

# Bullying in Adolescent in Yogyakarta

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Felipe Resende et al. 2017 said that in a survey from 2011 to more than 300,000 students from 48 developing countries, more than 50% of students reported that they experienced bullying at school and 33% reported experiencing weekly bullying.

**Aim:** The purpose of this study is to describe the incidence of bullying in adolescents in Yogyakarta.

**Method:** This type of research is descriptive-analytic research with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used by the proportion sampling method.

**Results:** The results showed that the highest incidence of bullying in Yogyakarta adolescents was in the medium category, with 41 people (58.6%) out of 70 people.

**Conclusion:** To reduce the highest bullying in adolescents, there is a need to supervise the school students.

**Keywords:** Bullying, adolescent, Yogyakarta

## INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of overseas bullying according to research conducted by Felipe Resende et al. 2017 said that in a survey from 2011 to more than 300,000 students from 48 developing countries, more than 50% of students reported that they experienced bullying at school, and 33% of samples said to experience weekly disruptors [1]. In Indonesia, Adolescents experience bullying behavior as both the perpetrators and victims. Adolescents living in rural areas are more likely to commit bullying as perpetrators [2].

According to Dake, J.A., Prince, J.H., Telljohann, several factors influence bullying behavior, namely socioeconomic status of the family, parental education level, low school environment, family harmony, and parenting style [3]. Bullying prevention efforts in non-penal constitute crime prevention efforts take place in the school environment [4]. Crime prevention efforts can be implemented when the bullying has not happened, prevention efforts can be made by socializing the effects of bullying on students and the rights of students when bullying occurs to them, and efforts to provide awareness to students as bullying practitioners by instilling in students the idea that bullying is a disgraceful act and is hated by everyone. This can be done through a personal approach to bullies [5].

## METHOD

This research used a descriptive-analytic method. The time approach used in this study is cross-sectional [6]. The population in the study was students of grade VII adolescents who live with their parents. The population in this study was 236 people. Sampling in this study used a proportion sampling method with a random sampling technique. The number of samples in this study was 70 people. Tools and methods of data collection in this research is using a questionnaire.

## RESULTS

### Univariate Analysis

Based on Table 1 about the frequency distribution of student characteristics, most of them are 12-13 years old,

as many as 60 people (85.7%), and the most gender is male with 36 people (51.4%). The average allowance on State Junior High School students 06 amounted to Rp5.000-10.000 Yogyakarta as many as 31 people (44.3%).

Table 1: Frequency Distribution Characteristics of Students by age, gender, and the amount of pocket money

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	12-13 years	60	85,7%
	14-15 years	10	14,3%
	Total	70	100%
2	Sex		
	Male	36	51,4%
	Female	34	48,6%
	Total	70	100%
3	Pocket money		
	Rp 5.000-Rp 10.000	31	44,3%
	Rp 11.000-Rp 15.000	19	27,1%
	Rp16.000-Rp20.000	17	24,3%
	>Rp20.000	3	4,3%
	Total	70	100%

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Father's Last Education, Father's Work and Parent's Income

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Latest Education Father		
	Primary school	2	2,8
	Junior High School	12	17,1
	Senior High School	30	42,9
	Diploma	10	14,3
	Bachelor	16	22,9
	Total	70	100%
2	Father's work		
	Private	39	55,7
	Government employees	7	10,0
	Military atau Police	2	2,9
	unemployment	1	1,4
	The others	21	15,7
	Total	70	100%
3	Parent's income		
	Rp500.000-Rp900.000	3	4,3
	Rp1.000.000-Rp5.000.000	52	74,3
	Rp6.000.000-Rp10.000.000	14	20,0
	>Rp10.000.000	1	1,4
	Total	70	100%

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that some of the father's most recent education was at a senior high school level, namely 30 people (42.9%) and the majority of jobs as private with a total of 39 people (55.7%). Parental income ranged from IDR 1,000,000 to IDR 5,000,000 (52 people, 74.3%).

