

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING WITH BULLYING BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN JAMBI CITY

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The prevalence of bullying is estimated at 8 to 50% in some Asian, American and European countries. Research conducted by the National Association of School Psychologists shows that more than 160,000 teenagers in the United States skip school every day for fear of bullying. KPAI disfigured 369 complaints related to bullying in schools. Bullying can occur when a person experiences a form of abuse and humiliation that is systematic and convincing over a long period of time (9-16 days in one month), does not rule out the possibility of occurrence at home due to improper parenting. This study aims to determine the relationship of parenting with bullying behavior at school.

**Method:** The method used cross-sectional study with subject 100 people proportional random sampling techniques. Data analysed used chi-square with software

**Results:** The results showed that there was a significant relationship between parenting and bullying behavior (p value <0.05).

**Conclusion:** Authoritarian and permissive parenting tend to have a greater tendency to bullying children.

**Keywords:** authoritarian, bullying, democratic, parenting

### INTRODUCTION

Bullying is a huge phenomenon all over the world. The prevalence of bullying is estimated at 8 to 50% in some Asian, American and European countries (Murtiarni, 2013). Research conducted by the National Association of School Psychologists shows that more than 160,000 teenagers in the United States skip school every day for fear of bullying. The non-governmental organization (NGO) Plan International and International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), found that seven out of 10 children in Indonesia are exposed to violence at school, according to the results of a study by the National Consortium for character development in 2014, almost every school in Indonesia occurs bullying in the form of verbal and psychological/ mental. Based on the exposure of complex bullying cases, Indonesia has entered the category of

emergency bullying in schools (Annisa, 2014).

Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), bullying cases in schools occupy the top level of public complaints to the KPAI in the education sector, from 2011 to August 2014 KPAI disfigured 369 complaints related to the problem. The number is about 25% of the total complaints in the field of education as many as 1,480 cases (Setyawan, 2015). Throughout 2018, there were recorded cases of violence against children with the highest record of 336 cases in Jambi province with details of Kerinci regency totaling 30 cases, Merangin 39 cases, Sarolangun 18 cases, Batanghari 27 cases, Muaro Jambi 75 cases, Tanjabtim 12 cases, Tanjabbar 31 cases, Tebo 6 cases, Muaro Bungo 8 cases, Full River 24 cases and Jambi city 96 cases (DP3AP2 Jambi Province, 2018).

The bullying behaviour cannot be separated from the factors that cause it, such as internal factors, namely; self-esteem and

personality. Septrina, Liow, Sulistiyawati & Andrian (2009) said in their research that the higher the self-esteem, the lower the bullying behavior bullying. Tumon (2014) also added that there are 3 external factors that can influence the occurrence of bullying, namely Family, School and peers. Family is the most influential factor in the incidence of bullying (Ahmed & Britewate, 2014). The most decisive family factor is parenting.

Parenting is the way parents play their role, especially in educating their children, starting from making rules, teaching values/norms, and affection. One of the influences on parenting is the environment in which tempat lives. The difference between a family living in a big city and a family living in the countryside is different parenting styles. Families who live in big cities have big worries when their children leave the house, preferably families who live in villages do not have big worries with children who leave the House. In each culture parenting is applied differently, for example, when in a culture are allowed to argue about the rules set by parents, but it does not apply to all cultures. Families with different socioeconomic status yang berbeda juga will also meapply different parentingstyles.

According to Rigby (2008) which explains that bullying category is (intermediate) directly or not, consciously or unconsciously occur at home during the child in the care of parents can be in the form of abuse and humiliation that systematically and convincingly over a long period of time (9-16 days in one month) can make a traumatic experience for the child and become the basis for the emergence of bullying behavior.

In the school the actions include cruel taunts, continued exclusion and some subtle physical threats and attacks, for example pushing, tackling, pulling on clothes. Some things that can be an early indication that a child may be experiencing bullying at school include: difficulty sleeping, wetting the bed, complaining of headaches or stomach, taches,

no appetite or vomiting, acute going to school, crying before or after school, often going to school, are not interested in social activities involving other students, often complain of pain before going to school, often complain of pain to their teachers, and want parents to pick them up immediately, low self-esteem, drastic changes in attitude, behavior, dress, or habits.

