The Role of Education Against Bullying Cases in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The act of bullying is an attempt by an individual or group to suppress someone with the aim that the person being bullied feels hurt either mentally or physically and this is very dangerous, of course, because if the act of bullying has reached an extreme level, the result is that the victim being bullied can stress to commit suicide, and it's no secret that the school environment is one of the places where bullying often occurs. This study uses qualitative data collection techniques with a content approach. The data from the research results that we collected based on the Google form platform that we used, among others, obtained as many as 32 respondents in this bullying case study. In the results of our research we found various kinds of problems that respondents had experienced related to bullying starting from the form of bullying treatment in 4 forms namely Physical, Cyber, Mental and Verbal, then how did they respond to the bullying they had experienced to the role in the environment around the respondents in overcoming and overcome the problem of bullying.

Keywords: Bullying, Education, Indonesia

ABSTRAK

Tindakan bullying merupakan upaya dari individu atau kelompok yang melakukan penindasan terhadap seseorang dengan tujuan agar orang yang bullynya tersebut merasa tersakiti baik secara mental ataupun fisik dan hal ini sangat berbahaya tentunya karena jika tindakan dari bullying ini sudah mencapai taraf ekstrem, akibatnya korban yang dibullynya itu dapat stres hingga melakukan tindakan bunuh diri, serta bukan rahasia umum lagi bahwa di lingkungan sekolah merupakan salah satu tempat sering terjadinya tindak bullying. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data Kualitatif dengan pendekatan isi. Data dari Hasil penelitian yang kami kumpulkan berdasarkan platform google form yang gunakan antara lain didapatkan sebanyak 32 responden pada penelitian kasus Bullying ini. Didalam hasil penelitian kami mendapati berbagai macam permalahan yang pernah dialami responden terkait bullying mulai dari bentuk perlakuan bullying dalam 4 bentuk berupa Fisik, Cyber, Mental dan Verbal, lalu bagaimana mereka menyikapi tindakan bullying yang pernah mereka alami sampai peran di lingkungan sekitar para responden dalam menanggulangi dan mengatasi masalah bullying tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Bullying, Pendidikan, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Formal education means that schools are more active in dealing with cases of bullying that occur among Indonesian students, so that students who become victims of bullying can be minimized. In cases of bullying, along with continuous negative behavior, exposure to violence on an ongoing basis has very negative effects, such as the emergence of problems of anxiety, depression, and decreased learning ability because he has difficulty concentrating and a decrease in his memory so that the child's achievement academically will decrease significantly (Hidayati, 2012). Sometimes victims of bullying get so depressed that they consider or even attempt suicide. Of course this is very contrary to the goals of education both

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formally and non-formally. Then we also have to look at environmental factors that are not good so that there are gaps to allow bullying behavior to occur. A school environment that looks good, does not necessarily mean that there is no bullying or bullying occurs because that is not always the case. Forms of bullying, for example social bullying or violence in any form that occurs at school are often considered not to be the business of parents and are entirely the responsibility of the school. This often exacerbates the impact of bullying, especially for victims (Twemlow & Sacco, 2008). In fact, the influence of the family and the outside environment other than school influences the occurrence of bullying cases. Therefore, it is necessary to be aware of the surrounding environment and to be able to choose the safest, best environment and we ourselves are expected not to be carried away by things that are said to be not good.

In the 2015 study it was stated that the higher the educational level of a student, the lower the percentage of students who reported to related parties that they had experienced bullying (Puspita & Kustanti, 2019). Looking at the data from Puspita & Kustanti, it is very unfortunate because the percentage of students who have experienced bullying is very high, but it is not comparable to the number of students who dare to report it to related parties. Therefore, bullying is rather difficult to eradicate. In this modern era, the rapid development of information technology has provided many benefits for various parties, but on the other hand, a new problem has arisen, namely cyber bullying. (Nurhadiyanto, 2020). Therefore, there must be parties who provide education in social media, one of which is the school because the school can be an excellent means of educating about the dangers of cyber bullying on students' mentality. The practice of bullying cannot be considered trivial because it can not only cause physical and mental problems, but can make victims of bullying depressed and commit suicide (Yanzami & Widyatuti, 2021). Therefore, schools as second homes and facilities that provide education must be responsive in dealing with cases of bullying because the effects are very serious.

