



The Role of Parenting Practices on Bullying:

A Systematic Literature Review

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Highlights

- The children who get hard parenting style, will affect bullying behavior in adolescence.
- There has been no systematic research review on parenting style and bullying behavior in adolescents.
- The parenting style that is widely associated with bullying violence is authoritarian parenting.
- Authoritarian parenting will greatly affect the development of a child's personality such as children will develop into timid, lack of confidence, and feel worthless.

Abstract

Research objectives: Examining the findings of studies on parenting and teenage bullying behavior is the goal of this study. This form of research uses a literature review methodology to examine pertinent articles. Articles from the Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, PDMP, Scopus, Degruyter, and Garuda databases were used in this literature study. Using the terms "adolescents", "parenting style", "bullying violence", "adolescents", and "pola foster care". The articles used are 9 articles published in the last 4 years. Results: The results of the analysis concluded that bullying is an act that hurts a person or group of people either in the form of physical, verbal, or psychological violence that is often difficult to avoid in a social environment. Factors causing bullying can be from interaction relationships in the family, peers both in the school environment and other environments, even from social media. The role of parenting is very important in adolescent development. Types of democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting. Democratic parenting is characterized by being flexible, firm, fair, and logical. Authoritarian parenting is characterized by expecting absolute obedience and seeing that the child needs to be controlled. Finally, permissive parenting is characterized by allowing children to manage their own lives with a lack of parental control. In this study, the parenting style that is widely associated with bullying violence is authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting will greatly affect the development of a child's personality such as children will develop into timid, lack of confidence, and feel worthless.

Keywords: Parenting; Bullying Violent Behavior; Adolescent

INTRODUCTION

The transition from childhood to adolescence occurs during adolescence. Adolescence is a time of rapid physical, psychological, and intellectual growth and development. Adolescents typically have a strong sense of adventure and challenge, and they often dare to take risks without giving their choices much thought (Waraou, 2019). Adolescence is a time between childhood and maturity, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The age of adolescence according to WHO is 12 to 24 years. Adolescents are generally said to be a period of self-seeking, which is colored synonymously with imbalances in attitudes and emotions, or which is said to be labile so that this teenager is likely to appear these deviant behaviors will last longer and will become disruptive behaviors such as attacking, destructive and several other forms of behavior (Linda Yani & Retnowuni, 2019).

Adolescents in this period can experience many challenges in their development, one of which is at the stage of emotional development, at this stage adolescents are often provoked by emotions. This is because often the fulfillment of the needs of adolescents is not met. adolescents who experience behavioral problems at the stage of emotional development will tend to express their negative emotions by acting aggressively, both from within and from outside, especially the surrounding environment, such as fighting, fighting, irritability (Dewi et al, 2019). Adolescence is where a person experiences changes in an individual's relationships with other individuals. Basically, teenagers have a great curiosity, tend to be easily influenced by daily habits and influence their behavior. Behaviors that are often done by teenagers at school are bullying, such as bullying or bullying. In *bullying* behavior, many violent acts are usually carried out by male students, while female students gossip more than do physical violence (Astuti, 2017).

Indonesia is one of the countries that is quite high in the problem of *bullying* behavior against adolescents. *Bullying* is behavior that hurts others and is carried out repeatedly. The chosen victim tends to have weak strength when compared to the perpetrator, so the victim cannot defend himself. The findings of a review of instances that happened in the sphere of education in 2014 were presented by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI). According to data, bullying instances account for 41 of all cases in the sphere of education (Harlin, 2019).

Amazing statistics on child assault in schools are revealed in a study done by the non-profit organizations Plan International and the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), which was published in early March 2017. In five Asian nations Vietnam, Cambodia, Nepal, Pakistan, and Indonesia as well as in Jakarta and Serang, Banten, this research was carried out. Nine thousand kids aged 12 to 17, teachers, school administrators, parents, and NGO representatives participated in the survey, which was conducted from October 2013 to March 2013 (Qodar, 2015). There are 84% of children in Indonesia experiencing violence at school. This figure is higher than the trend in the Asian region which is 70% (Qodar, 2015). The Commission for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA 2019), said that social problems found in school-age children in Indonesia today include the rampant violence against children, both physical and non-physical, including bullying, children as perpetrators and children as victims. Another example of the tremendous impact of *bullying* is a case in Indonesia. In 2005, a 13-year-old girl, a student at a Bekasi school, was found hanging in the bathroom of her home. According to reports, the girl ended her life because she was embarrassed because she was often ridiculed by her classmates as a porridge man's child (Elvigro, 2014: 24).

