

Stop Bullying Education As A Prevention Effort Using Video To Know The Knowledge Of Children At Elementary School

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ABSTRACT

Bullying is behavior that is intended to injure either directly or indirectly carried out by a strong party against a weak party. This research aims to identify children's knowledge pre and post education is carried out to stop bullying using video at elementary school Kalipang 02. This research design uses Pre Experiment Designs with Simple Random Sampling technique. A sample of 25 respondents was obtained. Statistical test results using Wilcoxon test. The results of the research show that before education, the majority of children had a level of knowledge of less than 6 children with a percentage (25%) after education became 0 children with a percentage of (0%), then before education children with a sufficient level of knowledge were 16 children with a percentage (66.7 %) after education, the level of knowledge became 1 child with a percentage of (4.1%) and after education, the majority of children had a good level of knowledge, which increased to 23 children with a percentage of (95.9%). These results indicate that video has the potential to be an effective tool in providing better knowledge about bullying to the child. The results of data analysis show that the p value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the "hypothesis is accepted" which means the delivery of the material bullying using video media has an effect on the knowledge of class V children at elementary school Kalipang 02. Conclusion: Based on the research results, it was concluded that education to stop bullying through video has a positive impact in increasing children's knowledge about bullying at elementary school Kalipang 02. This approach provides evidence that video can be used as an effective means of prevention in overcoming bullying among children.

Keywords: Education Stop Bullying, Video, Children's Knowledge

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INTRODUCTION

Bullying is a type of violence that has specific characteristics. Violence is meant here as an act that disturbs other people and has different specific involvement. Violence occurs as a result of violations of social rules that apply in society. This act of violence indicates a social deviation that gives rise to social judgment (Efianingrum, 2018).

(International Center for Research on Women, 2014) Bullying is a common phenomenon and a universal problem in school age children (Tsitka et al, 2014). Bullying in children in Canada is around 9% - 21%. A study that examined the level of knowledge of girls and boys aged 10-13 years in 5 countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam, The results showed that 71% of children, both boys and girls, had experiences of violence in the last 6 months at school. In Indonesia, the

prevalence of violence against children at school is very high, where 84% of students had experiences of violence at school, 75% said this happened in the last six months and cases of bullying in Indonesia often occur in institutions education, this is proven by data from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Students who experience bullying in Indonesia is 41.1% and becomes the fifth highest ranking of the 78 countries that experienced the most bullying (Jayani, 2019). The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (2016) identified case data based on student clusters perpetrator bullying from 2011-2016 it was 430 and in 2011-2017 it was 26 thousand cases of bullying (Setyawan, 2017). The Indonesian Child Protection Commission data submitted by Novianto (2018) contains 41 or 25.5% perpetrators bullying in 2018 and in 2019 the perpetrator bullying still high and in second place with 153 or 39% of cases Apart from experiencing bullying, students in Indonesia admitted as many as 15% experienced intimidation, 19% were ostracized, 22% were insulted and had their goods stolen. Furthermore as many as 14% of students in Indonesia admitted to being threatened, 18% were encouraged by their friends, and 20% were students whose bad news was spread. (Listyarti, 2019). Incident bullying which is still widespread in school environments, there are 79% of cases of bullying which occurs in elementary schools and is not reported to teachers and parents. Most students become victims of bullying; they tend to avoid it. This is done because the students are the perpetrators of bullying afraid to take responsibility for it, there is a conspiracy to cause problems bullying not known by others and the feeling of hopelessness that assumes that bullying cannot be resolved except by himself. Bullying can cause serious/negative effects on children's mental health and well-being (Center for Disease Control, 2014; Tsitsika et al, 2014). Negative impact of bullying in children who become perpetrators or victims consisting of depression, anxiety, substance abuse, low social functioning, low academic achievement and under attention. People who are often bullying and being a victim has the risk of suicide (Center for Disease Control, 2014).

One way to overcome Actions bullying namely providing education about bullying, teach children to fight bullying, provide support to victims bullying, set a good example or example for children, make strict rules about bullying, teach children to have the courage to report teachers or parents if they become victims bullying, and ways to prevent cases bullying is to provide knowledge to children about cases bullying and educate children not to be afraid of the perpetrator bullying, not easily provoked by perpetrators bullying, make friends with many people, help and defend friends who are victims bullying, make friends with lots of people, dare to tell your parents, report to the teacher if bullying happens.

