

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING PATTERNS AND BEHAVIOR *BULLYING* FOR TEENAGERS OF STATE MIDDLE SCHOOL 11 BANDA ACEH

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Parenting patterns are known as parental behavior towards children in shaping, caring for, nurturing, teaching, educating, guiding and training, which is manifested in the form of discipline. *Bullying* Among teenagers, it is still a public concern, with approximately 20-25% of teenagers directly involved as perpetrators, victims, or both. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and bullying behavior. *bullying* on adolescents at SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh. This type of research uses quantitative, this method uses a design approach. *cross sectional* The population is 300 students, the sample size is 75 students. The sampling technique uses the random sampling technique. *simple random sampling*. Data collection using parenting pattern questionnaires and behavioral questionnaires *bullying* adopted from Herlambang, the parenting pattern measurement tool uses nominal and behavioral *bullying* using ordinal. In the parenting pattern, the calculated r value is (0.35-0.871) with a value of *Alpha Cronbach's* (0.179-0.925) with an alpha value. This data was analyzed using the t test. *chi-square*, obtained with the result that there is no relationship between parenting patterns and behavior *bullying* with p-value (0.690) > 0.05. The conclusion shows that there is no significant relationship between parenting patterns and children's behavior. *bullying* on adolescents at SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh. It is recommended that even though the research results show that there is no significant relationship between democratic parenting patterns and adolescent behavior. *bullying* Parents are expected to maintain positive parenting practices. Democratic parenting remains crucial in shaping a child's character, independence, and responsibility. Parents are also advised to actively monitor their child's social interactions and foster open communication regarding social issues such as: *bullying*

**Keywords:** Parenting Style, Parents, Bullying Behavior, Teenagers

## 1. Introduction

Parenting patterns are known as the treatment of parents towards children in shaping, caring for, nurturing, teaching, educating, guiding and training, which is manifested in the form of discipline, providing examples, affection, punishment, rewards and leadership in the family through the words and actions of parents.<sup>1</sup>

LPKA is obliged to provide education, skills training, guidance, and other fulfillment of children in accordance with the provisions of the law. This is considering that children who are sentenced to prison have the right to receive guidance, guidance, supervision, assistance, education, and training as well as other rights in accordance with the provisions of the law. Therefore, it can be defined as a Special Child Development Institution is a place for children to serve their prison sentence that still pays attention to children's rights such as receiving guidance and guidance for the children concerned.<sup>2</sup>

Indonesia's education in 2024 showed an increase compared to previous years. This data was collected by the Indonesian Education Monitoring Network (JPPI). It was based on various reports received through social media and the official website. JPPI in 2024 recorded 574 cases of bullying, JPPI cases of violence reported in educational settings, including schools, Islamic schools, and Islamic boarding schools (pesantren). This number has seen a significant increase. In comparison, 91 cases were recorded in 2020, and this number then increased to 142 cases in 2021, 194 cases in 2020, and 285 cases in 2023.<sup>3</sup>

There were a number of cases of violence against children according to district/locality in 2024, the highest was in North Aceh district with 32 cases and the lowest discovery of violence against children was in Nagan Raya district with 3 cases and Banda Aceh was ranked second with 24 cases.<sup>4</sup>

Based on observations and interviews conducted by researchers on November 11, 2024 with students of SMPN 11 Banda Aceh, 10 children were interviewed who were asked about... *bullying* at school 4 of them admitted to having done it *bullying* verbally, 6 other children admitted to having done something naughty in the form of *bullying* physical, such as making a friend stumble by supporting their feet while walking until they fall.

## 2. Literature review

### 2.1 Parenting

Parenting patterns are the ways parents raise their children to help and guide them so they can live independently. Parenting patterns can be defined as a form of interaction between children and parents that includes fulfilling physical needs (such as food, drink, etc.) and psychological needs (such as a sense of security, affection, etc.), as well as socializing the norms that apply in society so that children can live in harmony with their

<sup>1</sup> Sunarty, K. (2020). The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Children's Independence. *Journal of Educational Science and Technology (EST)*, 2(3), 152. <https://doi.org/10.26858/est.v2i3.3214>

<sup>2</sup> Nur Utami, A. C., & Raharjo, S. T. (2021). Parenting Patterns and Juvenile Delinquency. *Focus: Journal of Social Work*, 4(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24198/focus.v4i1.22831>

<sup>3</sup> Zuriyyah, U. (2024). *Latest Bullying Case Data for 2024: Is There an Increase?*

