

BULLYING BEHAVIOR AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Bullying has been recognized as a trigger for health problems for school-age children, especially children at the primary school level, as they are associated with a range of adjustment issues including poor mental health and bullying. There are four forms of bullying: physical, verbal, relational, and cyberbullying. This study aims to identify bullying behavior in grade IV and V students at SDN Jatirejo. The research design used is a descriptive research design with a population of 53 grade IV and V students at SDN Jatirejo. All students were taken as the samples of the study. The data were collected using questionnaires. The data obtained are presented in the form of tables and narratives. The results of the study reveal that 53 (100%) grade IV and V students make bullying to others. It is recorded that as many as 31 (58%) students engage in severe bullying. The study also found that 20 (38%) students experienced severe physical bullying, 26 (49%) severe verbal bullying students, 20 (38%) severe relational bullying, and 24 (45%) experienced cyberbullying. It is concluded that the majority of the students bully other students. It is important to reduce bullying behavior among students by involving parents and schooling a counselor in the school to create an anti-bullying environment. The nurses are encouraged to provide health education about bullying.

Keywords: Bullying, Behavior, Students

INTRODUCTION

Bullying among school-age children in Indonesia is the second place after Japan (Susanti et al., 2018). Bullying is the trigger of health problems among the students due to mental problem adaptation and violence (Rahayu & Permana, 2019). One of the most concerning issues is the violence among school-age students. Bullying may occur in playgrounds where most children spend their time with friends. Kicking, hitting, calling friends with improper names, isolating another student, mocking, and using social media to ridicule friends are the common forms of bullying.

The Indonesian Bureau of Protection of Children (KPAI) claims 369 bullyings were reported in 2014. Between 2011 and 2017, the KPAI received 26,000 cases and 34% of the cases are bullying. In 2018, the KPAI reported 366 (22.4%) bullying cases were filed. Diyantini et al. (2015), found that 71.9% relates to physical bullying, 46.9% were verbal bullying, and 40.6% were linked to relational bullying.

School-age between 6-12 years old is a time of growth and development change resulting from the characters and personalities of children (Diyantini et al., 2015). Rahayu & Permana (2019) There are at least four factors that making children to bullying, such as individual factor, family, environment, and peers. Bullying impacts both the bullies and victims. The bullies tend to be temperamental and feel powerful whereas the victims tend to worry, be depressed, and lead to suicide.

Parents, school counselors, and the environment play an important role to cut off bullying habits among children by providing health education for the children. Parents can be role models for their children through behavior that children may imitate. School counselors are responsible to provide counseling and the enforcement of all school rules about anti-bullying behavior. The environment is essential to prevent bullying by providing a positive supportive environment by modifying the environment, stand fairness within the community.

A nurse can provide health education to reduce bullying activities. Various methods such as discussion, lecture, and distribution of leaflets about anti-bullying would be beneficial. Health education is important to socialize the implication of bullying, especially for school-age children.

METHODS

The study uses a case study approach with a descriptive design. The population of the study includes 53 Year IV and V SDN Jatirejo and all of them were selected as the participants. The variable is bullying behavior. Research permission was granted from the school principal. The data were collected using questioners. The data were analyzed, edited, scored, and tabulated. The data were presented in frequency distribution tables and descriptively described. The respondents were also informed consent, confidentiality is managed and respondents will appear anonym.

RESULTS

Table 1 The Age of the Year IV & V Students in Bullying Behavior Among Primary School Students During March 2021

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
9 Years Old	2	4
10 Years Old	24	45
11 Years Old	27	51
Total	53	100

Table 1 shows that of the 53 students, the age of bullying behavior at SDN Jatirejo Wonoasri Madiun is mostly 11 years old with 27 students (51%).

Table 2 The Sex of Year IV and V of the Year IV & V Students in Bullying Behavior Among Primary School Students During March 2021

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Males	24	45
Females	29	55
Total	53	100

Table 2 shows that from a total of 53 students, the majority of students' gender bullying behavior at SDN Jatirejo Wonoasri Madiun was female, as many as 29 students (55%).

Table 3 The Bullying Behavior of the Year IV & V Students in Bullying Behavior Among Primary School Students During March 2021

Bullying Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mild Bullying	3	6
Moderate Bullying	19	36
Severe Bullying	31	58
Total	53	100

Table 3 shows that out of a total of 53 students, all students were bullying. Bullying behavior At SDN Jatirejo Wonoasri Madiun mostly with severe bullying category as many as 31 students (58%).

