

The Adolescents Cyberbullying Victims at University

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Abstract—This research discusses victim cyberbullying phenomena at higher education. Cyberbullying has become cultures in daily lives of Adolescent at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. This cyberbullying can be repeatedly done through short messages, Instagram, WhatsApp, Facebook, and other social medium sites. The data were collected using a scale given to 150 Adolescents. This survey research found 150 Adolescents had become the victims of cyberbullying with final data of them classified into extremely high victim of cyberbullying with total number (0), classified into high victim with total number (2), middle victim (47), low level victim (49), and extremely low victim (49). The impacts on the victims were being alone, depressed, less confident, difficult to socialize, lower in academic achievement, easy to have suicide intention, and being easy to have aggression. The researchers recommended to the officials of the university to cooperate with counseling experts at the university to intervene in this cyberbullying in the forms of mentoring, preventing, counseling for the victims and the perpetrators. Besides that, counselling experts must always evaluate the already done intervention by cooperating with the academic lecturer, peers and parents of college students. Thus, the intervention can be expected to suppress cyberbullying actions among Adolescent at higher education.

Keywords— *cyberbullying; victims cyberbullying; adolescent; higher education*

I. INTRODUCTION

This research describes victim of cyberbullying phenomena on adolescent at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. Basically, adolescents are able to determine choices and being responsible upon their choices of life. Especially, in this discussion, some adolescents experience problems in creating friendship via social media. It can be seen from globalization development where Adolescents frequently bullying in social media or it is called as “cyberbullying”.

The phenomena are supported by news sources both from social media or mass media. Based on the data from [1] a student from Karangasem was committing suicide by jumping from third floor of 21 floor building of Denpasar Mall because of her naked photo was spread via social media group. Similar news (11/2/2018) explained a adolescent humiliated each other via social media and continued to be brawling, causing one’s death because of sharp weapon.

Based on those phenomena, researcher interviewed 5 students of UNY on July 9, 2018 that indicators of verbal abuse action in social media existed. Some cyberbullying actions’ impacts, adolescents do not feel confident to interact to their peer friends, seem to avoid their friends, have decreasing academic achievement, and have sleeping problems. Similar research by [2] explained 666 graduate students (231 male and 435 females) of 15 Educational Faculty programs at Selcuk University, Turkey, were involved in cyberbullying. 55.3% had become the victims. [3] explained 19% of reported sample became cyberbullying victims at higher education. 50% students became victims of cyberbullying at senior high school. Latest study by [4] explained that 439 students experienced cyberbullying actions at higher education. 38% students were well aware of certain themes experiencing cyberbullying. 21.9% had been infected by cyberbullying. Then, 8.6% were victims of cyberbullying. [14] revealed 8 students (4.3%) were victims of cyberbullying at University level and 14 students (7.5%) as perpetrator of cyberbullying. 32 students (17.1%) showed Facebook as the most frequent used media; 22 (11.8%) showed SMS as the media; then Twitter and the others found email, Instagram, and asking. FF, flicker, snapshot, chatting room, and game online.

Looking at those phenomena, the existence of cyberbullying perpetrators bring negative effect on social environment of adolescents. Specifically, in this research, the adolescents become the victims of cyberbullying. [12] explained in her research the impacts of cyberbullying action was decreasing of self-confidence, depression, anger, school drop outs, and in some tragic cases, it might lead to self-harming or suicide. The realization of those actions were frequently experienced by victims and lasting for longer time so their victimization motivation grew to respect his or her self. Therefore, there is a need to be followed up by counselling experts at University to overcome those deviating actions in social media. Those things may be service of guiding and counselling service by counsellors at University. So, cyberbullying perpetrators will not bully again in social media and the victims will be able to defend their respects.

Cyberbullying on adolescents at higher education has become cultures in their interaction and are not taboo anymore. Some of them have not realized polite and appropriate habitual communication in social media. Hinduja

[6] found aggressive actions in adolescents' surroundings are considered to be serious both at schools and homes, and there must be any prevention and intervention in suicidal action of cyberbullying victims. Aligning with [7], 430 students of Greek University showed cyberbullying could impact on psychological symptom, psychopathic natures, irresponsible, depressed, and lack of social skills. [8] explained negative effects of cyberbullying on adolescents were psychology, emotion, suicidal motivation, depression, low self-respect, aggression, isolation, low academic achievement.

This research toward victims of cyberbullying is important to be followed up by preventing or overcoming by counsellors at University. A study by [9] explained the importance of intervention to decrease cyber oppression by utilizing University's service, law enforcement, and multi-level socio-ecology to decrease cyberbullying.

