The Gap Between Parenting and Self-Concept Towards Learners' Bullying Behavior

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Abstract. Bullying often occurs in the school environment. Students become perpetrators as well as victims of bullying. The situation occurs when there is a superior and inferior position between the perpetrator and the victim. The perpetrator feels power over the victim because it has made his victim feel terrified. This behavior, if left unchecked, will affect the psychological condition of the victim. This research will address the gap between parental parenting and learners' self-concept of bullying behavior. This research uses a quantitative approach with a survey method of parents and students. Parents have an important role in applying parenting to students. Meanwhile, the self-concept of students must be awakened by teaching how students must be positive people. Parents are obliged to teach, guide, and direct learners to act by applicable values and norms. Parents are the creators of the character of students to have good morals and ethics, as well as morals. The role of parents is very important in building the character of learners. Students can continue to learn about mastering emotions, soul, environmental conditions, and others that can trigger bullying.

Keywords: bullying, parenting, self-concept.

1   Introduction

The development of technology in modern times today is developing very rapidly. Technology has been used in all sectors and accessed by all walks of life, from early childhood to adulthood. Dependence on gadgets has begun to infect some people, especially children. The currents of globalization support and encourage them to keep updating the developments that occur. No doubt children inevitably have to keep up with the flow of development at this time. The lack of assistance from parents makes children freely access social media which is very vulnerable to being seen. This is a challenge for parents to control what sites children access and read.

   In line with this phenomenon, parental parenting plays an important role in shaping the behavior and character of a child. Parenting can be interpreted as a process for parents to educate children in the form of assessment, education, knowledge, discipline, guidance, and protection related to their life needs. A child who is raised with a lack of affection in the family will shape the child to be more emotionally friendly and like to make trouble with others. Unlike the child who is educated by his family affectionately, the child will have a positive attitude and easily get along with his environment. The

relationships established in parenting will shape the nature and personality of the child according to the applied parenting pattern. The intensity of a good relationship will affect the formation of self-concept for the child.

Family guidance is the main influential factor in a child's personality. Parenting is also important, as it can be a way of attitude or behavior of parents when interacting with children, including how they apply rules, teach values and norms, give attention and affection, and show good behavior as an example [1]. There are three parenting styles: authoritarian, permissive, and democratic/tolerant. Each of them has its influence on the development of the child's personality. Authoritarian parents will negatively affect the development of the child's personality, while permissive parents will not have any impact at all. A democratic parent will follow the individual interests of the child, encouraging a healthy balance between individual and social development [2].

Self-concept is a trait that will distinguish human beings from one another according to their personality they get. Self-concept is also the implementation of human beings to develop that causes the human being to be aware of his existence. The development that occurs in a human being will help the formation of the self-concept of the individual in question. These developments will affect the pattern of interaction with themselves and their environment. A person with a positive self-concept will be able to be himself without needing to rely on other arguments. On the contrary, a person who has a negative self-concept, will look at his surroundings low and be less able to accept himself. People with negative self-concepts also tend to develop negative behaviors in response to situations, and it is difficult for them to practice self-control [3].

Children who fail to know about their self-understanding, lead to not have a positive self-image. This will be in line with the emergence of various problems, one of which is bullying. Bullying is closely related to the management and control of emotions within oneself. Bullying is the act of hurting the victim, ranging from a form of verbal, physical, and psychological bullying that can trigger a sense of trauma in the victim. The impacts caused by bullying are many, one of the most is that the victim is unable to socialize with their environment, often stays silent, has no friends, feels useless, is often excluded, and much more [4].

Judging from the number of bullying cases that still occur in schools and the dangers posed, the problem of bullying should get more attention from the government. Given the psyche of children who can be influenced from anywhere, it is very dangerous if the cases of bullying are left unattended or the behaviorists do not receive the appropriate punishment because they are underage. This is still a conflict in the community, seeing a lot of research on bullying cases in the world of education.

2   Method

The method used to collect data is surveys that aim to collect data and information from the population or samples taken randomly by providing questionnaires. After determining the purpose of the study, namely wanting to find out the gap between parental parenting and self-concept towards bullying behaviors of students, then

determining the population and samples. The population or group that was the subject of the study was the parents of students, while the sample was parents who were in the Malang City environment. The sample used was 65 respondents.

Once the population and sample are determined, then create a questionnaire or list of questions that will be to collect data from respondents. This type of survey data collection is carried out by distributing google forms to all respondents online through the WhatsApp application. After the data is obtained, it is then processed and analyzed, then presents the survey data.

3   Discussion

Parenting is the way parents raise and educate their children. Each parenting style can have different consequences for a child's development. Authoritative parenting, for example, tends to give rise to children who have independence and confidence, while authoritarian parenting can give rise to children who tend to be timid and passive. Therefore, parents need to choose a parenting style that suits the needs and characteristics of their child [5].

