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## The relationship between the zero-violence program in improving cadet parenting patterns at BPSDM transportation service schools

**Bagas Desta Ramadhan, Yeti Komalasari, Sukahir Sukahir, Jhellyananda Putri, Randa Agusta Pratama, M. Agrist P. Ramadhan, Minulya Eska Nugraha**  
Politeknik Penerbangan Palembang, Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

The high rate of violence in official schools occurs because of the gap between juniors and seniors, which is triggered by the seniority hierarchy. The Zero Violence Program is an effort by BPSDM Transportation to create a school environment that is free from physical, verbal and psychological violence. This research aims to analyze the relationship between the Zero Violence program and the parenting patterns of cadet parents at the BPSDM Transportation official school. Type of quantitative research with a correlational approach, sample size 354, instrument testing with validity and reliability, data analysis techniques using IBM SPSS series 26 software with correlation test. The results of the correlation test research show a significant relationship between the Zero Violence Program variable and the parenting patterns of cadet parents at the BPSDM Transportation official school. Furthermore, the zero violence program is expected to become part of the daily culture for cadets.



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### Corresponding Author:

Yeti Komalasari,  
Politeknik Penerbangan Palembang  
Email: [yeti.komalasari@poltekbangplg.ac.id](mailto:yeti.komalasari@poltekbangplg.ac.id)

## Introduction

Violence against children is increasingly widespread today, especially violence in the world of education which has tarnished the realm of education (M. Hadi Asykur et al., 2022). Violence should not occur in any field, especially in education. The meaning of violence in education is a punishment that is felt by students so that students feel pain, either physical pain, or psychological pain. Whereas the essence of giving educational punishment is so that students become aware of their wrong behaviour and commit not to repeat these mistakes. (Fadhilah & Munjin, 2022). The issue of violence in the world of education at least displays two conditions that have a mutual relationship and contradict each other, firstly illustrating that educational institutions have also not been able to appear elegant and humanist to their students, secondly it turns out that students even though they have been taught well at school are not able to implement their culture into a good personality character. (Listari Basuki et al., 2022). Violent behaviour by seniors to juniors in the educational environment is still widely found in various schools and universities. (Lohy & Pribadi, 2021). Education, which is supposed to be a place to instill good morals and character, has instead become a place where violence proliferates. Anti-violence education is one of the alternatives that can be used to minimise violence in education (Pradana, 2020). Violence committed within the education unit or between education units can lead to criminal offences and traumatize students (Suriani et al., 2022). (Candra Cuga et al., 2022)The mention of

conflict and violence in the school's social climate can have a negative impact on students' learning process. Schools as formal educational institutions are seen as the gateway to carry out the task of cultural development for students, so schools must have strategic strengths to create a positive culture. The culture of seniority violence in Indonesia has been around for a long time. We often encounter it in the realm of education. Seniority violence arises because of the mindset that the oldest knows best. Sometimes even if a senior is deemed guilty by a junior, the senior will not accept that he or she is guilty. This research reminds us of the culture that we unknowingly harm others and ourselves (Wardani & Ediyono, 2022). Tolerance-based education is an effort to organize education by eliminating fundamental differences between seniors and juniors in educational institutions (Winarno, 2018). Research by (Ulumuddin, 2021). Violence, bullying, and senior revenge efforts on juniors under the guise of conflict management are tangible forms of traditional student rationality. This research aims to uncover the rational actions of students in continuing the tradition of violence (verbal and nonverbal) in the frame of conflict management. The security discipline system is one of the functions that is directly related to cadets and carries out coaching and training which includes activities to discipline, secure and discipline cadets within the BPSDM Transportation Campus (Anggraeni, 2019). The daily routine of security discipline carried out by cadets is, morning exercise, barracks curve, morning assembly, gymnastics, lunch, afternoon exercise, dinner, and evening assembly. The campus forms an activity that is carried out continuously so as to produce a routine that is directly related to cadets in the BPSDM Campus environment. (Astuti et al., 2015).

