

Parenting Patterns of URBAN Adolescents & Bullying Behavior

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Abstract

The phenomenon that occurs at SMA Negeri 51 East Jakarta is that parents verbally abuse their children, among others, such as violence carried out through hurtful words. These hurtful words usually mean harassing children's abilities, considering children as a source of bad luck, being shouted at too loudly, looking down on children, venting anger at children when children make the same mistakes as parents, and comparing children. This research resulted in several conclusions including: 1. The majority of students have the characteristics of a democratic parenting style and there is no major influence on the perpetrators with parental parenting, the intensity of bullying at SMA Negeri 51 East Jakarta is mild, 2. What causes verbal violence against children against bullying behavior is the pattern of friends or the surrounding environment, prevention of verbal violence for families must use relaxed and comfortable interactions by accompanying what steps will be taken next 3. Application of discipline in the family, socialization of moral teachings and Social norms, namely harmony and independence, must also be polite to elders.

Keywords : Students, Parenting Patterns, Bullying, Verbal Violence

INTRODUCTION

Education has an important role in national development because education is one way to form quality human resources to achieve national development goals. The development of the era that is increasingly developing in the world of education brings the impact of change. School is a place for someone to gain knowledge, shape character and a place for the development of the nation's future successors, seeing the importance of school for students to be able to shape and see students' personalities. School is a place for someone to gain knowledge, shape character and a place for the development of the nation's future successors importance school for student so school should is the place safe, comfortable, and fun. But unfortunately, some students or students feel no comfortable or even Becomes the place which scary ¹.

The phenomenon of acts of violence in the world of education today is a that are often encountered. One form of violence that can cause serious impact for students is bullying (bullying). bullying is a process of harassment and acts of violence which conducted by somebody or more by repeatedly- repeat, so that the victim is in a state of being unable to defend himself against the negative actions that have been received ².

Based on the report of the United Nations Development Program, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2014 only 44 countries out of 133 countries surveyed implemented large-scale initiatives to prevent bullying behavior for school-age children. Unicef Malaysia Communications in 2007 explained that 80% from student school base has experience intimidation good physically and mentally and the majority occurs in the classroom. This can cause student feel afraid, stressed until experience depression.

According to the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 20 of 2003 in article 1 paragraph 1 which reads that "education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that all students in Indonesia actively develop their potential to have spiritual, religious, self-control strength. , personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by himself, society, nation and state ³. every school needs to create a conducive learning situation, away from acts of violence, and instill positive values in socializing.

¹Sisca Indriyani, "Analisis Perilaku Bullying Siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas Al-Azhar 3 Bandar Lampung" Jurnal Penelitian Universits Lampung, Vol. 3, No 1, (Agustus 2011), P 5

²KemenPPPA, "Bullying", page 21

³Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System

In fact, Indonesia currently ranks second after Japan in cases of bullying or violence against children in schools (Indra, 2015). Data from the Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) shows that the graph case bullying in Indonesia experience enhancement since year 2007, around 40% of students aged 13-15 year in Indonesia report has attacked by physical During Last 12 months in school them ⁴.

The latest report from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in 2013 showed that there were 1,051 children who were victims in Indonesia and 70% of children aged 8-12 had been perpetrators of violence or bullying at school. Students' bullying behavior is influenced by the high exposure to violent behavior that is accepted both through the mass media, family environment and peers, so that children have the potential to be more aggressive, brave, like to fight, and seek social support to bully their schoolmates who they think are weak and easy. to be oppressed.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research is a quantitative approach. Quantitative approach is a research design that has a clear element of purpose, subject, data source with scientific steps to test hypotheses with statistical data analysis. The research method used is descriptive research method with correlational study techniques, where the correlation technique aims to determine whether there is a relationship between variable X and variable Y and if it has a relationship how consistent the relationship is ⁵.

