

How to make a school safe for students?

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ABSTRACT

The sense of security and comfort expected at school is considered less felt by every student. Some things that cause discomfort are bullying, peer victimization, gangs in schools, school violence, and brawls between students. The students hope that the chosen school can provide a sense of comfort to guarantee a good education.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Lately, much information has been circulating in the broader community that the school where their children study is no longer a comfortable place. There are also prominent factors that make them feel uncomfortable with the conditions at school, namely [1], [2]:

- a. bullying
- b. Peer victimization
- c. School gang
- d. School Violence
- e. Brawl between students

School violence usually refers to violence experienced by students in the school environment or when students are on their way to or from school. It can include a variety of behaviors that result in physical or emotional harm to students [3]. Besides physical disturbances, children will also experience psychological disorders that can

cause depression [4]. Harassment against others is an aggressive behavior repeatedly experienced and carried out in peer groups [5].

Intimidation is “the intentional and unprovoked abuse of power by one or more individuals to inflict pain or suffering on others on repeated occasions” [6]. bullying involves intentional and persistent acts of violence against others, such as physical beatings, verbal abuse, spreading false information, intimidating, social exclusion, and using the Internet or cell phones to send wrong messages to victims [7], [8]. Victims of bullying often report experiencing various psychological, psychosomatic, and behavioral problems, including low self-esteem and low self-esteem, difficulty sleeping, anxiety, depression, other emotional symptoms, hyperactivity, and post-traumatic stress

symptoms [9]. The psychosocial effects of bullying on children and adolescents can be long-term and severe [10], [11], [12].

Children and youth experiencing emotional difficulties are even more vulnerable when involved in bullying. Many studies have identified students with special educational needs and mental health problems to be at higher risk of victimization and suffer more psychosocial difficulties as a result [13], [14], [15], [16].

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

School Safety

Especially in Indonesia, cases of violence, bullying, and school violence get special attention from the community. Indonesia has an agency that oversees all matters related to juvenile delinquency, bullying, and others. The agency is called KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission). This institution was formed with the initial aim (<http://www.kpai.go.id/profile>):

- a. supervise the implementation of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights;
- b. provide input and suggestions in the formulation of policies regarding the implementation of Child Protection.
- c. collect data and information regarding Child Protection;
- d. receive and review community complaints regarding violations of children's rights;
- e. mediate disputes over breaches of children's rights;
- f. cooperate with institutions formed by the community in the field of Child Protection and
- g. submit a report to the authorities regarding an alleged breach of this Law.

However, KPAI appears lukewarm in solving problems involving children and adolescents in its journey. It was impressive that the KPAI only worked when a problem was found that was enough to make people excited and curious about the incident. The most recent case is a SMAN 1 Mojokerto, Mas

Hanum Aprilia student. Last weekend (July 17, 2018), he was reportedly seriously injured and paralyzed due to being forced to do 90 squat jumps by other students at his school. This case seems lost on the earth. According to KPAI records, around 50% of these cases involve students as victims or perpetrators. The rest is related to the teacher. Elementary schools were recorded as the most frequent cases of violence in the world of education during 2018, with a percentage of 50%, followed by high schools (34.7%) and junior high schools (19.3%). Apart from these data,

Three specific strategies can be used to prevent violence from occurring in schools, namely [17]:

- a. Physical Strategy

Physical strategies change the structure of schools to prevent violence. These strategies include metal detectors, surveillance cameras, locked or controlled school access (for example, locked gates or doors), emergency warning systems, and explosion-proof windows or doors. Physical security strategies have seen a surge in use since the late 1990s [18], mainly due to technological advances and the public's desire for surveillance in the school environment [19].

- b. Interactionist Strategy

Interactionist strategies enhance student culture and connectedness by promoting student-student and student-school communication. This includes conflict resolution, student assistance, group counseling, addressing student stereotypes, encouraging anonymous student reporting, and promoting the existing (official) student community within schools.

- c. Legal Strategy

Legal strategies rely on the legal rights or authority of school personnel or law enforcement, which allows personnel within the school context to carry out specific tasks to prevent violence in schools. These strategies generally include school

officials and student search exercises in schools. In searching for students, practices may consist of using drug-sniffing dogs, searching for lost student items, searching lockers, and testing students for drugs.

3. METHODS

On this occasion, the researcher had the opportunity to interview one of the students who attended an international school in the Jimbaran area, Bali. The researcher gave several questions to the students who were interviewed.

Interviewer : "What is your opinion about juvenile delinquency?"

Interviewee : "A lack of attention and high curiosity causes juvenile delinquency."

Interviewer : "Why can curiosity be one of the causes?"

Interviewee : "Because of curiosity that makes many school children willing to do anything to answer their curiosity."

Interviewer : "Do you know any juvenile delinquency that ever happened in this school?"

Interviewee : "There... one of my female friends has done it. They have forbidden relations. Because they think that if they have never done it, they are not yet mature and are still considered a child yesterday afternoon."

"But there are also friends who do the same thing out of fear. He was forced to do this with someone he met while camping from school."

Interviewer : "is this really happening?" but you guys go to an international school considered an elite school with more quality than other schools...

Interviewee : "I'm serious, sir. Everything happened here. Another case related to yesterday's juvenile delinquency involved bad words. Some are not ashamed to mention their private parts in class. Some use foul language. Anyway, a lot, sir."

Interviewer : "alright. Thanks for the info..."

Interviewee : "You are welcome, sir....."

The researchers also made light observations at the same school to support the existing data. The researchers studied 28 grade 2 elementary school children, 12 women, and 16 men. Researchers made observations for one week. Monitoring activities at the beginning of the lesson, during meal time, lunch, and going home. From the data collected, it was obtained:

1. As many as 1.78% of students said bad words to their friends.
2. As many as 28.57% of students used several body gestures to bully classmates.

From the data obtained above, it was found that juvenile delinquency not only penetrated the world of national education, but international schools also felt the same effect.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Four categories were identified concerning beliefs about school goals. These are: (1) to learn and develop self-knowledge; (2) to develop life skills and social skills; (3) to optimize life opportunities and quality of life; (4) to enable future jobs and economic well-being (Widdowson, Dixon, Peterson, Rubie-Davies, Irving, 2014)

A sense of security at school is something every parent wants. Especially for international standard schools, parents certainly expect not only safety but also comfort in the school. It is hoped that the government will immediately launch several regulations that can be used to reduce the number of violence and overcome delinquency among adolescents.

For parents, the most important thing is feeling safe and comfortable when choosing a school for their child. This is because they want their children to get the best education, not only in terms of the knowledge provided by the school but also in the sense of security and comfort.

5. CONCLUSION

From the research conducted by the researchers, it was concluded that the government must optimize the role of each Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and other government organizations to help reduce the number of violence in the school environment.

Some things that can be done in schools to reduce delinquency and violence in schools:

1. Providing an understanding of good manners and starting at an early age.
2. The teacher takes an optimal approach so that children can feel that a teacher is a place where they can take refuge and find solutions to their problems.
3. Collaborate with parents at home so they can seriously pay attention to the development and behavior of children at home.
4. They are optimizing the role of Counseling Guidance (BK) teachers to reduce the number of violence and juvenile delinquency in the school environment.

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Limitations in this study were the lack of participants involved in data collection and the ability of researchers who could not collect data optimally due to hectic working hours. For further researchers, it is suggested to involve more participants in data collection to increase the validity of the data obtained.

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