One of the factors that influence bullying is due to the environmental background and parenting style of parents or family, then also the surrounding environment. These environmental factors are divided into school and peer factors (Monks, et al., 2009; Wong, et al., 2009). School

and the association of friends are inseparable from a student. Even in their daily lives, students, especially teenagers, attach more importance to friends than parents. In addition, teenagers also spend more time with their friends than family (Murtiyani in Muhlisin, 2016).

The factor of bullying behavior is caused by the influence of peers who cause negative influences through spreading the idea that bullying is not a big problem but a natural thing to do. In his time, the child also has the willingness not to depend on family and likes to seek support. So bullying occurs because there is the influence of friends (Ratna, 2005). Some factors that cause someone to commit bullying are due to peer factors or social environment. Conformity is a change in a person's reaction to equate more closely with group standards. Conformity also takes shape and affects aspects of a person's life (King, 2010).

Conformity Factor / influence of peers are socially known as the first phase for groups so that they have many friends and are known as gang age, so, peer conformity or peer has more influence on behavior. Media Factors Currently become a part of life that affects a person's lifestyle both through print and electronic media, the consequences caused can be good or not.

This is supported by Pearce (2002) who says that some children who watch TV can make their aggressiveness. The last factor of school climate or school climate is the condition or atmosphere of the school as a place of learning for adolescent students. The lack of satisfaction with parenting experienced by children causes children to feel little love, attention, supervision and childcare does not provide clear boundaries about behavior that is prohibited called permissive parenting (Pearce, 2002). Factors that influence the emergence of bullying behavior in children, one of the factors is due to the existence of a hard parenting style that forms a hard child character as well, because children are great imitators.

Parenting plays an important role in the socialization process in the environment and school to influence children's behavior, *bullies* are usually children of parents who behave rudely or give too much freedom to children's aggressive behavior. So, it must be tried to provide open parenting (*participatory*) for children to have good personality development. According to research by Korua (2015), a person's family is the biggest influence on whether they engage in bullying behavior. Parenting refers to a parent's attitude or behavior toward their children. Including how to follow the law, impart morals or standards, show love and affection, and exhibit positive attitudes and conduct so that they can serve as good examples for their kids. This proves that parents greatly affect the development, growth, and association of children.

Baumrind (in Rofi, 2015) identifies 3 main patterns of parental parenting. First, democratic parenting is flexible, firm, fair, and logical. Second, authoritarian parenting expects absolute obedience and sees that children need to be controlled. Third, permissive parenting allows children to manage their own lives with a lack of parental control. In addition, the choice of parenting style is also influenced by educational factors, socio-cultural environment, and parental work. Parenting as a parental attitude not only has a strong influence on relationships within the family but also on children's attitudes and behaviors (Hurlock, 1978).

The purpose of this study is to examine the results of research on parenting with bullying behavior in adolescents. Although many studies of parenting with bullying behavior in adolescents have been carried out, there has been no systematic review conducted to comprehensively understand the existing findings.

