relationships, their social contact is also likely to be good, and vice versa. If their perception of toxic relationships is low, their social contact is also likely to be low, with a correlation of 58.7%.

To test whether this correlation is significant, a significance test for the correlation should be conducted with the following hypothesis:

$$H_0: \rho \leq 0$$

$$H_1: \rho > 0$$

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$
$$= 3,623$$

With  $\alpha=0.05$ , and the table value  $t_{0.05,28}=1.671$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the correlation between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their social contact at SMKN 15 Bandung City shows a significant and meaningful relationship, as the correlation value (0.587) is greater than 0.00.

## CONCLUSION

The Social Interaction variable at SMKN 15 Bandung concerns how students relate to others, their communication methods, and direct and indirect communication activities. From the calculation results, it can be seen that the correlation between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their communication at SMKN 15 Bandung City is 0.554. This indicates a strong correlation, suggesting that if students have a good perception of toxic relationships, their communication is also likely to be good. Conversely, if their perception of toxic relationships is low, their communication at SMKN 15 Bandung City is likely to be low, with a correlation of 55.4%. The final conclusion from the calculation results shows that the correlation between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their social contact at SMKN 15 Bandung City is 0.587. This indicates a strong correlation, suggesting that if students have a good perception of toxic relationships, their social contact is also likely to be good. Conversely, if their perception of toxic relationships is low, their social contact is likely to be low, with a correlation of 58.7%. Based on the conclusions above, which address the relationship between students' perceptions of toxic relationships and their social interactions at SMKN 15 Bandung City, the researcher offers the following recommendations regarding toxic relationships and social interactions: For Students of SMKN 15 Bandung: It is advised that they understand and recognize healthy communication in romantic relationships to avoid negative impacts that could lead to mental, emotional, and physical stress for individuals or groups involved. For the School Administration at SMKN 15 Bandung: To monitor students' social interactions within the school environment, it is recommended that there be coordination between class teachers and counseling teachers. This will help in monitoring and identifying any students who may be experiencing or have experienced toxic relationships

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