



Social and Economic Factors Impacting Bullying at School

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Abstrak

Bullying termasuk perilaku seseorang yang ingin menguasai orang lain dengan jalan ucapak dan perilaku yang kurang wajar sehingga korban Bullying menjadi orang yang tak berdaya. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menemukan beberapa factor penyebab terjadi Bullying pada sekolah. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode kajian pustakan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara langsung dengan menemukan berbagai karya ilmiah seperti artikel pada jurnal. Artikel yang dikoleksi yaitu artikel yang berkaitan secara langsung dengan topik. Pada saat sudah menemukan artikel maka peneliti menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan dari setiap temuan. Selanjutnya menemukan kesimpulan dari setiap yang ada pada artikel dan melakukan descriptive. Hasil penelitian kajian Pustaka menunjukkan bahwa siswa yang melakukan bullying dipengaruhi oleh pola asuh dan Pendidikan orang tua kepada anak. Ketika orang tua memberikan Pendidikan dalam keluarga dengan cara lembut maka akan berperilaku tidak kasar. Sebaliknya, anak bisa berperilaku kasar namun di terapkan kepada anak-anak lain selama disekolah. Selanjutnya, anak yang terlibat Bullying berkaitan dengan factor perekonomian sehingga tidak heran Ketika disekolah ada anak yang memalakin teman. Bahkan teman sebaya akan mempengaruhi perilaku bullying. Ketika mendapatkan dukungan dari teman yang lebih banyak maka potensi Bullying juga bisa terjadi sebab terdapat komunitas yang mendukung dibandingkan dengan yang tidak.

Kata Kunci: Bullying, Karakteristik Anak, Kepribadian Anak, Orang tua.

Abstract

Bullying includes the behavior of someone who wants to control other people through inappropriate words and behavior so that the victim of bullying becomes a helpless person. This research intends to find several factors that cause bullying at school. The research method used is the library review method. Data collection was carried out directly by finding various scientific works such as articles in journals. The articles collected are articles that are directly related to the topic. When they find articles, researchers find similarities and differences in each finding. Next, find conclusions from everything in the article and do descriptive. The results of the literature review research show that students who bully are influenced by the parenting style and education of parents towards children. When parents provide education in the family in a gentle way, they will not behave harshly. On the other hand, children can behave rudely but apply it to other children while at school. Furthermore, children who are involved in bullying are related to economic factors so it is not surprising that at school there are children who bully their friends. Even peers will influence bullying behavior. When you get support from more friends, the potential for bullying can also occur because there are communities that support you compared to those that don't.

Keywords: Bullying, Child Characteristics, Child Personality, Parents

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DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v6i2.2692>

ISSN 2656-8063 (Media Cetak)

ISSN 2656-8071 (Media Online)

INTRODUCTION

Among students and students moral damage is happening, deviant behavior, ethics, and morals. One example at this time we often encounter acts of violence (bullying) (Yuyarti, 2018). Students' bullying characteristics phenomena has become a concern because educational institution where educative individuals are being trained has in fact become a place of bullying. Bullying is an act of hurting someone done by an individual or group (Simbolon, 2012). Bullying is mostly done on teenagers with the scope of research in schools (Muhopilah & Tentama, 2019). Cases of bullying can not be dismissed because it includes abnormal behavior. Bullying can happen at school as well as at university. While bullying among students is the treatment that makes them uncomfortable in the school environment by using their power and strength to hurt other students in verbal and physical forms. Usually, bullying is done by seniors to juniors that occur in the school environment (Sulisrudatin, 2014). The difference between seniority and junior becomes a culture that causes bullying to continue and become an unhealthy habit among students (schools) (Suprema et al., 2022).

Bullying has become an international problem and has an impact on academic conditions, psychology, health, and life safety for victims. The most dangerous impact of bullying is that the victim will become a bully again in the future (Nugroho et al., 2020). Bullying behavior is done to gain power in order to control other children (Hidayati, 2012). Many of these behaviors occur verbally and nonverbal. This behavior occurs a lot among teenagers. Factors from the treatment are in schools, campuses, social environments (Sekarningtyas & Sunarto, 2019). Verbal bullying on learning achievement due to verbal bullying is done by giving names, reproaches, slander, insults, harsh criticism, gossip, and so on so verbal bullying is a violent activity that is easy to do but doesn't show any trace (Astuti & Yusuf, 2015). Another form of verbal bullying is calling with a bad call, yelling, threatening (Hertinjung, 2013). Verbal bullying in the form of using spoken language in the form of words, sentences, and other language elements (Khadijah, 2018).

The verbal bullying occurred during empty school hours, break hours, sports hours, and school hours. The reasons for verbal bullying include becoming a habit in the place of origin which considers it normal, thinks they are the strongest, the desire to be respected, and there is no resistance from the victim (Susilo & Setiawati, 2021). Perceptions of perpetrators of bullying behavior that are carried out are judged as humor/jokes marked by a high level of humor in bullying behavior (Butar Butar & Karneli, 2021). Research shows that the percentage of verbal bullying behavior is higher than non-verbal bullying. The results showed that 143 students (96%) did bullying behavior. Bullying behavior that is mostly done by students is verbal bullying, which is 139 students (93%) (Ayu Lestari et al., 2019). Direct verbal bullying is mostly done by male students while indirect non-verbal bullying is mostly done by female students (Rischa Pramudia Trisnani, 2016). School age is a time when various changes occur in the growth and development of children which will affect the formation of the characteristics and personality of children.