Schools under BPSDM Transportation have cadets with various levels called senior juniors. Schools in the BPSDM Transportation environment have higher demands in terms of character formation, personality development, and instilling life values when compared to regular schools. (Simanjuntak & Novalina, 2021). A cadet also has demands in his education, not only is he required to remain excellent in physical activities but cadets also have to display good performance in their academics amidst busy activities (Nurindah, 2016). Education is not only about academic aspects, but also focuses on building strong character and mentality. One of the programs that is the focus is the "Zero Violence" Program, which aims to create an environment free from violence and encourage positive parenting patterns. However, violence in the Service Higher Education Institution environment occurred again in the case of the death of a STIP (School of Maritime Science) cadet. ) in the second week of January 2017 (Maghvira, 2017). Most violence occurs due to the gap between juniors and seniors, which is triggered by the seniority hierarchy. This has become like a doctrine that has developed among cadets, as a result of which junior cadets in this case do not dare to speak up to the people around you. One of the previous studies explaining violence in the environment explains the various impacts felt by victims, including: First, physical impacts such as: bruises, bumps, hand injuries, dizziness and often tired. Second, the impact of bullying. verbal in the form of: not participating in education, the class atmosphere is noisy, uncomfortable for studying, not concentrating on studying, feeling inferior, and not feeling at home. Third, the impact of psychological bullying in the form of: not participating in education due to depression, fear, inferiority, shame, wanting to commit suicide and not feeling comfortable participating in education (Muhammad, 2009). Cases of violence that occur in educational institutions indicate that mainstream violence is still used in learning in the world of education. Violence is often carried out against cadets on campus under the pretext of fostering discipline. There are several forms of violence that are generally experienced by victims, including physical violence, namely forms of violence that result in injuries to cadets, such as being beaten and abused (Sipatokkong BPSDM Sulawesi Selatan & Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan, 2020). Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a complex disorder because the symptoms appear to be similar to symptoms of depression, anxiety and symptoms of other psychological disorders, but not all of the same psychological disorders are included in the PTSD criteria. Traumatic experiences do not always continue in the form of PTSD (Widiana, 2022).

Violent behavior greatly contributes to very detrimental crimes (Simatupang & Abduh, 2020). Principles that can be used to take steps by considering problems from various perspectives or certain points of view are usually called counseling guidance theories. There are many theories about counseling, but we will discuss only three that are well known in the world, namely: 1. Psychoanalytic counseling theory, 2. Client-centered counseling theory, and 3. Behavioristic counseling theory (Rahmadi Islam, 2018). Previous related research mentioned steps that can be taken to prevent violence in schools, including: Giving everyone the opportunity to voice their thoughts according to their own judgment, must be fulfilled with fairness and objectivity, provide other points of view from different positions, seek mutually acceptable solutions and focusing on quality solutions. If it is deemed important, you can involve a counselor or mediator, provide sanctions and ensure preventive measures to prevent a recurrence of violence (Agus et al., 2022). In an active practitioner lecture held at the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic campus, it was conveyed that violence is a violation that cannot be justified for any reason. In his lecture on July 4 2023, the Head of BPSDM Transportation, Mr. Dr. Ir. Djoko Sasono, MS,c stated that he was ready to create a transportation service school environment that applies discipline without violence. He conveyed this statement at the Practitioner Lecture with the theme

"Humanist Care of Cadets on the BPSDMP Campus, Cultivating Discipline with Rigor but Without Violence", as well as declaring the Reallocation of Actions for Implementing the Zero Violence Movement (3Si).



Figure 1. Declaration of Zero Violence

The main goal of the "Zero Violence" approach is to create positive and inclusive learning conditions, where cadets can grow and develop without fear or intimidation. Initiating an education system that is free from violence requires close collaboration between stakeholders, including cadets, parents, lecturers, caregivers, and related educational institutions. Educators must be able to create a learning atmosphere that can explore students' initial knowledge, so that students can develop the knowledge gained and can actively select, filter, give meaning and test the truth of the information they receive (Ammase S et al., 2017). In this context, evaluating the effectiveness of the Zero Violence Program is very important. This evaluation will not only measure the extent to which the program has succeeded in reducing violence in the school environment, but also how this program has had an impact on the parenting patterns of the cadets. The presence of a system of order and security as well as a correct parenting approach in official schools has a long-term impact on the character and professionalism of the nation's future candidates (Stephanie, 2022).

