



THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING STYLE AND THE ROLE OF PEERS WITH THE SELF-EFFICACY OF ADOLESCENT VICTIMS OF CYBERBULLYING

Rakinaung Natalia*, Kerangan Johanis, Palit Fransin Junita

Universitas Katolik De La Salle Manado, Kairagi 1 Kombos, Manado, Sulawesi Utara 95253, Indonesia

*nrakinaung@unikadelasalle.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Weak parental control and also the role of peers make cyberbullying incidents in adolescents occur continuously. Cyberbullying has an impact on adolescents physically such as insomnia, loss of appetite and fatigue, psychologically adolescents will often feel depression and anxiety, and psychosocial Adolescents will feel more isolated, social rejection, and sense of being alone. This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting style and the role of peers with the self-efficacy of adolescent victims of cyberbullying in Matani II, Tomohon City. This research is a quantitative study using a cross sectional study design, the instrument of this study using a questionnaire. The respondents are adolescent aged 14 -17 years who are victims of cyberbullying by using non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique with total 50 respondents. This research uses Spearman's rho statistical test. The result of this study about the relationship between parenting style and the self-efficacy of adolescent victims of cyberbullying and got the ρ -value = 0.000 (α = 0.05) and the relationship between the role of peers and the self-efficacy of adolescent victims cyberbullying got the result ρ -value = 0.001. Based on the result, there is a strong relationship between parenting style of parents and role of peers with the self-efficacy of adolescent victims of cyberbullying in Matani II, Tomohon City.

Keywords: adolescent; cyberbullying; parenting; role of peers; self-efficacy

First Received

11 August 2021

Revised

19 September 2021

Accepted

21 November 2021

Final Proof Received

22 November 2021

Published

28 November 2021

How to cite (in APA style)

Natalia, R., Johanis, K., & Junita, P. (2021). The Relationship of Parenting Style and the Role of Peers with the Self-Efficacy of Adolescent Victims of Cyberbullying. *Indonesian Journal of Global Health Research*, 3(4), 555-562. <https://doi.org/10.37287/ijghr.v3i4.734>

INTRODUCTION

Weak parental control and also the role of peers make cyberbullying incidents in adolescents occur continuously. Cyberbullying is an action to intimidate or mock someone using cyberspace that is carried out continuously and makes the person uncomfortable. Cyberbullying also has an impact on teenagers physically so they can experience depression, feelings of fear, sadness, stress and anxiety, are disturbed in concentration, teenagers will feel isolated, social rejection and a sense of being alone (Navarro et al., 2019). According to Nilam et al (2018) said that most incidents of bullying in schools can be due to parenting style of parents, role of peers, role of school and lack of self-confidence of student, and there is a significant relationship between parenting style and cyberbullying behavior.

Several countries in the world are also experiencing cyberbullying which has impacts on teenagers. From the results of research conducted in 12 countries in Europe, it was found that many teenagers had become victims of cyberbullying with the highest numbers in Romania 37.3%, Greece 26.8%, Germany 24.3% and Poland 21.5% (Athanasίου et al, 2018). According to Livazovic & Ham, (2019) there were 259 teenagers in Croatia who stated that cyberbullying had a relationship with traditional protective factors in the form of school,

family and peers. The incidence of cyberbullying can be involves role of school, family and peers of adolescents.

The incidence of cyberbullying in Asia are varies widely. The results of a survey conducted by the Education Department in Japan, it was found that 10% of high school children ofte receive messages containing threats from blogs, websites, and email (Putri, et al.2020). According to the United Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2018), there are 30.3% typical bullying in Asia consisting of sexual, physical and cyberbullying bullying. From the data above, it can be stated that the incidence of cyberbullying to adolescents, mostly occurs in school students by social media messengers.

Indonesia also has cyberbullying incidents. There is a study in Medan city showed that 36% of adolescents stated that they were perpetrators and 50% of these teenagers were victims of cyberbullying (Nazriani and Zahreni. 2016). There is a study also from Safarian (2016) in Jogjakarta city stated that there are 80% of respondents said they were victims and also as perpetrators who used social media such as twitter, Facebook, YouTube, phone calls and text messages to do the cyberbullying. It can be seen that in Indonesia, the victims of cyberbullying can become perpetrators of cyberbullying.

Cyberbullying to High School Students also happens In North Sulawesi. The results of the research by Sally, et al (2015) to adolescents who attend High School in SMK Negeri 1 Manado, there was found 81.25% severe bullying cases and 18.75% students do mild bullying from 64 respondents. According to Longkutoy (2015) from research conducted on how parenting styles affect students' self-confidence in Minahasa district, it was found that there were 50% of adolescents who applied democratic parenting from their parents, makes them them afraid and ashamed if they as a victim of cyberbullying.