In the case of bullying that occurs, some experts such as Gredler (2003) say that bullying is negative behavior that results in a person being uncomfortable/injured and usually occurs repeatedly which is characterized by an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the victim. Therefore, a large impact will befall both the perpetrators and the victims, from the perpetrators themselves they will feel that they are in power then from the victim's point of view they will experience depression and even decrease in achievement or IQ. Bullying can cause a person's mental disturbance and deep trauma. This case often occurs in the school environment, the Commissioner for Education of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), Retno Listyanti revealed that violations of children's rights in the education sector are still dominated by bullying, namely in the form of physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence. The occurrence of bullying in educational settings is caused by the main factor, namely to be accepted by other peers, and because of differences in caste and intelligence and others as mentioned by Rodkin et all in Usman (2013). Students who engage in bullying behavior are caused by pressure from peers in order to be accepted in the group. And for those who are not popular among socially rejected by peers tend to have high bullying behavior. Therefore, peer social support has an influence in shaping children's behavior, especially at the age of adolescents who generally begin to show independence and are more intimate with their social peers.

Because adolescence is a period full of risks. Besides all that, Adolescence is a time when children try new things, plunge into things they are completely unfamiliar with and do not know the risks. Adolescents who are indicated as perpetrators of bullying often show worse psychosocial behavior than victims of bullying. These cases are all major among adolescents, especially in education, such as Magfirah and Rachmawati (2010) regarding the school climate towards bullying, concluding that the more negative

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the school climate, the higher the tendency for bullying behavior to occur. So that the school climate is one of the factors associated with the occurrence of bullying behavior.

The impact of bullying and also the danger it causes is like an iceberg phenomenon that looks "small" on the surface, but also has thousands of problems, many of which are difficult for parents or teachers to see. Some people (especially parents and teachers) are often lulled by the "trivial" impression of the bullying phenomenon, thus putting aside the impact of extraordinary harm that could arise in the future both for victims of bullying, perpetrators, and the wider impact on our society. . On the one hand, peers are an inseparable and important world for children, but on the other hand, children can also become stressed and sensitive in associating with peers. This could have arisen as a result of the negative words of peers about certain conditions that are owned by children such as their physical condition.

In Pietono (2014) it is said that in getting along with peers, children can become easily offended by "innate" deficiencies. For example, the shape of the lips, which was not a problem before, turns into a problem that can cause stress to the child because the child is dissatisfied with the physical shape of his lips, which his friends think are too thin or too wide. Then there is the case of the shooting at a school in Littleton, Colorado, USA on April 20, 1999 which still causes deep trauma for the community, especially for those involved in the incident. There was also another shooting case, someone who shot 14 children in a playground. A longitudinal study of children who were present at school when their friends were shot by Nader, et al in Luthar (2015) indicated severe disturbances.

Psychic disturbances were also experienced by other children who were present at the school, although they did not directly witness the shooting incident that occurred to their friends. The most psychologically affected children are those with whom a shooting victim has an emotional closeness or close familiarity. We can conclude that the impact of incidents involving elements of violence can cause deep emotional wounds. For example, in 2006, M, a 13 year old teenager, committed suicide after he was continuously victimized by online bullying or cyberbullying by his friends. M was ridiculed about being overweight and M's friend said that the world would be a better place without M. From M's case, we can see how serious the impact bullying behavior is. Not all cases of bullying that occur can have an impact on very extreme cases like this, but we can take the lesson that there is no form of violence of any kind that deserves to be taken lightly, in other cases not all of which can be described here also strengthens our reasons not to anymore. consider bullying as a normal or normal behavior of children. Judging from its impact, bullying is clearly a very, very serious problem. Children who experience bullying may seem capable of coping with it. In the concept of resilience, a child's ability to be tough and fluctuate from one time to another.

Children who experience cases of bullying and look tough in dealing with these problems, it could actually be that these children are still struggling with the inner distress that lies within them. While others see him as tough, he is actually vulnerable inside (Luthar, 2015). Children who experience things like this if they don't get proper help and treatment will develop into teenagers whose behavior looks strong and normal, but at the same time psychologically they turn out to be vulnerable teenagers. Next, we will explain some common concepts from parents, society, or other parties related to bullying which are counterproductive to efforts to overcome serious problems like this. The first, namely the tendency of society to judge a school from its environment. If a school is located in an environment that looks rundown and full of violence. Parents will immediately conclude that the school is not safe. On the other hand, if the school looks neat and clean, the students are in neat uniforms, and there are no visible physical fights, then parents will think that the school is safe for their children and even though this is not always the case.

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RESEARCH METHOD

Cases of bullying are said to be a threat to them and have mental consequences, and in Bandung itself we can see that the rate of occurrence of these cases is very high. Over the years, research and writing from existing KPAI data shows that the Bandung area has a high rate of cases each year compared to other West Java regions. For this reason, we limit our sampling to adolescents with an age range of 15-20, because bullying, juvenile delinquency and high levels of depression often occur in this age range, especially in Bandung-Cimahi. In that area, we are targeting all sub-districts up to the main cities of Bandung and Cimahi. All areas in Bandung with a population of 3,837,767 people.

