Description of Bullying Incidents in Students at Public School 02 Mereng

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of bullying in elementary school students has become a trend today. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) provided data related to bullying incidents from January to April 2019, there were 25 reported cases of bullying, covering about 67% of all cases reported at the primary/equivalent education level. The purpose of this study was to determine the picture of bullying incidents that often occur at SDN 02 Mereng. This study used quantitative descriptive analysis methodology, with a cross-sectional design through the form of a survey, the instrument in this study used a questionnaire that had been tested for validity with a calculated r-value of >0.325 and a reliability test with a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.786. Data were tested by univariate analysis. It was found that the majority of respondents were female (64%), the majority aged 12 years (40.5%), and the incidence of bullying in the High category (58.8%). This shows that bullying incidents at SDN 02 Mereng still occur a lot. The form of bullying that often occurs is physical bullying, although there is also verbal bullying.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a series of one's efforts toward greater life experience. Humans will continue to experience physical, spiritual, mental, and physical development from an early age, namely at elementary school age at the age of 6 to 7 years until their growth stops at the age of 60 years. Basic education trains children's personalities better at later stages of development (Aini, 2018).

The characteristics of elementary school (SD) children are at an age stage that tends to like to play, To be able to integrate into society requires good interaction. According to Desmita, school-age children have different characteristics from young children, namely like to play, move, work in groups, and feel happy if they do something directly. For example, elementary school students tend to enjoy playing at this stage (Emi et al., 2021).

Bullying is a form of aggressive behavior aimed at causing physical and psychological harm to others. Bullying encompasses many forms of aggression, including physical, verbal, emotional, and sexual manifestations. Bullying refers to the phenomenon in which a person experiences an increase in self-confidence, which causes them to engage in actions that degrade the social status of others, thus strengthening their self-esteem. (Andriyansah et al., 2019). Bullying has a serious impact on victims who experience it. The act of bullying will have a huge impact on children's social lives, bullying also makes it difficult for children...
to interact well in the social environment, and it will later inhibit the child’s growth and development process (Pudjiastami, 2020).

Deviant forms of bullying in primary schools need further scrutiny because bullying is very dangerous. Asking teachers to continue to improve students’ moral education so that there are no more cases of bullying and realizing the nation’s ideals because bullying is synonymous with violence, which can threaten adulthood and student growth and development and can manifest in severe behavioral problems such as antisocial behavior violence (Aswat et al., 2022).

Bullying cases in Indonesia occur in many educational institutions, as evidenced by data from the Indonesian National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI) showing data in Indonesia, in 2011 bullying cases were at the highest level in the educational environment, namely 339 cases of violence and 83 deaths. At the beginning of 2019, KPAI informed that as many as 37 cases were at the school level in North Jakarta from January to April 2019 (Pratiwi et al., 2021).

Based on the results of an initial pre-survey on November 15 of 30 students at Sekolah SD Negeri 02 Mereng, 20 students had experienced bullying, and 10 students had experienced bullying more than 1 time. Bullying experienced by students in the form of verbal bullying such as being called names that do not match, ostracized 9 students, ridiculed 7 students, then 6 students have experienced physical bullying such as hitting.

The purpose of this study was to identify the characteristics of respondents based on age and gender in Sekolah Dasar Negeri 02 Mereng and identify the picture of bullying incidence in Sekolah SD Negeri 02 Mereng.

**METHOD**

This study used quantitative descriptive methodology, utilizing a cross-sectional design through survey form. The research was conducted at SD Negeri 02 Mereng. This study used a population sampling technique, with a sample of 37 students. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. This research has received approval from the Health Research Ethics Committee of Universitas Harapan Bangsa with the number B.1.PPM-UHB/1765/05/2023. Data analysis in this study was conducted using univariate analysis. Data collection techniques include the utilization of primary and secondary data sources. The data collection aspect of this study used a questionnaire sheet, which contains a statement of bullying incidents.

### Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents’ Characteristics Including Age and Gender of Students in Public Elementary School 02 Mereng (n = 37)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of Respondents</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 years old</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenis kelamin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Table 1, the majority of respondents aged 12 years were 15 respondents (40.5%), and based on gender, most of them were women as many as 24 respondents (64.9%).

### Table 2. Distribution of the Frequency of Bullying Incidents in Public Elementary School Students 02 Mereng in 2023 (n=37)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Presented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Table 2, it was found that the incidence of *bullying* in students at Sekolah SD Negeri 02 Mereng was mostly in the high category, which was 21 students (56.8%).
DISCUSSION
Characteristics of respondents by age

Results from Table 1. Showing the results of the characteristics of the majority of respondents aged 12 years as many as 15 respondents (40.5%), at the age of 11 years as many as 9 respondents (24.3%) while at the age of 10 years as many as 13 respondents (35.1%). This event occurs because at the preschool age level of 10 to 12 years, the child's knowledge will increase rapidly with age, and the activity skills mastered are increasingly diverse. This supports the process of its development later, both in competition between individuals and groups.