Highly number of bullying in Indonesia, makes government to made several efforts to deal with bullying incidents. In CNN Indonesia (2016) President Joko Widodo will issue a Presidential Regulation which contains regulations on preventing and overcoming bullying and acts of violence to students. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 82 of 2015 will be issued which state about preventions and sanctions of bullying. There are also some efforts made by the school and the religious side by providing some character education to perpetrators and victims of cyberbullying and there are appropriate sanctions for cyberbullying perpetrators. Hopefully these regulation can decrease the number of cyberbullying in Indonesia.

The results of an initial survey conducted in Matani II Village Tomohon City was found that there were several incidents of cyberbullying that often occurred in adolescents in the village. From interviewed the Head of Matani II Village, Tomohon City it was found that from 179 adolescents aged 14-17 years in village, there are 85 adolescents who often do cyberbullying or who become perpetrators of cyberbullying and there are 50 adolescents who have been victims of cyberbullying which is often done by friends in home environment and school. The cyberbullying that is often received by adolescents is in the form of threatening messages, spreading personal info on social media and hijacking their personal accounts. From the cyberbullying incident, there were 20 adolescents who often isolated themselves from their environment and were afraid to socialize with people who lived close to them. However, adolescents who are victims of cyberbullying has received less attention from their parents and there are some parents who are too restrictive to adolescents and it is increasing their confidents. This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting style and the role

of peers with the self-efficacy of adolescent victims of cyberbullying in Matani II, Tomohon City.

METHODS

This research uses a descriptive analytic design with a cross sectional study approach. This study used total sampling method which there were 50 adolescents aged 14-17 years who were victims of cyberbullying who became respondents. This study using a questionnaire instrument in collecting data that contains of 3 questionnaires consist of parenting style of parents, role of peers, and self-efficacy. This questionnaire consists of 20 questions for each questionnaire. In this instrument using a Likert scale as follows, strongly agree = 4 agree = 3 disagree = 2 and strongly disagree = 1. The lowest value of each questionnaire is 20 and the highest value is 80. The Reliability test of this questionnaire with Cronbach alpha valu is 0.704 and this is also valid questionnaire. In study analysis was used the spearman rank test to see the relationship between parenting patterns and the role of peers with the self-efficacy of adolescent victims of cyberbullying.

RESULTS

The results of the study were showed that all of respondents were High School students, mostly respondents were girl (74%), age 17 years (40%), social media that is often used is Facebook with 21 respondents (42%), all respondents are victims of cyberbullying (100%), and some were also a preparator of cyberbullying (22%).

Table 1.
Respondent Parenting Style (n=50)

Parenting Style	f	%
Good	24	48
Poor	26	52

The data showed that mostly parents used poor parenting style (52%) which most of the use otoriter and persuasive parenting style.

Table 2.
Role of Peers (n=50)

Role of Peers	f	%
Good	22	44
Poor	28	56

The data showed that role of adolescent peers; good role (44%) and the highest was Bad role (56%).

Table 3.
Self-Efficacy (n=50)

Self-Efficacy	f	%
Good	21	42
Poor	29	58

The data showed that the highest number of respondent self-efficacy was poor self-efficacy (58%) and Good SE (42%).

Table 4.
Relationship between Parenting Style and Self-efficacy

Variabel	R	P
Parenting Style	0,480	0,000
Self-efficacy of Adolescent victim of cyberbullying		

Based on the results of the correlation test, there is a correlation coefficient value of Spearman Rank with $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ($\alpha < 0.05$), this result showed that parenting patterns are correlate with the self-efficacy of adolescent victims cyberbullying in Matani II sub-district, Tomohon City. From the results of the correlation coefficient of 0.480, this means the closeness of these two variables is at a moderate level.

Table 5.
Relationship between Role of Peers and Self-efficacy

Variabel	R	p
Role of peers	0,470	0,001
Self-efficacy adolescent victim of cyberbullying		

Based on the results of the correlation test, there is a correlation coefficient value of Spearman Rank with $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($\alpha < 0.05$), this result showed that parenting patterns are correlate with the role of peers of adolescent victims cyberbullying in Matani II sub-district, Tomohon City. From the results of the correlation coefficient of 0.470, this means the closeness of these two variables is at a moderate level.