There are several parenting styles including: (1) Authoritative arenting: This parenting involves a combination of affection and clear boundaries. Authoritative parents tend to give explanations and reasons for the rules made, and give the child the opportunity to participate in decision-making; (2) Permissive Parenting: This parenting style is characterized by a lack of clear rules and boundaries. Permissive parents tend to let children do what they want without obvious consequences; (3) Authoritarian Parenting: This parenting style is characterized by the presence of very strict and strict rules, but a lack of affection. Authoritarian parents tend to make decisions without involving the child and underconsider the child's feelings and needs, and (4) Tolerant/permissive Parenting: This parenting involves acceptance and appreciation of the child without involving excessive control. Tolerant parents tend to allow their child to explore and try new things without fear of failure [2].

Good parenting includes (1) Affection and care. Children need affection, attention, and warmth from their parents. Parents should spend quality time with their children, listen to their needs, and provide emotional support, (2) Provide consistent discipline. Parents should set clear boundaries and provide consistent discipline when the child breaks the rules. The discipline should aim to teach the child about the consequences of their actions and help them develop responsibility, (3) Provide encouragement and support. Parents should provide positive encouragement and support to their children to help them achieve their goals. This includes providing praise, encouragement to excel, and supporting positive activities, (4) Providing freedom and opportunities for learning. Parents should give their children the opportunity to learn and try new things. This includes providing opportunities to play, experiment, and take healthy risks, (5) Be a good example. Parents should be good role models by practicing the positive values and behaviors expected of their children. This includes appreciating differences, speaking politely, constructively solving problems, and sho empathy to others, (6)

Teaching positive values. Parents should teach positive values to their children, such as honesty, hard work, kindness, and responsibility. This can be done by discussing these values in everyday life and providing concrete examples of how these values can be applied, (7) Establishing open communication. Parents should establish open communication and respect the opinions of their children. This includes listening and responding positively, providing opportunities to speak, and building trusting relationships, and (8) Maintaining safety and health. Parents should take care of the safety and health of their children. This includes providing healthy food, ensuring children get enough sleep, and teaching children about dangers and how to avoid them [6].

Self-concept is an individual's view of himself, which includes the beliefs, values, attitudes, and judgments he has of his physical, social, and psychological characteristics. Self-concept is formed through experience and social interaction, as well as by influencing the behavior and decisions that a person makes. Self-concept includes several aspects, such as (1) Physical aspects. includes an assessment of a person's physical characteristics, such as height, weight, hair, and face, (2) Social aspects. includes assessments about a person's relationships and interactions with others, such as social status, family, friends, and social environment, (3) Psychological aspects. includes assessments about a person's mental and emotional state, such as confidence levels, self-esteem, happiness, and anxiety, and (4) Spiritual aspects. includes an assessment of one's views on beliefs, moral values, life goals, and views of oneself in the context of existence in the world [7].

Bullying or bullying is behavior that is intentional and degrading, threatening, or physically or emotionally injurious to another person. Bullying can occur in a variety of environments, including at school, at work, among peers, and in cyberspace. Bullying can have long-term effects on victims, including depression, anxiety, and decreased self-confidence. Therefore, it is very important to take measures to prevent and overcome bullying. This can be done by: (1) Educate children about the importance of respecting others and treating others well, (2) Teaching children to report bullying they experience to trustworthy people, (3) Encouraging adults to get involved and take action when they become aware of bullying, (4) Raising awareness about bullying and getting the public involved in bullying prevention, and (5) Creating an anti-bullying policy in the workplace, in schools, and in other places prone to bullying [8].

The behavior of bullying cases is broken down into four kinds; (1) Physical actions, these physical actions such as pushing, hitting, cornering, and grabbing the victim, (2) Verbal behavior, these verbal actions such as threatening the victim with various remarks that can harm, humiliate, victims in public, physical abuse, and so on that are direct to the victim of bullying, (3) Exclusion bullying, actions committed by bullies usually such as secretly slandering the victim for certain purposes, deliberately cornering or ignoring, and (4) Cyberbullying, this behavior is classified as behavior carried out in social media or other internet media, such as sending terror messages, threatening the victim, spreading personal photos or videos of the victim on social media [4].

4   Result

The results of the survey of the parents of students showed that parents have implemented a non-restrictive parenting pattern, aware of the child's condition so that the child does not feel constrained. As shown in the image below.

Fig. 1. Parenting

The pattern may vary depending on culture, religion, socio-economic conditions, and so on. Parents should consider their child's needs, development, and uniqueness when providing parenting. Proper or proper parenting is parenting that provides a healthy balance between affection and control.