This study is in line with research (Herlambang et al., 2019) showing that the incidence of bullying is more prevalent in grade 6 elementary school with an average age of 12-13 years, this age enters early adolescence or the transition from childhood to adolescence. They interact more with the environment than their parents, in this case, social environments such as peers, schools, and mosques can influence their behavior.

According to Oswald's research Rohman (2018), further explains that children between the ages of 6-12 years experience a phase of development known as the incubation period. At this stage, children tend to shift their focus towards engagement and socialization with the external environment, potentially making them vulnerable to bullying. The prevalence of victimization of bullying among pre-adolescent children is constantly increasing, due mainly to the appearance of stubborn and defiant behavior of others at this stage of development. This shift in behavior stems from children's adherence to certain beliefs that they consider accurate, even though those beliefs are considered false. Therefore, the occurrence of bullying among pre-adolescents is something that needs attention.

Characteristics by Gender

In this study, the majority of respondents were female as many as 24 respondents (64.9%) while men had 13 respondents (35.1%). The female population is higher than the male because in the calculation all classes at Sekolah SD Negeri 02 Mereng are mostly female. Female subjects in the study (Espelage et al., 2014) in (Oktavia, 2020) stated that experiencing verbal bullying, being excluded from the social environment, and becoming the subject of gossip and sexual harassment online. Women are victims as well as perpetrators of oppression to retaliate and fulfill the satisfaction of acts of violence.

This research is in line with the results of research (Aksanita, 2021) the tendency of bullying based on sex is more prevalent in girls as many as 10 people with a prevalence of 24.3% compared to boys as many as 8 people with a prevalence of 19.5%. In this study, a value of p-0.723 was obtained, meaning that there was no relationship between sex and the incidence of bullying. Some studies show that boys are usually victims of bullying such as physical, and verbal bullying and other forms of bullying. Girls are usually victims of bullying, social, or inclusion and exclusion from their peers. It is proven that gender plays a role as a causative factor in the incidence of bullying and the relationship between peer harassment (Susanti et al., 2018).

According to the results of the study (Aksanita, 2021), it shows that the results of the study found that girls have a higher frequency of bullying, compared to children with the male sex. This is because male students at SD Bontoraja prefer to mix physically, such as playing ball and other games so boys are more likely to get physically bullied. While female students are more likely to gather and talk together so that from associations or talking activities carried out by female students will risk causing misunderstandings or verbal quarrels, girls will be more likely to pay attention to each other’s appearance, so girls are more likely to experience verbal bullying.

Overview of Bullying Events in Students at Elementary School 02 Mereng in 2023

The results of the analysis of measuring the incidence of bullying in students at Sekolah SD Negeri 02 Mereng showed that most respondents felt bullying in the high category, which was 21 students (56.8%). This shows that the frequency of bullying incidents felt by students of Sekolah SD Negeri 02 Mereng is in the high category.

This research is in line (Herlambang et al., 2019). Overview of bullying behavior of elementary school students in Jambi City, findings from research conducted in Jambi City show the results of bullying events that occur in elementary school students in the High category. Specifically, the main target of bullying identified was classmates, as reported by 61 respondents, who accounted for 81.3% of the sample. The prevalence of bullying by peers, especially classmates, shows the potential for children to establish close relationships with same-sex groups commonly called gangs (Herlambang et al., 2019). Analysis of questionnaires from research that has been conducted, the type of bullying in students of State Elementary School 02 Mereng mostly experienced types of physical and verbal bullying. The most common physical bullying among respondents was pinching, and the most common type of verbal bullying respondents had experienced, was using the name of a parent. Verbal bullying includes various forms, such as
the use of derogatory nicknames that offend the victim, blaming actions that trigger anger in the victim, the spread of defamatory remarks that cause emotional distress to the victim, and the delivery of harsh and dismissive criticism that makes the victim feel humiliated. (Azza et al., 2019).

The most frequent incident of bullying that students feel is the X11 statement item, where students have been pinched by their friends intentionally. This proves that the majority of students of Sekolah SD Negeri 02 Mereng get physically bullied. According to (Pudjiastami, 2020) Physical bullying is a striking and visible manifestation of bullying. This form of physical aggression includes actions such as attacking, hitting, kicking, biting, spitting, bending parts of the victim's body to inflict pain, and damaging the victim's clothing or property. There is a correlation between children who often engage in physical bullying and subsequent development into individuals who show bullying behavior and commit acts of violence.

Based on Sufriani's research (2017), various factors that influence someone's bullying or bullying behavior are identified as individual factors, family factors, peer factors, school factors, and media factors. The phenomenon of bullying has a significant impact on the development and growth of children in the future. Creating an optimal environment for children requires the supervision of teachers and parents.

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the results that have been carried out on students at SDN 02 Mereng can be concluded as follows:
1. The characteristics of respondents based on gender are mostly women, namely 24 respondents (64.9%), the characteristics of respondents based on the age of almost 12 years as many as 15 respondents (40.5%).
2. The description of bullying incidents mostly in students at Sekolah SD Negeri 02 Mereng resulted in the level of bullying at the school included in the high category of as many as 21 students (56.8%).

REFERENCES