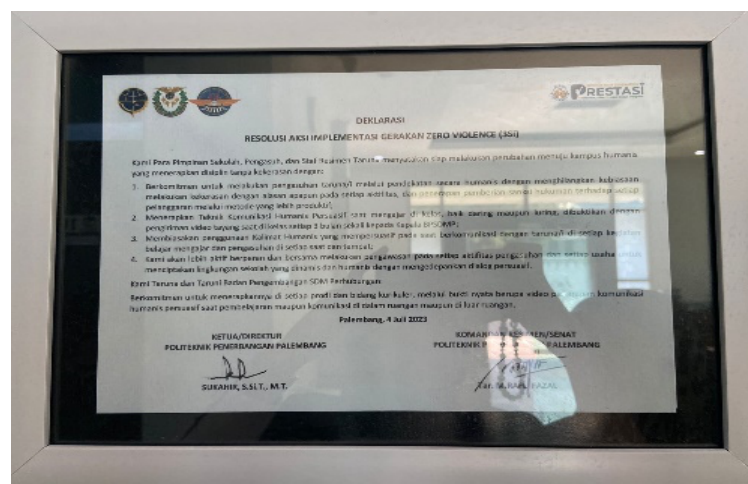


Figure 2. Declaration Program Zero Violence



Figure 3. Zero Violence Program Implementation Action



**Figure 4.** Zero Violence Cadet Poster

The more we understand the importance of creating an educational environment that is free from violence, the greater our opportunities to form qualified and competitive individuals, and inspire them to contribute positively to the development of the transport and transportation sector in the future. With shared belief and commitment, we can achieve this vision and make transportation service schools inspirational, inclusive and violence-free learning centers. In this context, evaluative research will open deeper insight into how the Zero Violence Program contributes to the formation of more positive parenting patterns in the BPSDM Transportation environment. The zero violence program is an effort to prevent acts of violence that has just been implemented in all schools under BPSDM Transportation in July 2023, and is new in this research because it has only studied measurements through program implementation. Seeing the positive impact of this program, we can improve and develop a better approach to caring for cadets, while maintaining aspects of safety and discipline which are very important in forming a superior next generation for the nation.

## Method

This research method uses a quantitative type of research. Quantitative research is research that focuses on collecting and analyzing numerical data to understand and explain social, scientific or business phenomena using populations or samples (Sugiyono, 2022). In order for a research to be good research, it needs to formulate the problem and research objectives. Next, you can continue with the next steps that need to be taken, including determining a research design that is based on the problem so that you can achieve the research objectives. This research is very suitable for quantitative research because it is necessary to conduct an assessment or field observation first. In carrying out this research design, the chosen one must be based on the questions in the research. It is very important to plan the research design carefully so that the accuracy and reliability of the data collected can answer questions effectively and this research also uses a deductive approach process. The following are the stages carried out in conducting this research:



**Figure 5.** Deductive process



Research variables are characteristics in the form of characteristics of the object under study, which can be a person or other object that has variations that have been determined in the research so that it can be analyzed so that conclusions can be drawn (Danuri & Maisaroh, 2019). In this research, the independent variable (variable X) and the dependent variable (variable Y) were used. Thus the research variables are described as follows:



**Figure 6.** Variable components

The independent variable (Variable X) is the Zero Violence Program. The dependent variable (Variable Y) is Parenting Pattern.

In this study, the researcher created a questionnaire in the form of a questionnaire or statement that will be given to respondents so that they will get information from which conclusions will be drawn, this questionnaire as the main point uses variables each variable, as follows.

**Table 1.** Indicator Variable X

| Research variable            | Indicator   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Zero Violence Program</i> | 1. Understanding the concept of Zero Violence<br>2. Implementation of the Zero Violence Program |

(Source: Author Processing 2023)

**Table 2.** Indicator Variable Y

| Variabel Penelitian | Indicator  |
|---------------------|--|
| Parenting Patterns  | 1. Humanist Campus Environment<br>2. Consistent application of the Zero Violence Program rules |

(Source: Author Processing 2023)

Hypothesis is a statement proposed as a temporary answer to a problem or research question. In the context of the relationship between the Zero Violence program and youth upbringing patterns, hypotheses are used to propose two possible answers to the question of whether there is a relationship between the two (Lolang, 2014). In this research, the hypotheses that can be used are:

H0: There is no relationship between the Zero Violence Program and the cadets' parenting patterns.

