Analysis relationship of knowledge and bullying in adolescents

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ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan : *Perundungan merupakan penyalahgunaan kekuasaan atau kekuatan yang dilakukan seseorang atau kelompok baik secara fisik ataupun psikologis terhadap seseorang yang tidak mampu mempertahankan dirinya dalam situasi dimana ada hasrat untuk melukai, menakuti atau membuat seseorang tertekan yang berpotensi dilakukan secara berulang-ulang.Perundungan dapat berdampak pada kesehatan mental korban dan para pelaku terkadang tidak paham tindakan yang dilakukan termasuk dalam ketegori perundungan.*

Tujuan : *mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dengan perilaku perundungan pada remaja di SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak.*

Metode : *Jenis penelitan ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif, dengan metode pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua siswa kelas X.Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini yaitu non probability sampling dengan menggunakan teknik purposive sampling dengan jumlah sampel 101 responden. Alat ukur dalam penelitian ini ialah lembar kuisioner. Analisis data menggunakan Pearson Product Moment.*

Hasil : *Berdasarkan hasil analisis didapatkan nilai p-value 0,000 < 0,05 dengan ini dapat diartikan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku perundungan dengan korelasi koefisien sebesar -0,719 dengan kekuatan korelasi kuat serta arah dari korelasi negatif yang artinya pengetahuan berlawanan arah dengan perilaku perundungan yang artinya semakin tinggi pengetahuan maka semakin rendah tingkat perilaku perundungan begitu juga sebaliknya.*

Simpulan : *Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku perundungan di SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak.*

KATA KUNCI : *perundungan; pengetahuan; perilaku*

ABSTRACT

Background: *Bullying is an abuse of power or force that is carried out a person or group either physically or psychologically towards someone who unable to defend himself in a situation where there is a desire to injure, frighten or depress someone that has the potential to be repeated. Bullying can have a long-term impact on mental health and this will increase in adolescence with their low knowledge about aspects of bullying.*

Objectives: *was To determine the relationship between knowledge and bullying behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak.*

Methods : *This study used a quantitative research, with a cross sectional approach method . The population in this study were all students of class X. The sampling technique in this study was non-probability sampling using a purposive sampling technique.The total population in this study was 136 people and this study used of 101 respondents. The measuring instrument in this study is a questionnaire sheet about bullying. Data analysis using Pearson Product Moment.*

Results: *Based on the results of the analysis, the p-value is 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and bullying behavior with a correlation coefficient of -0.719 with a strong correlation strength and a negative correlation direction, which means that knowledge is in the opposite direction to behavior bullying which means the higher the knowledge, the lower the level of bullying behavior and vice versa.*
Conclusions: *There is a correlation between the level of knowledge and bullying behavior at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak.*

INTRODUCTION

Bullying is the abuse of power or power by a person or group, either physically or psychologically, against someone who is unable to defend himself in a situation where there is a desire to injure, frighten or depress someone and has the potential to do it repeatedly. Bullying itself has several models including verbal bullying, nonverbal bullying, relational bullying or psychology and cyberbullying. The impact that arises when one or more people engage in bullying behavior is that they tend to behave aggressively and then get involved in a group and other delinquent activities. Conversely, the impact that can be felt by victims of bullying is having emotional or feeling problems, low self-esteem, being depressed, being alone and feeling insecure (1)

According to the World Health Organization, 37% of victims of bullying occur in girls and 42% in boys. The types of bullying behavior that occur are sexual violence, physical fights and bullying (3). According to the (Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia) KPAI report, 41 out of 161 children became perpetrators of violence and bullying. There were 161 cases in detail, namely 23 cases of child abuse, 31 cases of child bullying, 36 cases of violence and child bullying, 41 cases of violence and child bullying, and 30 political cases of children (4). Based on data on cases of violence in Bali Province for the period May-July 2022, it shows that Buleleng Regency ranks as the second highest district (32 cases). With a total of 124 cases, 25.8% of cases were women and children and 23% of them were students (5).

