

The Role of Parenting Style Towards Bullying in Elementary School Age Children

Mei Eka Wulandari^{1*}

¹Indonesia Putera Vocational School, Blitar, meiekawulandari24@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Bullying is aggressive behavior that is carried out intentionally and consciously by a person or group of people against another person or group of people with the aim of hurting and is often experienced by school-age children. One of the causes of bullying is parenting style. The purpose of this study was to find out whether there is a relationship between parenting style and bullying behavior at SDN 2 Pojok, Kediri City in 2015. This study used a correlation analytic design with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all grade 3 students at SDN 2 Pojok Kediri City in 2015 with a total of 36 respondents. With a sample size of part of the population, namely as many as 33 respondents. Sampling technique using simple random sampling. The instruments used were questionnaires and interview sheets. Data were analyzed using the Spearman rho test. The results showed that the majority (60.6%) of students received sufficient parenting or as many as 20 students, the rest showed bullying behavior as many as 6 students (18.2%). The results of the analysis obtained p value = $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ which means that there is a relationship between parenting styles and bullying behavior at SDN 2 Pojok Kota Kediri. Research conclusion This means that the less parenting parents give their children, the more the child is at risk of experiencing bullying behavior. It is recommended that parents understand more about the indicators that influence parenting, including rules, punishments, rewards, attention and control as well as good communication between parents and children to reduce the incidence of bullying behavior in children

Keywords: Parenting style, school-age children, bullying

Background

One source of problems that school-age children often face is bullying. This bullying behavior from time to time continues to haunt school-age children both in the school environment and in the home environment and in the play environment ⁽¹⁾. In 2012 – 2013 an international study involving 120,000 students from 28 schools, the results of which were 20% of children aged less than 15 years reported having experienced bullying while they were at school ⁽²⁾.

The results of a survey conducted by CS Mott Children's Hospital National found that bullying is one of the ten most worrying problems in children ⁽³⁾. The National Institute for Children and Human Development (NICHD) in 2010 presented the results of its survey that more than 20% of school students in the United States claimed to have experienced bullying by other students ⁽⁴⁾. This survey was conducted on 20,689 grade 6 to grade 10 students in various public and private schools in the United States ⁽⁴⁾.

Not only in developed countries does bullying occur, in Indonesia itself there has been research conducted by the Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia, the Sejiwa

Foundation, and the NGO Plan Indonesia in 2011 ⁽¹⁾. This research involved around 1,233 elementary and junior high school students in three major cities in Indonesia namely, Jakarta, Surabaya and Yogyakarta ⁽⁵⁾. The results of the study show that violence among students at the junior high school level is sequential, occurred in Yogyakarta (77.5%), Jakarta (61.1%) and Surabaya (59.8%). Most of the violence at the elementary school level occurred in Jakarta (72.7%), followed by Surabaya (67.2%) and lastly Yogyakarta (63.8%) ⁽⁵⁾.

Bullying is aggressive behavior that is carried out intentionally and consciously by a person or group of people against another person or group of people with the aim of hurting ⁽⁶⁾. The nature of this aggression is caused by the existence of a set of factors which are then accepted, perceived, and interpreted by a person based on their respective attitudes and skills ⁽⁶⁾. Then the individual will relate it to the social circumstances around the individual and then express it in the form of aggressive behavior ⁽⁷⁾.

Bullying behavior besides situational factors are personal factors which include self-esteem ⁽⁸⁾, temperament ⁽⁴⁾, and family factors ⁽²⁾ which give an individual tendency to display aggressive behavior. Based on an initial survey conducted at SDN 2 Pojok Kediri City in 2015, bullying is a problem that needs attention. This is evident from 10 students at SDN 2 Pojok Kediri City in 2015, 4 students demonstrated bullying behavior, which consisted of 2 verbal bullying students who are male and female perpetrators, and 2 other students do realistic bullying where the perpetrators are women, 3 students show bullying behavior because of poor parenting and 1 student shows bullying behavior not because of parenting, but because of electronic media or broadcasts television showing non-educational shows and 6 other students not showing bullying behavior. This shows that parenting style influences the formation of children's behavior.