DISCUSSION

Parenting Style

Parenting style is the way how parents communicate, build relationships with children, how to educate and care them. The type of parenting style that parents give to their children can have an effect on shaping their personality when grows up. The personality of the child has been instilled by parents since the child was small and the child grows up with what has been instilled in him from his parents. Each parent applies a different parenting style there are authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting (Djamarah, 2014). From the results of this study, it was found that various parenting style were given to adolescent and the dominant were authoritarian and permissive parenting style. Where parents often give orders and always want their children to follow everything what parents said. There is no communication and share of opinions which makes adolescent feel depressed and often feel alone because lack of attention from their parents.

This study also supported by Arya & Dila (2019) where parents often apply authoritarian parenting patterns that force children in everything their children do and there is coercion from parents to follow every rule at home and often receive punishment if they make mistakes. In this study, it was found that the authoritarian parenting style often makes children depressed by the state of their home which is often banned if they want to do something and must follow every whim of their parents. Children do not get the opportunity to give opinions and say what they want to their parents.

This research show that the parenting style that parents apply to adolescent is very influential in their behavior. In the study, it was found that most parents apply authoritarian and permissive parenting style that make adolescent feel less cared for and less affectionate.

During the growth period, adolescent need guidance from their parents in order to help them achieve their life goals.

Role of Peers

Relation with peers can affect a person's attitudes and behavior. The influence obtained from peers can be a good influence or a bad influence. Good influence in the form where a person together with his friends perform various activities or activities that can be beneficial both for them and with others. While the unfavorable influence can be in the form of actions that can be detrimental such as violence and actions that go against existing norms. The existence of good interactions with each other can make adolescent learn to solve problems together and good friends are able to guide other friends in being responsible for everything they have done. Peers can also be an example when there is something that adolescent not have in house yet (Bella, 2018)

In this study, researchers found that there was a lack of interaction between respondents and their peers so that respondents felt they did not have friends who were very close to them such as friends. Receiving unfavorable treatment from their friends makes them withdraw from socializing with their friends around them. The absence of resistance from respondents makes respondents become targets of their friends in committing violence either directly or through social media. This research is supported by research conducted by Prada (2015) that the lower the relationship between peers, the higher the incidence of cyberbullying. Lack of peer support makes children feel less confident and solve problems well.

Self-Efficacy Adolescent Victims of Cyberbullying

Self-efficacy is a person's confidence in his own ability to deal with situations in life. Belief in what to do when faces a difficult problem. Every adolescent has different self-efficacy. Adolescent self-efficacy can also be influenced by their parents and peers. When adolescent get trust from others, it can make their self-efficacy increase (Dwi Putri). Previous Research has been found that many adolescents have poor self-efficacy due to lack of support from parents and peers. Lack of parental attention and lack of peer interaction make children less confident when they want to solve a problem, such as when they get cyberbullying, adolescent don't get support in dealing with cyberbullying.

This research also supported by Trittin & Lawrence (2014) where the lives of children are influenced by their parents. At this time most parents who are busy with work create a lack of communication between parents and children. In the growth of adolescent, they still need more attention and affection from parents in order to establish a good relationship between parents and children. But the lack of attention and appreciation from parents makes children feel less involved in the family and the existing environment. In this study, it was also found that some adolescent had poor parenting style, where adolescent felt less cared for and lack of support from parents which made adolescent 's self-efficacy decrease. Self-efficacy of adolescents can be influenced by the environment around them. Adolescent who do not get support they have less self-efficacy this make them difficult to act and make a decision to solve the problem. The existence of support from parents and the role of peers can increase the self-efficacy of adolescent.

Relationship between Parenting Style and Self-Efficacy of Adolescent Victims of Cyberbullying

This research found that there is a relationship between parenting style and the self-efficacy of adolescent victims of cyberbullying. This study was supported by Akbar (2015) conducted

on 201 students of MAN 1 Tangerang who found that there was a relationship between parenting style and cyberbullying behavior, where parents paid less attention and communicated to their children. Several factors trigger a decrease in children's self-efficacy so that children tend to receive cyberbullying treatment, one of which is parenting patterns, where parents have a very important role for adolescent where parents are examples of how adolescent behave well and badly, if there is a lack of support parents to adolescent both in the surrounding environment and in the school environment can make adolescent behave badly. The lack of attention that adolescent get from parents or they feel that parents always regulate in what they do this making adolescent's self-efficacy less and it will be difficult to solve the cyberbullying problem they get.

