“Topeng Ireng” Proses Kreativitas Koreografi Guru dalam Pembelajaran Seni AUD

by Meida Afina Putri

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Literature Study of the Role of Parents in Preventing Bullying in Early Childhood

Elisabeth Christiana✉
Guidance and Counseling, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia
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Abstract
Bullying is a form of activity in which a person or group of people commits violence that hurts the psychologically and physically of people who are "weaker" than them. *Bullying* should be prevented from early childhood, which is around 0-6 years. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of parents in preventing *bullying* in early childhood. This study uses a qualitative approach with a type of literature study, namely by collecting data obtained from articles and journals related to the topics discussed. The results of the findings show that parents can do several things in educating young children to avoid bullying behavior, namely conducting effective communication, being a good role model, instilling self-confidence and online to be responsible, and monitoring more what children are doing both outside and outside. home or inside the house.
Keywords: *early childhood, bullying, the role of parents.*

Abstract
Bullying is a form of activity where a person or group of people commits violence that harms the psychological and physical well-being of people who are weaker than themselves. Preventing bullying should start at an early age, which is around 0-6 years. The aim of this study was to determine how parents can prevent bullying in early childhood. This research is conducted using a qualitative approach and a literature study method, which involves collecting data from articles and journals related to the topics discussed. The findings revealed that parents have several options for educating young children to avoid bullying behavior, including effective communication, being a good role model, building self-confidence, going online to be responsible, and monitoring what kids are doing outside and inside the home.
Keywords: *bullying, early childhood, the role of parents .*

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✉ Corresponding author :
Email Address : elisabethchristiana@unesa.ac.id (Surabaya, Indonesia)
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Introduction

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Bullying is a phenomenon that often occurs in various social environments, both in the community, in the family, especially in schools. *Bullying* is aggressive behavior that involves an imbalance of power, the behavior is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated (Olweus et al., 2019) . *Bullying* occurs due to differences in strength or power that make bullies *feel* superior, so they tend to oppress and hurt someone who is not as strong as themselves. This happened repeatedly until it resulted in the victim becoming depressed and even depressed. *Bullying* can occur in both verbal and non-verbal forms, from mild to severe. If this phenomenon is not immediately prevented, it can be fatal for both the victim and the perpetrator.

Reporting from the website of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (KemenPPPA), KPAI data from 2011-2019 recorded that there were 574 boys and 425 girls who were victims of bullying at school. Meanwhile, there were 440 boys and 326 girls who were bullied at school. Throughout 2021, there were at least 17 cases *of bullying* that occurred at various levels of educational units. Based on these data it can be seen that cases of *bullying* in schools are considered very important to be prevented immediately.

Various factors can influence someone to *bully* , namely seniority, imitation and past experiences, perpetrators generally *bully* because they have experience of being victims *of bullying* in the past, so perpetrators want revenge (Nugroho et al., 2020) . On the basis of past experience and revenge, the *bullying chain should* be prevented and stopped immediately. This prevention should be done as early as possible from the smallest scope of the social environment, namely the family. One of the factors that causes someone to do *bullying* is parenting style. The influence of this parenting style is, for example, how parents commit acts of violence against children and how children observe parents committing acts of violence or aggression towards other people (Setiowati & Dwiningrum, 2020) . Children who are used to this experience tend to imitate it and think it is normal. Therefore prevention of *bullying behavior* needs to be applied to early childhood, because this is the right time for the formation of children's character.

Classified as early childhood if aged in the range of 0-6 years, this period is often referred to as *the golden age* or the golden age. All information about the words or behavior of good and bad people around will be absorbed entirely and will form the basis for the formation of character, personality and cognitive abilities. (Pacific Cross in Azizjah & Adawiyah, 2020) . At this age, children tend to learn more quickly and capture knowledge from those around them. So that prevention of *bullying* starting from the family environment is considered important to be instilled in early childhood, so that children get used to avoiding *bullying behavior* . Based on this explanation, a study was conducted with the aim of knowing the role of parents in preventing *bullying* in early childhood.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach to the type of literature study. Literature study is a method used to collect data or sources related to the topic raised in a study (Habsy, 2017) . In this study, sources were obtained from various articles and journals which were then sorted to obtain data according to the research topic. The results of the data discovery were then analyzed using descriptive analysis methods. This method is carried out by describing the findings and providing an explanation of the facts that have been found.

Results and Discussion

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The following are the results of data acquisition obtained through various articles and journals. Some of the things that will be explained include the concept of *bullying* , the meaning of early childhood, the role of parents in preventing *bullying* in early childhood.

***Bullying* concept**

Bullying comes from the word *bully* which is English means to oppress. Bullying is a form of violence in which physical and psychological harm to a person or group of people "weakens" another person or group of people and the perpetrator expresses his feelings to abuse his victim (Widiyanto , 2023) . Meanwhile, according to Rowland (Nugroho et al., 2020) defines *bullying* as long-term violence, physical or psychological, perpetrated by individuals or groups and directed against individuals who are unable to defend themselves. Based on some of these definitions, it can be seen that *bullying* is a form of activity in which a person or group of people commits violence that hurts the psychologically and physically of people who are "weaker" than them. *Bullying* can take the form of verbal or non-verbal.