Bullying behavior can have a negative influence on psychological status, both in jangka the short and long term on the victim (Fekkes et al., 2006; Milsom & Gallo, 2006; Roberts, 2005 dalam Santrock, 2011). In the short term, they can become depressed, lose interest in schoolwork or not want to go to school. While long-term children can experience anxiety, depression, to suicide. Adolescents who are victims of bullying are more at risk of experiencing various health problems, both physically and mentally. As for the problems that are more likely to be suffered by children who are victims of bullying, they include the appearance of various mental problems such as depression, anxiety and sleep problems that may carry over into adulthood, physical health complaints, such as headaches, abdominal pain and muscle tension, insecurity when in the school environment, and decreased morale learning and academic achievement.

General Objective: This study aims to get an overview of the relationship of parenting with bullying behavior in SMP N 19 Jambi city.

## METHOD

This study is a cross-sectional quantitative study. Sampling technique is proportional random sampling. The study was conducted to analyze the relationship of parenting with bullying behavior. The sample was 100 people. An instrument in the form of a questionnaire used to measure bullying behavior and parenting. Data analysed such as coding, processing dan cleaning. Statistical analysis yang used is bivariate with Chi

Square test. Research ethical used  
Maleficence, Justice, Anonymous,  
Beneficence and Informed consent.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Overview of adolescent knowledge before and after interventions using booklet

**Table 1.** Descriptive knowledge

Knowledge before Education	n	%
Good	5	13.9
Enough	14	38.9
Less	17	47.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Knowledge after education	n	%
Good	24	66.7
Enough	11	30.6
Less	1	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on table 1, it is known that the knowledge of adolescent girls about anemia before the implementation of education with booklet media as much as 47.2% is still lacking, as many as 38.9% have sufficient knowledge and as many as 13.9% have good knowledge. After implementation with booklet showed can be seen that the knowledge of adolescent girls about anemia after the implementation of education with booklet media as much as 66.7% is well knowledgeable.

### The effect of the implementation of education with booklet media in increasing the knowledge of adolescent girls about anemia

Table 2 shows that the results of the t test with p value =  $0.000 < 0.05$  means that there is an influence of implementing education using booklet media in increasing the knowledge of young women about anemia at the Garuda Putih Jambi Health Sciences College in 2024. Based on the results of the analysis it is found that the test results t test with p value =  $0.000 < 0.05$  means that there is an influence of implementing education using booklet media in increasing young women's knowledge about anemia at the Garuda Putih Jambi Health Sciences College in 2024.

**Table 2.** Bivariate analysis

Variable	N	Mean	Min	Max	SD	P
Knowledge Before Education	36	11,56	3	18	3,573	0,000
Knowledge After Education	36	16,11	1	20	2,447	

These results show that there was an increase in knowledge after education was carried out using booklet media. This is in accordance with research by Wijayanti & Mulyadi, (2019) that health education using booklets is effective in increasing understanding of anemia patients. Apart from booklets, health education can also be delivered through videos, routine education, poster placement, and by including health messages during classroom learning. Generally, the health education resources available in schools are very limited. Students receive more health information from their teachers and the internet. Booklet media is an alternative health education substitute for textbooks that can be taken anywhere (Kusuma & Pertiwi, 2019; Nasiatin et al., 2021; Pertiwi & Annissa, 2019).

Choosing the right educational media can also influence student learning motivation. Interesting and effective educational media will make students more interested in learning and actively participating in learning activities. Apart from booklets, other educational media that can be used are video, audio, posters or educational games (Dewi Haris, 2018). However, choosing the right educational media must be adjusted to the learning objectives and characteristics of students. By selecting appropriate and effective educational media, it is hoped that health education activities can run more effectively and have a positive impact on increasing students' health knowledge and awareness (Wijayanti & Mulyadi, 2019).