Bullying that often occurs at school age is of course based on various kinds of knowledge about different types of bullying(6). Lack of cognitive function certainly affects children's knowledge about bullying which is low so that it can result in impacts and consequences of bullying, one of which is the perpetrators of bullying, namely children will cause juvenile delinquency, promiscuity, use of illegal drugs and problems with mental health in children, child who commits acts of bullying(7).

In other base the research of Bayu Oka & Sukma Megaputri (2021), that family support with bullying behavior in adolescents is significantly related to a p value of 0.000 with a correlation coefficient of -0.493 which shows the strength of a negative relationship meaning that adolescents are well supported

by their families, the lower the bullying behavior and vice versa (8,9). That's realistic if external factor to be support person to avoid from bullying. Therefore the researcher conducted this research using the same variables but with different objects and locations. Knowledge about bullying is correlated with the practices carried out, often victims of bullying turn into perpetrators for reasons of revenge or simply the sensation of feeling in the perpetrator's position (8,10). Several studies on bullying show that knowledge and bullying practices or actions are related to each other's(8,11,18).

Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak on 10 students in grades X and XI, information was obtained that 6 people claimed to have experienced bullying and as many as 4 of them had not experienced bullying. This is influenced by factors of body size, physique, communication skills, gender, to social status and in SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak there has never been socialization related to bullying behavior in adolescents so that the chances of bullying occurring are still high such as verbally taunting, body shaming against the theme, and can refer to physical violence. So this research really needs to be done to understand how the knowledge of adolescents related in tackling cases of bullying. The purpose of this study was to find out whether there is a relationship between knowledge and bullying behavior in adolescents at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This type of research is quantitative research, with a cross sectional approach method. The population of this study were all students of class X, with a total of 136 people. The sampling technique in this study was non-probability sampling using a purposive sampling technique with a total sample of 101 students. The measuring tool includes information about repeated acts of intimidation by a stronger party against a weaker party and done on purpose. This questionnaire consists of 17 statements using the Gutman scale with 1 correct and 0 wrong.

This study uses a questionnaire sheet which is divided into 2 types of statements. First, a knowledge questionnaire on bullying behavior adopted from Prayunika (2016). The second measurement tool is regarding bullying behavior as a result of adoption from Suhadaq (2017) with a total of 11 questions containing acts of intimidation carried out repeatedly by parties who are stronger against those who weaker and is done intentionally to physically injure the victim. The results obtained are always given a score of 2, sometimes given a score of 1, and never given a score of 0. Validity and reliability tests were carried out for the questionnaire used, with the results of a validity test value with a p value < 0.05 and a reliability test with a Chronbach Alpha value > 0.05. Data processing consists of editing, coding, data entry/processing, and cleaning. The statistical test used in this study is the pearson product moment correlation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
RESULTS

Data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis contains the presentation of each variable. While the bivariate analysis contains the

relationship between the independent (knowledge) and dependent (behavior) variables.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics by gender, knowlegde and bullying in adolencents

	f	%
Gender		
Man	34	(33,7%)
Woman	67	(66,3%)
Total (n)	101	100%
Knowledge		
High Tall	95	(94,1%)
Low	6	(5,9%)
Total (n)	101	100%
Bullying Behavior		
Tall	11	(10,9%)
Low	90	(89,1%)
Total (n)	101	100%

Based on data from **Table 1**, the results obtained were that the respondents in Class X SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak with a high level of knowledge were 95 people (94.1%) while those with a low level of knowledge were 6 people (5.9%). The results showed that the level of bullying behavior in Class X SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak with the highest bullying behavior was 11 people (10.9%) while the low bullying behavior was 90 people (89.1%). Results of Data Analysis of the Relationship between Knowledge Level and Bullying Behavior in Adolescents at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak.

