

Collaboration Between the Government and Society in Strengthening the Anti-Bullying Movement in Indonesia

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Abstract: *This research examines how the government and the community can work together to strengthen the anti-bullying movement in Indonesia. The persistent issue of bullying, particularly among children and adolescents, highlights the need to understand the role of this collaboration. Using a literature review method, this study gathers data from various sources, including literature, policy reports, and previous research on anti-bullying programs implemented by the government and community organizations. The results indicate that synergy between these two parties is highly beneficial in creating a safer environment for bullying victims. Through various educational programs and training, the anti-bullying movement becomes broader and more effective in preventing new cases. This collaboration has proven essential in fostering an anti-violence culture that can continue to grow within society.*

Keywords: Pancasila, Bullying, Education, Government

Abstrak: Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana pemerintah dan masyarakat dapat bekerja sama untuk memperkuat gerakan anti-bullying di Indonesia. Masalah bullying yang masih banyak terjadi, terutama di kalangan anak dan remaja, mendorong kebutuhan untuk memahami peran kolaborasi ini. Dengan menggunakan metode studi referensi, penelitian ini mengumpulkan data dari berbagai sumber literatur, laporan kebijakan, dan penelitian terdahulu mengenai program anti-bullying yang dijalankan oleh pemerintah dan komunitas masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sinergi antara kedua pihak ini sangat membantu dalam menciptakan lingkungan yang lebih aman bagi korban bullying. Melalui berbagai program edukasi dan pelatihan, gerakan anti-bullying menjadi lebih luas dan efektif dalam mencegah kasus-kasus baru. Kolaborasi ini terbukti penting dalam mendorong budaya anti-kekerasan yang dapat terus berkembang di masyarakat.

Keywords: Pancasila, Bullying, Pendidikan, Pemerintahan

Introduction

Bullying is a problem that we often encounter, whether at school, in the workplace, or even online through social media. This problem is becoming more widespread, especially with the presence of technology that makes it easier for people to bully without face-to-face interaction, commonly known as cyberbullying. The impact of bullying itself is very significant, starting from the victim feeling stressed, lacking self-confidence, and even leading to serious mental disorders, with some contemplating ending their own lives.

Although many efforts have been made to address bullying, the reality is that these cases still occur frequently. The government indeed plays a significant role in issuing regulations and providing services to assist victims, but the role of society is equally important. Society, whether it be family, friends, or the surrounding environment, can be at the forefront in detecting and supporting victims, as well as creating a safer and more respectful environment.

Therefore, cooperation between the government and the community is greatly needed to reduce the incidence of bullying. This article will discuss why such cooperation is important, and how the combination of government policies and active community involvement can make a difference in addressing bullying, both directly and in the long term. The goal is to create a safer, more comfortable, and more inclusive environment for everyone.

Research methods

The research method used is descriptive research. Descriptive research is a type of research that aims to describe phenomena, events, or occurrences that are happening. In other words, descriptive research discusses a problem or draws attention to a real issue. Qualitative research aims to understand social phenomena from the perspective of participants. Qualitative research is conducted in specific environments that exist in real life (natural) with the goal of studying and understanding phenomena. What happened, why it happened, and how it happened. Qualitative research is descriptive and analytical. The data obtained, such as observation results, interview results, photographic results, document analysis, and field notes, are compiled by the researcher at the research site and are not presented in numerical form. The results of the data analysis consist of a description of the researched situation and are presented in narrative form.

Results and Discussion

Bullying is an action that is detrimental to one party, namely the victim. Bullying is a loanword from English. Bully comes from the word Bully which means tyrant, that is, a person who oppresses the weak. Common Indonesian words used by the general public to describe the phenomenon of bullying include bullying, mobbing, victimization, bullying, exclusion, and intimidation. (Susanti, 2016).

As many as 4,444 issues related to bullying victims that emerged from a review of various papers are based on several factors. One of them is the factor of the intimidator's fear. Experts also note that according to Coloroso (2007), bullying is an act of intimidation

carried out repeatedly by a stronger person against a weaker one, done intentionally with the aim of causing physical or psychological harm, defining the opinion on bullying. According to Olweus (1997), bullying is a negative act that makes someone feel uncomfortable or hurt, usually occurring repeatedly, and characterized by an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the victim. If the perpetrator of intimidation feels the need to belittle someone to feel superior (to assert their superiority), there is no need to go through the trouble of finding a reason to oppress someone.