This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach which is a method used to determine the effect of social media on child grooming in adolescent girls. The data to be analyzed is from distributing questionnaires to respondents who live in the East Cilandak Village area.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Kolmogrov Smirnov normality test is part of the classical assumption test. The normality test aims to determine whether the residual value is normally distributed or not. A good regression

⁴Bambang Suprihatin, "Hubungan intensitas Menonton Tayangan Kekerasan di televisi dan Intensitas Pemberian Punishment dengan Perilaku Bullying di Kalangan Pelajar SMA," *Jurnal of Education*, Vol.1, No. 1, (2012), hlm. 179

⁵Sugiyono (2017) *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

model has a residual value that is normally distributed.

Table 1. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		93
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	5.13126033
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.095
	Positive	.070
	negative	-.095
Test Statistics		.095
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.039 ^c

Based on the results of the table above, that the normality test is known to have a significance value of 0.39 0.1. Thus, it can be concluded that the residual value is normally distributed. This is evidenced by the value of Asymp. Si. (2tailed) is greater than the value of = 0.1 (0.39 0.1). Asymp Value. Sig. (2 tailed) which is an indication of the normality of the data compared to = 0.1.

Table 2. Anova

			Sum of Squares	df	mean Square	F	Sig.
Child Grooming * Social Media	Between Groups	(Com-bined)	549,774	14	39,270	1.466	.144
		linearity	216,838	1	216,838	8095	.006
		Deviation from linearity	332,935	13	25,610	.956	.501
	Within Groups		2089,409	78	26,787		
	Total		2639,183	92			

Based on the results of the table above, that the linearity test is known to be the *sig. deviation from linearity* is 0.501 significance value (0.1). Thus, it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between social media and *Child Grooming*. 0.501 0.1 then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a linear relationship between social media and *children grooming*.

product moment correlation test aims to determine the level of closeness of the relationship between variables which is expressed by the correlation coefficient (r). The type of relationship

between Social Media (X) and *Child Grooming* (Y) variables can be positive and negative. The results of the *product moment* correlation test are as follows:

Table 3. Product Moment Correlation Test Results

Correlations			
		Social media	Child Grooming
Social media	Pearson Correlation	1	.287 **
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005
	N	93	93
Child Grooming	Pearson Correlation	.287 **	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	
	N	93	93
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Based on the table data above, the results of the product moment correlation test are as follows:

Based on the results of the table above, it is known that the calculated r value is 0.287 and the value of Sig. (2 tailed) is 0.005. The value of r table with $df (N-2) = 91$ and a significance level of 10% is 0.171. Likewise with the value of Sig. (2 tailed) 0.005 0.1 of the significance value then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted.

Based on the provisions or the basis for making decisions on the hypothesis test, it can be concluded that the calculated r value (0.287) of the r table value (0.171) so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there is a significant relationship between Social Media and *Child grooming*.

Based on the guideline for interpretation of the correlation coefficient, it is known that the calculated r value (0.287) is at 0.20 - 0.399 and is positive (one way). Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship low between Social Media and Child Grooming. If the Social Media variable increases, the Child Grooming variable also increases and vice versa.

Linear Regression Test Simple

Simple linear regression analysis was used to test the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable. The hypothesis of this research is:

H_0 = Not there is influence media social to *child grooming* for adolescent girls in the East Cilandak

Village, Sunday Market, South Jakarta

Ha = There is an effect of social media on *child grooming* for adolescent girls in the East Cilandak Village, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta South

Table 4. Variable Entered/Removed

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Social Media ^b		. Enter
a. Dependent Variable: Child Grooming			
b. All requested variables entered.			

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the variables included and the method used. In this case, the variables included are Social Media variables as independent variables and Child Grooming as the dependent variable and the method used is the enter method.

Table 5. Simple Linear Regression

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
		1	(Constant)	26.074		
	Social media	.460	.161	.287	2.854	.005

a. Dependent Variable: Child Grooming

Based on the table above, the results of simple linear regression are obtained, namely the known value of constant (a) = 26,074; Social Media value (b/regression coefficient) = 0.460. So that the regression equation can be stated as follows:

$$Y = a + bX$$

$$Y = 26.074 + 0.460X$$

The regression equation can be explained as follows:

The constant of 26,074 means that the consistent value of the Child Grooming variable is 26,074.

The X regression coefficient of 0.460 states that for every 1% addition to the value of Social Media,

the value of Child Grooming increases by 0.460. The regression coefficient is positive. So it can be stated that the direction of the influence of variable X on variable Y is positive.