Bullying behavior has a negative impact on all aspects of life (physical, psychological and social) of individuals, especially children ⁽⁹⁾. So that it will continue to influence their further development. Therefore, professional nurses need to provide knowledge for parents regarding the importance of preventing bullying behavior and how to deal with it. This is closely related to the role and function of nurses in primary health care efforts which focus more on preventive and promotive without leaving curative and rehabilitative roles, namely providing education for the introduction and prevention or control of health problems ^(2, 10).

Handling of bullying cases can be done by counseling children, parents and teachers. Using the solution-based counseling method or better known as the SFBC (solution focus brief counseling) method.

Methods

The research was conducted at SDN 2 Pojok, Kediri City in 2015. The total population used in this study were 36 children and 36 parents. And after calculating using the formula according to Lemeshow ⁽¹¹⁾, Obtained a sample of 33 students and 33 guardians. The sampling technique in this study was to use a probability sampling technique with a simple random sampling technique, namely taking samples from all members of the population randomly. Research instruments and materials used interview sheets and blue print questionnaires. From the instruments and research materials, the researchers analyzed using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis and Spearman's rho test.

Results

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Characteristics

| Characteristics | n | % |
|--|----|------|
| Group norm | | |
| There are group norms | 13 | 39,4 |
| There are no group norms | 20 | 60,6 |
| Parents' education level | | |
| Elementary school | 4 | 12,1 |
| Junior high school | 10 | 30,3 |
| Senior high school | 14 | 42,4 |
| Bachelor | 5 | 15,2 |
| Media | | |
| Electronics (tv and radio) | 32 | 97 |
| Paper (magazines, tabloids and newspapers) | 1 | 3 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 21 | 63,6 |
| Female | 12 | 36,4 |
| Parenting style | | |
| Less than satisfactory | 7 | 21,2 |
| Satisfactory | 20 | 60,6 |
| Good | 6 | 18,2 |
| Parenting style | | |
| Bullying behavior | 6 | 18,2 |
| Not bullying behavior | 27 | 81,8 |
| Parenting style | | |
| Satisfactory | 7 | 21,2 |
| Good | 20 | 60,6 |
| Satisfactory | 6 | 18,2 |

Table 2. Cross-tabulation of the relationship between parenting style and bullying behavior at SDN 2 Pojok, Kediri City, 2015.

| No | Style Parenting | Bullying behavior | | | | Total | |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|--------------|------|-------|------|
| | | Bullying | | Not bullying | | | |
| | | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| 1 | Less than satisfactory | 6 | 18,2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 21,2 |
| 2 | Satisfactory | 0 | 0 | 20 | 60,6 | 20 | 60,6 |
| 3 | Good | 0 | 0 | 6 | 18,2 | 6 | 18,2 |
| Total | | 6 | 18,2 | 27 | 81,8 | 33 | 100 |
| r = - 0,737 | | | | | | | |

Based on table 2 it shows that parenting style is good with a total of a small proportion (18.2%) or 6 respondents, a small proportion (18.2%) or 6 respondents have good parenting style not bullying. And parenting style is adequate with a total of the majority (60.6%) or 20 people, most of whom (60.6%) or 20 respondents have a parenting style that is not bullying. Meanwhile, for poor parenting, a total of a small proportion (21.2%) or 7 respondents, a small

proportion (18.2%) or 6 respondents behaved in bullying. Based on the results of the Spearman rho test with computerized analysis, it was found that $p \text{ value} = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, so there is a relationship between parenting and bullying behavior, with a correlation coefficient of $r = -0.737$, this indicates that the strength of the correlation is strong. And the relationship is negatively charged, so the direction of the relationship is that the parenting style is less, the more bullying behavior is shown at SDN 2 Pojok, Kediri City in 2015.

