

Bullying Experience in Nursing students

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Abstract

SDGs program in goal to ending violence, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children. Based on UNESCO's 2011 Global Education Digest report an estimated 246 million adolescents experience school violence and bullying. In Indonesia from 2016, there were around 253 bullying cases, consisting of 122 children who were victims and 131 children who were perpetrators. All parties are responsible for overcoming this problem, both from the family, government and related parties. One of the related parties is a nurse. Nurses have a role to help overcome this problem. The role of nurses as communicators, educators, advocates and counselors is expected to be able to carry out an important role in helping the handling of victims of violence in children. Purpose: This study descriptive to experienced of bullying in Nursing student. Methods: This study used a descriptive quantitative method with data collection through questionnaires. Results: The results showed the number of bullying incidence based on the history of bullying incidents of Nursing Students at Private University are 116 respondents (70.3%). Conclusion: Bullying that still occurs among children this needs to be a concern to continue to help students find their identity, raise their self-esteem and try to make students support each other so that in the future there will be no bullying.

Keywords: Bullying, Experienced, Nursing Student

Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs have 17 goals with 169 measurable achievements and deadlines set by the United Nations until 2030. The SDGs program in goal 16.2, explains about ending violence, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children. According to UNESCO's 2011 Global Education Digest report, violence and bullying in schools occurs worldwide and affects a large proportion of children and adolescents. An estimated 246 million children and youth experience school violence and bullying in some form each year. Estimates of the proportion of children and adolescents affected by school bullying vary by country and study, 10% - 65%. 100,000 young people in 18 countries, two-thirds of respondents reported that they had been victims of bullying (UNESCO, 2017).

According to data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) (KPAI, 2017), in 2016 found around 253 cases of bullying, consisting of 122 children who were victims

and 131 children became perpetrators. In 2017, there were 129 victims of bullying and 116 reporting of perpetrators. In 2018 there were 107 victims of bullying and 127 reported perpetrators. The Ministry of Social Affairs, as of June 2017, had received reports of 967 cases; 117 cases of which are cases of bullying. Bullying can be defined as intentional and repeated physical or verbal aggression. Moreover, it involves unequal power between bullies and causes distress to bullies (Arnarsson, Arsaell and Bjarnason, Thoroddur, 2018). Based on UNICEF data in 2016, as many as 41 to 50 percent of teenagers in Indonesia in the age range of 13 to 15 years have experienced bullying. There are several factors that occur in bullying behavior, in a study identifying factors for the occurrence of bullying including individuals (biology and temperament), family, peer group, and community factors, media schools, and ethnicity (Peguerio, 2019; Zakiyah, Humaedi, and Santoso , 2017; Sufriani, 2017; Fithria, 2016). The urgency of this research, all parties are responsible for overcoming this problem, both from the family, government and related parties. One of the parties involved is a nurse. Nurses have a role that can help overcome this problem. The role of nurses as communicators, educators, advocates and counselors is expected to be able to carry out an important role in helping the handling of victims of violence against children.

Bullying or harassment can occur through words or actions that aim to make the opponent mentally down or depressed and to control someone through insulting and threatening words (Yubero, Navarro, Elche, Larrañaga & Ovejero, 2017). Bullying is an act of aggression that is carried out in the form of physical, verbal, or psychological violence that is intentionally carried out by another person or group of people who feel strong or powerful with the aim of hurting a person or group of people who feel helpless (Yubero, Navarro, Elche, Larrañaga & Ovejero). , 2017). Violent behavior or bullying is behavior that is carried out by a person or group of people repeatedly who abuses force with the aim of hurting the target mentally or physically (Yubero, Navarro, Elche, Larrañaga & Ovejero, 2017). Bullying is a form of violent behavior where there is psychological or physical coercion against a person or group of people who are weaker by a person or group of people. The perpetrator of a bully who is usually called a bully can be a person, it can also be a group of people, and he or she perceives themselves to have the power to do anything to their victims. Victims also perceive themselves as weak, helpless and always feel threatened by bullying (Zakiyah, Humaedi, and Santoso, 2017).

Materials and Methods

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, the problem can be formulated "description of bullying experience in nursing students at Private University?"

This research uses a descriptive method. Descriptive research is a method that aims to make a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the facts and characteristics of a particular population or area (Sugiyono, 2014). The research design used survey data collection using a media questionnaire to assess the incidence of bullying.

Sampling in this study was carried out by means of non-probability sampling technique used in this study is sampling as much as possible (Haphazard or convenience sampling) that is sampling is done very simply by taking the units of observation found or 20 as much as possible (Asra et al., 2015).

