

SOCIALIZATION ABOUT THE IMPACT OF BULLYING AT SDN 03 KRAGILAN MOJOLABAN

YULIAN DWI NURWANTI,
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM BATIK SURAKARTA
yulianwinurwanti98@gmail.com

ADHY NUGRAHA,
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM BATIK SURAKARTA
adhy.nugraha@gmail.com

NOURMA DEWI,
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM BATIK SURAKARTA
nourmadewio3@gmail.com

M AZIZ ZAELANI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM BATIK SURAKARTA
zael.aziz@gmail.com

Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out the impact of bullying on a child's personality and educational process. The research results show that bullying has a negative impact on a child, whether the child is the perpetrator of bullying or as a victim. One of the impacts of bullying for a child who is a bully is that a child who is a bully tends to have poor empathy and social interactions and tends to have abnormal behavior. Such as hyperactive behavior towards the surrounding environment. Apart from that, perpetrators of bullying also have the potential to experience mental health disorders such as uncontrolled emotional symptoms and so on. Meanwhile, one of the impacts of bullying for children who are victims of bullying is that the victim will

experience physical and non-physical violence. For example, often being socially isolated, not having close friends, not having a good relationship with parents, declining mental health, and the worst impact for children who are victims of bullying is that it can cause depression and even lead to suicide. This can cause children who are victims of bullying to experience prolonged trauma. Apart from that, a child who is a victim of bullying will also experience disruption to their learning and academic activities. One of the actions that can be taken to a child who is the perpetrator or victim of bullying is to give them love, trust, and involve them in positive activities and provide them with an understanding of the bad impacts of bullying. For this reason, there needs to be cooperation between schools, teachers and parents to overcome bullying against children.

KEYWORDS: *FORMS OF BULLYING, IMPACT OF BULLYING, PERSONALITY*

Introduction

The phenomenon of bullying behavior among teenagers is like an endless vicious circle. Bullying cases continue to increase both in terms of quality and quantity, reflecting deep concern about this problem. The root of the problem in the high number of bullying cases lies in the lack of long-term and comprehensive prevention efforts to overcome bullying in the school environment. Bullying in the school environment is a special type of aggression in which students display long-term and repeated aggressive behavior towards peers. This aggressive behavior is deliberately carried out against students who cannot defend themselves because of the imbalance between the two. Bullying behavior in the school environment is actually widely known by students, but there are also students who do not report this

to their teachers or parents because they are afraid of becoming victims or even feel that they do not need to report it to intervene.¹

The increase in bullying incidents is often caused by a lack of understanding between the various parties involved. Schools, parents and the general public do not yet have a unified view regarding how serious the problem of bullying is and how to overcome it. This difference in perception causes the handling of bullying to be less effective, so that cases of bullying continue to emerge. Plus there is no comprehensive policy from the government to handle it. This action cannot be justified whatever the reason, especially students who have reasons to seek their identity or seek their identity by carrying out aggressive actions such as bullying. Basically, as an educated person, you must be able to determine good decisions and bad decisions for the short and long term. Through awareness and joint efforts from all parties, it has an impact on creating a safe and conducive environment for children's development.²

Personality is a person's characteristics or behavior that can differentiate him from other people. There are many factors that cause each person's personality to be different, for example, hereditary factors, physical, mental development factors, age and the surrounding environment. Thus, it can be seen that a person's personality development is dynamic, meaning that a person's personality can change at any time depending on the stages and life experiences they experience. One of the factors that has a significant influence on the condition and development of a person's personality is environmental factors, whether family, school or community

¹ Ahmad, N., Muslimin, A. A., & Sida, S. C. (2022). Analisis Perilaku Bullying Antar Siswa Terhadap Pembentukan Karakter Siswa di Sekolah Dasar Negeri Sangir Kecamatan Wajo Kota Makassar Sulawesi Selatan. *Naturalistic: Jurnal Kajian dan Penelitian Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran*, 7(1), 1318-1333.