<sup>4</sup> Fahmi. (n.d.). *Number of Cases of Violence Against Children (January to June 2024)*. DPPPA Aceh. <https://dinaspppa.acehprov.go.id/berita/kategori/kekerasan-terhadap-anak/jumlah-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-anak-januari-sd-juni-2024>

environment. In other words, parenting patterns foster care also includes patterns of interaction between parents and children in the context of children's character education<sup>5</sup>

Parenting styles within the family are crucial in shaping a child's personality. Parents can educate, guide, direct, and supervise their children's actions and behavior to prevent them from engaging in negative behavior such as juvenile delinquency.<sup>6</sup>

A parent is any person responsible for a family or household duties, often referred to as a father or mother in everyday life. Maimunah Hasan defines parenting as a leader, manager, or guide. Therefore, a caregiver is someone who carries out the duties of a guide, leader, or manager. Childcare involves educating and caring for a child, such as taking care of their food, clothing, and success from the early years to adulthood. Therefore, it can be understood that childcare is the leadership and guidance provided to a child regarding their life's needs.<sup>7</sup>

Parenting is a behavioral pattern that is applied to children and is relatively consistent over time. This pattern of behavior is felt by the child, in terms of negative Both positive and negative. Parenting patterns reflect the attitudes and behaviors of parents and children in their interactions and communication during parenting activities. (Class, 2023)<sup>8</sup>

## 2.2 Bullying

*Bullying* is aggressive behavior that can occur among children, especially school children, and involves an imbalance of power that has the potential to be repeated. *Bullying* is a form of aggression carried out by one individual or another group with the aim of dominating (*dominate*), disease (*hurt*), or alienate the other party (*exclude another*). *Bullying* is aggressive behavior carried out by a person or group against other people or groups which is carried out repeatedly in a way that causes physical or mental harm. *bullying* comes from English, namely from the word *bull* which means handsome who likes to bend here and there. In Indonesian, etymologically the word *bully* It means bullying, someone who bullies the weak. Olweus also said something similar, that bullying is negative behavior that causes someone to feel uncomfortable or hurt and usually occurs repeatedly.<sup>9</sup>

Definition *bullying* According to the National Commission for Child Protection, child abuse is long-term physical and psychological violence that can be carried out by an individual or group against someone who is unable to defend themselves. It can also be

<sup>5</sup> Darmawanti, R. R. (2023). Parenting Patterns in Shaping the Character of Early Childhood. *IJAGAD: Indonesia Journal Of Islamic Golden Age Education*, 3(2), 64–78.

<sup>6</sup> Savitri Suryandari. (2016). Journal of Elementary Education Innovation. *Journal of Elementary Education Innovation*, 4(1), 23–29. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Rully\\_Prahmana/publication/304022469\\_penin\\_gkatan\\_kemampuan\\_penalaran\\_matematis\\_siswa\\_menggunakan\\_pendekatan\\_pendidika\\_n\\_matematika\\_realistik/links/5763a4e508ae192f513e458e.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Rully_Prahmana/publication/304022469_penin_gkatan_kemampuan_penalaran_matematis_siswa_menggunakan_pendekatan_pendidika_n_matematika_realistik/links/5763a4e508ae192f513e458e.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> vital population. (2020). *heart-based parenting*. LP2M IAIN Ambon.

<sup>8</sup> Class, P. R. (2023). *The Effect of Parenting Towards Anti-Social Behavior Through Peer Interaction Students*. 9(2), 1226–1237.

<sup>9</sup> Arief, B., & Fitroh, A. (2021). Bullying Behavior in Adolescents and Factors Affecting Them Influence it. In *CV. Pena Persada*.

said that *bullying* is an action carried out by someone intentionally to make another person afraid or threatened, causing the victim to feel afraid, threatened, or at least unhappy.<sup>10</sup>

### 2.3 Teenagers

Teenagers (*adolescence*) are those aged 10-19 years as a period in which individuals develop from the time they first show their secondary sexual characteristics (puberty) until they reach sexual maturity. Meanwhile, the United Nations (UN) defines youth as those aged 15-24 years. This is then combined in the terminology of youth (*young people*) covers ages 10-24 years

Adolescence is a crucial growth and development phase where individuals must adjust to the transition from childhood to adulthood, becoming mature and independent individuals. Adolescence is a crucial time for developing emotional health. Teenagers are highly controlled by their emotions and find it difficult to accept the advice or opinions of others due to hormonal changes, neural plasticity, increased autonomy, and stress factors.<sup>11</sup>

## 3. Method

This research uses quantitative methods. The research design is: *cross sectional* conducted on the date of the study 12 to 14 March 2025. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh. This study analyzed the relationship between parenting patterns as an independent variable using a questionnaire. The population in this study were students of SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh in grades VII-1, VII-2, VII-3, VII-4, VIII-1, VIII-2, VIII-3, VIII-4, IX-1, IX-2 totaling 300 students. The sample in this study amounted to 75 students to calculate the minimum sample using the Slovin formula with an error value of 10%.