The following individuals qualify: obedient children (who are easily anxious, insecure, and easily influenced by their surroundings, as well as those who do things to please others or calm their anger), children who do not want to take care of their own affairs. (want to fight) In addition (for example, shy children who hide their emotions, quiet or do not want to attract the attention of others, nervous and sensitive), the race and ethnicity of children who are considered inferior by the perpetrators of bullying, and therefore deserve to be humiliated, children whose physical characteristics are different from most children, children who are different, smarter, talented, or have advantages (superior), different, mentally and/or physically incompetent.

For the perpetrators of bullying, they do not integrate well with their classmates, so they only have a few friends who can help them. When a bully feels the need to bring others down to feel superior (as a way to assert their dominant status), they don't need to bother looking for reasons to do it. The targeted victims are usually people who are considered "weak" or "different," such as: Children who are too obedient (usually anxious, lacking in self-confidence, easily influenced, and tend to do anything to make others happy or avoid conflict), Children who don't like to fight (prefer to solve problems without violence), Shy, quiet children, or those who don't want to draw attention, who tend to hide their feelings, Children who are often nervous or too sensitive, Children from races or ethnicities considered "second-class" by the bullies, making them feel deserving of being insulted, Children with physical appearances different from the majority, Children who are smart, talented, or have special abilities (often targeted because they are considered "too different"), Children with mental or physical disabilities (these children are two to three times more likely to be bullied because their real limitations are seen as weaknesses by the bullies). They often feel less socially connected with their friends and have little support. There are various types of bullying that need to be understood by educators, parents, and the wider community so that bullying can be prevented and its impact minimized. Here are some forms of bullying that are often encountered around us:

Physical Bullying, Verbal Bullying, Relational Bullying, Cyber Bullying, Sexual Harassment Understanding the various types of bullying is very important so that we can more quickly recognize and take action to stop or prevent it. All collaboration processes occur through direct meetings between the parties involved. The role of the government in addressing bullying cases that can help victims recover from trauma and ways to prevent it.

1. Face to face Dialogue

Collaboration among the involved parties is conducted through direct meetings, which are important to reach a mutual agreement. This meeting helps to overcome distrust

and reduce conflict, as well as build commitment, mutual understanding, and respect. Research shows that between the government and the foundation, routine meetings are held every three months, with flexibility as needed. In addition, coordination is also carried out online via WhatsApp and phone. In conclusion, although communication is more often conducted online, face-to-face meetings remain an important indicator in creating better understanding and reducing the risk of misunderstandings.

2. Trust Building

Based on the researchers' findings, foundations and the government have the same goals in addressing social issues, particularly those related to women and children. A good communication relationship between the two is important to prevent conflicts. Social workers need to develop attitudes such as acceptance, nonjudgmental, individualization, self-determination, genuineness, and maintaining client confidentiality. Formal coordination is carried out through a recommendation letter to accommodate the victims while their cases are being handled. The government is striving to build trust by educating the public to be more courageous in reporting cases. The foundation maintains its integrity by periodically renewing its establishment permits and accreditations, as well as providing regular reports on the condition of the victims. In conclusion, the collaboration between the government and the foundation is established through mutually respectful procedures, with a focus on building and maintaining trust.

3. Commitment to the Process

Collaboration is a sustainable cooperative activity that is mutually beneficial for all parties. In handling cases of violence against women and children in Denpasar City, stakeholders demonstrate their commitment to Collaborative Governance by delegating responsibilities to officers and maintaining good communication. This commitment is demonstrated by mutually providing support, both material (such as funds) and non-material. (tenaga profesional). The government routinely monitors the victims' conditions and manages health administration, while the foundation provides safe houses and participates in case resolution. Giving rewards to foundations is also a way to appreciate their contributions, increase motivation, and build trust. In conclusion, all stakeholders, both the government and foundations, demonstrate a commitment to collaboration, with interdependence and a sense of care that fosters effective cooperation.

4. Intermediate Outcomes

In a collaborative process, it is important for all parties to build a common perspective regarding shared achievements. The process of shared understanding facilitates decision-making and avoids misunderstandings. The research results show that the government and the foundation have fulfilled their responsibilities in accordance with the applicable regulations, such as complaint services and victim outreach. Although there are some challenges, such as the lack of public understanding about the complaint process, the collaboration indicators are already functioning well with the aim of serving the community in addressing violence against women and children in the city of Denpasar.

In terms of preliminary results, the collaboration has had a positive impact on the

victims, such as skills training and educational support. The government and foundations also collaborate with traditional villages to create regulations that protect the rights of women and children, as well as establish the Regional Children's Forum (FAD) to raise awareness of children's rights. In conclusion, this collaboration not only successfully handled the case but also provided a foundation for the victim's future.