Discussion

Based on table 1 shows that most students (B) get sufficient parenting style. Which is influenced by the level of education of parents. The level of education is one of the influential factors in parenting given by parents to their children. Because parents who have a high level of education tend to provide good parenting, although it is undeniable that a low level of parental education can provide good parenting ⁽³⁾. This supports the theory which states that the educational background of parents has a role in the adoption of parenting styles by parents ⁽¹²⁾. And in the theory that parents with high levels of education tend to take good care of their children, it is undeniable that parents with low education who can understand technological advances can also provide good care ⁽¹⁾. Although it is not only the level of education that is a factor that influences parents to provide parenting to their children. But it is also influenced by the age of parents, and culture.

The educational level of parents, another influential factor is group norms, based on table 1 it shows that most students (B) do not have group norms. Group norms are a guideline that regulates the attitudes and behavior of group members. If a child chooses negative friends and groups, it is certain that the child will be involved in negative actions such as bullying ⁽¹³⁾. Children who are involved in bullying behavior, with reasons that are acceptable in the group. If the group engages in bullying behavior towards other students, usually students who are members of that group will support group members who engage in bullying behavior ⁽⁵⁾.

Researchers argue that parenting is a process of interaction between parents and children in which the process involves educating, protecting, and directing children. The level of education possessed by parents is an influencing factor in shaping children's behavior, because children will imitate every behavior and action that they get at home, and will apply it to group norms in the school environment and group norms in schools can influence children's behavior.

Based on table 1 shows that a small number of students (B) show bullying behavior. This bullying behavior is influenced by various factors, one of which is the media based on table 1 shows that almost all students are affected by electronic media, including television and gadgets. The media is one of the influential factors in bullying behavior, print and electronic media that displays bullying as a natural act in communication or in a reasonable joke, will make children think that bullying is something normal and acceptable, so that children who do bullying will think that bullying is a natural action in acting and behaving ⁽¹⁴⁾. This supports research conducted by WHO which identified that children who see violence on TV can cause aggressive behavior and have lower empathy for their friends ⁽⁷⁾.

Based on table 1 shows that most of the students are male. Gender is a factor that also influences bullying behavior in children. Several theories state that boys tend to bully in physical forms and boys tend to bully more than girls ⁽¹⁵⁾. Bullying behavior in school-age children if left unchecked will affect the growth and development of children in the next stage of growth and development ⁽⁹⁾. Bullying is aggressive behavior by children or groups against children or other groups with the aim of hurting, print and electronic media is one of the influential factors in the formation of bullying behavior in school-age children, because at this stage the child will imitate every action he sees and applying it in the form of behavior, apart

from the media, a factor that also influences bullying behavior is gender, for example children who get an image from the media that boys must be strong and not lose when fighting will form an image that will indirectly stick to the child men that they should get recognition ⁽⁶⁾. Finally the child will be more likely to be aggressive.

Based on table 1 it is known that a small proportion of students (B) have poor parenting patterns and show that a small proportion exhibit bullying behavior. This indicates that parenting styles influence children to behave in bullying at SDN 2 Pojok Kota Kediri. In addition there is a relationship between parenting and bullying behavior. Factors that influence bullying behavior are parenting style, group norms, personality, media and gender. Parenting style is one of the influential factors in the formation of behavior in children, because parents are the first place for children to socialize and the first place for children to get care provided by parents. And the factors that also influence this bullying behavior are group norms, which are rules that exist in a game.

In addition, parenting styles are lacking, too indifferent and too harsh so that children become familiar with a threatening atmosphere and the attitudes of parents who like to set examples of bullying behavior whether intentional or not ⁽⁵⁾. Based on the data above, the researchers argue that there is a correlation between parenting styles and bullying behavior. The level of education possessed by parents will determine the parenting style given. Parents who have a low level of education and use bullying in their upbringing will cause children to behave in bullying ⁽⁷⁾. In addition to educational level, media and gender are factors that influence bullying behavior. From the media, children will get an image that will influence children to behave within group norms in the school environment.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The parenting style of parents at SDN 2 Pojok Kota Kediri in 2015 showed that most of them had adequate parenting styles. Bullying behavior at SDN 2 Pojok Kota Kediri in 2015 showed a small proportion had bullying behavior. There is a positive relationship, and a strong correlation between parenting styles and bullying behavior in school-aged children at SDN 2 Pojok, Kediri City, 2015.

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