In this study, booklets were used as a medium for Health Education. The booklet contains information related to the concept of adolescent anemia (definition, etiology, risk factors, signs, symptoms, impacts), as well as efforts to prevent and treat anemia in adolescent girls. By providing booklets,

young women can read repeatedly and understand the content of the material in the booklet so that they can indirectly increase knowledge and understanding related to anemia. The booklet media used in this research was developed by the researchers themselves and has been reviewed by several teams of experts from the nursing and pediatric departments who were appointed to review this booklet. The material presented in this booklet consists of the definition of anemia, the causes of anemia, clinical manifestations, the impact of anemia, efforts to prevent and treat anemia. The information presented in the booklet is also accompanied by attractive images that support the information provided, making it easier for young women to understand the information provided through writing and images.

The increase in the average knowledge score of female students from 11.56 to 16.11 was obtained through increasing the understanding obtained through booklet media so that female students were able to understand the problem of anemia in adolescents and were expected to be able to make efforts to prevent and treat anemia. Apart from knowledge, the incidence of anemia in adolescent girls is also influenced by other factors, namely family support, family income, nutritional status and menstruation (Harahap, 2018; Rahayu et al., 2022).

For this reason, one way to increase a person's knowledge is by providing education through counseling using booklets. This is supported by research conducted by Nurul (2006) on "the influence of nutrition education with lectures and booklets on increasing the knowledge of overweight adolescents" with the research results of the group that was given education through booklets experiencing an increase in pre-test knowledge scores which at the start of the research had a good category of as much as 3 subjects (21.4%), the sufficient category was 11 subjects (78.6%) increasing to 8 subjects

(57.2%) in the good category and 6 subjects (42.9%) in the sufficient category at the post-test. This shows that there is a difference in knowledge before and after providing counseling via booklet media regarding knowledge about overweight 35 in adolescents. This increase occurred in connection with the advantages of the booklet, namely that the material contained in the booklet is more complete, more detailed, clear and educative and the preparation of the booklet material is made in such a way as to attract the attention of teenagers, according to the needs and conditions of teenagers. Apart from that, the booklet can also be taken home, so that the subject can read or study it.

Research was also conducted by Minokta Lendra (2018) regarding "the influence of using booklet media on increasing knowledge about energy adequacy of teenagers at SMA Negeri 1 Pontianak". The results of the research show that students' knowledge has increased, this is proven by looking at the mean value of students' knowledge level at 58.5% or an increase of 22.7% to 81.2%. These results can be concluded that there was an increase in the average knowledge score of class students before and after the intervention using booklet media.

This shows that there is a difference in knowledge before and after providing counseling via booklet media regarding knowledge about energy adequacy by teenagers. It is also supported by Suiroaka's research that there is a significant effect of better nutritional knowledge on respondents who were given nutrition education using media compared to respondents who were not given nutrition education without using media.

This is in accordance with Zulaekah who stated that with the Communication, Information and Education (KIE) Program print media is quite effective in conveying nutrition information and education. In the IEC program, print media is more effective in conveying nutritional information and

education, because print media is a static medium, prioritizes visual messages, and generally consists of a number of words, pictures or photos in color, namely in the form of posters, leaflets, brochures, magazines, modules and pocket books. Of the several print media that can be used in IEC programs for children, they include pocket books or booklets and leaflets.

It can be concluded that counseling is a process of planned behavior change in individuals, groups and communities from not knowing about health values to knowing, and from not knowing how to overcome their own health problems to becoming independent. The change in knowledge scores after being given media about anemia to female students was very significant. This change occurred due to factors including: 1). Providing media booklets about anemia, given one by one so that the reception of information is clearer, 2). The counseling intervention uses booklet media about anemia where the media clarifies the ideas or messages conveyed, apart from that it can also recall what was read because this booklet media is not only in the form of pictures but there is writing that explains the images in the media, 3.) Material contained in the booklet media are exactly the same as the pre-test and post-test questionnaire questions, so that young women can immediately understand and answer the post-test questions correctly, 4.) The information provided is in accordance with the students' needs, so that during the intervention the booklet media is given. Students enthusiastically read the information contained in the booklet media.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, it was concluded that there was an increase in knowledge. Meant that there was an influence of implementing education using booklet media in increasing young women's knowledge about anemia at the Garuda Putih Jambi Health Sciences College in 2024.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There was no conflict of interest in this article.

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