Instrument The questionnaires used included a demographic data questionnaire, a parenting questionnaire, and a bullying behavior questionnaire. The parenting questionnaire had a calculated  $r$  of 0.320, while the bullying behavior questionnaire had a calculated  $r$  of 0.320.

The research procedure began with obtaining permits, distributing questionnaires with informed consent, and collecting and reporting data. The data were analyzed univariately to describe the characteristics of the respondents, and bivariately using the t-test, chi-square with the SPSS program version 25 and a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . If the conditions are not met, then an alternative test is used. *Fisher Exact Test* or *Continuity Correction*.

Research ethics is applied by prioritizing the principle of informed *consent*, anonymity, data confidentiality (*confidentiality*), as well as honesty and fairness in the research process. This research does not involve risky actions, but only involves filling out a questionnaire.

## 4. Findings and discussion

This research was conducted on 75 students of SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh on March 12-14, 2025. The majority of students of SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh were 13 years old, as many as 36 people (48.0%), (50.7%), while the female gender was 38 people (50.7%), students in grades VII-1 were 8 respondents (10.7%), VII-2 were 8 respondents (10.7%), VII-3 were 8 respondents (10.7%), VII-4 were 8 respondents (10.7%), VIII-1 were 8 respondents (10.7%).

<sup>10</sup> Bulu, Y., Maemunah, N., & Sulasmini. (2019). Factors Influencing Bullying Behavior in Early Adolescence. *Nursing News*, 4(1), 54-66.  
<https://publikasi.unitri.ac.id/index.php/fikes/article/download/1473/1047>

<sup>11</sup> Septiansyah, Windarwati, H. (2025). *Nursing Journal*. 17(1), 427-440.

Democratic as many as 62 respondents (82.7%), behavior *bullying* is in the low category, namely 48 respondents (64.0%)

Bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between parenting styles and bullying behavior, with a p value of 0.690 ( $p > 0.05$ ) (Table 1). Most respondents who experienced democratic parenting styles had low bullying behavior (66.1%), those who experienced authoritarian parenting styles had low bullying behavior (55.6%), those who experienced permissive parenting styles had low bullying behavior (50.0) and moderate bullying behavior (50.0).

**Table 4.4**  
**The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Behavior *Bullying* In Adolescents at SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh in 2025 (n=75)**

| o     | arenting relationship<br>parent | Behavior <i>bullying</i> |     |          |     | total | <i>P</i><br>alue |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------|-----|-------|------------------|
|       |                                 | Low                      |     | urrently |     |       |                  |
|       |                                 | 1                        | %   | 1        | %   | 1     | %                |
| 1     | Democratic                      | 1                        | 6.1 | 1        | 3.9 | 2     | 00.0             |
| 2     | Authoritarian                   | 5                        | 5.6 | 1        | 4.4 | 6     | 00.0             |
| 3     | permissive                      | 2                        | 0.0 | 2        | 0.0 | 4     | 00.0             |
| Total |                                 | 8                        | 4.0 | 7        | 6.0 | 5     | 00.0             |

Source: primary data (processed in 2025)

Although it is believed that democratic parenting can shape children into good individuals who respect others, not all children's behavior is included. *bullying*, directly influenced by parenting patterns at home, with statistical tests there is no relationship between democratic parenting patterns and behavior *bullying*. This shows that parenting patterns are not the only or main factor that determines whether teenagers do *bullying* or not.

Behavior formation *bullying*. Adolescents are not only influenced by family parenting styles, but also by various other factors such as social environment, school culture, peer pressure, and exposure to digital media. In other words, even if children are raised with positive parenting styles, such as democratic parenting, there is still the possibility of developing antisocial behavior. *bullying* if environmental factors do not support the formation of a healthy character.

There are other factors outside of parenting patterns that may be more dominant in influencing behavior. *bullying*, such as peer influence, school environment dynamics, exposure to social media, and prevailing culture and social norms in the surrounding environment. Therefore, the approach to prevention *bullying* cannot only focus on parenting patterns at home, but also need to involve interventions that are *holistic* and *crosssector*, the case is in the educational and social environment of adolescents.

## 5. Conclusion and recommendations

Based on the results of research conducted at SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh from March 12 to 14, 2025, it can be concluded that this study shows no relationship between parenting patterns and bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 11 Banda Aceh. This is proven by using a test. *Chi-Square* which shows a p value of 0.690

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