H1: There is a relationship between the Zero Violence Program and the cadets' parenting patterns.

According to (Nurdin, M.Si & Hartati, M.Si, 2019) Population is a collection of all possible objects, people or other measures in research. This research uses a population of cadets/I and caregivers at the Ministry of Transportation's official schools with a total of 3078 people. Samples can be said to be part of the population. The sample is part of the population data which aims to represent the overall larger population. According to (Nurdin, M.Si & Hartati, M.Si, 2019) the sample in this study were cadets of official schools under BPSDM Transportation totalling 354 used to represent the overall larger population. Sampling is done because the population is often too large to be studied as a whole. sampling technique using the Slovin formula for sampling::

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information

n = Number of Samples

N = Number of Population

e = The maximum error limit tolerated in the sample, aka significance level, is 0.05 (5%)

Based on the number of daily passengers

Data collection techniques are quite important in determining the success of a research. (STEI INDONESIA, 2017). Data analysis techniques using IBM SPSS series 26 software with correlation test. This technique is based on the researcher's way of collecting data, its source and origin and the type of research tools. The data collection method in this research aims to make it easier to collect data about baggage services provided on passenger satisfaction at Juanda International Airport, Surabaya, as follows. (1) Data Collection Technique. The data collection method has characteristics that are presented with a series of written

statements which will later be answered (Sugiyono, 2022). The questionnaire in this research is a closed type of questionnaire where the questionnaire is structured with answer choices so that you only need to choose one answer. (2) Literature Study. Literature study is an activity in searching for information and data through books, ebooks, research journals, proceedings, the internet and others that are commonly used in the research process (Kodelja, 2019). The literature study that has been carried out is an important step that is mandatory in research in order to understand the topic being researched. In literature studies, you can collect, then review, and then analyze library or literature sources so that they are relevant to the topic being researched. In carrying out this research, a literature study was carried out to find out about the baggage services provided on passenger satisfaction at Juanda International Airport, Surabaya.

A research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2022). This scale is named after its creator, Rensis Likert, an American social psychologist. With this Likert scale, respondents are asked to complete a questionnaire that requires them to indicate their level of agreement with a series of questions (Kho, 2018). The Likert scale is a scale used to measure the perceptions, attitudes or opinions of a person or group regarding a social event or phenomenon, based on the operational definitions set by the researcher. This scale is a psychometric scale that is commonly applied in questionnaires and is most often used for survey research. (Choizes, 2017). The research instrument used was a structured (closed) questionnaire where the questionnaire was prepared by providing complete answer choices so that respondents only chose one of the available answers. To carry out measurements with the aim of producing accurate data, the instrument must have.

**Table 3.** Likert Scale

| Abbreviation | Meaning           | Score |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|
| <b>SS</b>    | strongly agree    | 5     |
| <b>S</b>     | agree             | 4     |
| <b>RG</b>    | hesitate          | 3     |
| <b>TS</b>    | disagree          | 2     |
| <b>STS</b>   | Strongly Disagree | 1     |

This method has the advantage of describing perceptions because it is able to describe the level of interest and satisfaction of each respondent. Validity and reliability tests are carried out to test the quality of research data, whether the data is valid and reliable for further analysis. Calculation of the validity test of the  $r$  correlation value for each interest level question and reliability test using SPSS for Windows version 23 (Matondang, 2009). This research approach utilizes survey research procedures with a quantitative approach. Quantitative procedures are called conventional methods, because these procedures are called positivistic procedures because they are based on the principles of positivism. This procedure is an objective or scientific method because it meets objective principles, namely concrete or empirical, objective, measurable, logical and analytical. This method is also called the discovery method, because with this method various new science and technology can be discovered and developed. This method is called a quantitative procedure because research information is in the form of numbers and analysis uses statistics (Sugiyono, 2010). The definition of survey itself is research conducted on large or small populations, but the information studied is information from illustrations obtained from that population, as a result, relative events, distributions and relationships between variables are discovered (Darmadi, 2017). This survey aims to identify the relationship between one variable and other variables. This procedure is expected to create an effect between 2 variables, namely: Zero violence program (variable  $x$ ) and parenting patterns (variable  $y$ ) (Arnetta Isyha Agustina, 2022). Muhammad, et al as quoted (Nasehudin & Gozali, 2012). A variable is a theory that has an alteration of numbers, or has more than one condition, type or situation number. Meanwhile, according to (Supardi, 2013) a variable is a character that is to be observed from the observation unit. The characteristics of observation units vary (change) or have varying signs from one observation unit to another. In this way, it can be seen that variables are conditions that are the subject of research or what is to be observed (Nasehudin & Gozali, 2012). This research applies two variables located in the research, including (1) Independent variables are variables that trigger the birth of other variables (Supardi, 2013). The independent variable in this research is the zero violence program. (2) Dependent variables are variables whose existence is influenced by other variables (Supardi, 2013). The dependent variable in this research is parenting patterns.

