

# Educational Policy to Address Reproductive Bullying in Schools

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## ABSTRACT

This research is urgently carried out through the collaboration of lecturers and students from the Education Policy Study Program who have implemented MBKM through lecture activities and off-campus learning activities to develop competencies as educational researchers, educational policy analysts, and practitioners in various educational advocacy institutions. This research is in line with the Lecturer/Professor Movement to enter school.

This research is a development research using 4 D Models from Thiagarajan, which includes the Define, Design, Develop, and Disseminate stages. This study uses a quantitative and qualitative approach (mix methods) in accordance with the research targets at each stage. The population in this study were junior high school students at the Yogyakarta City Youth and Sports Education Office. The sampling technique in this study refers to the Morgan and Krecjie table, with a sample of around 1,000 student respondents from junior high schools at the Yogyakarta City Youth and Sports Education Office. The questionnaire was adopted and adapted from instruments developed by the research team Siti Irene Astuti, et al from the Faculty of Education, UNY, and modified according to the research objectives. Quantitative data is collected by survey via google form. The variables studied were the phenomenon of bullying and the diversity of student backgrounds. Variable aspects of bullying include: intensity, form, perpetrators, victims, and interventions explored quantitatively. While the causes, impacts, and solutions are explored qualitatively. Student identity variables are reflected in the following aspects of diversity: age, gender, religion, socioeconomic status, and culture. Furthermore, quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques to find out the different aspects of bullying. To dig up more in-depth information about bullying, FGDs and interviews were conducted with students, teachers, and the school principal.

The results of this study are: The phenomenon of bullying still occurs in various forms and variations. Based on the picture above, it can be explained that according to the bully victims of junior high school students in Yogyakarta, the form of bullying received while being bullied was mostly in the form of psychological bullying or by 40%, verbally by 37%, physically by 36%, sexually by 31%, cyber bullying by 30%, socio-culturally by 28% and finally according to the victim, the form of bullying experienced while being bullied was a form of economic bullying (by 24%). This explains that the trend in the form of bullying that occurs and is experienced by victims at the junior high school level in Yogyakarta is a tendency in psychological, verbal, physical, sexual, cyber, socio-cultural and economic forms.

Meanwhile, according to the perpetrators of bullying, the form of bullying perpetrated against the victim was most often in the physical form of 30%, verbal form of 29.4%, psychological form of 29.2%, sexual bullying of 26.3%, cyber 26.2%, economically 26.2% and lastly socio-culturally 26%. The trend of forms of bullying among junior high school student perpetrators in Yogyakarta is in the form of physical, verbal, psychological, sexual, cyber, economic and finally socio-cultural.

School intervention in dealing with the bullying phenomenon at the junior high school level in Yogyakarta states that the intervention that is often carried out by schools, especially teachers, is that schools try to stop bullying, namely 69%, teachers give warnings to perpetrators by 64%, teachers provide assistance to victims by 61% and what schools rarely do in dealing with the bullying phenomenon is the teacher's support for victims of only 57%. This explains that the interventions so far carried out by schools, especially teachers, are still lacking in terms of providing support to victims, admonishing perpetrators, assistance to victims and efforts to stop them are still lacking and still low.

Kata Kunci: *policy, education, reproduction of bullying, school*