Table 4 Physical Bullying Behavior of the Year IV & V Students in Bullying Behavior Among Primary School Students During March 2021

Physical Bullying	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mild Bullying	15	28
Moderate Bullying	18	34
Severe Bullying	20	38
Total	53	100

Table 4 shows that from a total of 53 students, all students did physical bullying. Physical bullying behavior At SDN Jatirejo Wonoasri Madiun mostly with the heavy category as many as 20 students (38%).

Table 5 Verbal Bullying Behavior of the Year IV & V Students in Bullying Behavior Among Primary School Students During March 2021

Verbal Bullying	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mild Bullying	11	21
Moderate Bullying	16	30
Severe Bullying	26	49
Total	53	100

Table 5 shows that from a total of 53 students, all students did verbal bullying. Verbal bullying behavior At SDN Jatirejo Wonoasri, Madiun, most of the students were in the severe category as many as 26 students (49%).

Table 6 Relational Bullying Behavior of the Year IV & V Students in Bullying Behavior Among Primary School Students During March 2021

Relational bullying	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mild Bullying	16	30
Moderate Bullying	17	32
Severe Bullying	20	38
Total	53	100

Table 6 shows that from a total of 53 students, all students do relational bullying. Relational bullying behavior At SDN Jatirejo Wonoasri Madiun mostly with heavy category as many as 20 students (38%).

Table 7 Cyber Bullying Behavior of the Year IV & V Students in Bullying Behavior Among Primary School Students During March 2021

Cyber Bullying	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mild Bullying	18	34
Moderate Bullying	24	45
Severe Bullying	11	21
Total	53	100

Table 7 shows that from a total of 53 students, all students do cyber bullying. Cyber bullying behavior At SDN Jatirejo Wonoasri Madiun mostly with moderate category as many as 24 students (45%).

DISCUSSION

The study reveals that bullying behavior among Year IV and Year V students in SDN Jatirejo tends to practice severe bullying. Bullying occurs when students are unknowledgeable about the negative implication of that behavior to their friends. There are many contributing factors to bullying among children. According to Rahayu & Permana (2019) identifies that family, mass media, peers, and socio-cultural environment are the main causalities of bullying.

A study among 98 primary school students in Depok revealed that 31.8% of students were bullied by their friends (Guna et al. 2019) . The study also found that children age between 9-13 years old admitted to bullying other students.

The study also shows that most students experience severe physical bullying. Physical bullying is the most visible one as physical contact occurs between the bullies and the bullied one. Physical bullying is caused by imitating or replying to bullying among peers. According to Jamil (2019) physical bullying is the most observable one but it is not as severe as other types of bullying. Children who physically bully others frequently tend to be the most trouble makers who accumulate their bullying for criminals.

Furthermore, the study also describes that bullying is a serious problem among students. Similar to physical bullying, verbal harassment also occurs among the students, at the level of a severe one. Verbal bullying is the most frequent and the easiest bullying found that daily found among the students. This kind of bullying is the trigger for other bullying and frequently becomes the starting point of further bullying.

verbal bullying is negative behavior making others uncomfortable and repeatedly occurring through words. Sometimes bullies children are unaware that their words offend other children or their peers (ZAKIYAH et al., 2017).

The study raises another form of bullying in the school, which is relational bullying. It is shown that the students experienced severe relational bullying. The forms of relational bullying are making distance with others, looking at others with hatred. Children who make relational bullying sabotage another social status. They do not aware that placing others improperly within their group is a kind of bullying that may hurt somebody else.

According to ZAKIYAH et al. (2017), relational bullying may take in form of cutting off one's social relations to degrade their self-esteem through ignorance, make distance, and avoiding to contact with someone else.

The development of technology has created another form of bullying, which is cyberbullying. The study found severe cyberbullying among IV and V Years students in SDN Jatirejo. Children have access to a wide range of television programs that exposes hatred, anger, and conflicts. Children are vulnerable to copy such behavior and practiced them to treat their friends (Sari, 2017). Television cinematographic frequently overload with such behaviors as mocking and threatening friends.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the possibility of bullying occurs among the students at the school where the study was conducted. Students are vulnerable to become bullies for others and being bullied. The level of bullying is alarming. All kinds of bullying such as physical, verbal, relational, and cyberbullying are considerable at a severe level. Reducing the bullying behavior and impacts of bullying on students is essential to avoid destructive acts of the children. Therefore, schools need to anticipate the bullying behavior by improving the quality of counseling and education about the implication of bullying. Parents need to actively support the school by providing anti-bullying environment within their families.

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