Children will be directed to start moving out of the family group to a wider group, with the hope of achieving development that is following their age group through increasing skills, knowledge base and expanding the environment (Potter and Perry, 2005). Victims of verbal bullying become less confident in themselves, this is evidenced by victims who become quiet and insecure about themselves when playing together (Putri et al., 2021). Bullying behavior will affect the quality of life of an individual. Individuals who experience bullying will have a much lower quality of life compared to those who do not get bullying behavior (Witjaksana et al., 2022). Bullying that occurs in schools usually occurs for two reasons, the power between the bully and the victim is not comparable. Bullies generally have strong physical strength, are more robust in body size, have speaking skills, and have a superior feeling compared to victims who are considered or appear weak. Second, bullies use their power by disrupting, fighting, attacking, or repeatedly ostracizing and despising others (Batubara et al., 2022).

The occurrence of bullying is influenced by two factors, namely internal factors, and external factors. Children who are bullied are quiet and weak, making it easy for bullying to occur. There needs to be a brave attitude and good parenting for children (Permata et al., 2021). While non-verbal bullying is in the form of kicking, hitting, pulling the veil, and fighting (Suci et al., 2021). From the concept of empirical findings that have been obtained, it shows that bullying cases have an impact on the lives of students, especially students. The power of the bully causes social and psychological problems for the victim. Victims may not be enthusiastic and do not want to socialize anymore because they have been traumatized by the social life of children who bullied each other. It is even worse if what has been experienced will be practiced on new people so that bullying can no longer be stopped. This study intends to find the factors that influence the incidence of bullying in students. Another goal is to find out what actions or solutions should be done by schools and also parents to overcome the problem of bullying. This study is different from previous research because previous research has not been complete to find the factors that dominate why bullying occurs and have not looked for comprehensive solutions to overcome bullying.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research on the topic of the factors that caused bullying was carried out with a qualitative literature study approach. Literature study is one of the data collection techniques as a reference that aims to get more information towards similar studies that are relevant by reading, studying, and exploring the literature. (Handayani et al., 2019). Qualitative research is a literature study that uses books and other kinds of literature as the main research object. Data collection in this study was carried out by collecting books and journals from previous research that were still related. After all the data has been collected, then a systematic review and comparison of the data found is carried out (Sofiah et al., 2020). Document study is a data collection technique by collecting and analyzing documents, both written documents, pictures, works, and electronically. The documents obtained are then analyzed, compared, and combined (synthesized) to form a systematic, integrated and complete study (Nilamsari, 2014). In this study, the literature collected was in the form of scientific articles published by Sinta indexed journals from Sinta 1 to Sinta 6 or journals indexed by Garuda. The articles in the journal are used as empirical data that has been researched. Specifically the data taken are data or articles that discuss directly about the factors that cause bullying in schools. At the same time taking the literature in the form of articles related to the impact directly. The articles that have been collected are reviewed and then written what has been found by the researcher. Furthermore, writing is done directly and make comparisons between one finding with other findings. After that, a description of each finding can be made so that conclusions can be drawn about the findings of each researcher in articles for studies related to the factors that cause bullying. Such data is considered very feasible because there is already empirical data that does not need to be spacious but compares the results of each finding.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Bullying is the systematic abuse of power and is defined as aggressive behaviour or intentional harm-doing by peers that is carried out repeatedly and involves an imbalance of power. Being bullied is still often wrongly considered as a 'normal rite of passage' (Wolke & Lereya, 2015). Bullying includes children's behavior that is not good. Bullying includes physical actions and verbal actions. Bullying with physical actions that are manifested directly by using physical band members. Activities Physical actions include hitting and kicking and playing other physical actions. Meanwhile, verbal bullying uses inappropriate speech it is painful. The words that are intended start from physically teasing and saying things that are very rude so that the recipient of the bullying is hurt. Several factors cause bullying, including poverty. Students who live

on the poverty line can behave bullying to get money from other students. Related findings include the condition of the social environment can also be the cause of bullying behavior. One of the social environmental factors that cause bullying is poverty. Those who live in poverty will do anything to meet their daily needs, so it is not surprising that in the school environment there is often bullying among students (ZAKIYAH et al., 2017). Those who live in poverty will do anything to make ends meet, so it is not surprising that in the school environment there is often bullying among students. Another factor that causes bullying is parenting style. The behavior of parents in educating children will affect the attitudes and behavior of children both at home and outside the home.