Table 2. Relationship between knowledge and bullying behavior at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak

	Knowledge	
	p-value	Pearson korelasi/SD
Bullying behavior	0,000	-0.719** / 3.4

**significant with p<0.05

Table 2, Illustrates that there is a relationship between knowledge and bullying behavior at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak which is shown by the value of p <0.05 (p = 0.000). This data have normal distribution with value 0.096. The Pearson correlation value is -0.719 with a strong correlation strength (0.61-0.80), and the direction of the negative correlation means that knowledge is in the opposite direction to bullying behavior, which means that the higher the knowledge, the lower the level of bullying behavior and vice versa. from the value of r Count > r Table (0.719 > 0.195) which means there is a correlation between knowledge and bullying behavior.

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of respondents

The results of the analysis of the research conducted at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak with the highest number of students, namely the female sex as much as 66.3%, namely 67 people. At this age when individuals generally get education at the school level. Teenagers who are generally at school will spend more time with friends, so that peer influence will be stronger than influence parents for teenagers. Teenagers accept and more mature relationships with peers and gender, can carry out social roles according to their respective genders, and accept the roles of their respective genders .

According to reference, gender has been known to have a connection with bullying behavior. The children in this study were mostly female while the others were male. The results of this study indicate that the incidence of high bullying was more frequent by boys as many as 6 respondents

compared to 5 respondents by girls. Boys have a tendency to behave physically aggressively considering that boys are physically stronger than girls. In addition, boys are also generally more accepting and more often show their involvement in acts of bullying

Level of knowledge of class X SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak

In this study, most respondents with a high level of knowledge were 95 (94.1%) respondents, the results of this study were in line with Yuniliza's research (2020) where the results of his research showed that respondents with high knowledge were 37 (55.2%) respondents, these results also according to research by Dewi et al. (2020) which states that most adolescents have a good level of knowledge about bullying behavior. This is caused by various factors that affect knowledge, including factors education, mass media or information, social culture and economy, environment, experience and age factor.

According to Notoadmodjo (2012) health education is the addition of a person's knowledge and abilities through practical learning techniques or individual instruction to increase awareness of the value of health so that he consciously wants to change his behavior for the better.

Bullying in this study can be influenced by their knowledge and understanding of bullying behavior, level of education (the higher a person's education, the easier it is for the person to receive information related to knowledge), religious education, personal problems, influence by peers or own play, information and the media mass, the

environment around where he lives. The environment greatly influences the process of incorporating knowledge about bullying behavior and the role of the family to guide and educate the respondents themselves – .

Level of bullying behavior of class X Students of SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak

In this study, the results were obtained that most students at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak had bullying behavior with a low level of 90 (89.1%), a high level of bullying as much as 11 (10.9%) while for never bullying as much as 0% of 101 respondents, this is in line with research by Fajrin (2018) with a total of 75 respondents. The result of his research is that 0% of respondents have never bullied and 60% rarely do bullying.

This research is also supported by Galaresa et al. (2022) that as many as 60% of respondents with low bullying behavior or had ever bullied, in this study also explained that this act of bullying was caused by an act of joking which began with mocking and insulting among friends, this action continued to become a bad habit and deviate. The acts of bullying that often occur in school children are verbal bullying such as mocking parents' names, mocking friends' names and vilifying the body shape of friends and physical bullying such as hitting, kicking friends.

Bullying is the aggressive and negative behavior of a person or group of people repeatedly who abuses an imbalance of power with the aim of hurting someone psychologically or physically, perpetrators of bullying tend to be carried out by a person or group of people who feel they are "strong" to someone or a group of people "Weak" means that the perpetrator of this bully abuses the

power imbalance to continuously hurt their victims. Bullies also tend to become aggressive and commit criminal acts as adults .

This was also confirmed in research conducted by A'ini & Reny (2020) explaining that if self-esteem is low, it will be reflected in negative behavior .Individuals who feel their existence is less meaningful will be thirsty for attention so that individuals will seek and adopt behaviors that cause attention and even become a feared figure to increase their existence, one of which is by adopting bullying behavior.

The relationship between knowledge and bullying behavior in SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak

Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and bullying behavior with a p-value (0.000) <0.05, this is in line with research the other with a p-value (0.007<) 0.05) which means that knowledge has a significant relationship with bullying behavior. This research is also supported by the research of Hardi et al. (2019) stated that knowledge has a significant relationship with bullying behavior with a p-value of 0.001 which indicates that the better the level of one's knowledge will affect the lower the bullying behavior in adolescents and vice versa .

