

NASKAH PUBLIKASI (MANUSCRIPT)

**HUBUNGAN SUKU DENGAN KEJADIAN BULLYING PADA MAHASISWA KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH KALIMANTAN TIMUR
DI WAHANA PRAKTIK**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHNICITY AND BULLYING INCIDENTS AMONG
NURSING STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH EAST KALIMANTAN
AT CLINIC PRACTICE**



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JANUARI 2024**

Naskah Publikasi (Manuscript)

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Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur
di Wahana Praktik**

*The Relationship between Ethnicity and Bullying Incidents among Nursing Students at University of
Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan
at Clinic Practice*



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADYAH KALIMANTAN TIMUR
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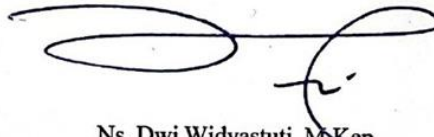
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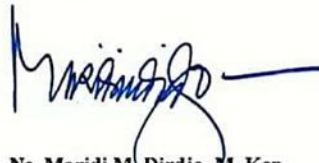
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Suku dan Kejadian *Bullying* Pada Mahasiswa Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur di Wahana Praktik

Ethnic And Bullying Incidents Among Nursing Students At University Of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan In Clinic Practice

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ABSTRACT/ ABSTRAK

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Bullying frequently appears not only in the workplace but also in educational institutions and nursing practices. The majority of the perpetrators believe that the bullying occurred because of the need to teach nursing students and occurred continuously without paying attention to the impact on the victim, especially the student nurses who feel unconfident to do nursery action, lost the opportunity to learn effectively, to depression. Bullying won't stop as long as there's no law governing the consequences. At the international level, racism such as race, tribe, colour, and nationality are the highest causes of bullying. This research was conducted to determine the tribal relationship with the incidents of bullying of nursing students of the University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan in practice. This research uses quantitative methods of correlational forms with cross sectional approaches. Samples were obtained by stratified random sampling with a total sample of 79 respondents. Data collection using the Student Nurse Questionnaire questionnaire. The statistical test used is Spearman Rank. The results of this study obtained the majority of respondents aged 18 – 24 years (97,5%), female type (74,7%), and have tribal identity (60,8%). Students who experienced bullying incidents with a high rate (51,9%) more than the incidents of bulliing with a low rate (48,1%). After being analyzed using the spearman rank formula obtains P-Value = 0,342>0,05 so that H0 was received which means the incidence of

bullies in students University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan in the course of practice not related to the tribe they have.

Kata kunci:

Bullying,
Mahasiswa
Keperawatan,
Praktik Klinik

Bullying kerap muncul tidak hanya dilingkungan pekerjaan namun institusi pendidikan serta wahana praktik keperawatan. Tentunya kejadian *bullying* terjadi karena ketidakseimbangan kuasa antara pelaku dan korban. Mayoritas pelaku percaya bahwa kejadian *bullying* terjadi karena keharusan untuk mengajar mahasiswa keperawatan dan terjadi terus menerus tanpa memperhatikan dampak yang terjadi pada korban, terutama mahasiswa keperawatan yang merasa tidak percaya diri untuk melakukan tindakan keperawatan, kehilangan kesempatan untuk belajar secara aktual, hingga depresi. Kejadian *bullying* tidak akan berhenti begitu saja selama belum ada undang undang yang mengatur konsekuensinya. Di tingkat Internasional, rasisme seperti ras, suku, warna kulit, dan kebangsaan menjadi penyebab *bullying* tertinggi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menentukan hubungan suku dengan kejadian *bullying* terhadap mahasiswa keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur di wahana praktik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif bentuk korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel didapatkan dengan metode *stratified random sampling* dengan total sampel 79 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *Student Nurse Questionnaire*. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah *Spearman Rank*. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan mayoritas responden berumur 18 – 24 tahun (97,5%), berjenis kelamin perempuan (74,7%), dan memiliki identitas suku pendatang (60,8%). Mahasiswa yang mengalami kejadian *bullying* dengan tingkat tinggi (51,9%) lebih banyak dibanding dengan kejadian *bullying* dengan tingkat rendah (48,1%). Setelah dianalisis menggunakan rumus *Spearman Rank* didapatkan $P\text{-Value} = 0,342 > 0,05$ sehingga H_0 diterima yang artinya kejadian *bullying* pada mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur di wahana praktik tidak terkait dengan suku yang mereka miliki.