Based on the background above, researchers are interested in knowing whether education Stop bullying "video media influences children's knowledge at elementary school Kalipang 02" with the title "Stop Bullying Education as a Prevention Effort with Video Media to Know Children's Knowledge at elementary school Kalipang 02."

METHODS

The research design used in this research is Pre Experiment Designs. The Sampling Technique used is Simple Random Sampling. The population was 160 with a sample of 25 people. In this study the independent variable is video media and the dependent variable is knowledge bullying. The statistical test used is Wilcoxon Test with p value = 0.05.

RESULTS

Gender with Level of Knowledge

Gender	Level knowledge before getting education Bullying			Total
	Good	Fair	Less	
Male	1 4,1 %	6 25,0%	1 4,1%	8 33,3%
Female	1 4,1 %	10 41,7%	5 20,9%	16 66,7%
Total	2 8,2%	16 66,7%	6 25,0%	24 100,0%

From the table above it can be seen that the majority of female respondents were 10 (41.7%) had fair/sufficient level of knowledge.

Gender	Level knowledge after getting education Bullying			Total
	Good	Fair	Less	
Male	8 33,3%	0 0,0%	0 0%	8 33,3%
Female	15 62,5%	1 4,1%	0 0%	16 66,7%
Total	3 95,9%	1 4,1%	0 0%	24 100%

From the table above it can be seen that after getting education *Bullying* Most of the female respondents 15 (62.5%) had a good level of knowledge.

Age with Level of Knowledge

Age	Level knowledge before getting education Bullying			Total
	Good	Fair	Less	
10	2 8,3 %	12 50,0%	6 25,0%	20 83,3%
11	0 0%	4 16,7%	0 0%	4 16,7%
Total	2 8,3%	16 66,7%	6 25,0%	24 100%

From the table above it can be seen that before getting education *Bullying* Most of the respondents aged 10 years as many as 12 (50.0%) had fair/sufficient level of knowledge.

Age	Level knowledge after getting education Bullying			Total
	Good	Fair	Less	
10	19 79,2%	1 4,1%	0 0%	20 83,3%
11	4 16,7%	0 0,0%	0 0%	4 16,7%
Total	23 95,9%	1 4,1%	0 0%	24 100%

From the table above it can be seen that after receiving education *Bullying* Most of the respondents aged 10 years as many as 19 (79.2%) had a good level of knowledge.

Before	Level knowledge after getting education Bullying			Total
	Good	Fair	Less	
Good	2 8,3%	0 0%	0 0%	2 8,3%
Fair	16 66,7%	0 0,0%	0 0%	16 66,7%
Less	5 20,9%	1 4,1%	0 0%	6 25,0%
Total	23 95,9%	1 4,1%	0 0%	24 100,0%

From the table above, it can be seen that changes in levels increase or decrease respondent's knowledge after getting education *Bullying* namely Knowledge Level good, 2 (8.3%) respondents after getting Bullying Education increased to 23 (95.9%) respondents, Fair Knowledge Level was 16 (66.7) respondents after get education *Bullying* reduced to 1 (4.1%), Lack of Knowledge Level as many as

6 (25.0%) respondents and after receiving education *Bullying* 0 (0%) respondents which means that no child has less knowledge.

DISCUSSION

The level of knowledge of students at elementary school Kalipang 02 before being given education stop bullying using Video. From this research, the level of knowledge of students before giving bullying education was good, 2 children with a percentage (8.3%), fair, 16 children with a percentage (66.7%), less than 6 children with a percentage (25.0%) It can be seen that the level of knowledge of bullying carried out by students in elementary school Kalipang 02 is classified as low, with an average frequency of knowledge level bullying Which carried out by children less than 6 (25.0%). Characteristics of respondents based on age 10 years amounted to 20 with a percentage value (83.3%) and age 11 years amounted to 4 with a percentage (16.7%) The results of previous research indicate that many children do not know what's that bullying. Kartianti (2017) said bullying is behavior that intends to injure either directly or indirectly carried out by a strong party against a weak party continuously. Bullying is also an action carried out continuously that involves an imbalance such as a strong group against a weak group. (Putri, 2016). Average knowledge level score bullying was higher in Female 16 (66.7%), Male showed a lower average knowledge score than women with score 8(33.3%). A study that examined the level of knowledge of female and male aged 10-13 years in 5 countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam, found that 71% of children, both male and female, had a low level of knowledge about bullying, Tsitka et al (2014). Paudia (2013) states that the level of knowledge a person obtains determines that person's behavior. The higher a people level of knowledge, the better a person's behavior. However, the lower the knowledge, the worse the level of behavior is guaranteed to be. Apart from knowledge, if bullying continues to occur it will have a negative impact on both the victim and the perpetrator.