The location of this research was carried out at the Faculty of Health, Department of Nursing, Private University, Banjarmasin. The target population is a population that meets the sample criteria and becomes the research target. In this study, the target population was the students of the Faculty of Health, Department of Nursing, Private University Banjarmasin T.A 2020/2021 totaling 280 students. Determination of the number of samples using the sample formula by Slovin (Bulu, Maemunah, Sulasmini, 2019), then obtained a sample of 165 samples.

The data that was analyzed univariately in this study included the incidence of bullying, the type of bullying, and the incidence of bullying based on a history of bullying by counting the number of answers to the questionnaire that had been answered by the respondents and then displayed with a frequency distribution

Results and Discussion

Table 1. Gender Distribution of Nursing Students at Private University Banjarmasin

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	28	17
Female	137	83
Total	165	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

In table 1 the characteristics of respondents based on gender are mostly female as many as 137 respondents (83%).

Table 2. Distribution of history of bullying incidents in nursing students at Private University Banjarmasin (N=165)

Identify Bullying	Frequency	%
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Yes	116	70,3
No	49	29,7
Total	165	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

In table 2 the characteristics of respondents based on the history of bullying incidents of Nursing Students at Private University Banjarmasin are 116 respondents (70.3%).

Table 3. *Distribution of the incidence of bullying in nursing students at Private University Banjarmasin (N=165)*

Identify Quantity	Frequency	%
Victim	52	31,5
Actors	64	38,8
Victims and Perpetrators	18	11
Others (witness, not involved)	49	29,6
Total	165	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

In table 3 the characteristics of respondents based on the incidence of bullying of Nursing Students at Private University Banjarmasin are 64 respondents (38.8%).

In table 1 the characteristics of respondents based on the incidence of bullying (victims & perpetrators) based on gender are the most female, with 137 respondents (83%). The comparison is quite significant compared to men, but if you look at the data on the distribution of the total population in table 1, it can be seen that there are 81 male respondents who have experienced bullying as many as 75 respondents, meaning that 92.6% almost all have experienced bullying. This is in line with research conducted by (Huang, 2019) which says that male victims are more dominated by acts of physical violence than women, but women tend to do verbal bullying.

Other studies that agree that men are more likely to commit acts of violence because when committing acts of violence can change bad feelings for the better, proving that is more manly with peers and a form of self-promotion (Rigby, 2020). Life satisfaction is also felt by men when bullying victims based on negative situations (having a comparison of life and feeling lonely) (Arnarsson and Bjarnason, 2018).

In table 2 the characteristics of respondents based on the history of bullying incidents of Nursing Students at Private University Banjarmasin are 116 respondents (70.3%). This is very worrying because victims who experience a history of bullying tend to have sequelae throughout their lives that make them tend to have low self-esteem, have difficulty building friendships and in their social life (Linch, 2004 in Canales et al., 2018).

Based on the facts, it was found that victims of bullying not only had physical injuries but were also severely harmed psychologically and suffered continuously because of great fear (Naylor, 2006 in Canales et al., 2018). The experience of bullying can also make them feel uncomfortable while at school and tend to have worse grades (Fox & Boulton, 2005 in Canales et al., 2018).

The experience of bullying can also have a feeling that they tend to blame themselves for the bullying they get this makes it difficult for them to have friends and trust friends so they tend to be closed and aloof (Chen, 2018).

In table 3 the characteristics of respondents based on the incidence of bullying of Nursing Students at Private University Banjarmasin are 64 respondents (38.8%). The experience of being a victim of bullying makes children mentally, physically, psychologically disturbed and also disturbed in daily activities (learning and playing) makes victims when they want to do anything to think again whether what they are doing will not have an effect and will bullied him. This research is in line with research conducted by (Pells, Portela & Revollo, 2016) which suggests that bullying has a very significant impact on children's physical and mental health, psychosocial well-being and educational performance over a very long period of time into adulthood and even a lifetime. Complaints of difficulty sleeping, stomach pain, headaches and muscle tension were experienced by the victims (Zakiyah, Humaedi and Santoso, 2017).

The experience of being a victim of bullying is also stated by (Huang, 2019) incidents that occur in victims of bullying have a very serious impact on children's health including depression, anxiety, decreased academic achievement, low self-esteem, drug use and even planning to commit suicide. Bullying also increases mental disorders, poverty, unemployment and disadvantaged social relationships in adulthood (Copeland et al., 2013; Wolke et al., 2013 in Huang, 2019; Fullchange and Furlong, 2016).

Conclusion

Respondents based on the history of bullying incidents of Nursing Students at Private University Banjarmasin are 116 respondents (70.3%) this needs to be a concern to continue to help students find their identity, raise their self-esteem and try to make students support each other so that in the future there will be no bullying.

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Declaration of Interest Statement

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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