
Analyse The victims of Bullying About Junior High School Students in Pekanbaru

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Abstract: Bullying cases are a lot of cases in the education world, especially in Indonesia. Bullying is a negative behavior that can adversely affect the physical and psychological development of individuals including their self confidence. This study aims to describe: (1) the level of bullying in junior high school students, (2) the differences of bullying in junior high school students based on gender, (3) the level of self-confidence of bullying victims. The sample of this research was junior high school students in Pekanbaru. The technique of sample used purposive sampling and there was 500 students of bullying victims. This research was descriptive quantitative. The results of this study was: (1) most of the bullying experienced by students was in the medium category, (2) there was significant differences between bullying experienced by male students and female students, (3) the level of self-confidence of the victims bullying was mostly in the medium category.

Keywords: bullying, self confidence.

1. Introduction

Bullying is a deviant behavior and give the bad effect to us. Bullying comes from the English language, which is from the word bull, the means of bulls is happy that here and there. Etymologically bully means a bully, a person who disturbs the weak. According to Veenstra et al (2005), bullying is repeated aggression by individual or more with the aim of hurting or disturbing other individuals, such as hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, intentionally taking or damaging something that is not his, verbal such as mocking, cursing, threatening or psychologically in the form of removing other individuals from the group, isolating, or spreading negative gossip about other individuals. Meanwhile, Olweus (in Slater & Bremner, 2003) defines bullying as aggressive behavior or to hurt, and be repeated and continuous.

According to Coloroso (2007) the form of Bullying is divided into four types, as follows; (a) Physical bullying. Physical bullying is the most visible and identified of other bullying, such as: hitting, strangling, elbowing, punching, biting, scratching, and spitting on oppressed children to painful, destructive positions. ruin clothing and belongings of oppressed children. (b) verbal bullying. Verbal oppression is a nickname, reproach, slander, cruel criticism, humiliation and statement of sexual nuances or sexual harassment. Verbal bullying is the most powerful means and discourage a child who receives it. Verbal oppression can be shouted in the playground mixed with frenzy and ignored because it is considered as a stupid and unsympathetic dialogue among peers. (c) relational bullying. Relational suppression is the systematic weakening of the victim's self-esteem systematically through neglect, exclusion or avoidance. Relational oppression can be used to alienate or reject a friend intentionally aimed at undermining friendship. This behavior included concealed attitudes such as aggressive views, glances eyes,

sighs, laughter, and rough body language (b) electronic bullying. The perpetrators used electronic facilities and internet facilities such as computers, cellphones, cameras, websites, social networks, facebook, twitter and so on. Using writing, animation, pictures, videos or films that are intimidating, hurting, and cornering.

Bullying between students that is increasingly prevalent in schools. Based on survey, 84% of children aged 12 years to 17 years have been victims of bullying. Recorded cases of violence against children in 2014 were quite high. Although in 2015 and 2016 the number decreased, in 2017 similar cases re-emerged (EkoPriiliawito and AfraAugesti, viva.co.id:2017). Then, according to KPAI data (2017), from 2011 to September 2017 the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) received a report of 26 thousand bully cases.

Bullying cases that occur in educational institutions can be done by anyone, both between friends, students, gangs in schools, seniors, even teachers. The location starts from classrooms, toilets, canteens, courtyards, gates, even outside the school fence. As a result, schools are no longer a fun place for students, but instead become a place that is frightening and traumatizing. WahyuJanuarko (2013) found that in junior high school 1 Trawas it was recorded that 48.1% of senior students (seniors) committed physical violence to junior students (younger class), for psychological violence in the form of exclusion and ridicule was lower at 31.9%. In junior high school 2 Trawas, 50.4% of senior students (seniors) recorded physical violence to junior students (younger class), for psychological violence in the form of exclusion and ridicule was almost equal at 49.3%. Whereas in junior high school Penanggungan was higher, 61% of senior students (seniors) committed physical violence to junior students (younger class), for psychological violence in the form of exclusion and ridicule recorded 54.3%.

Students who are victims of bullying usually have differences or certain characteristics compared to other students. SEJIWA (2008) suggests that the characteristics of children victims of bullying are smaller body postures than other friends, physically or psychologically weak, have a different appearance in terms of dress and behavior, difficult to adapt to their environment, have a low self-confidence, have Physical limitations such as stuttering often have a victims of bullying, and children who tend to oppose bullying because they often argue argumentation are considered annoying children so bullying will oppress them.