We have conducted or made research on this case, namely bullying. We made this database through the mass media, especially Goggle Form as research material. Through this Goggle Form, we invite students and students through mass media platforms - Whatapps, Instagram, Twitter with an age range that we have determined, namely 15-20 years, as many as 35 potential respondents. This study uses a qualitative approach by conducting a content analysis of each respondent from the interviews we conducted via Google form (Sugiyono, 2015).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Bullying in Educational Period

Bullying in the 15-20 year age range often scores high rates for incidents of bullying and it often occurs while in education, both from school to university. Bullying is a very high case that occurs in Indonesia every year, the numbers are always increasing, especially in the city of Bandung and most often it occurs among teenagers who enter school or university, while some researchers say that bullying itself is an act of aggression or manipulation that conscious and purposeful, carried out by one or more people against one or a group of other people (Brank, Hoetger, & Hazen, 2012). It is different from the findings of Rettew & Pawlowski (2016) which states that bullying is a problem whose impact must be borne by all parties, be it the perpetrator, the victim, or those who witness the bullying.

Bullying received by various groups knows no age, but it is in adolescence that the highest number of cases occurs and the bullying received by victims is not only verbal, but this bullying can occur in physical, cyber, mental and verbal ways. . The victims of bullying are often in verbal form for these teenagers, especially in the city of Bandung. According to the researchers, the same thing states that bullying can be divided into three categories, namely physical bullying, verbal bullying and mental or psychological bullying (Zakiyah, Humaedi, & Santoso, 2017). Physical bullying occurs when someone is physically harmed through action, verbal bullying is bullying that is done by threatening, making sexual calls, and spreading false or evil rumors and mental or psychological bullying is action that is done by ignoring other people, isolating and making participants other students do not like someone. However, those who become victims of cyber bullying will have difficulty concentrating and the more often victims receive cyber bullying treatment, the more negative the victim's life will be (Hana & Suwarti, 2020).

The perpetrators of this bullying usually do it out of hatred, envy, jealousy and do not want to see other people's happiness or revenge. perpetrators of bullying are usually and are still at the age of 18-20 years, this means that it can be said that in their youth they have the courage to do this kind of thing which is basically intended to focus on learning. And according to Muhopilah & Tentama (2019) that there are several factors that underlie bullying such as family factors, bullying behavior often comes from problematic families, children will learn bullying behavior when observing conflicts that occur in their parents, then imitating their friends -her friend. And other researchers are also of the opinion that peer

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factors also influence children in carrying out acts of bullying, where children will carry out acts of bullying in an effort to prove that they can enter a certain group even though they themselves are not comfortable with this behavior, then there is the influence of these conditions. the social environment that plays a role in the occurrence of bullying behavior, the last is television shows and print media which also influence the occurrence of bullying acts, television and print media form patterns of bullying behavior in terms of the shows that are shown, where children will easily imitate what is seen from the shows (Aswat, Onde, & Ayda, 2022).

Cases of bullying that victims receive from various cases, it is not often that these cases that are received have such an impact on their next life. cases received by the victims were not only through acts of physical humiliation, but starting from bullying parents' names, cyber bullying, being ransacked and inciting everyone to hate other people, threats and finally in the form of physical play (choking, kicking, pulling hair). Therefore, this is very dangerous for the psyche and assisted by research from Amnda et al (2020) explaining the impact caused by bullying, namely, i), the impact on individual life such as psychological disorders and victims of bullying becomes more negative because it is not accepted by their friends, ii) the impact on academic life, such as a decrease in academic grades, and iii) the impact on social behavior such as being bullied victims becomes isolated from their peer group. On the other hand, from the act of bullying it was found the impact of bullying behavior, the impact of bullying behavior will hinder children's behavior in self-actualization because bullying behavior does not provide a sense of security and comfort, makes victims feel intimidated, low self-esteem, worthless, difficult to concentrate on learning, and not able to socialize with the environment.

Basically a school is a place to seek knowledge and however we often encounter victims of bullying at school, therefore schools should monitor and educate students about this bullying because we see the number of cases is getting higher every year in Bandung. The role of schools and agencies is still not very helpful in responding to this case and one of the reasons for the lack of treatment by teachers is the teacher's low knowledge about bullying behavior. Teacher knowledge about bullying has an impact on the frequency of teachers dealing with bullying. The more teachers understand and have skills, the more intensive the teacher's role becomes (Espelage & Swearer, 2004). And as for the opinion from the research of O'connell et al (1997) only 35% of teachers are concerned with bullying behavior that occurs in schools even though 85% say they handle it. It was found that 40% of elementary school students and 60% of middle school students reported that the teacher might only handle it once or even not at all.