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Recent Education Characteristics of Mothers and Mothers' Work

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Latest Education Mother		
	Primary school	6	8,6
	Junior High School	11	15,7
	Senior High School	26	37,1
	Diploma	12	17,1
	Bachelor	15	21,4
	Total	70	100%
2	Father's work		
	Private	24	34,3
	Government employees	8	11,4
	Housewife	27	38,6
	The others	24	34,3
	Total	70	100%

Based on Table 3 about the frequency distribution of the father's latest educational characteristics, it can be seen that some of the mothers' last education was at the senior high school level as many as 26 people (37.1%) and the average mother's job as a housewife was 27 people (38.6%).

Table 4: Distribution of Frequency of Bullying Events at SMP 06 Yogyakarta

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Primary school	18	18.6
2	Junior High School	41	65.7
3	Senior High School	11	15.7
	Total	70	100

Based on table 4 about the frequency distribution of bullying events, it can be seen that the frequency is at the highest ranking of bullying events with a total of 41 people (65.7%). High-frequency categories numbered 18 people (18.6%) and low frequencies with 11 people (15.7%).

Table 5. Distribution of Frequency of Forms of Bullying Events at SMP 06 Yogyakarta

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Physical Bullying	18	18.6
2	Verbal Bullying	41	65.7
3	Psychics Bullying	11	15.0
4	Electronics Bullying	0	0.0
	Total	70	100

Based on table 5, it can be seen that most students of State Junior High School 06 Yogyakarta did verbal bullying with a total of 41.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the incidence of bullying of students of State Junior High School 06 Yogyakarta is in the medium

category of 58.6%, and the students do most verbal bullying. Verbal bullying occurs such as mocking behavior, making fun of and calling friends' names using the name mockery or non-original names or parents' names. This makes verbal bullying is commonplace that do remember the frequency of verbal bullying in the category of being. Bullying is an act described as a bull that tends to be destructive. Bullying is a condition where there has been an abuse of power or power carried out by individuals or groups [7]. Bullying is a condition people (58.6%) out of 70 people. The second rank is physical bullying, namely 18 people (25.7%), followed by psychic bullying 11 people (15.7%). Where individuals or groups have carried out abuse of power or power, bullying behavior can also be called peer victimization or hazing [8].

Bullying in verbal form is one of the easiest types to do, and the oral form of bullying will be the beginning of other bullying behavior and can be the first step towards further violence [9]. The most prevalent bullying incidence in students in Junior High School 06 of Yogyakarta occurs at the age of 12-13 years, as much as 82.9% with male sex as much as 53.1%. And the senior high school education is 36.6%. Based on the research results related to the incidence of bullying, it can be seen that the incidence of bullying is mostly carried out by students of Yogyakarta 06 Junior High School aged 12-13 years. The cause of bullying behavior is motivated by one factor, but all internal and external aspects of a child also play a role in the emergence of bullying behavior.

Stevens states that the family environment of the child if tends to lead to negative things like frequent violence (hitting, kicking the table and others), often cursing using profanity, often watch television programs where there are violent scenes can where this scene of violence can affect children's behavior [10]. The nature of children who tend to imitate will do the same as what they see. Children will also form the framework that the behavior is often seen as a natural thing even needs to be done.

The level of supervision at school also determines how many and often bullying events occur. As with the low level of control at home, inadequate management in schools is closely related to students' development of bullying behavior [11]. The importance of supervision is carried out mainly in playgrounds and the field because usually, in both places, bullying behavior is often carried out. The proper handling of a teacher or supervisor of the bullying incident is essential because the bullying behavior that is not handled correctly will mislead the possibility of repeated action [12].

## CONCLUSION

The highest bullying incidence among teenagers of Junior High School 06 of Yogyakarta was 58.6% and low category 15.7%. Suggestions for schools should also supervise students in schools to prevent bullying behavior in schools.

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