Knowledge is a continuous formation by someone who at any time experiences development in the organization because of understandings. Knowledge is a very important domain in the formation of one's actions. According to Green's theory (1980) states that one of the factors that determines a person's behavior is knowledge. A good level of knowledge is expected to shape a person's positive behavior to take early prevention of bullying behavior .

Knowledge is very closely related to education, where it is hoped that with higher education the person will also have a wider knowledge. However, it needs to be emphasized, it does not mean that someone with low education is absolutely also low in knowledge. One's knowledge of an object contains two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. These two aspects will determine a person's attitude, the more positive aspects and objects that are known, the more positive attitudes towards certain objects will arise .

In this study, it was found that there were respondents with high knowledge with high bullying behavior as many as 5 (5.3%) respondents and respondents with low knowledge with high bullying behavior as many as 6 (5.9%) respondents, this is in line with research by Amawidyati & Muhammad (2019) stated that the results of an analysis of the relationship between knowledge of bullying in school-age children showed that respondents had insufficient knowledge about bullying and often committed acts of bullying (73.3%). Children's knowledge about bullying is very important to be learned and used as information for the child.

Knowledge about bullying is very important and is used as a lesson because it can shape a behavior through a process of complex mental changes with changes in beliefs that can affect attitudes, normal subjective (Handalan et al., 2020).One of the factors that influence someone in committing acts of bullying is the peer factor where the child is used to and often follows to take

negative actions because according to the child this is an action that is usually carried out by his friends, good knowledge will be able to make teenagers understand the dangers of bullying. Good knowledge of acts of bullying will also affect youth. to be more careful in social interactions in their daily lives.

Another factor that causes adolescents to bully besides their lack of knowledge is the parenting style of their parents. Parents who are wrong in providing parenting to children will tend to have an adverse impact on the behavior of the child. Children who receive positive treatment, such as if a child makes a mistake, they are directed, given understanding and advised so that the child can understand to correct his mistake in the right way, then the child will have a positive self-concept too. A positive self-concept can be seen from the quality of good self-adjustment, not hesitating in acting, daring to try, and daring to make decisions   .

Knowledge about bullying behavior is very important for teenagers, because bullying is a pattern of aggressive behavior that involves an imbalance of power with the aim of making others feel that they are not being done on the basis of differences in other people's appearance, culture, race, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity. Bullying includes intentional acts by the perpetrator towards the victim, which are intended to annoy someone who is weaker. Individual factors where lack of knowledge is one of the causes of bullying behavior. The better the level of youth knowledge about bullying, the less bullying behavior can be minimized or eliminated. Past experience,

the experience of being a victim before that makes the bully want revenge. Feelings of envy from the perpetrator's background, family background that comes from a family that is not harmonious makes the perpetrator less affectionate from his parents, and often gets harsh treatment at home and from friends .

Based on the description above the researcher argues that knowledge of legislation is very important, because this will prevent teenagers from taking actions that have a negative impact on other teenagers, the findings in this study are respondents who are more likely to commit verbal bullying, the bullying that most often occurs is mocking a friend by name calling names that are not good, mentioning the names of parents, doing body shaming so that this will have an impact on the mental health of teenagers who are victims of bullying.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The relationship between knowledge level and bullying behavior at SMA Negeri 2 Gerokgak is indicated by a value of $p<0.05$ ($p=0.000$). The Pearson correlation value is -0.719 with a strong correlation strength (0.61-0.80), and the direction of the negative correlation means that knowledge is in the opposite direction to bullying behavior, which means that the higher the knowledge, the lower the level of bullying behavior and vice versa, between knowledge with bullying behavior.

Overcoming cases of bullying requires collaboration from all parties, both school principals, teachers, students and parents. Continuous support and education related to bullying is very important to do to protect the

mental and psychological aspects of students who are the next generation of the nation. Schools should be able to carry out surveys and monitor routine data collection for bullying cases at school, including the establishment of an anti-bullying task force.

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