METHOD

The literature review method is used in this research design. The literature review method is employed because it helps pinpoint and assess the connection between parental behaviors and adolescent bullying behavior. The literature review article search in this study used online media in the form of Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, PMDP, Scopus, Degruyter, and Garuda using the keywords "pola foster care", "bullying violence", "adolescents", "parenting style", "bullying violence", and "adolescents". The population and sample in this study are articles related to parenting patterns towards bullying behavior in adolescents. In this study, there is a need for sample criteria, for inclusion criteria are the general characteristics of research subjects from a target and affordable population that can be studied. Sample inclusion criteria can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1.
Sample Inclusion Criteria

Criterion	Inclusion
Timeframe	The maximum article publishing period is 4 years (2019-2023).
Language	English and Indonesian
Subject	Parents and teenage boys at home and at school
Types of articles	Original research article (not a research review)
Theme of the content of the article	Parental care for bullying behavior in adolescents

RESULT

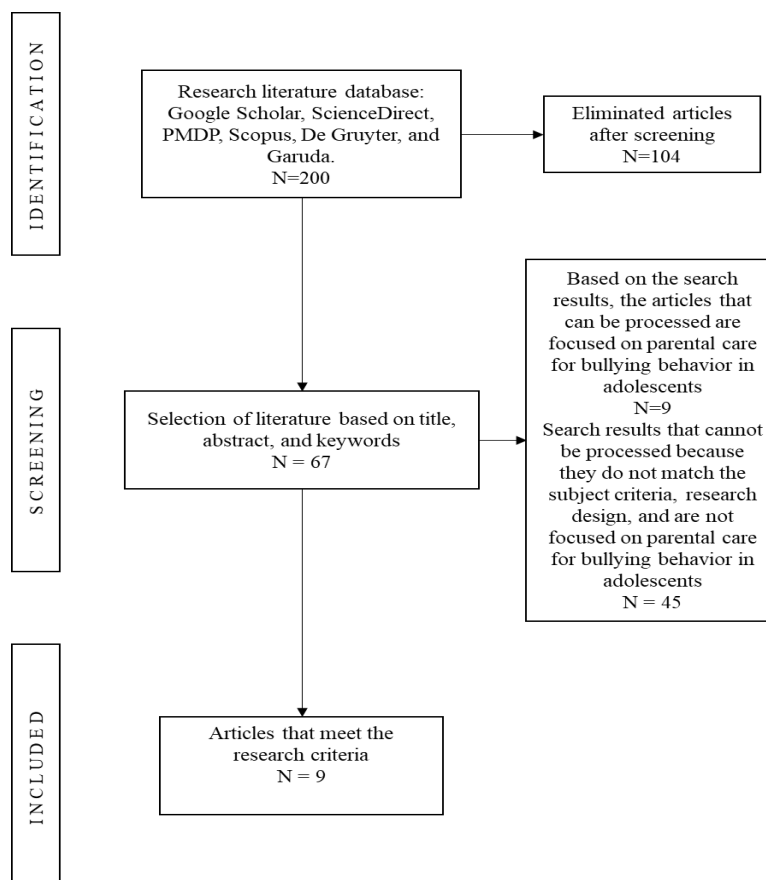


Table 2.*Sample Inclusion Criteria*

No	Article Title, And Author	Participants And Instruments	Research Findings
1.	The relationship between parenting and bullying behavior in adolescents of Smp Negeri 19 Jambi City Author: Syukri, M.	Participants: There were 98 people using proportional random sampling technique. Instrument: A questionnaire that is used to assess parenting and bullying behavior. editing, coding, processing, and cleansing of data. Univariate and bivariate statistical analyses with the chi-square test were utilized.	The findings revealed a significant link (p value 0.05) between parenting and bullying behavior. Children who experience authoritarian or permissive parenting are more likely to bully others.
2.	Parenting And Bullying Style in Basic Education Students. Authors: De María Sánchez Aguirre, F., Chunga, P. M. G., Vargas, I. M., Hernández, Y. C. U., Aburto, L. L. G., & Pacora, A. A. A.	Participants: The sample used was a census of 118 students. Instrument: The tool used is the family care scale (ef29), which reflects the perception of adolescents in relation to style Upbringing, proposed by Estrada, Barrios, Serpa, Pastor, Misare and Pomahuacre (2017).	The findings revealed a weak but significant ($\rho = 0.008$; $p < 0.05$) positive correlation between overprotective conduct and bullying. Authoritarian, democratic, and indulgent systems have little bearing on bullying.
3.	The Relationship of Parenting Style to Bullying Behavior at Al-Mas'udiyah High School, Cigondewah Hilir, Bandung Regency Author: Lisbet Octovia Manalu , Sinta Siti Patimah, M.Sandi Haryanto	Participants: The number of samples in this study was 50 respondents. Instruments: The instruments used are parental authority quesionare and owleus bully victim quesionare.	The findings revealed a statistically significant link (p value 0.05) between parental involvement and bullying behavior in teenagers at Al-Mas'udiyah High School, Cigondewah Hilir, Bandung Margaasih Regency. The results of the study found that of the 50 respondents conducted by the study, there were most respondents of the type of parenting style the dominant is a mix of 16 respondents (32%), democratic 16 respondents (32%), authoritarian 14 respondents (28%), permissive a total of 4 respondents (8%). Parenting is a pattern of communication between a child and their parents when they are raising the child.
4.	The relationship between parenting and violent behavior in adolescents Author: Pearl Sari Narulita Zakiyah	Participants: Respondents totaled 76 people with random sampling method. Instrument: Data analysis using spearman rank method.	The results showed a relationship between parenting style towards violent behavior in adolescents at Smk Negeri 34 Jakarta with a correlation value ($r = 0.540$) with a pvalue of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