² Hidayati, Nurul. "Bullying Pada Anak: Analisis dan Alternatif Solusi". *Jurnal Insan* 14, no. 1 (April 2012): 43-44.

environment. For a child who is in the educational period, the school environment has an important influence on the formation of a child's personality. This means that a person's personality is greatly influenced by the events or events they experience at school. Therefore, it is very important for parents and teachers to continue to supervise the activities carried out by children and students in the school environment.³

Recently, there has been a lot of violence against school-age children. Of course, this is very worrying for the world of education and parents. Schools, which should be a place for children to gain knowledge and help shape positive personal character, have actually become places where bullying thrives, giving children fear of entering. According to Randall, bullying is aggressive behavior that is intentionally intended to cause physical or psychological discomfort to other people. So, this act of bullying is oppression carried out by someone against another person. This act of bullying originates from outside a person but has a significant impact on the personality and mental development of the perpetrator and victim of bullying.⁴

The most important effort to overcome bullying in children is to provide love, trust, and involve both the perpetrator and the victim. Not only that, cooperation between schools, teachers and parents is needed to overcome bullying against children. With a good and healthy self-concept, children are able to withstand the bad influences of their environment and friends. This is an important concern that good parenting will produce a good personality in children. Children can also develop well and be able to

³ Haslan, M. M., Dahlan, D., & Yuliatin, Y. (2020). Perilaku Perundungan (Bullying) dan Dampaknya Bagi Anak Usia Sekolah (Studi Kasus Pada Siswa SMP Negeri Se-Kecamatan Kediri Lombok Barat). *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Keberagaman*, 7(2).

⁴ Astuti, L. P. (2023). PERAN GURU BIMBINGAN DAN KONSELING DALAM MENGATASI BULLYING VERBAL DI SEKOLAH MENENGAH PERTAMA. *Aflah Consilia: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling*, 2(1), 20-26.

actualize themselves according to their potential. Furthermore, parents, other family members and teachers should provide good models or examples for children so that children have role models to emulate. Therefore, researchers conducted research on "Socialization of the Impact of Bullying at SDN 03 Kragilan".

Literature Review

Bullying is defined as repeated aggressive behavior carried out by individuals or groups with the aim of hurting, intimidating or controlling other individuals who are considered weak and less capable of self-defense. This behavior includes an imbalance of power or authority, where the perpetrator has more physical or psychological power compared to the victim. Bullying can take many forms, including physical (hitting, kicking), verbal (insulting, mocking), social (ostracizing, spreading rumors), and cyberbullying (using technology to harass and degrade)⁵

Bullying has become a negative phenomenon that often occurs among teenagers. Adolescence is a transition period from children to adults, where they begin to get to know the environment outside the family such as school and society. Developing teenagers continue to have social interactions both with fellow teenagers and the surrounding environment (Aminah & Nurdianah, 2019). In this phase, teenagers experience significant changes physically, psychologically and socially. Teenage characters tend to be unstable and easily influenced, encouraging them to act as they wish without considering the long-term consequences. Teenagers also often follow existing trends, making them want to distinguish themselves both as individuals and as members of certain groups. It can be said that teenagers are starting to leave behind childish traits but have not yet fully shown adult

⁵ Sucipto. "Bullying dan Upaya Meminimalisasikannya." *Jurnal Psikopedagogia* 1, no. 1 (Juni, 2012): 11-12.

characteristics. However, it is important to note that the cognitive, affective and psychomotor development of adolescents is rapid and has its own characteristics. In other words, teenagers can be considered as "prototypes" of adult humans, who require special attention in their development process.