## Results and Discussions

There is an influence of the implementation of the zero violence program carried out by caregivers in carrying out parenting patterns for BPSDMP cadets. Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, a simple regression analysis shows that by looking at the significance of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . This is in line with the opinion of (Salsabilla, 2022). that the influence of the implementation of the zero violence program carried out

by the caregivers in carrying out the parenting style for BPSDMP cadets has had a positive impact on the cadets. So, based on the research results, the results were obtained through analysis and hypothesis testing, it was found that the effect of implementing the zero violence program to improve the parenting patterns of cadets at BPSDM communications service schools had an effect on the parenting patterns of cadets.

### Instrument Testing

#### Validity Testing

Validity originates from the word "validity," which means the extent to which a measuring instrument accurately and precisely performs its measuring function (Sugeng, 2014). Additionally, validity is a measure that indicates that the variable being measured is indeed the variable that the researcher intends to investigate (Cooper, Donald R.; Schindler, 2014). Testing the validity of the questionnaire uses SPSS software. In validity testing you will know which questionnaire is valid or not. The unit used has a validity character of less than 5% which can be said to be valid. This validity test was carried out in all BPSDM transportation service schools, Zero Violence Program (X) Parenting Patterns (Y).

**Table 4.** Variable X Validity Test Results

|        |                     | Correlations |        |        |        |        |
|--------|---------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|        |                     | X1           | X2     | X3     | X4     | XTotal |
| X1     | Pearson Correlation | 1            | ,483** | ,504** | ,624** | ,784** |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     |              | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |
| X2     | Pearson Correlation | ,483**       | 1      | ,624** | ,637** | ,830** |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     | ,000         |        | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |
| X3     | Pearson Correlation | ,504**       | ,624** | 1      | ,634** | ,833** |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     | ,000         | ,000   |        | ,000   | ,000   |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |
| X4     | Pearson Correlation | ,624**       | ,637** | ,634** | 1      | ,871** |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     | ,000         | ,000   | ,000   |        | ,000   |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |
| XTotal | Pearson Correlation | ,784**       | ,830** | ,833** | ,871** | 1      |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     | ,000         | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   |        |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |

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

**Table 5.** Variable Y Validity Test Results

|        |                     | Correlations |        |        |        |        |
|--------|---------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|        |                     | Y1           | Y2     | Y3     | Y4     | YTotal |
| Y1     | Pearson Correlation | 1            | ,429** | ,559** | ,857** | ,857** |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     |              | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |
| Y2     | Pearson Correlation | ,429**       | 1      | ,386** | ,755** | ,755** |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     | ,000         |        | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |
| Y3     | Pearson Correlation | ,559**       | ,386** | 1      | ,695** | ,695** |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     | ,000         | ,000   |        | ,000   | ,000   |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |
| Y4     | Pearson Correlation | ,707**       | ,587** | ,394** | ,870** | ,870** |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     | ,000         | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   | ,000   |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |
| YTotal | Pearson Correlation | ,857**       | ,755** | ,695** | 1      | 1      |
|        | Sig. (2-tailed)     | ,000         | ,000   | ,000   |        |        |
|        | N                   | 354          | 354    | 354    | 354    | 354    |

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

Based on the validity test using the SPSS application, it is known that the statements in the questionnaire with 8 questions are valid, because the significance value (Sig.) of the Pearson correlation shows that all of these correlations are statistically significant at a significance level of 0.0. Based on the stated validity character of 0.05%, the conclusion that can be drawn is that the questionnaire used in the Zero Violence Program and

Parenting Patterns at BPSDM transportation official schools has high validity, with a significant relationship between variable Y.