Collaboration between the government and the community in addressing issues like bullying is very important to create a safe and supportive environment for children and teenagers. Here are some strategies and examples of effective practical collaboration in addressing it:

a. Collaboration Strategy

Vigilant and Routine Supervision Teachers need to actively pay attention to behavioral signs that may reflect bullying or violence, including certain expressions like sharp glances or seemingly trivial behaviors that lead to bullying actions. Routine surveillance efforts are also needed in vulnerable areas, such as school corridors, cafeterias, and restrooms. Teachers and school staff are expected to conduct regular supervision and take immediate strict action in case of incidents. Formation of the

Anti-Bullying Team The implementation of an anti-bullying team in schools can be an effective means to involve students in bullying prevention efforts. This team consists of students, teachers, parents, and school staff, who can collectively share experiences and support, as well as raise awareness about the importance of bullying prevention. **Training and Education for Teachers** Schools need to provide training for teachers and staff to recognize signs of bullying and handle such situations appropriately. This training also includes communication techniques that encourage students to feel safe reporting bullying incidents they or their friends experience.

b. The Role of Parents and the Community

Active Involvement of Parents Parental participation in bullying prevention activities is crucial. Through group discussions, seminars, or meetings with school authorities, parents can obtain information about the impact of bullying and the preventive measures that can be taken. **Community Awareness Campaign** A campaign involving community leaders and the use of social media can raise public awareness about the importance of protecting children from bullying. With increased awareness, it is hoped that the community will be more responsive to bullying issues in their surroundings.

c. Effective Protection Strategies

Provision of Counseling Services for Victims Counseling services for bullying victims are very important in helping trauma recovery and supporting victims in overcoming the negative impacts of bullying. This service plays a role in supporting the mental well-being of victims so they can recover optimally. **Coordinated Social Support Network** The development of a broad social support network is crucial to ensure a quick

and coordinated response to every case of bullying. This network enables victims to obtain the assistance they need promptly and effectively.

d. Anti-Bullying Regulations

Anti-Bullying Education for Schools, Parents, and Children Anti-bullying regulations that include training for schools, parents, and children play a crucial role in creating a safe environment and supporting children's rights. This program can enhance understanding of the importance of respecting one another and maintaining a school environment free from bullying.

Conclusion

Oppression is very harmful, especially for those who experience it. Bullying occurs when someone stronger intentionally hurts someone weaker, and it keeps happening repeatedly. This oppression can be physical or emotional. People who are oppressed often follow the rules well, feel anxious, do not want to fight, and appear or act differently from others. People may face discrimination from others who consider their race or ethnicity unimportant or less valuable. Some people bully others because they think they are better and consider the people they intimidate to be weak or different.

Bullying occurs both directly and online, and if it happens online, it is called cyberbullying. People can still face insults, threats, or false accusations online, which can be just as dangerous as direct bullying. Many types of oppression must be known by everyone in order to prevent it. Oppression: Physical violence, when someone touches another person in a cruel manner. Bullying someone with insulting or mocking words can be painful. People call it relational bullying, where someone might hurt another person's friendship by spreading rumors or telling their friends not to befriend them. Sexual harassment also falls under the category of oppression, and can be physical and verbal.

Knowing the various types of bullying is key to recognizing and stopping it quickly. It is very important for parents, teachers, and the entire community to work together to stop bullying and its negative impacts. It is very important to provide strong support to help the victims recover from this oppression. bad experience.

Collaboration between the government and the community in addressing bullying is an important step towards creating a safe and supportive environment for children and teenagers. By involving all parties, including teachers, parents, the community, and non-governmental organizations, we can create an effective protection system and raise awareness about the importance of preventing bullying. This joint effort will not only reduce the number of bullying cases but also improve the quality of education and the mental well-being of students in Indonesia.

Here are the efforts that can be made to address and tackle acts of violence through character education: (1) strengthening social control, which can be understood as various methods used by educators to discipline students who engage in misconduct, including acts of violence, through supervision and enforcement; (2) developing a culture of asking for and granting forgiveness; (3) applying anti-violence principles; (4) providing peace

education to the younger generation; (5) enhancing dialogue and intensive communication among students in schools; Jurnal Kreatif 9 (1) 2018 | 57 (6) providing catharsis; (7) making efforts to prevent acts of violence (bullying) in schools. The response to students who are victims of bullying aims to alleviate the problems faced by these students. The problem-solving methods in School A, School B, and School C in Mojokerto Regency show similarities in alleviating the issues faced by bullying victims. The response of bullying victim students in junior high schools throughout Trawas District, Mojokerto Regency, is as follows: 1. The school's response to students who are victims of bullying is as follows. Advisory group for orientation and follow-up. 2. Orientation and counseling approaches are used to address students who are victims of bullying. Each school has procedures for handling students who are victims of bullying. This is all based on the guidelines applicable in each school.

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