

The Description of Bullying among Victims of Bullying in Modern Islamic Boarding Schools

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Abstract:

This study aims to determine the description of bullying among victims of bullying in modern Islamic boarding schools. This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach, with univariate analysis, namely describing the level of bullying based on gender and aspects of bullying. The subjects in this research were eight hundred modern Islamic boarding school students who were obtained based on a non-probability sampling technique, namely purposive sampling. Based on the research results, it was found that the description of bullying among victims of bullying tends to be high, the majority of students are victims of bullying in modern Islamic boarding schools with a percentage of 50% but 43% other tended to be low. The research results also show that the majority of male students in modern Islamic boarding schools are victims of bullying, the victims of bullying among male students tend to be higher than female students. The low level of bullying among female students is because women have effective communication skills and are able to build good relationships with the people around them. The aspect that measures bullying the highest in this research is indirect bullying. This is because students do not realize that they are victims of bullying because bullying is carried out indirectly.

Keywords: *Bullying, victims of bullying, Modern Islamic Boarding School Students*

1. Introduction

Bullying often occurs in formal and informal educational environments, such as public schools and Islamic boarding schools (Hamidah, 2020). Victims of bullying/the bullied are individuals who have experienced bad or negative treatment and feel oppressed, resulting in long-term impacts both physically, emotionally and psychologically that they have to bear (Coloroso, 2007). Bullying behavior in the Islamic boarding school environment can create an environmental atmosphere that is

less supportive of the development of students, both in the academic and social fields (Tampi et al., 2023).

Cases of bullying and cyberbullying have become global cases, as stated by Sampson in 1997–1998 in the Problem Oriented Guide for Police Series No. 12. Sampson studied 120,000 samples from 28 schools, involving 120,000 students under 15 years of age and from 28 schools (Hertinjung, 2013). KPAI records contain: 2,473 cases of bullying were either educated as well as social media and these numbers still exist continues to increase (KPAI TEAM, 2020). Apart from that, PPA (Protection of Women and Children) information data recorded that there were 1,665 reports of cases of physical and psychological violence against children in 2022. The forms of violence against children reported were also very diverse, namely bullying or verbal violence, beatings, abuse, beatings and sexual violence. The horrendous news of bullying is what happened to students at the Gontor Darussalam Modern Islamic Boarding School, Ponorogo, causing the victim to die (Mubyarsah, 2022).

Law no. 23 of 2002 article 54 states: "every child in and within the school environment must be protected from acts of violence committed by teachers, school administrators or their friends in the school concerned, or other educational institutions". According to Masdin (2013) bullying occurs due to tendencies hurting the weak, that is applied through physical actions or psychic that causes the person suffering, this action is carried out automatically directly or indirectly by an individual or group and carried out with greater intensity, irresponsibility, repetition, and happier feeling. Apart from that, the phenomenon of bullying is also understood as directed words and actions to others, which may give rise to anxiety, stress, mental and physical pain, and these actions are planned in advance first from strong to weak (Wahidin, 2016).

According to Coloroso (2007), the impacts felt by victims of bullying, both physically and psychologically, include feeling that their self-esteem has dropped, failing to maintain their stance, losing their potential, isolating themselves, not wanting to go to school, somatic complaints, social dysfunction, suicide, feeling there is no social support, difficulty regulating emotions, irritability, sadness, frustration, desire to take it out on other people, inability to concentrate, anxiety, and can even become perpetrators because emotions cannot be controlled or regulated properly. Therefore,

based on the phenomena obtained, the researcher raised the title " The Description of Bullying among Victims of Bullying in Modern Islamic Boarding Schools".

Olweus (1993) states that victims of bullying are individuals who are passive, anxious, weak, lack self-confidence, are less popular, and have low self-esteem. According to Olweus (1993), aspects of bullying can take the form of physical, psychological or verbal actions carried directly or indirectly. All aspects of bullying tend to hurt and damage the victim.

2. Methode

This study used a quantitative approach of descriptive type. The population in this study was modern Islamic boarding school students. The research sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population (Sugiyono, 2019). The technique used for sampling in this study is the nonprobability sampling technique, namely purposive sampling, that is sampling technique carried out with certain considerations, these considerations are carried out in accordance with the desired criteria to determine the number of samples to be studied (Sugiyono, 2017). The sample in this research was 800 modern Islamic boarding school students.