Parents should accompany adolescent in using social media in today's digital era. The quality of parenting can affect the self-efficacy of adolescents where if the parenting style is positive, the adolescent's self-efficacy will be positive and vice versa if the parenting style is negative, the self-efficacy will be negative. Lack of attention from parents makes the psychology of adolescent develop poorly and affects the attitudes and behavior of adolescent. Adolescents who do not get attention and carry out responsibilities according to their age, they feel are not cared for by their parents often get reprimands and punishments from their parents and this will be more emotional, the adolescent will less confident and don't care what will happen again (Dhini, et al, 2020).

Relationship between Peers and and Self-Efficacy of Adolescent Victims of Cyberbullying

Based on this research, it was found that the role of peers can have an effect on adolescent because if they get bad actions from their peers, they will become victims of cyberbullying. adolescent will be more isolated from community with peers and make the child's self-efficacy decrease. This research is supported by Bella Nabila Wijaya Krisnawan (2018) that state there is a relationship between the role of peers and victims of cyberbullying in high school in the city of Surabaya, 171 respondents were found to be victims of cyberbullying with peer perceptions.

The influence of peers makes adolescents behave more actively, if the influence of peers is positive, the child's behavior will be good and if the influence of the role of peers is negative, the child's behavior will be decrease (Mustikaningsi, 2015). When adolescent have poor relationships with peers, they are more likely to feel stressed. With a lack of peer support, adolescents may be faced with negative behavior more often and are less likely to make decisions. Adolescent want to be recognized by the surrounding environment because apart from being at home, they will look for their identity in the surrounding environment, both at school and at home. So the role of peers who are not good can interfere adolescent in finding their identity in behavior and solving problems they will face.

The lack of support adolescent get from their peers makes the their self-efficacy decrease where they will feels insecure and feels unable to do something. Having a good relationship makes adolescent have a small risk of getting cyberbullying. If the relationship between adolescent is not good with each other, there can be a risk become a victim of cyberbullying from their peers. (Prada, 2015).

CONCLUSION

This research showed that there is a relationship between parenting style and peers with the self-efficacy of adolescent victims of Cyberbullying in Matani II Village, Tomohon City, North Sulawesi Province. Therefore, it is important to Parents and Peers to build positive

relationship and always support adolescents, so that can increase their self-efficacy and confident to do positive actions in life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research funding support by Universitas Katolik De La Salle Manado and this research also have support from Public health center and government in Matani II Village, Tomohon City in research process.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad Frisky Taufany.(2017).Cyberbullying Di Kalnagan Pelajar SMP (Studi tentang Pelaku Cyberbullying Di Kalngan Pelajar SMP Di Surabaya.)
- Afida Vona & Koryna Aviory.(202).Peran Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dalam Membentuk Konsep Diri Pada Anak. Volume 6 No 1 p-ISSN: 2460-8750 e-ISSN: 2615-1731 <https://doi.org/10.26858/talenta.v6i1.14532>
- Anastasia Siwi Fatma, Utami & Nur Baiti2.(2018). Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku *Cyber Bullying* Pada Kalangan Remaja. Volume 18 No. 2 P-ISSN 1411-8629, E-ISSN: 2579-3314 <http://ejournal.bsi.ac.id/ejurnal/index.php/cakrawala>
- Arya Ramadia & Rila Kamalia Putri.(2019).Analisis Pola Asuh OrangTua Terhadap Kejadian Perilaku *Bullying* Pada Remaja Di SMK Negeri Kota Bukittinggi. Menara *Ilmu* Vol. XIII No.3.
- Adwiyah Siti Robiah.(2019).Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhi *Cyberbullying* Pada Remaja.Prosiding Seminar Nasional Magister Psikologi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan ISSN:27157121.
- Bella Nabila.(2018).Hubungan Antara Persepsi Remaja Terhadap Peran Teman Sebaya Dan Moral *Disengagement* Dengan Perilaku *Cyberbullying* Pada Siswa SMA Di Surabaya.
- Desiana Risqi,Hana & Suwarti(2019). Dampak Psikologis Peserta Didik yang Menjadi Korban *Cyber Bullying*. PSISULA : Prosiding Berkala Psikologi Vol. 1, E-ISSN: 2715-002X.
- Dhini Easter Yanti, Teguh Pribadi & Anhar Jaya Putra.(2020). Tipe pola asuh orang tua yang berhubungan dengan perilaku *bullying* pada pelajar SMP. Holistik Jurnal Kesehatan, Volume 14, No.1 155-162.
- Dewi Mayangsari.(2015).Pengaruh *Self-Esteem*,Moral, *Disengagement* Dan Pola Asuh Terhadap Remaja Pelaku *Cyberbullying*.
- Dian Permata Sari HSB, Yusmansyah & Shinta Mayasari.(2020).Hubungan Antara Pergaulan Teman Sebaya dengan Motivasi Belajar Siswa SMK Darul Fikri.
- Dessy Syofiyanti.(2016).Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Perilaku *Bullying* Remaja. Jurnal PPKn & Hukum Vol. 11 No. 1
- Emria Fitri, Nilma Zola & Ifdil Ifdil.(2018).Profil Kpercayaan Diri Remaja Serta Faktor - Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi. JPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia) ISSN Cetak: 2477-8524-ISSN Online: 2502-8103 <http://jurnal.iicet.org> | DOI : <https://doi.org/10.29210/02017182> Volume 4 Nomor 1, hlm 1-5