A few things that can help parents to practice proper parenting: (1) Give affection and care to the child consistently. Showing affection and listening to the child can help build confidence and a positive emotional connection between parent and child, (2) Set clear and consistent boundaries. Children need clear and consistent boundaries to help them understand the consequences of their actions and establish regularity and routines in their lives, (3) Involve the child in decision-making. Giving children the opportunity to participate in decision-making can help them learn to solve problems and feel they have control over their lives, (4) Give clear and reasonable explanations. Providing a reasonable explanation of the decisions and boundaries made can help the child understand the reasoning behind the rules and build respect and trust in the parents, (5) Pay attention to the needs and interests of the child. Being aware of a child's interests and needs can help parents strengthen emotional connections with the child and provide appropriate support for their growth and development, (6) Be exemplary. Parents should be good role models in their behavior and attitudes, as children are more likely to emulate their parents, and (7) Applying proper and appropriate parenting requires patience and consistency. Parents should constantly observe and adjust their approach according to the needs and characteristics of their children to ensure that their children grow and develop optimally.

The survey results related to self-concept obtained from the parents of students as shown in the following figure.
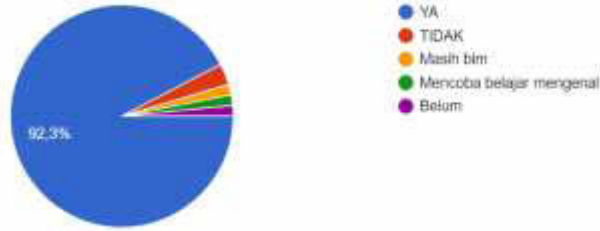
Fig. 2. The child can recognize himself

Self-concept is very important in everyday life, as it can influence a person's perception, behavior, and social relationships. Individuals who have a positive and healthy self-concept tend to be more confident, happy, and successful in various aspects of life, while individuals who have a negative and unhealthy self-concept tend to feel insecure, anxious, and difficult to achieve success.

Self-concept refers to the understanding and judgment that a person has of himself. This includes a person's perceptions, judgments, and beliefs about his physical, social, emotional, and intellectual characteristics. Self-concept is an important part of a person's personality and psychological development and can influence the way they interact with the world around them.

For children, self-concept is initially formed through the experiences they experience in interaction with the surrounding environment. Some of the factors that can affect a child's self-concept include (1) Positive experiences: Positive experiences, such as praise, appreciation, and success can help the child build self-confidence and confidence in himself, (2) Negative experiences: Negative experiences, such as failure, loss, or rejection, can negatively affect the child's self-concept and can lower their self-confidence, (3) The role of parents and caregivers: Parents and caregivers play an important role in helping to shape the child's self-concept. The way they provide support, praise, and criticism can affect the way the child views himself, (4) Social interaction: Positive social relationships with peers and family members can help strengthen the child's self-concept and provide social support, (5) Ability and success: Ability and success in certain areas, such as sports or the arts, can help build self-confidence and improve the child's self-concept, and (6) Physical characteristics: Physical appearance can also affect a child's self-concept. Children who feel uncomfortable or dissatisfied with their physical appearance may have a low self-concept.

In developing a child's self-concept, parents and caregivers need to provide positive support, praise, and emotional support to the child. This can help the child feel valued and accepted and strengthen confidence and a positive self-concept.

Bullying or in other forms of physical violence can occur to anyone, as in the following survey results.
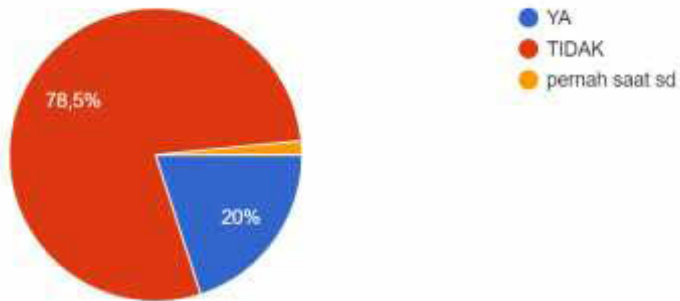
Fig. 3. Physical violence experienced by children

Physical violence is an aactivityinvolving physical force aimed at harming or injuring a person or group of people. Acts of physical violence can occur in a variety of situations, including at home, at work, at school, and in other social situations. Physical violence can take the form of punches, kicks, bites, punches, or the use of weapons and can have serious consequences, including injury, serious injury, or even death.

Physical violence can be caused by a variety of factors, including mental health problems, illicit substance use, or the inability to cope with emotions and stress. Some of the risk factors for physical violence include low socioeconomic background, a history of violence in the family, lack of social support, and interpersonal conflicts.

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