Data collection in this study uses primary data types, which are data collected directly from the respondents. The primary data used in this study is the questionnaire, and the instruments used in this study are the bullying victim scale. Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving respondents a set of questions or written statements to answer (Sugiyono, 2019). The data analysis used in this research is univariate analysis, namely describing the level of bullying based on gender and aspects of bullying.

3. Result

Categorization of Student Victims of Bullying

Table 1

Score	Category	Frequency	Percentage
$X > 31,94$	High	403	50%
$X < 29,94$	Low	346	43%
	Uncategorized	51	6%
	Total	800	100%

Source: data processed by SPSS (2024)

The results of the categorization of students who are victims of bullying in the table above show that the students who are victims of bullying are included in the high category, namely there are 403 students or 50%, while the students who are victims of bullying are in the low category as many as 346 students or 43%. Meanwhile, there were 51 students who were not categorized or 6% because the students who were victims of bullying were not included in the high or low categorization scores.

Categorization of male and female students who are victims of bullying

Table 2.

Score	Category	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
X > 31,94	High	Male	201	51%
		Female	202	49%
X < 29,94	Low	Male	171	44%
		Female	175	43%
	Uncategorized	Male	19	5%
		Female	32	8%
Total				100%

Source: data processed by SPSS (2024)

Based on the table of categorization of male and female students who are victims of bullying above, it is known that there are 201 male students who are victims of bullying in the high category or 51%, while there are 202 female students who are victims of bullying in the high category or 49%.

Categorization of Bullying Aspects

Table 3

Aspects	Score	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Direct Bullying	X > 16,252	High	381	47,6%
	X < 15,508	Low	364	45,5%
		Uncategorized	55	6,9%
Indirect Bullying	X > 15,343	High	386	48,3%
	X < 14,706	Low	364	45,5%
		Uncategorized	50	6,3%
Total			800	100%

Source: data processed by SPSS (2024)

Based on the categorization of bullying dimensions above, it can be seen that the highest percentage of bullying victims lies in the Indirect bullying dimension which has a percentage value of 48.3%. Meanwhile, in the low category, both direct bullying and indirect bullying dimensions both have a percentage value of 45.5%.

4. Discussion

This research was conducted to describe bullying among victims of bullying in modern Islamic boarding schools. Victims of bullying are individuals who are passive, anxious, weak, lack self-confidence, are less popular, and have low self-esteem (Olweus, 1993). According to Coloroso (2007) victims of bullying/the bullied are individuals who have experienced bad or negative treatment and feel oppressed, resulting in long-term impacts both physically, emotionally and psychologically that they have to bear.

Based on the results of the analysis carried out in this research, it is known that the description of bullying among victims of bullying tends to be high, the majority of students are victims of bullying in modern Islamic boarding schools. The results of this study are consistent with the research of Fadilah et al. (2021) that the phenomenon of bullying cases still often occurs in Islamic boarding school educational areas. Furthermore, the research results of Samsudi et al. (2021) added that bullying cases continue to increase and children who are victims of bullying have lower learning achievements compared to children who are not victims of bullying.

In Indonesia, more male than female are victims, bullying behavior occurs more often in teenage children (Desiree, 2012). The results of the research also show that the majority of male students in modern Islamic boarding schools are victims of bullying, male students tend to be more likely to be victims of bullying than female students. The low level of bullying among female students is because women have effective communication skills and are able to build good relationships with the people around them. This could also be because, during adolescence, also called puberty, there is a process of searching for identity, where teenagers interact a lot with the social environment and their school/Islamic boarding school environment (Oktaviana, 2014).

The aspect that measures bullying the highest in this research is indirect bullying. This is because students do not realize that they are victims of bullying because bullying is carried out

indirectly. This is in line with what was stated by Olweus (1993) Indirect bullying is bullying that is carried out indirectly, including spreading rumors, isolating other people, slandering other people which leads to social isolation of other people which is done in various ways. The results of this study are also consistent with the research of Ru'iyah, S. (2019) that bullying behavior that is often found in modern Islamic boarding schools is bullying that is carried out indirectly against the victims.

5. Summary

Based on the research results, it was found that the description of bullying among victims of bullying tends to be high, but for others it tends to be low. The research results also show that the majority of male students in modern Islamic boarding schools are victims of bullying, the number of victims of bullying among male students tends to be higher than that of female students. The low level of bullying among female students is because women have effective communication skills and are able to build good relationships with the people around them. The aspect that measures bullying the highest in this research is indirect bullying. This is because students do not realize that they are victims of bullying because bullying is carried out indirectly.

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