The level of knowledge of students at elementary school Kalipang 02 after giving education stop bullying using Video. This research shows that the level of student's knowledge after giving education bullying using video increased, good 23 children with a percentage of 95.8%), fair only 1 child with a percentage (4.2%), less none with a percentage (0%) it can be seen that the level knowledge bullying after education bullying using video is children's knowledge increased from good only 2 children with the percentage (8.3%) increasing to 23 children with a percentage of (95.8%) then only 16 children with a percentage of (66.7%) to 1 child with a percentage (4.2%) and less than initially 6 children with a percentage (25.0%) to none with a percentage of (0%). It can be seen from these results that almost students have a good level of knowledge after giving education from bullying using videos. Changes in the level of knowledge increased after education was carried out. This is because video media provides good knowledge through video media and is well understood by students. From the 24 students met by researchers, there were still many children who took action bullying to friends with examples of making fun of, criticizing, hitting, pinching, isolating and embarrassing friends in cyberspace bullying consists of 4, namely bullying verbal, bullying physical, rational bullying and cyberbullying. There are 4 types of things that students do in the school environment bullying according to Sejiwa (2008). Adhiatma & Christiano (2019) explain bullying verbally, namely actions carried out verbally with degrading and hurtful words. Physical bullying is bullying which is carried out directly towards the physical member. Bullying rational that is indirect form of oppression, cyber bullying is bullying carried out in cyberspace or electronic media. These 4 types of bullying must be prevented so that there are no more victims in the school environment.

The Influence of Video on student's Knowledge Level at elementary school Kalipang 02 Based on data analysis, the output results are shown "test statistics" known asmp.sig. (2.tailed) or the p value is 0.000. Because 0.000 is smaller than 0.05, it can be concluded that the "hypothesis is accepted" which means the delivery of the material bullying using video media influencing the knowledge of class V students at elementary school Kalipang 02. Based on these results, it can be concluded that education using video media has an impact and influence on children's level of knowledge. From research conducted at elementary school Kalipang 02 regarding Education Stop Bullying As a prevention effort, using video media to see knowledge in students shows that education bullying using video has a big influence on student's level of knowledge, which can be seen from the results pretest and posttest results pretest before education is carried out bullying video, namely student

who got a good level of knowledge, 2 student with a percentage (8.3%) children who got fair/ sufficient level of knowledge, 16 children with a percentage (66.7%) and student who get a level of knowledge less than 6 children with a percentage (25.0%). After education bullying video media, namely students who received a good level of knowledge, increased to 23 students with a percentage of (95.8%), students who received a sufficient level of knowledge, 1 child with a percentage (4.2%) and students who had a poor level of knowledge before education was carried out. bullying video media of 6 people with a percentage of (25.0%) has now decreased to 0 with a percentage of (0%). It can be seen from these results that almost students have a good level of knowledge after receiving educational bullying media video.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded changes in increase or decrease the respondent's level of knowledge after receiving education Bullying namely Knowledge Level good, 2 (8.3%) respondents after receiving Bullying Education increased to 23 (95.9%) respondents, Fair Knowledge Level was 16 (66.7) respondents after receiving Education Bullying reduced to 1 (4.1%), Level of Less of Knowledge was 6 (25.0%) respondents and after receiving education Bullying 0 (0%) respondents which means there are no children who have less knowledge. The results of data analysis show output results "test statistics" known as p -sig. (2.tailed) or the p value is 0.000. Because 0.000 is less than 0.05, then it can be concluded that "the hypothesis is accepted" which means the delivery of bullying material using video media has an effect on the knowledge of class V children at elementary school Kalipang 02.

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