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INTRODUCTION

Bullying can be defined as bad acts that mean to hurt or disturb someone who has an imbalance of power. It can be in the form of indirect or relational and direct attacks such as physical or verbal attacks (Haekal, 2021). Bullying is basically abuse of power that refers to psychological and physical (Dwipiyana & Widyastuti, 2021). Incidents of bullying have also been found in New Zealand 40% of nursing students have ever had a negotiation at a practice course (Minton et al., 2020). Found also in Ghana 30 nursing students in clinic Practice suffered bullying in the form of verbal and relational bullies (Amoo et al., 2021). In Bandung, Indonesia, also found nursing students undergoing physical bullying at clinic practice (Afifah et al., 2019).

As for the factors that influence the incidence of bullying in individuals especially nursing students in Wahana Practice is the tribe owned. The highest cause of bullying is racism related to culture, race, tribe, and colour (UNESCO, 2019). A study in London found that nursing students with minority tribes received unfair behaviour in relation to the distribution of employment practices (Walker et al., 2023). The impact of nursing students has been a decrease in self-confidence as well as less and experience the effects of trauma to depression of the incident. So far, bullying incidents have not had specific regulations in educational institutions as well as in practices, regulations that have weaknesses that make it difficult to identify an act that includes or does not belong to bullies (Mangaria et al., 2023).

METHOD

This research is qualitative research using correlational methods and cross-sectional approaches. Data collected using google forms from 1 to 14 December 2023 for students of S1 Nursing Semesters 5 and 7 as well as Nurses Professions in the academic year 2023/2024 University of

Muhammadiyah Kalimantan East. The study used a static random sample so from a total population of 377 students to 79 students. The data was collected using a stratified random sampling formula and a slovinic formula with a level of error of 0.1.

The research instrument used was the demographic data and the Student Nurse Questionnaire (SNQ) questionnaire was used by Quine at 2001 and reused by Clarke at 2009 so in this study only using a language change expert test with three experts, then the results of all experts were calculated using the Content Validity Index (CVI) method and obtained a score of 1,00 which means questionnaire has a very high validity.

The normality test of the data carried out on this intersection obtained a result of $0,000 < 0,05$ which indicates that the data collected by the researchers is not normally distributed therefore the median is used as the center point. To determine whether there is a relationship between the tribe and the bullying event in practice, a bivariate analysis is performed using Spearman Rank. If the value found shows that $p \leq 0.05 = H_0$ is rejected, then the result has a ethnic relationship with the incidence bullying. But the opposite, if $p \geq 0.05 = H_0$ is accepted, then the result has no tribal relationship with the incidence bullying.

RESULT

The results of this study determined whether or not ethnicity was associated with the incidence of bullying, and the following data was found:

Table 1. Demographic Data

Demographic Data	F	%
Age		
18 - 24 Years old	78	98,7
25 - 30 Years old	1	1,3
Total	79	100
Gender		
Male	20	25,3
Female	59	74,7
Total	79	100
Etnic		

Native Tribe	31	39,2
Immigrant Tribe	48	60,8
Total	79	100

Based on this table, it shows that the age of the most respondents is 18-24 years 97.5%, the respondents with the most gender are female 74.7%, and the most ethnic groups are migrants 60.8%.

Furthermore, the distribution of bullying incidence among nursing students at University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. Distribution of bullying incidence

Incidence rate of bullying	F	%
High	41	51,9
Low	38	48,1
Total	79	100

Based on this table, it shows that most respondents experienced high levels of bullying (51.9%) more than low levels of bullying (48.1%).

The following table shows the relationship between ethnicity and the incidence of bullying in nursing students at the Practice Area of University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan:

Tabel 3. Relationship between ethnic and bullying incidence

Ethnic	Incidence Bullying				Total	
	High		Low		n	%
Native Tribe	14	45,2	17	54,8	31	100
Immigrant Tribe	27	56,3	21	43,8	48	100
Total	41	51,9	38	48,1	79	100

Based on table 3, respondents who experienced high rates of bullying (51.9%) were more likely than those who experienced low rates (48.1%).

DISCUSSION

The most respondents is 18-24 years old, the respondents with the most gender are female, and the most ethnic groups are migrants.

Researchers assume that one of the factors in the incidence of bullying occurs because the perpetrator feels older and dominant than the victim, giving rise to the term seniority which becomes bullying. This is supported by research by Fernández-Gutiérrez & Mosteiro-Díaz, (2021) explaining that the age of nursing students will affect the incidence of bullying experienced and is higher at a younger age. In addition, supported by research by Koç et al., (2022) found a relationship between the age of nursing students and the incidence of bullying experienced.