Associated Relationship With an Increase in Bullying Cases

Seniority can occur because there is an assumption that seniors are better than juniors, so that seniors often act arbitrarily towards their juniors, but none of the juniors dares to speak up that arbitrary actions are wrong against their seniors. A similar opinion states that seniority is understandable if it does not exceed reasonable limits, while the cause of seniority is difficult to stop due to the attitude of juniors who do not want to find trouble with seniors (Gratitude, 2019). In contrast to the research by Nur'aeni, Budimansyah, & Nurbayani (2017) stating that seniority can occur because of the assumption that it is a trivial action and also due to the fatigue factor due to the final task seniors vent their emotions on juniors.

There are more students who have participated in OSPEK compared to high school students, this is because students are considered to have a more mature mindset and greater courage than high school students, so that if students are bullied during OSPEK, students tend to fight against seniors. OSPEK committee. This is shown by the incident of beatings carried out by Airlangga University students against their seniors during ospect (Budirahayu, 2022). The opinion of Noviana (2010) stated that OSPEK which

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is carried out by campuses tends to be more creative and there is no element of violence in it which causes students not to be afraid to take OSPEK.

Students at the high school and tertiary levels consider OSPEK not to be included in acts of bullying and only a small number think otherwise (Hatta, 2018). There are many opinions from previous researchers who say that the Student Orientation Period or OSPEK is one of the causes of rampant acts of bullying in schools, especially for new students, for example cases such as the incident that occurred in mid-January 2019, the virtual world was shocked by the circulation of a video that shows several students of SMAN 2 TAKALAR being forced to consume runny food in a bucket by their seniors. It is suspected that the students were attending an orientation period for flag-raising troops (paskibraka). OSPEK is a forum for an educational organization to introduce all aspects in it as well as to hone the skills and knowledge of OSPEK participants in getting to know the organization they will join, not as a forum for the formation of bullying treatment of fellow students (Gafur, 2015).

OSPEK is not part of bullying because all of these activities depend on their original purpose (Elvigro, 2014). Bullying does not know where it occurs and who is the perpetrator, if the desire/desire to bring down and do mischief against others remains in every bullying student it will be difficult to avoid. OSPEK can be abolished, but bullying cannot be avoided. According to him, holding OSPEK activities actually has a good purpose, especially for students as part of an effort to invite new students to get to know their educational organization where they will gain knowledge. A different opinion was also conveyed by Noviana (2010) herself who said that OSPEK which is carried out every year by every school throughout Indonesia often looks like an entry gate for acts of bullying which sometimes escape the supervision of the school as the person in charge of these activities, this is of course he cannot even allow himself to demand the replacement of the school introduction system with activities that are more easily accepted by each new student.

The school introduction period or OSPEK should indeed be a memorable activity for all new students the first time they get to know the place where they are studying and do not let this activity tarnish the good name of the campus with inappropriate actions such as bullying treatment of students, especially new students. , a similar statement was also conveyed by Farida & Rochmani (2020) who said that any inappropriate actions experienced by new students, including bullying, could affect the student's mental or psychological state when he was already carrying out learning, but not as it should. The opposite opinion was also conveyed by Noviana (2010) who stated that new students should be able to carry out any tasks assigned by seniors when OSPEK activities are ongoing until they are finished, according to her, no matter how hard the orientation activities are, they will form a spirit of responsibility and never give up on participants new students and it is hoped that new students can accept whatever obstacles in life will be passed in the future.

CONCLUSION

Bullying is an act that is not good and is detrimental to a person's psyche, it can even cause death in cases such as depression, suicide, and lack of learning performance for students. However, according to the research that we have done, most of the bullying is among students or teenagers and even victims of bullying and the motive that is often found is because they have been victims before and are now taking it out on different people or it can be called revenge and if this is allowed to happen a vicious circle. Meanwhile, the form of Bullying that is often encountered is mocking parents' names, even though this is fairly trivial, it can disturb a person's mentality and apart from that there is also another form, namely Cyber Bullying which is often experienced among teenagers who play social media. With this happening,

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we are encouraged to be wiser in using social media. Meanwhile, bullying in physical form, in this form is very dangerous because it not only causes physical injury but can damage the victim's mental or psychological state. Thus, on the other hand this bullying practice can also occur during school or campus orientation (OSPEK). This often happens due to an attitude of seniority and often even assumes that seniors are better than juniors and think seniors can act arbitrarily and use it as a justification. Then, consider things like this as normal and even tradition. This hazing is difficult to stop because there is still an attitude from the juniors who don't want to find trouble with the seniors.

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