

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES TO REDUCE BULLYING IN SCHOOLS: COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Bullying among students at school remains one of the significant problems and social phenomenon in many countries that is difficult to eradicate. Therefore, this study aims to: a) describe the phenomenon of bullying among high school students in Indonesia and Malaysia and b) determine the educational policies to reduce school bullying in Indonesia and Malaysia. This research was conducted with a mixed-method to address the problem comprehensively. Furthermore, quantitative data were used to describe bullying phenomenon in school with a survey used as an instrument to determine its causes. Therefore, based on the equation, the minimum sample size (n) was 228, while the respondents were 1452 students of high school in Indonesia. In the context of Malaysia, the sampling technique was also based on the consideration of the research representation and goals. The election of the country was done randomly which represents the four zones: the north, south, middle, and east zone. The respondents of this research were the senior high school students who generally consist of ethnic Malay, Chinese, and Indian. Meanwhile, the qualitative data were used to investigate the social activities that induce bullying and identify educational policies to reduce bullying through indepth interview and documentation. This study supports the argument on the difficulty in eradicating bullying behavior in schools. Therefore, strong educational policies, such as anti-bully campaigns need to be initiated and implemented in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Kata Kunci: *school bullying, educational policies, comparative study*