- Imam Gunawan, dkk.(2020).Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan, Kemampuan Manajerial, Efikasi Diri, Dan Prestasi Belajar Terhadap Kesiapan Kerja Mahasiswa. JMSP (Jurnal Manajemen dan Supervisi Pendidikan Volume 4 Nomor 2 <http://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/jmsp/> ISSN Online : 2541-4429.
- Jaya, Dwi Putri Candra.(2018).Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan *Self-Efficacy* Pada Remaja Awal. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Universitas Surabaya* Vol.7 No.1.
- Lusi Alisah, Rouli Manalu.(2018). Studi Fenomenologis Memahami Pengalaman *Cyberbullying* Pada Remaja
- Mira Marleni Pandie & Ivan Th. J. Weismann.(2016). Pengaruh *Cyberbullying* Di Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Reaktif Sebagai Pelaku Maupun Sebagai Korban *Cyberbullying* Pada Siswa Kristen SMP Nasional Makassar. JURNAL JAFFRAY, Vol. 14, No. 1,
- Nisrina Syadza & Inhastuti Sugiasih.(2017). *Cyberbullying* Pada Remaja SMP X Di Kota Pekalongan Ditinjau Dari Konformitas Dan Kematangan Emosi. *Cyberbullying* Pada Remaja Smp X Di Kota Pekalongan Ditinjau Dari Konformitas Dan Kematangan Emosi Proyeksi, Vol.12 (1), 17-26.
- Sally Febriyanti Korua, Esrom Kanine & Hendro Bidjuni.(2015). Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Perilaku *Bullying* Pada Remaja SMK Negeri 1 Manado. E-journal Keperawatan (e-Kp) Volume 3 Nomor 2.
- Triyono & Rimadani.(2019). Dampak *Cyberbullying* Di Media Sosial Pada Remaja Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Pelayanan Bimbingan Dan Konseling (Studi Kasus pada Klien X di Padang Utara Kota Padang). *Jurnal Neo Konseling* Volume 1 Number 1 ISSN: Print 2657-0556 – Online 2657-0564.
- Tri Desiani.(2020).Pengaruh Tebaya Terhadap Pembentukan Karakter Siswa Kelas VIII MTs Negeri 3 Kabupaten Tangerang. JM2PI: Jurnal Mediakarya Mahasiswa Pendidikan Islam Vol. 01, Nomor 01 ,<http://e-journal.stit-islamic-village.ac.id/index.php/JM2PI>.
- Wilga Secsio Ratsja Putri, R. Nunung Nurwati, & Meilanny Budiarti S.(2018).Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Remaja. Volume: 3 Nomor: 1 Hal: 1 - 154 ISSN: 2442-4480.
- Yunus Winoto & Adi Rahmat Sopian.(2019). Remaja Dan Pandangannya Terhadap *Cyberbullying* Pada Media *Facebook*. *Jurnal Komunikasi dan Media* Vol. 3 No. 2.
- Zuhrotul Rofiqoh, Nurfika Asmaningrum & Dodi Wijaya.(2018). Hubungan Mode Adaptif Konsep Diri Berbasis Teori Callista Roy dengan Kemampuan Interaksi Sosial Anak Tunagrahita di SLB-C TPA Kabupaten Jember. *e-Jurnal Pustaka Kesehatan*, vol.6 (no.2).
- Zahro Malihah & Alfiasari.(2018).Perilaku *Cyberbullying* Pada Remaja dan Kitannya Dengan Kontrol Diri Dan Komunikasi Orangtua. *Jur. Ilm. Kel. & Kons.*,p : 145-156 Vol. 11, No.2 ISSN : 1907 – 6037 e-ISSN : 2502 – 3594 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24156/jikk.2018.11.2.145>