Bullying has become a problem that damages social dynamics, where a person or group of individuals repeatedly tries to harm those who are more vulnerable, either through physical attacks such as hitting and kicking, or verbal intimidation by belittling or spreading baseless rumors. These negative actions reflect deep-rooted hostile attitudes, a destructive cycle in which today's victim potentially becomes tomorrow's perpetrator, trapped in the mistaken cognitive schema that bullying is a justifiable act. Perpetrators of bullying tend to have excessive self-confidence and are prone to violent behavior. Bullying is often fueled by a desire to exert power, seek sadistic gratification, or create a stressful environment for those who are powerless.⁶

Teenage deviant behavior can be classified as delinquency, because it violates generally accepted social norms. Indonesia has a large population of teenagers and they can be valuable assets for the country if they can develop and show positive and useful potential. However, this large number of teenagers can also pose a serious threat to the nation if they display negative behavior or are involved in various forms of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency are needed that involve cooperation from various parties, including families, schools, communities and the government. With an integrated approach involving all elements of society, it is hoped that the positive potential of adolescents can be developed optimally, while the risk of deviant behavior can be minimized.

⁶ Faizah, Firsta dan Amna, Zaujatul. (2017). "Bullying dan kesehatan Mental Pada Remaja Sekolah Menengah Atas di Banda Aceh". *International Journal of Child and Gender Studies* 3, no. 1 (Maret 2017): 79-80

This is important to ensure that Indonesia's large teenage population truly becomes an asset, not a threat, to the nation's future.⁷

Research Objectives And Benefits

A. The objectives to be achieved by the author in this research are:

To find out the impact of bullying at SDN 03 Kragilan

B. Benefits of Research

It is hoped that this research will provide benefits for the development of science.

The following expected benefits are:

1. Theoretical Benefits

Can add and provide knowledge for writers and readers in exploring knowledge, especially about bullying

2. Practical Benefits

Can provide useful outreach to the village regarding Bullying Prevention at SDN 03 Kragilan

Research Methods

The implementation of service activities is carried out in the form of structured and comprehensive socialization with the theme The Impact of Bullying at SDN 03 Kragilan. Meanwhile, the targets or respondents were grade 6 elementary school students at SDN 03 Kragilan.

⁷ Darmayanti Hima, dkk. "Bullying di Sekolah: Pengertian, Dampak, Pembagian dan Cara Menanggulangnya". *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 17, no. 1 (2019): 58.

Results and Discussion

Implementation of Juvenile Delinquency Socialization in Kragilan Village was held on Monday, May 19 2025.



Bullying is an act that cannot be justified in religion and social interactions. There are many types of bullying. According to Wardhana, there are four forms of bullying, as follows: First, verbal bullying is the most commonly used form of bullying. Verbal bullying is easy to do and can be whispered in front of adults and peers. Such as insults, ridicule and words that hurt other people. Second, physical bullying, is the most visible and identifiable type of bullying among other forms of bullying. Such as punching, kicking, slapping, spitting or any form of physical

violence. Third, Relational Bullying, this type is the most difficult to detect from the outside. Relational bullying is the systematic weakening of the victim's self-esteem through neglect, exclusion, ridicule and all forms of actions to alienate someone. Fourth, Cyber Bullying, this is the newest form of bullying due to the increasing development of technology, the internet and social media. Such as sending hurtful messages or using images, leaving cruel voicemail messages, calling continuously without stopping but not saying anything (silent calls), creating websites that are embarrassing for the victim, avoiding or keeping the victim out of chat rooms and so on.⁸

The impact of bullying is not only felt by the victims, the perpetrators of bullying also have a negative impact on themselves and their environment. The impact on bullies includes that bullies have minimal empathy in social interactions. It's not just his empathy that's problematic, but his behavior is also abnormal. Hyperactive and pro-social behavior are interrelated with the actions of the perpetrator of bullying towards the environment around him. Perpetrators of bullying have higher levels of mental health disorders, especially emotional symptoms, compared to victims of bullying. The impact for victims of bullying includes experiencing physical and verbal violence. Actions like this can cause lasting trauma for the victim.

Not only trauma is experienced by victims of bullying, academic learning outcomes are also greatly affected by victims of bullying. Physical violence received by victims of bullying includes often being socially isolated, not having close friends,

⁸ Firdaus Muhammad, Fery. "Upaya Mengatasi Bullying di Sekolah Dasar dengan Mensinergikan Program Sekolah dan Parenting Program Melalui Whole-School Approach". *Jurnal Pendidikan Sekolah Dasar 2*, no. 2 (Desember, 2019): 55.