### Reliability Test

A construct or variable is said to be reliable if it provides a Croanbach Alpha value  $> 0.60$ , then it can be said that the instrument used is reliable (Indrawan et al., 2017). Reliability testing is used to measure whether a questionnaire is deemed appropriate or not in this research. A questionnaire can be declared reliable if the answers have the capacity to remain normal and do not change. This reliability test uses the Cronbach Alpha formula with a reliability coefficient number  $> 0.60$ . The results of the reliability test can be seen in the following table:

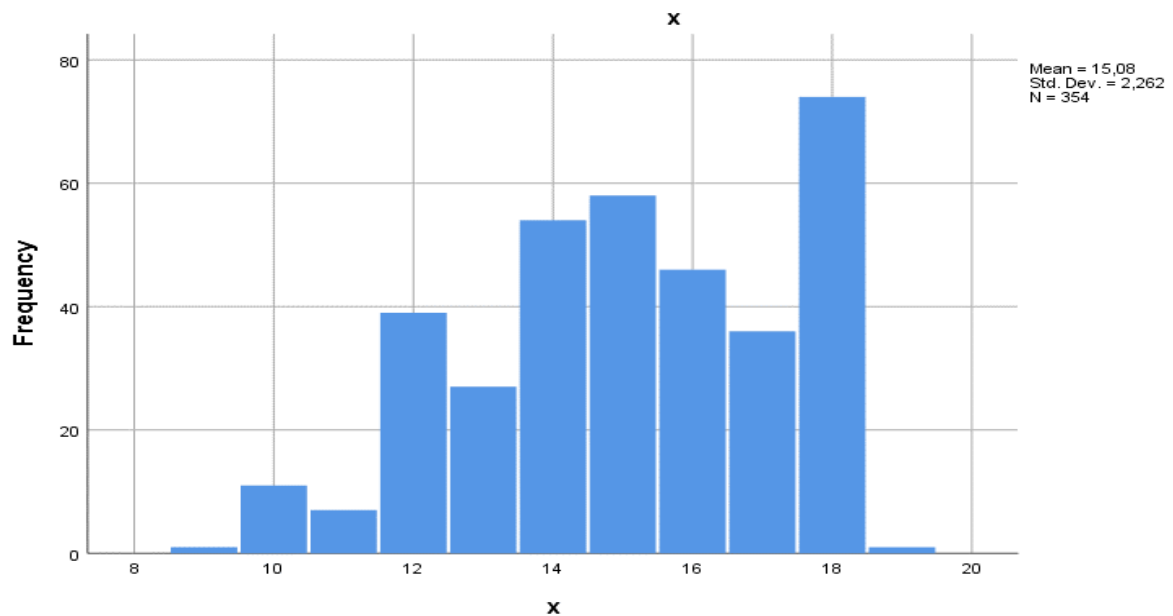
**Table 6.** Variable X Reliability Test Results

| Reliability Statistics |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Cronbach's Alpha       | N of Items |
| ,849                   | 4          |