Bullying received by victims of bullying is reversed by various factors. Class differences (seniority), economy, religion, gender, ethnicity / racism, tradition of seniority, families that are not harmonious, such as families hostile to each other, broken home, school situations that are not harmonious or discriminatory, individual / group character (vengeance or jealousy, the desire to dominate the victim, etc.), and the perception of the wrong value of the victim's behavior are some of the factors that cause a person to bullying (Astuti, 2008).

Furthermore, according to Ariesto (2009), the factors that cause bullying include: (a) Family factors. Bullying actors often come from troubled families, parents who often over-punish their children, or home situations that are full of stress, aggression, and hostility. (b) school environmental factors. The school often ignores the existence of this bullying. As a result, children as bullying will get reinforcement of their behavior to intimidate other children. (c) factors of friends or peer groups. When individual interacting in school with their friends around the house, sometimes encouraged to do bullying. (d) social environmental conditions. Social conditions can also be the cause of bullying behavior. One of the social environmental factors that causes bullying is poverty, making individuals do everything they to meet their needs. (e) television and media. It make the bullying behavior established.

Bullying will have a bad impact on various aspects of the individual, both physical and psychological such as anxiety or excessive fear, feeling insecure, having low self-control, low learning motivation, low self-esteem, not being able to socialize well, depression, and others. Bullying can also affect a person's confidence (Aprilia Eunike, et al, 2018).

Based on the explanation above, it concluded that bullying is a case that needs to be studied in depth both with regard to the causes, how to minimize or how to overcome the bullying behavior. Then, seeing the number of bullying cases that occur, all parties (government, parents, teachers, and the community) need to collaborate in efforts to prevent and alleviate this bullying problem so that it does not happen again in a sustainable manner.

2. Methodology

This research was quantitative descriptive. The purpose of this research was to describe the description of the level of bullying, the differences of bullying based on gender. the number of bullying perpetrators, and the level of self-confidence of victims of bullying. The research was conducted on junior high school students in Pekanbaru. And used purposive sampling technique with a sample of 500 students bullying at junior high school 1 and boarding school Hasanah Pekanbaru. The data obtained in this study were analyzed by percentage formula and t-test.

3. Result and Discussion

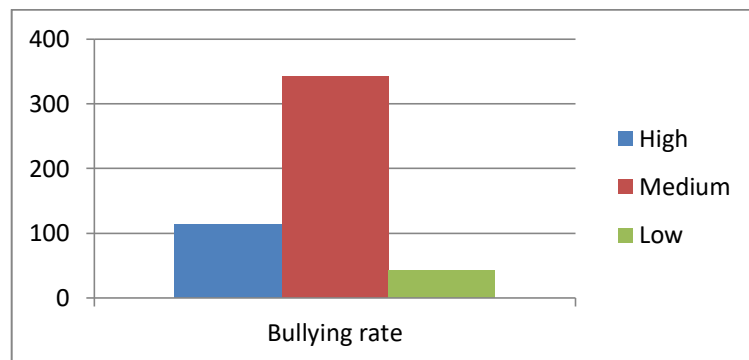
3.1. Result

3.1.1 Bullying rate on victims of bullying

No.	Category	F	%
1.	High	114	22,8
2.	Medium	343	68,6
3.	Low	43	8,6
		500	100%

Table 1. Bullying Rate on Bullying Victims

Based on the table above, it concluded that students who experienced bullying at the high category level was 114 people with a percentage of 22.8%, a low category with a percentage of 343 with a percentage of 68.6%, and a low category of 43 students with 8.6% percentage. for more details can be seen in the following picture.



Picture 1. Bullying rate on victims of bullying

Based on the picture above, it concluded that bullying experienced by students who are victims of bullying are mostly in the medium category. Then, to see the recapitulation of the level of bullying by type can be seen in the following table.

Category	Types of Bullying							
	Physical		Verbal		Electronically		Relationally	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
High	52	10,4%	120	24%	67	13,4%	63	12,6%
Medium	218	43,6%	301	60,2%	121	24,2%	135	27%
Low	230	46%	79	15,8%	312	62,4%	302	60,4%
Amount	500	100%	500	100%	500	100%	500	100%

Table 2.Recapitulation of Bullying by type

Based on the table above, it concluded that the level of bullying seen from the most bullying types in the high category is verbal bullying, which is 120 students (24%), electronic bullying as many as 67 students (13.4%), then the type of relational bullying as many as 63 students (12.6%).

3.1.2 The Differences of Bullying Based on Gender

Variabel	Df	Sig.	Ket
Level of bullying of male and female student	500	0.031	There are significant differences

Table 3. The Differences of Bullying Based on Gender

Based on the results of the t test it can be seen that the P-value was <0.05 then Ho was rejected. Thus, it concluded that the level of bullying experienced based on male students differs significantly from female students.