Decision making in a simple linear regression test, as follows:

Based on the significance value, namely the Coefficients table, a significance value of 0.005 0.1 can be obtained so that it can be concluded that the Social Media variable (X) has an effect on the *Child Grooming* variable (Y).

Based on the t value, it is known that the calculated t value is 2.854 t table 1.661 so it can be concluded that the Social Media variable (X) has an effect on the *Child Grooming* variable. (Y).

How to find t table : $t_{table} = (a/2 ; nk-1)$

= (0,1/2 ; 93-1-1)

= (0.05 ; 91) (seen from the distribution of t table values)

= 1.661

Table 6. Correlation Determinant

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.287 ^a	.082	.072	5.15938
a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Media				

Based on the results of the correlation determinant table above, it is explained that the value of the correlation or relationship (R) is 0.287. From the output, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.082 which means that the influence of the independent variable (Social Media) on the dependent variable (Child Grooming) is 8.2%. This shows that social media has a significant relationship with child grooming.

Social media makes a new part of life for humans in expressing themselves and is a need for everyone. It is undeniable that social media has a tremendous influence on one's life. Social media has its own power in attracting attention, with the existence of social media, humans can socialize with many people through available platforms, increase friendships, business relationships and can improve themselves by opening up business opportunities through social media. Social media is a place that can open up job opportunities for teenagers, namely by becoming a content creator, YouTuber, opening digital media and others.

In the community, especially teenagers, making social media a place to find entertainment to meet their emotional needs by looking for social media platforms that offer fun, social media is also inseparable from the lives of teenagers and has become an inseparable lifestyle. This tendency makes parents feel anxious about their children, if a teenager is already addicted to social media, it will definitely be difficult to reduce, especially for teenagers aged ten to fourteen years who still easily express their pleasure and are told through social media.

Social media has a positive and negative influence for those who are already able to sort out a spectacle through social media platforms. For teenagers who are new to the world of social media, it will be seen that they can easily express everything into social media, pouring out content in their minds, even though the story may be considered private for others to see. With this, someone (*groomer*) can enter easily to attract the attention of a teenager, because someone (*groomer*) will have a thousand ways to attract the attention of the person he likes, especially teenage girls who are innocent and innocent in terms of love.

Based on the *product moment correlation test analysis*, it shows that there is a significant relationship between social media and *child grooming*. Based on the calculation, the results of the Sig value test are obtained. (2 tailed) is 0.005 with a significant level of 0.1, so the value of Sig. (2 tailed) is smaller than the significant level (0.005 0.1) which means that there is an influence between the Social Media variable (X) on the *Child Grooming variable* (Y). Based on the provisions on the basis of decision making on the hypothesis that r_{count} is greater than r_{table} (0.287 0.171), then the hypothesis is accepted and there is a significant relationship. Based on guidelines interpretation coefficient Mark r_{count} (0.287) is at on 0.20 – 0.399, namely there is a low relationship between social media and *child grooming* and has a positive one-way value. Thus, there is an influence between social media variables and *child grooming*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis on the influence of social media on child grooming in adolescent girls in the East Cilandak area, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta, with reference to the formulated hypothesis ($\alpha = 0.1$). Based on the significance value, namely the results of the Coefficients table, a significance value of 0.005 0.1 can be obtained so that it can be concluded that the Social Media variable (X) has an effect on the Child Grooming variable (Y). Based on the

t value, it is known that the calculated t value is 2.854 t table 1.661 so it can be concluded that the Social Media variable (X) has an effect on the Child Grooming variable (Y). Based on the correlation determinant of 0.082, which means the influence of the independent variable (Social Media) on the dependent variable (Child Grooming) is 8.2%.

The influence of social media on child grooming is relatively low because teenage girls aged 10-14 years experience a growth process from childhood to early adolescence, teenage girls who have just entered the early stages of adolescence have not actively used social media such as Tinder, MiChat, TanTan, etc. Adolescent girls use social media to express emotional needs and seek pleasure.

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Legislation

KemenPPPA, “Bullying”, p 21

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