Researchers also found that women experienced verbal bullying and relational bullying at a higher rate than men, while men experienced more physical bullying than women. Researchers argue that the incidence of bullying that occurs based on gender arises as a result of the portion of work that can be done by certain genders. According to Khusnawati et al., (2021) Rooms with most male nurses have lower average performance scores compared to rooms that have more female nurses, but the portion of work that requires greater energy is more owned by men, so nursing students are also affected by gender labeling in the clinic practice.

The indigenous tribes in this study consist of the Banjar tribe, Kutai tribe, Dayak tribe, and Paser tribe while the immigrant tribes consist of Javanese, Bugis tribe, Sundanese, Lombok tribe, Toraja tribe, West Nusa Tenggara tribe, and Madurese. In this study, researchers took a specific tribe from the mother's side because according to the results of Parhan & Kurniawan, (2020) explained that mothers who become the first madrassa have a big role in shaping individual character so that researchers assume that

students who have cultures and customs with subtle identities will experience more bullying than tribes with hard identities. As explained by Aziz Abdul, (2020) individuals with Javanese ethnicity have a calm, forgiving and smooth nature, on the other hand, individuals with Batak ethnicity are famous for their loud speaking style so that individuals with Batak ethnicity are known as rude individuals. Of course, tribes with subtle identities do not fully experience bullying including tribes with rough identities are also inseparable from bullying incidence as in research Tampubolon, (2022) stating that in the Batak tribe which is known to be firm and hard, there are also those who experience bullying, as well as other tribes.

Furthermore, based on the table, it shows that most respondents experienced high levels of bullying more than low levels of bullying. This assumption is also supported by research in China by Cao et al., (2023) found that at least 57 cases of bullying in nursing students in the practice vehicle were reported. Similar research was also found in Yogyakarta by Ghafara et al., (2022) where the study explained the incidence of bullying up to 78.7% in nursing students, one of which was in the clinic practice.

In addition to knowing whether bullying occurs at University of Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan, this study also found that the highest form of bullying was relational bullying (57%), secondly verbal bullying (44.3%), lastly physical bullying (17.7%). Researchers assume that relational bullying is the most common bullying because health workers, especially nurses, have a large enough workload that makes it sometimes difficult for nurses to hide the fatigue they experience, so nursing students feel the impact of releasing negative emotions that trigger relational bullying.

Based on table 3, respondents who experienced high rates of bullying were more likely than those who experienced low rates. It can be concluded that immigrant tribes are

more likely to experience bullying on the road than native tribes. It's also found in a study by Minton et al., (2018) that nursing students with Maori tribes in New Zealand have experienced more cases of bullying than other tribes, and they are intimidated because of their tribal identities. Tribal bullying has also occurred in London, United Kingdom, studied by Walker et al., (2023) that nursing students with minority tribes will be placed in practical positions that are not as good as majority students, so this has an impact on the level of careers they have. Based on analysis of tribal relationships with bullying incidents, a statistical test conducted using Spearman's formula obtained a p-value of 0.342 which indicates no relationship between tribes and bullies.

The study also conducted a simple survey that was included in the SNQ, found that the perpetrators of bullying in clinic practice were more frequently carried out by nurses (67.1%), two one-shift friends (38%), clinical receptors (32.9%), patients and patients families (25.3%), other hospital staff (11.4), and the last by doctors (1,3%). The researchers assume that nurses are the most frequent perpetrators of bullying because they are stressed by heavy workloads. This is also explained in the study of Sundari & Ellina, (2022) showing a correlation between the workload and work stress in nurses. So the result of the emergence of work stress leads to the occurrence of events of bullying in practice as in the research of Rudianto et al., (2021) explains there is a connection between the incidents of Bullying with work stress. Based on the results of Wahyuni & Dirdjo, (2020) that the average nurse has 8 hours of shift work.

Furthermore, a simple survey revealed that victims of bullying had chosen to tell the incident (31.6%), to classmates (21.5%) and some did not want to tell anyone (68.4%) for the highest reason that they felt unsuitable for the effort during clinic practice activities (12.7%). The researchers assume that nursing

students do not want more people involved in the bullying incident they experience, so students will only tell the story to people they trust, besides the victim does not want bullies to know the report addressed to the perpetrator. Contrary to a study by Mulianingsih & Dewi, (2022) which explains that students involved in bullying choose coping strategies by telling a friend about it.

It also found that nursing students opted not to leave the curriculum as much as (94.9%) and opted to leave it (5.1%) after the bullying incident. This is due to many factors,

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