**Table 7.** Variable Y Reliability Test Results

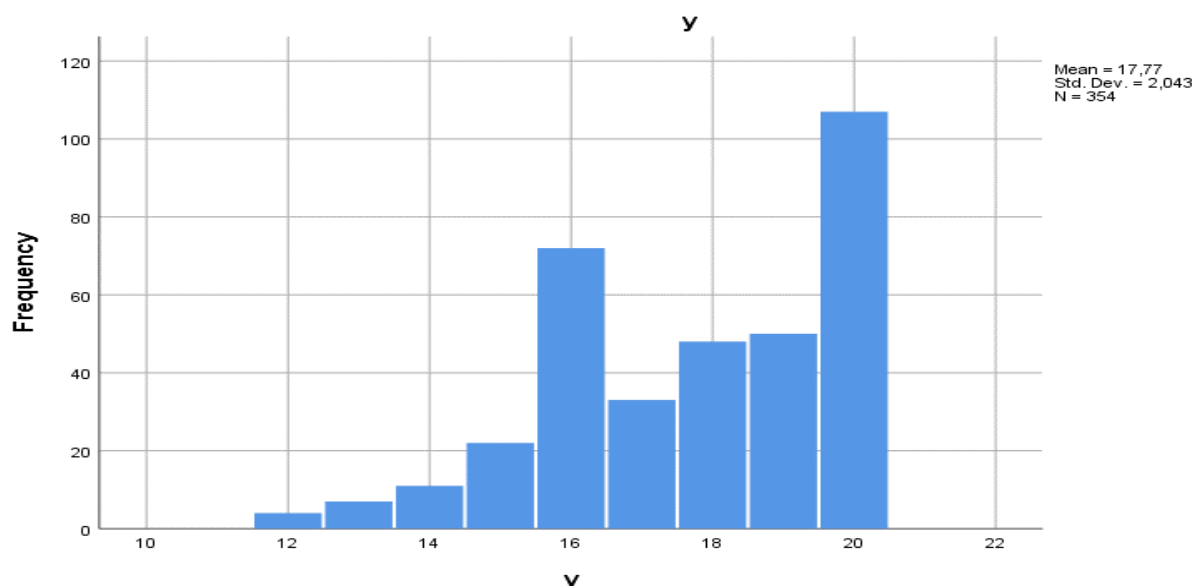
| Reliability Statistics |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Cronbach's Alpha       | N of Items |
| ,808                   | 4          |

After carrying out the reliability test, it was discovered that there were 8 statements that were reliable, because they met the reliability criteria with a Cronbach alpha number  $> 0.60$ . Meanwhile, the Cronbach alpha results were 0.849 and 0.808. So with the results above, the research questionnaire is suitable for distribution to respondents as a research instrument.



**Figure 7.** Frequency Distribution of X Variable





**Figure 8.** Frequency Distribution of Y Variable

Based on the given data, we can draw some conclusions about the frequency distribution characteristics of Variable X and Variable Y. Frequency distribution refers to the spread or pattern of occurrence of values in a variable. In the frequency distribution of Variable X and Variable Y, we observe information regarding the mean and standard deviation. The mean represents the central value of the data, while the standard deviation describes the extent to which the data is spread out from the mean (Zakirman, 2020). In the diagram above, Variable X has a mean of 15.08, and Variable Y has a mean of 17.77. Additionally, Variable X has a standard deviation of 2.262, while Variable Y has a standard deviation of 2.043. The differences in mean and standard deviation values can indicate differences in the patterns and distributions of data between the two variables.

### Analysis Prerequisite Testing

#### Normality Testing

Normality testing is carried out if the information from 2 variables, namely the zero violence program and parenting patterns, is obtained starting from natural information. After processing the data using the skewness and kurtosis Test The Skewness-Kurtosis test can be used as a tool to test the normality of data with a mean value smaller than the standard deviation (Triyanto, 2019). With the help of SPSS software, the results of the Skewness-Kurtosis test on the data are as follows:

**Table 8.** Normality Test Results

| Descriptive Statistics  |                |                  |                  |                   |                       |                       |               |                       |               |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
|                         | N<br>Statistic | Min<br>Statistic | Max<br>Statistic | Mean<br>Statistic | Std. Dev<br>Statistic | Skewness<br>Statistic | Std.<br>Error | Kurtosis<br>Statistic | Std.<br>Error |
| Unstandardized Residual | 354            | -                | 3.70775          | .0000000          | 1.73253155            | -.102                 | .130          | -.195                 | .259          |
| Valid N (listwise)      | 354            | 5.72781          |                  |                   |                       |                       |               |                       |               |

Skewness: statistic/std.error =  $-0.102/0.130 = -0.78462$

Kurtosis: statistic/std.error =  $-0.195/0.259 = -0.7529$

The data is normal because the skewness and kurtosis ratio values are between -1.96 to + 1.96 (with @ 0.05). If the skewness ratio and kurtosis ratio values are within this range, then the data distribution of these variables is normal. It can be concluded that the variance of all variables is normally distributed.

#### Linearity Testing

Linearity testing in this research uses the SPSS program. The criterion variable is said to be linear with other variables if the deviation from linearity is significant ( $p > 0.05$ ). On the other hand, if the significance figure is deviation from linearity ( $p < 0.05$ ), it is said to be non-linear (Sudarmanto, 2005). The following are the results of the linearity test.