5.	Adolescent Characteristics and Parenting Style as The Determinant Factors Of Bullying In Indonesia: A Cross-Sectional Study Author: Ilya Krisnana Praba Diyan Rachmawati Yuni Sufyanti Arief Iqlima Dwi Kurnia Aria Aulia Nastiti Beautiful Febriana Nila Safitri Ayu Tria Kartika Putri	Participants: 705 teenagers. Instruments: The data collection used is Questionnaires filled out by teenagers through google forms and questionnaire sheets. Statistical Analysis using chi-square test for adolescent characteristics and correlation of spearman rank with $\alpha = 0,05$.	The findings demonstrated a relationship between bullying behavior and adolescent characteristics, including age and residence. Only permissive parenting styles had a positive link with bullying, but both permissive and authoritarian parenting styles had a negative correlation. Conclusion: Teenagers endure bullying as both victims and perpetrators. Children who live in rural areas are more likely to be the bullies themselves. Parents that have overly strict or permissive parenting methods run a significant danger of contributing to bullying behavior by acting as the bully. In order to reduce the danger of bullying among adolescents, parents are encouraged to utilize authoritative foster care.
6.	The Relationship Between Parenting and Bullying at Jamanis Junior High School, Tasikmalaya Regency Author: Maria Ulfah Jamil Eneng Daryanti	Participants: The sampling used was a total sampling technique on 60 respondents. Instrument: This study has been inputted data through the spss16 computerized system in the form of a picture of parenting, a picture of bullying behavior in Jamanis Junior High School, Tasikmalaya Regency.	Based on the results of the study, after conducting a statistical spearman rank test on 60 respondents, the value of p-value = 0.028 is smaller than $\alpha < 0.05$ which means H_0 is rejected. H_0 rejected means that there is a significant relationship between parenting and bullying of junior high school students in Tasikmalaya Regency.
7.	The relationship between parenting and bullying behavior in students at Smk Islamiyah Ciputat Author: Tifany Amalia Amran, Slametiningsih	Participants: 98 respondents. Instrument: Correlative descriptive analysis with cross sectional approach method. Data collection was carried out by distributing adolescent peer relationship instrument (APRI) questionnaires, and parental authority questionnaires (PAQ) which were then analyzed with chi square tests.	The results showed that respondents with authoritarian parenting tended to be bullies by 57.1%. The results of statistical tests are that there is a relationship between parenting style and bullying behavior in students at school. ($p = 0.000$). Based on this research, schools and parents are expected to show better cooperation in supervision to their students.
8	Parenting relationships and Use of gadgets with behavior Bullying In Adolescents	Participants: The number of samples used was 66. Instruments: Data is processed by univariate and bivariate analysis with Chi-square test Using data processing programs	According to the results of the statistical tests the researchers conducted, P - the value > 0.05 y is 0.336, indicating that there is no significant relationship between the variable type of parenting style and the variable of bullying behavior, but there is a relationship with the use of social media. The results showed that