II. METHODS

The study of cyber bullying victims at Yogyakarta State University was conducted using survey research methods. This study was conducted at Yogyakarta State University with 105 adolescents Samples adolescents those aged between 18 to 22 years old. Researchers collected data by conducting observations, interviews and scales. Researchers conducted interviews with subjects that related to the behavior, attitudes, opinions, and adolescents characteristic of cyber bullying victims at Yogyakarta state university. In addition, researchers used a scale instrument about adolescents cyber bullying victims. In this instrument, researchers used instrument analysis by analyzing factors. The results of the KMO and Bartlett's Test analysis were 0.703. The result of the validity scale is 98.1% and the reliability is 0.816. Therefore, it can be stated that the instrument used by the researcher was correct to measure the victims of cyberbullying at Yogyakarta State University. Then the researchers conducted a classification based on the categories of late adolescent cyberbullying victims at Yogyakarta State University including; very high, high, average, low and very low. these results are presented in a bar chart.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the result of instrument measurement, researcher got the result about instruments of adolescents cyber bullying victims at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. Data description that has been prepared aims to facilitate understanding of variabels and prove that the data obtained is accurate.

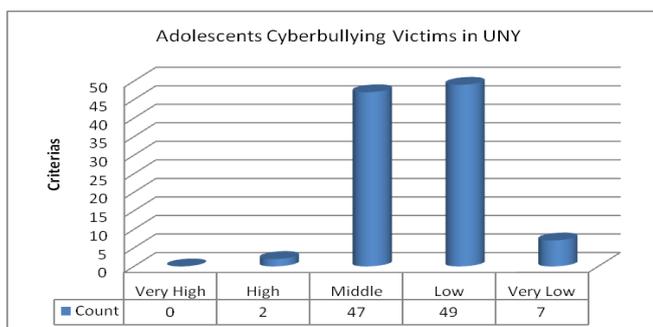


Fig. 1. Adolescents cyber bullying victims in UNY

Based on the data in image 1, the late adolescents cyberbullying victims at UNY can be categorized into five assessment criterias, those are very high, high, medium, low, and very low. The results of the assessment of the five categories vary widely and the differences in the range of the number of subjects in each category is very far from one category to others. The data obtained on late adolescent cyberbullying victims are: very high (0), high (2), middle (47), low (49), and very low (7). Therefore, it can be explained that there late adolescents at UNY who are in the very high category of cyberbullying victims. The same assessment for the high category, there were only two students who were victims of cyberbullying in the high category.

The results of this assessment give satisfaction to researchers in the late adolescents at UNY still have the opportunity to be given guidance or counseling, so that there are no more victims of cyberbullying in tertiary education, especially in the late adolescents. However, it is different from the results of the assessment in the medium and low categories, where there are late teens who are victims of cyberbullying. The same thing in the very low category assessment, there were seven adolescent who were victims of cyberbullying.

Reviewing the assessment data of the final adolescent victims of cyberbullying at UNY is very concerning, so further action is needed to intervene in the form of prevention, facilities, and countermeasures by counseling experts in tertiary institutions which aim to reduce the number of victims of adolescents in college. . So that this can be resolved and the development of the final adolescence of UNY students will grow optimally according to their development tasks.

This study reveals the experiences of adolescents at Yogyakarta State University regarding victims of cyberbullying. The results of this study revealed that there were late adolescent cyberbullying victims at UNY with five categories of high (2), medium (47), low (49), and very low (7).

These findings reveal that adolescents at Yogyakarta State University have been victims of cyberbullying. This study is in line with that there are 22.5% of adolescents at Selcuk University, Turkey who are victims of cyberbullying by peers, this can affect the psychological condition of the victim. In addition, 19% of students reported being victims of cyberbullying, this study shows evidence that cyberbullying continues from high school to college. Cyberbullying victims did not stop in 2009, 2014, even cyberbullying victims occurred until 2017.

Most importantly, in 2019, researchers still found that victims of cyberbullying occurred in universities, namely on the large campus of Yogyakarta State University. Researchers argue that cyberbullying can affect the psychological condition of adolescents. This is in line with recent findings that there are negative impacts on victims, such as psychological conditions, emotions, suicidal motivation, depression, inferiority, aggression, isolation, and low academic achievement .

Therefore, researchers found a solution to follow up on cyberbullying in the lives of adolescents at UNY, counseling or psychologists should immediately take action, so that victims of cyberbullying do not happen again in the following year. The intervention in this study is in line, which explains the importance of interventions to reduce cyberbullying using law enforcement services at universities, and a socio-ecological multi-level approach to reduce bullying to victims of cyberbullying. In addition, it is necessary to evaluate the implementation of guidance or counselling, so that the counsellor or psychologist can find out the extent of the success of the service. Counseling or psychologists need to work with the University to plan preventive interventions against cyberbullying and prevent the emergence of victims of cyberbullying. So that this will help the psychological condition of adolescents and adolescents able to develop optimally in accordance with their developmental tasks.

IV. CONCLUSION

Cyberbullying among adolescents at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta is a phenomenon requiring special attention. It causes adolescents to commit something undesired. The impacts on the victims are being alone, feeling depressed, having low confidence, having difficulty to socialize with the environment, having low academic level, having motivation to commit suicide, and having aggression emergence. Therefore, the officials of the University needs to collaborate with counselling experts of the University. So the counselors could execute appropriate intervention. The intervention upon cyber oppression actions are realized into facilitation, prevention, counseling to the perpetrators and the victims. Besides that, the counselors must continuously evaluate the already implemented intervention and collaborate with lecturer, peers, and parents. So, the expected intervention can decrease cyberbullying actions of adolescents at higher education.

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