When parents teach children about gentleness and good behavior at home, the atmosphere of the home environment will support the child to continue to develop. And vice versa, when children do not get a good education it will have an impact on children's behavior. Bullying occurs due to various factors, including students who are bullied, including weak students. Teenagers who are very well supported by their family, lower their behavior as a bully which is done, and vice versa. So it can be concluded that the higher the support is given by the family to adolescents, the lower the bullying behavior of adolescents (Oka Widiarta & Megaputri, 2021). An important function in assessing family happiness is the affective function of the family that is well fulfilled which is realized by caring for each other, respecting each other, and also the existence of bonds in the family (Sarita et al., 2021). Even parents and families can minimize family environmental factors that can trigger bullying behavior such as violent media, fights and swearing in the family environment (Devita & Dyna, 2019). Parents need to spend quality time with other family members by implementing a conversational orientation that is built not only based on routine because implementing quality time with family members makes the family environment comfortable and makes children more open to parents and maintain family harmony (Sanusi & Sugandi, 2021). Families play a major role in influencing children ± children in their social and development, including communicating, expressing feelings, learning values ± values (Korua, 2017).

Conversely, if the parenting applied by parents to children such as forcing children, telling children to do things beyond their capabilities, spoiling children too much, and not caring about all children's affairs, then this will shape the child's character to become powerful, defiant, moody, difficult to control. emotions, which character will lead to bullying behavior (Syofiyanti, 2016). This is because the character of an individual has been instilled in the soul of an individual from very early, namely in childhood. That is why the parenting set by parents is very dominant in shaping the child's personality from childhood to adulthood (Yanti et al., 2020). Without love, a child will feel unworthy and needed so the child will use unhealthy ways when dealing with other people such as ostracizing or ignoring (Ningrum & Soeharto, 2016). Parenting patterns that are too harsh so that their children become familiar with a threatening atmosphere, lack of supervision from parents, attitudes of parents who like to give examples of bullying behavior whether intentional or not, and the influence of the behavior of siblings at home (Manalu et al., 2019). The higher the level of authoritarian parenting, the higher the bullying behavior in schools. Due to the use of violence and excessive action in an attempt to discipline children by parents or caregivers, encouraging bullying behavior (Depi Lukitasari, 2021).

This is supported by respondents' statements regarding actions taken by parents at home such as requiring children to stop what they do if it is not according to their heart's will, getting angry if children are late for school, threatening to punish if children do not obey the rules at home, requiring children to get achievements and supervising strictly all children's activities outside the home (Ramadia & Putri, 2019). In addition, factors such as my friends and social environment greatly affect bullying. The existence of an association between peers will establish a bond of friendship between individuals which is considered to be able to provide emotional satisfaction in each individual's life. The existence of a social sport shows the interpersonal correlation that protects an individual against negative behavior, so that the individual feels happy, to be cared for, and loved which in turn creates self-confidence in the individual (Sulfemi & Yasita,

2020). The peer pressure factor plays a very important role in bullying behavior in adolescents at school because most of the students lack an understanding of the negative impact of bullying behavior. In general, students have the urge to do bullying by themselves and others with various behaviors in the form of hurting, threatening and frightening, terrorizing which is done repeatedly because of the form of response in a group and peer pressure. (Fataruba, 2016).

If one of the peer groups is bullying, then one of the peers in that group will indirectly observe the bullying behavior of one of the peer groups. They will probably do the same thing as their peers when they witness their peers perform certain behaviors such as bullying because their peers can trust them, avoid rejection, get support from their peers, and always be accompanied by their peers (Sari & Budiman, 2021). High peer pressure will increase bullying behavior, conversely if peer pressure is low then bullying behavior is also low (Nurhidayah et al., 2021). The more often a child gets social support from their peers, the lower the likelihood that the student will engage in bullying. Another cause of bullying is when a child is perceived as weaker and doesn't seem to like to fight. As previously mentioned, bullying involves an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the victim. Perpetrators certainly feel like the stronger party and can dominate weaker victims (Afriyeni, 2017).

Bullies are likely to select each other as friends; on the other hand, bullies are likely to influence their friends to start bullying. These novel findings highlight how group processes in bullying operate through children's peer networks in the classroom (Rambaran et al., 2020). Friends are regarded as a separate group of peers from the bullies who provide support and protection for the victims. Such conceptualizations underestimate the complexity of human relations and preclude the possibility of being victimized by one's own friends (Wei & Jonson-Reid, 2011). Children who are bullied are quiet and weak, making it easy for bullying to occur. There needs to be a brave attitude and good parenting for children (Permata et al., 2021). This finding is in line with the finding that the potential for bullying will be greater for people who are perceived as weak and different (Kamila et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION

Bullying is bad behavior that has an impact on victims of bullying. Several factors cause bullying, including parenting. When parents become good parents, children will become good. What is the behavior of parents, the behavior will be imitated by children. When parents behave rudely both in speech and action to children, children will imitate what they get while at home. Worse when the behavior is implemented in his friends bullying behavior occurs. Even economic factors can trigger bullying because there will be bullying of other students at school. In addition, bullying occurs when the child's condition is weak, so it's not surprising that when a child is weak, he has the potential to become a victim of bullying. Finally, peers will affect the implementation of bullying in schools. When there is support from peers, they will be more daring to bullying than themselves. Group strength in students with a lot of support will dare to do the bullying.

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