Violence among Senior High School Students in the City of Abepura

R. Partino
Guidance and Counseling Department
Universitas Cendrawasih
Jayapura, Indonesia
hrpartino@yahoo.com

Ahmad Muhammad Diponegoro
Faculty of Psychology
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract—This research aims at understanding (1) The quantity level of the violence to high school students in the city of Abepura; (2) The types of violence to the students; (3) The actor of violence to the students; and (4) The factors causing the violence. This research used descriptive design. The sampling technique of proportional random sampling was applied. The population was 748 students and 72 teachers. The subject of this research was 112 students and 12 teachers. The data analysis of quantitative descriptive was used. The finding of this research shows that: (1). 86.6% of the students experienced violence, consisting of 40.18% physical violence and 44.64% psychological violence. (2). The students who experienced violence and doing violence were 31.56%, consisting of 15.79% physical violence and 15.79% psychological violence; (3). Cultural violence to the students was not the first, but it also happened in 2014. Another case was the video of a child's beating done by his classmates going on at SD in Bukit Tinggi physical peer violence, described as a physical combat with a peer [10], another example for physical violence is corporal punishment [1], sexual violence [3].

Violence is not only happening among adolescent in the western countries like United States [2], but also in Asian countries like Bangladesh in collective violence [11] or eastern countries like China [1,12] and among Asian American women with psychological violence and sexual violence [13]. Usually women got more attention, especially in intimate partner violence (IPV). Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a persistent and widespread social and health matter, with almost more than one fourth of women reporting a record of IPV [14] and they suffered more than men educational environment, but it happens in all our living environments. There have been many cases of domestic violence and violence in public spaces (stations, terminals, ports, airports, recreation area, etc.). The last case occurred in Jakarta at the end of December 2016, the robbery at Doddy Triono's house with violence (11 people locked up in a narrow bathroom) which eventually claimed 6 lives. Many efforts have been done to overcome violence, by text messaging [10] restorative circle program [15] for instance.

Violence also occurred in respected state institutions, for example in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR-RI), the criminalization of officials namely the unlawful arrested of Bambang Wijoyoanto (KPK Chairman / KPK), and also against Abraham Samad (Chairman of KPK). Clashed between two community organizations in early January 2017 occurred in front of the West Java Regional Police Headquarters between the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) and the Indonesian Underworld Movement (GMBI) that killed Suratman a teacher from Bogor (FPI member).

Violence can be interpreted as intentional or intentional behavior (verbal or non-verbal) aimed at injuring or damaging others, whether physical, mental, social or economic attacks that violate human rights, contrary to values and the norms of
Violence is not caused by a single cause but is influenced by various factors. A study conducted it was found some factors as the cause of violence to students [20]. These factors include: Violent students feel themselves superior, feel stronger, as retribution resulting from treatment when the School Orientation Period (MOS), imitating violent scenes (from family, community, school, or television viewing), no money, influenced by alcohol [20,21], influenced by psychotropic substances [22], especially marijuana [16,23]. Liquor and consumption of marijuana, that was legalized in United States and widely used among youth, have entered schools in Jayapura City, both junior’, senior or vocational high schools. Even when the break time, students dare to drink liquors behind the school building, although not to get drunk. This kind of event was once uploaded to WhatsApp’s Forum (Rembuk BK) showed four female junior high school students and still used the school uniform packing of liquor in a certain location. The event was uploaded on September of 2016.

A very alarming event occurred in SMA Negeri 70 Jakarta. Violence has occurred for decades, even said by Musni Umar (70 Chairs of School High School Committee) that violence has been entrenched. Furthermore, Wanda Hamida, a member of the House of Representatives, stated that violence in SMA Negeri 70 has been going on for years. The problem was the omission in the school. The facts showed that the third grader of SMA Negeri 70 pressed the 1st-grade students to ask for money. If the request was not met, then they would be hurt, tortured, and would be a false. This kind of event has been going on for decades.

Based on unstructured observations and unceremonious reports, high school students in Abepura City experienced violence. If it is true that violence, to test the statement must be done a research. The research problems can be formulated in the following questions: (1) How high is the level of violence against high school students in Abepura City? (2) What types of violence happened to students?; (3) Who are the perpetrators of violence against students: and (3) what are the factors that cause violence?

A violent event occurring in both the formal and the wider community environments are symptoms of icebergs. The actual violence occurred far beyond what was reported by various print and electronic media. The violence that occurred in Indonesia can be declared as already entered in the stage of "chronic and emergency". Expressed as chronic and emergency based on field facts as follows.