Authors: Depi Lukitasari, Intan Yuliani Pratiwi		37.9% of parents used this type of authoritarian parenting, and the risk of bullying behavior increased by 97.0% and was low by 3.0%. The conclusion is that social media users are more likely to experience bullying. By reaffirming the school's policies and disciplinary procedures, the school must also diligently monitor and manage every behavior S Iswa in order to prevent bullying.
9.	The relationship between parenting and bullying behavior in students of Al-Azhar High School 3 Bandar Lampung in 2019. Author: Muhammad Odis Nursyhabudi Hetti Rusmini Supriyati Nina Herlina	Participants: All students of class XII IPA / IPS SMA AL-AZHAR 3 Bandar Lampung. Instrument: Data analysis technique to test hypotheses i.e., anova one way. That most respondents with democratic parenting are as many as 113 respondents (64.2%), most respondents with low bullying behavior are as many as 119 respondents (67.6%) and there is a relationship between parental parenting and bullying behavior in students of Al-Azhar 3 High School Bandar Lampung (p value 0.000). There is a relationship between parenting and bullying behavior in students of Al-Azhar 3 High School Bandar Lampung in 2019.

DISCUSSION

Adolescence is a time of rapid physical, psychological, and intellectual growth and development. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2014), adolescents typically have a high level of curiosity, enjoy challenges and adventure, and are willing to take risks without first receiving adolescent health services that can address their needs, including those related to reproductive health. Adolescence is a time between childhood and maturity, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The age of adolescence according to WHO is 12 to 24 years. Adolescents are generally said to be a period of self-seeking, which is colored synonymously with imbalances in attitudes and emotions, or which is said to be labile so that this teenager is likely to appear these deviant behaviors will last longer and will become disruptive behaviors such as attacking, destructive and several other forms of behavior (Linda Yani & Retnowuni, 2019). In adolescence, parenting is very important.

- Impact of Violent Bullying Behavior in Adolescents

The impact that occurs due to bullying behavior is alone, crying, depression, children become timid to be quiet to cause mental disorders. Bullying not only affects the victim but also the perpetrator, the act of intimidating is also bad for the victim, witnesses and even for the perpetrator himself. Another impact that occurs when experiencing bullying, victims feel negative emotions (such as anger, resentment, pressure, shame, and sadness). The most dangerous of the psychological impacts is the possibility of psychological disorders in victims such as excessive anxiety, feeling afraid, depressed, suicidal and post-traumatic stress disorder (post traumatic stress disorder) Children become victims of bullying, acts of physical, verbal violence at school will experience trauma and depression that can lead to

mental disorders. Symptoms of mental disorders that appear in childhood in general are proven children grow into anxious people, quickly nervous and afraid to be unable to speak (Djuwita, 2005).

- Factors Influencing Violent Bullying Behavior

1. Family Factors

The family has an important role in shaping the child's personality. Family parenting can affect how children behave, communicate, and treat others. Family plays a role in the formation of children's character, especially parenting. There are two parenting styles that if excessive will lead to bully seeds for students, first, authoritarian parenting that gives rude behavior to children, second, permissive parenting that is too free for children to do everything so that there is no prohibition for children (Sufriani & Sari: 2017). Parenting problems are also explained by Maria (2016: 113) who states that cases of bullying victims can come from families that apply authoritarian or permissive parenting. Families that apply both parenting styles can make children have low self-esteem. If the child has low self-esteem, it will result in the child potentially becoming a victim of bullying in a friend environment.

2. Social media factors

In Indonesia, children aged 6-14 years use media such as television and the internet higher than the general population. Research conducted by Nielsen (2011) proved that TV penetration among children reached 98%. TV penetration is generally 95%. Men who watch TV slightly more than women at 51% and 49%, but girls watch TV longer than men, namely 4.75 hours and 4.2 hours (Hasnawati, 2013). The higher the intensity of students in watching violent impressions, it will affect the potential for students to bully other students (Fridiana, 2017: 95). In addition, students who are addicted or play too many violent video games (fights) will have an impact on the psychological side of students who want to imitate scenes in video games (Siregar, 2015: 58).