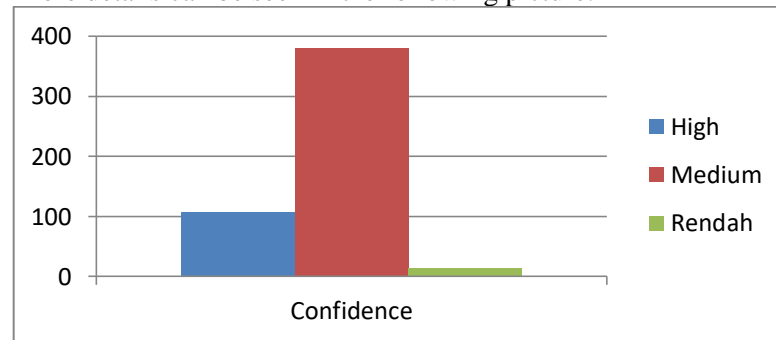
3.1.3 Bullying Victims' Confidence

No.	Category	F	%
1.	High	107	21,4
2.	Medium	380	76
3.	Low	13	2,6

500 100%

Table 4. Bullying Victims' Confidence Level

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the level of students confidences who are victims of bullying are in the high category of 107 pstudents with a percentage of 21.4%, the medium category of 380 students with a percentage of 76%, and a low of 13 students with a percentage of 2, 6%. Then, for more details can be seen in the following picture.



Picture 2. Bullying Victims' Confidence Level

Based on the picture above, it concluded that most students who are victims of bullying have confidence in the medium category.

3.2. Discussion

Based on the results of the study, it was obtained an illustration that the level of bullying experienced by students in the medium and bullying categories most experienced by students was verbal bullying compared to physical bullying, relational bullying and electronic bullying. The results of this study same with those conducted by Marela et al (2015) who found that adolescents experienced more verbal bullying compared to other types of bullying, namely 47%. Verbal bullying happenedanywhere either in class, outside the classroom, at school, in the teacher's room, and so on. Verbal bullying also occur in a variety of conditions such as rest periods, school hours, even when the learning process is taking place. This verbal bullying consists of various forms such as: reproaches, slanders, cruel criticisms, insults and statements with nuances of sexual invitation or sexual harassment.

Verbal bullying is the most powerful means anddiscourage someone who receives it. People who often receive verbal bullying will usually feel depressed and will eventually have great fear and high levels of anxiety. That way, it understood that people who often receive verbal bullying will be difficult to develop, both cognitively, physically or psychologically and not infrequently it will be difficult to develop in aspects of social life.

Bullying in general will have a bad impact on the victim. Riauskina et.al (2005) stated that when experiencing bullying, the victim will feel many negative emotions such as anger, resentment, stress, fear, shame and sadness. The most extreme of this psychological impact is the possibility of the emergence of psychological disorders in victims of bullying such as excessive anxiety, always feeling afraid, depression, suicide and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. Children who are victims of bullying or physical, verbal or psychological violence at school will get depression and mental disorders in the future.

The level of bullying experienced by male students differs significantly from female students, the level of bullying received by male students was higher than female students. Hermalinda's research results, et al (2017) also found that bullying behavior was greater in male students compared to female students both as perpetrators and victims. The Different levels of bullying because of differences in social intensity carried out by male students and women. Generally male students have longer social intensity compared to female students. Male students tend to have outside activities or more social activities so the possibilities for bullying will also be greater.

Based on the results of this study it can be seen that most of the students' confidence was in the medium category. Self-confidence is one aspect that can be influenced by bullying that a person receives in his personal life. Soul (2008) states that a lack of self-confidence is an impact that occurs when someone gets bullying behavior from his friend. Self-confidence is an attitude or belief in self so that in actions it is not too anxious, feels free to do things in accordance with responsibilities, polite in interacting, has an impetus for achievement in self and knows its strengths and weaknesses (Lauster, 1990)

Based on the opinion above, it was interpreted that bullying will make the level of individual confidence become low. This is meant because bullying made someone have excessive anxiety and fear. Low self-confidence will give a bad impact to individuals such as depression, suicide, and other adjustment problems. Low levels of self-confidence are associated with the process of school transfer or difficult family life, or with the events that make him depressed, problems that arise in adolescents will increase (Santrock, 2003).

4. Conclusion

The level of bullying experienced by students who are victims of bullying was mostly in the medium category. Verbal bullying is the most experienced get by the students. The level of bullying experienced by students of male was higher than female. Then, the level confidence of victims bullying was mostly in the medium category.

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