Anies Baswedan as Minister of Education and Culture (then) stated that 84% of students suffered violence at school. This case is the same as stated by ICRW survey results that 84% of Indonesian children experience violence in schools. Even worse, 45% of male students stated that sexual violence was perpetrated by teachers and school officers at SMA Negeri 8 Cirendeu Tangerang Selatan. Violence is not just happening in big cities, but it is also occurred out in a small town or district city, as in Buton violence was very alarming. A female junior high school student was beaten by a high school woman
with punches and kicks. This event occurred after coming home from school and directly in the empty garden of the population, recorded and duration 8 minutes 58 seconds. This violent video was uploaded to the Facebook on April 17, 2016. While the other friends watched, it seemed like a fresh entertainment after school. Another case was the beating of a female junior high school student it was done by a group of SMA students in Sentani Capital District of Jayapura. This case occurred after the learning process activity or when they went home from school. This case of violence has been reported to the Jayapura District Police Resort, and finally taken the path of peace by both sides.

Violence has occurred in all environments of human life, which occurs in the family environment, community environment, school environment, work environment, and in the public space. In the family environment there is a lot of Domestic Violence (KDRT). Domestic violence is usually a husband or wife. Domestic violence can happen to husbands, wives and children, as well as other people such as domestic servants and people who join the family. It was found that there was sexual violence against women in the public sphere, i.e. 54.1% occurred in the village and 45.9% occurred in the city of Jayapura.

Violence in the community can take the form of extortion for various reasons, such as contributions to the construction of a predetermined environment without prior deliberation at the RT, RW or Village / Village levels. If a family does not fulfill its obligations, then the individual concerned and his or her family will be ostracized or complicated when handling documents in RT, RW or Kelurahan.

Violence in the school environment can be done by educators (teachers), education personnel (administrative staff, laboratory staff, security unit / SATPAM, and hygiene service personnel). Campaign it was reported shows that 45% of SMA Negeri 8 Cirendeu students experience violence perpetrated by teachers and education personnel. In addition, violence can also be done by students and parents of students. Violence can affect students, educators, and education personnel. A violence case beating occurred by parents to teachers at State Vocational Secondary School 2 (SMKN-2) Makassar. Another case occurred at SMA Negeri 70, based on violent incidents occurring in the students, then the Principal was reported to the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas Ham). There are still many violent incidents happened to teachers reported by parents to the police. The results of the parents' report indicated that the teacher being detained at the police office for a few days and finally receiving a probation sentence every week to report to the judiciary.

The discussion of violence in this article is limited to violence against high school students in Abepura City, both within school and outside the school environment. Violence that occurs in the household environment (KDRT), community environment and workplace environment becomes a separate topic in future research.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses descriptive research design, which describes the actual situation and conditions that occur at the present moment. The study population was 748 students of high school grade, consisting of 332 male and 416 female students. The sample was determined as much as 15% by random proportional technique. Thus, the whole samples are 112 people, consisting of men 50 people and women 62 people. The population of teachers who teaches high school students in grade 12 is 72 people. Samples are taken purposively, i.e. sampling with a specific purpose. Individuals who are closest to the students are the vice principal affairs of student and teachers Counseling Guidance (BK). Thus all the vice Principals (WAKASEK) become a sample member. BK teachers are also considered very close and very concerned with the behavior of disturbed students. Therefore, 4 BK teachers are used as a sample member. In addition to WAKASEK and BK teachers, all Principals are members of the sample. This is based on the consideration that the Principal is the policy maker in the SMA concerned. Because the school consists of one public SMA and 3 private SMAs, then the number of samples consists of 12 teachers who have additional positions as Head of School and WAKASEK and BK teachers.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Violent acts occur both in school and outside the school, such as on the streets when students come home from school. In general, 95 students (84.82%) had experienced violence, especially when they attended School Orientation Period (MOS). Violence also occurs when students sit in class XI and class XII. Violence on male students were 51 people (53.68%) and female students were 44 people (46.32%). Physical violence experienced by students consisted of 45 people (47.37%), male students consisted of 29 people (30.53%) and female students consisted of 16 people (16.84%). Psychological violence was experienced by 50 students (52.63%), male students consisting of 22 or (23.15%) and female students (28.48%).

Committed violence against other students. Violence committed by male students consisted 18 people (18.95%) and female students were 12 people (12.63%). Physical abuse was done by 10 students (10.53%) and psychological violence was done by 20 students (21.05%).

Cultural violence also occurred and happened to high school students Abepura City. A total of 41 students (43.16%) had experienced violence by educators and education personnel. Cultural violence affecting male students were 23 people and female students consisted 18 people (18.95%) [21,24].

In addition to students having experienced violence, the students concerned have also committed violence against other students. A total of 30 students (31.58%) committed violence.

Factors that because violence include feelings of superiority, revenge, the influence of violent scenes, no money, and additives. In more detail, the results of this study can be described as follows:

The results showed that 84.82% of students had experienced violence, whether physical violence or psychic violence. This violence was very high. This result was higher than the previous and ICR's findings. At 84% (coverage 6,
For recommendation we have to seek and cultivate a student-friendly school environment, educators, and education personnel. We should implement an active learning process, creative, empathetic, and fun. We need to provide adequate moral education and practical ethics in the family, community, and school environment. Providing specialized and practical training for educators, education personnel, and parents about child development should be discussed intensely with regard to the redefinition of the type and level of violence against students.

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