There are various factors that a person can *bully* (Nugroho et al., 2020) , including:

1. Individual factors, namely physical strength and aggressive behavior possessed by the bully *against* the victim.
2. Family factors, namely permissive parenting, lack of warm involvement, harsh discipline, and experiences of violence.
3. Mass media, this is because the media often displays violence so that the audience (especially children) often models this behavior.
4. Peer factors, namely relationships that are not good with peers.
5. Schoolenvironment.

Based on research that has been conducted by Patras and Sidiq (Patras & Sidiq, 2020) , *bullying* has an impact on the social interactions of victims. Victims of *bullying* don't dare to interact either at school or at home. This certainly can hinder children in developing their potential.

Definition of Early Childhood

According to National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003 Article 28 paragraph 1, the range of early childhood is 0-6 years (Sisdiknas, 2003) . Then according to the Directorate of Early Childhood Education (PAUD), early childhood are children who are in the age range 0-6 years, both served and unserved in early childhood education institutions (Tatminingsih & Cintasih, 2016) . This period is a period that determines one's intelligence and character in the future (Uce, 2017) , or is usually called the *golden age* . At this time, it is the right time to shape the child's character for the future.

According to Hartati (Tirmidziani et al., 2018) early childhood has distinctive characteristics, namely:

1. Children have egocentric nature
2. Children have considerable curiosity
3. Children are social creatures
4. Children are unique
5. Children have imagination and fantasy
6. Children have short concentration power
7. The most potential child to learn

Some of these characteristics are vulnerable to outside influences. If you get a good influence, it can also have a good effect on your behavior, and vice versa.

The Role of Parents in Preventing Bullying

Family is the first education a child gets from birth. Positive communication provided by the family is a major factor in the formation of early childhood character. Although this is not the only one, the family is the factor that most supports the successful formation of early childhood characters (Prasanti & Fitrianti, 2018) . Character education not only teaches good

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and right things, but also instills habits (*habituation*) so that children become aware (cognitive) of what is right and wrong, can feel (affective) good values and are used to do them (psychomotor) (Purnomo , 2013).) . So it can be concluded that children are not only given the provision of knowledge, but can also get used to their daily activities.

A lot of knowledge can be taught from the family environment to early childhood, one of which is regarding bullying prevention. Children are educated to be more sensitive to the phenomenon *of bullying* . At the age of 0-6 years, children learn by learning and imitating things around them. Parents play an important role in this. Parents should show which things are good to imitate and which ones should not be done. The results of research conducted by Sigalingging and Gultom (Sigalingging & Gultom, 2023) show that the role of parents in overcoming child bullying behavior has been carried out by good communication with children, personal closeness and communication with schools. From an early age, children must be introduced to how to control themselves, understand the value of self-confidence, have creative attitudes and behaviors, the ability to communicate, socialize, think critically and the ability to solve problems in their lives (Jatmikowati, 2018) . In this case communication is very important between parents and children, because young children tend to be closer and listen to what their parents say. The more effective the communication, the more developed the child's interpersonal skills. In addition, parents can be said to be models who have the main attachment to a child emotionally so that they can develop behaviors that support the child's self-control not to bully (Trisnani & Wardani, 2016) . Children can be aggressive by just looking at the environment around them.

In this era, children's shows also play an important role in the learning process at home. Today's early childhood often prefers playing *gadgets* to watching TV. Of course, this requires extra supervision from parents because children still cannot distinguish between what is good to see and what should not be seen. Parents often reason that they allow their children to use *gadgets* is because children calm down faster and do not need more supervision than when children play outside the home. In addition, children who spend too much time playing *gadgets* can reduce their social skills. Children who spend a lot of time with gadgets tend not to care about their environment, even worse, some don't know and understand ethical ways of socializing, so their selfish attitude is more prominent (Sunita & Mayasari, 2018) . The negative impact of using *gadgets* in early childhood is being closed, eye health is disturbed, creativity is reduced, etc. This situation can unknowingly trigger the growth of *bullying behavior*. Some things parents can do to reduce children's intensity in playing *gadgets* are (Novitasari, 2019) : 1) select content that is appropriate for the child's age; 2) selective in choosing *games* on *gadgets* ; 3) accompany children in playing; 4) limit the time children play *gadgets* ; and 5) invite children to do positive activities.

Various ways can be done by parents to prevent *bullying behavior* in early childhood, depending on how the parenting is done. Parents can provide understanding and reinforcement to children in responding to bullying by motivating them not to be afraid and confident, giving input to choose friends, even giving authority to defend themselves or even retaliate (Fikriyah et al., 2022) . In this case it does not mean that parents are protective of children's associations, but so that children are more selective in making friends. Children are also accustomed to being independent and dare to be responsible for their actions. So that besides early childhood being able to defend himself, he can also respond if there are friends who feel they are being *bullied* . With habituation from an early age, children can develop into good personalities and avoid *bullying behavior*.

Conclusion

Bullying is a form of activity in which a person or group of people commits violence that hurts the psychologically and physically of people who are "weaker" than them. Bullying can take the form of verbal or non-verbal. *Bullying* is certainly a bad behavior and should be prevented as early as possible. By providing character education from parents, it allows early

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childhood to be prevented from *bullying behavior*. Some things that parents can do in educating young children to avoid *bullying behavior* are to communicate effectively, be a good *role model* , instill self-confidence and dare to be responsible, and supervise what children do both outside the home and inside. house.

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