**Table 9.** Linearity Test Results

|       |                |                          | ANOVA Table    |     |             |         |      |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----|-------------|---------|------|
|       |                |                          | Sum of Squares | df  | Mean Square | F       | Sig. |
| y * x | Between Groups | (Combined)               | 443.020        | 10  | 44.302      | 14.753  | .000 |
|       |                | Linearity                | 413.418        | 1   | 413.418     | 137.674 | .000 |
|       |                | Deviation from Linearity | 29.602         | 9   | 3.289       | 1.095   | .365 |
|       | Within Groups  |                          | 1029.986       | 343 | 3.003       |         |      |
|       | Total          |                          | 1473.006       | 353 |             |         |      |

Based on the criteria given ( $p > 0.05$ ), if the significance figure for "Deviation from Linearity" is higher than 0.05, then it can be concluded that the variable "Zero Violence Program" has a linear relationship with other variables. In the given results, the significance number in "Deviation from Linearity" is 0.365, which is higher than 0.05 ( $0.365 > 0.05$ ). Therefore, it can be concluded that the significance results show the existence of a linear relationship in the two variables tested, namely the "Zero Violence Program" with other variables.

### Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing can be seen whether or not there is an impact of the zero violence program (X) on parenting patterns (Y).

### T test

The T test is used to see whether or not there is an impact of the independent variable itself on the dependent variable being tested (Andrianus & Kuswanto, 2023). The conditions are:

Sig > 0,05 = Ho accepted

Sig < 0,05 = Ho accepted

Tcount < Ttable = Ho accepted

Tcount > Ttable = Ha accepted

**Table 10.** Hasil Uji T

|         |            | Coefficients <sup>a</sup>   |            |                           |        |      |
|---------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
|         |            | Unstandardized Coefficients | Std. Error | Standardized Coefficients | t      | Sig. |
| Model 1 | (Constant) | 10.550                      | .623       |                           | 16.939 | .000 |
|         | x          | .479                        | .041       | .530                      | 11.719 | .000 |

a. Dependent Variable: y

Based on the criteria given, if the significance value (Sig.) is less than 0.05, then the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. From the research results obtained through quantitative analysis, it is evident that the independent variable (Zero Violence Program) has a positive and significant relationship with the dependent variable (Cadets' Parenting Patterns). This is indicated by the t-test, which has a significance value smaller than 0.05 or a significance value of  $0.00 < 0.05$ . It can be concluded that the Zero Violence Program has a positive and significant impact on the cadets' parenting patterns. The hypotheses can be stated as follows:

H0: There is no relationship between the Zero Violence Program and the cadets' parenting patterns.

H1: There is a relationship between the Zero Violence Program and the cadets' parenting patterns.

Based on the provided table, the calculated t-value is 11.719, while the t-table value for 352 degrees of freedom is 1.967. Since the calculated t-value of 11.719 is greater than the t-table value of 1.967, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, indicating that there is a relationship between the Zero Violence Program and the cadets' parenting patterns. In this case, the significance value (Sig.) is 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the "Zero Violence Program" variable and the parenting patterns of cadets at the BPSDM Transportation official school. Thus, it can be said that the Zero Violence Programme has an impact or relationship on the parenting of cadets at the BPSDM Transportation official school. The implementation of the zero violence programme makes the cadets' parenting more humanist and reduces the gap between seniors and juniors. This is expected to have an impact on reducing the number of violence in the world of education. In the future, the zero violence programme will become a good culture in the daily life of cadets.

## Conclusions

Based on the results of research data analysis, the following can be concluded: Zero Violence Program at BPSDM Transportation Service Schools there is a relationship between the Zero Violence program and the cadets' parenting patterns. There are 2 (two) variables which include 1) The influence of the Zero Violence program 2) Cadet Parenting Patterns. And this research provides empirical evidence that supports the importance of the Zero Violence Program in creating a school environment that is free from violence. Apart from that, this research also confirms the significant role of cadet parenting patterns in shaping positive behavior and attitudes. In the context of education at the BPSDM Transportation Service School, the results of this research can be an important reference in formulating policies and developing more effective programs to achieve the goals of preventing violence and building good character in cadets.

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