3. Environmental factors

One of the factors that influence a teenager or student to engage in violent behavior or bullying is environmental factors. These environmental factors are divided into school and peer factors (Monks, et al., 2009; Wong, et al., 2009). School and the association of friends are inseparable from a student. Even in their daily lives, students, especially teenagers, attach more importance to friends than parents. In addition, teenagers also spend more time with their friends than family (Murtiyani in Muhlisin, 2016).

4. Peer factors

The factor of bullying behavior is caused by the influence of peers who cause negative influences through spreading the idea that bullying is not a big problem but a natural thing to do. In his time, the child also has the willingness not to depend on family and likes to seek support. So bullying occurs because there is the influence of friends (Ratna, 2005). Some factors that cause someone to commit bullying are due to peer factors or social environment. Conformity is a change in a person's reaction

to equate more closely with group standards. Conformity also takes shape and affects aspects of a person's life (King, 2010). The Conformity Factor/Peer Influence is socially known as the first phase of group so that it has many friends and is known as gang age, so, peer conformity or peer has more influence on behavior. Media Factors Currently become a part of life that affects a person's lifestyle both through print and electronic media, the consequences caused can be good or not. this is supported by Pearce (2002) who says that some children who watch TV can make their aggressiveness. The last factor of school climate or school climate is the condition or atmosphere of the school as a place of learning for adolescent students. The lack of satisfaction with parenting experienced by children causes children to feel little love, attention, supervision and child care does not provide clear boundaries about behavior that is prohibited called permissive parenting (Pearce, 2002).

- Types of Parenting

Hurlock in Adawiah (2017), divides parenting into three types, namely:

- a. Permissive Parenting

The term "permissive parenting" refers to a pattern of parental behavior while interacting with teenagers that allows them to do anything they want without interference. With no demands placed on teenagers and no use of strict rules or even guidance, this parenting approach lacks any forms of control. Adolescents are given complete freedom and are permitted to make their own judgments without parental input and to behave however they like without any parental supervision.

- b. Authoritarian Parenting

Gunarsa (2002) defined authoritarian parenting as a parenting style in which parents set rules and boundaries that must be strictly followed, without providing teenagers the chance to object, then threaten and discipline them if they don't. This authoritarian parenting style can cause youngsters to lose their freedom, reduce their initiative and activity, and make adolescents less confident in their talents.

- c. Democratic Parenting

According to Gunarsa (2000), parents who practice democratic parenting demonstrate and value freedom that is not absolute, with understanding guidance between children and parents, and by providing rational and impartial justifications when the wishes and opinions of children are inappropriate. With this parenting approach, teenagers develop a sense of responsibility and the ability to behave in accordance with social norms.

- Factors Affecting Parenting

Hurlock (1997) explains several factors that can affect parenting, which are as follows:

- 1. Socioeconomic level

Compared to parents from poor socioeconomic backgrounds, parents from moderate socioeconomic levels are frequently friendlier.

2. Education level

Parents with higher levels of experience in child care appear to read articles more frequently or keep up with advances in our understanding of child development. In comparison, parents with limited educational backgrounds have limited knowledge and understanding of children's needs and development, so they show less understanding and tend to treat their children strictly and authoritarily. As a result, they are less prepared to care for their children because of this.

3. Personality

The way a parent uses parenting may depend on their personality. Conservative parents frequently have severe and authoritarian parenting styles.

4. Number of children

Families with only two to three children (small families) typically provide more intensive care, with interactions between parents and children placing more emphasis on personal growth and family cohesion. Large families, particularly families with more than five children, are much less likely to utilize intense control over their kids since they automatically focus less on each child.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the review of the nine articles above, it can be concluded that most of the discussion of bullying violence in adolescents using authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting, characterized by rigid rules from parents, tends to set rules without discussing with their children first. Authoritarian parenting will greatly affect the development of a child's personality such as children will develop into timid, lack of confidence, and feel worthless.

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