

STUDENTS VIOLENCE AGAINST TEACHERS IN SCHOOL: CASE STUDY OF TEACHER MURDER IN MANADO, NORTH SULAWESI INDONESIA

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STUDENTS VIOLENCE AGAINST TEACHERS IN SCHOOL: CASE STUDY OF TEACHER MURDER IN MANADO, NORTH SULAWESI INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the various causes of students' violence against teachers in educational institutions. Data was qualitatively obtained from the officials of National Education Department of Manado City, supervisors, the police, teachers and students of Ichthus Vocational High School through interviews, observations and documentation. From the data, it was analyzed that the school does not have a system for monitoring violence, and teachers believed that every violation needs to be punished. The results showed that verbal violence occurred due to punishment for smoking in the class and coming late to school. The death of a teacher due to bleeding from 9 knife stabs on vital body parts by students, is an example of violence against teachers. Although the perpetrators were charged to a minimum sentence of 20 years imprisoned, the National Education Department of North Sulawesi closed and revoked the operational license of the institution and entrusted the students to the private vocational high school in Manado.

Keywords: violence; student; school; teacher, murder

INTRODUCTION

Violence against teachers needs to be rejected in all educational institutions. Sadly, amid the struggle to realize smart, intelligent, and competent human resources able to compete with other nations, Indonesia is still faced with a number of pathetic stories related to violence leading to the death of teachers. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) released the results of complaints of violence in educational institutions. From January to October 2019, there were approximately 127 complaints, while 21 cases were centered on physical violence in a number of provinces, such as East Java, Central Java, West Java, Yogyakarta, Banten, North Sumatra, South Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and North Sulawesi. The high number of cases led KPAI to assess violence in educational institutions and also made it a priority for the new Minister of Education and Culture (Mendikbud), Nadiem Makarim. Permendikbud no. 82 of 2015 on the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Education Units is already in existence, however, this law

has not been applicable in the last 4 years. Schools are assumed to be a safe and comfortable place for students. It is hoped that this is addressed and becomes a priority that needs to be attended to by the new Minister of Education and Culture. Violence consists of physical, psychological and sexual assault with variety of such cases against teachers by students which led to deaths at State Vocational High School 2 of Makassar, South Sulawesi, at State Senior High School 1 of Torjun Sampang, Madura, East Java, at Sukabumi Senior High School in West Java, and at Ichthus Vocational High School in Manado. Violence against teachers by students including killing teachers shows that the moral degradation in has reached such a level that calls for concern (Boruah, 2017). It also shows the similar tendency with others countries that are facing how youth is getting increasingly inclined towards violence, social evils and lack of respect towards elders and teachers which can break down social harmony as well as national integration (Karaman et al, 2016; Boruah, 2017; Hanimoğlu, 2018).

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Teachers are the main pillar of a nation's growth, as they are responsible for the development of human resource development. They carry out important roles in nation-building, therefore, their presence in classroom, or community, cannot be underestimated. Therefore, all kinds of violence against teachers need to be stopped. Furthermore, teachers need to find out why students arrived late to school before punishing them. However, a lot of them still carry out punishments without wise and educational judgments and or not in a gentle way. Student violence also occurs as a result of certain factors such as lack of attention, affection, comfort, and not praising their achievements (Dwyer, 2016; Karaman et al, 2016; Siringoringo, 2018).

The increase in the phenomenon of students neglecting teacher's order or not respecting teacher even committing violence against teacher is serious and it is the responsibility of all parties, including schools, parents, and the government to guide against such acts. Therefore, it is wrong to allege that education is the responsibility of the school alone (Siringoringo, 2018). The present world of education is confronted with the reality of degraded morals, character, ethics, and civilization, which are the main causes of deviant behavior in schools in the digital era.

The objectives of the paper are as follows.

1. To know the factors affecting the violence led to the death of a teacher by student at Ichthus Vocational High School in Manado.
2. To give some suggestions to reduce the moral degradation in schools.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE

Violence is an act that refers to inhumane attitudes/behavior intended to hurt other people, with the perpetrators punished according to law. According to Chawazi (2001), violence leads to injury and harm. Acts of violence are similar to persecution, which is defined as actions carried out intentionally to cause pain or injury on other people's bodies. Etymologically, the word violence is a combination of the word "vis" which means power or strength and "latus" which is derived from the word "ferre" meaning to carry.

Therefore, grammatically, violence means to possess strength (Windu, 1992). Saraswati (2008) reported that violence is an attack that leads to either suffering or death. Violence is divided into two forms, physical and psychological. Physical violence leads to death, while psychological violence does not affect the victim's body but leads to prolonged trauma. According to the explanation of article 351 of the Criminal Code (Chazawi, 2001), persecution or acts of violence are: 1.) any act carried out intentionally to harm others. 2.) An act that is conducted intentionally to inflict pains on others.

According to Siahaan (2006), violence is interpreted as the use of physical force to injure humans or to damage properties, and this includes the threat of coercion against individuals. Andayani (2001) stated that it is divided into two, namely:

1. Violence experienced in a social environment.

Children tend to experience violent behavior by parents or adults in their natural environment. The definition of child abuse is usually determined by four factors, such as the intensity of the action, its effect on the child, the assessment of the behavior/action, and the standard it was carried out. Some people believe that child abusers

are lack self-control and no culture permits behaviors or actions that result in injury or physical trauma.

2. Violence experienced in the family (Domestic Violence) These are attacks inflicted on children by parents, either in the form of physical or mental assault. Generally, violence in families occurs when there is a misuse of power by those in control. From the various meanings stated above, it was concluded that violence is an act or activity intentionally or arbitrarily carried out, accompanied by threats that cause pain to others either physically or mentally.

Its characteristics include:

- a.) Changes in behavior and learning abilities,
- b.) Inability help for physical and health problems, which is a concern to parents.
- c.) Having learning disorders or difficulty in concentrating,
- d.) Always suspicious and conscious of other people,
- e.) Lack of direction from parents,
- f.) Always complaining, passive or avoiding people,
- g.) Coming to school late.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE

There are various types of violence based on article 6 of Law No. 23 of 2004 on Elimination of Domestic Violence, such as:

Physical Violence

Physical violence is an act that results in pain, illness, or serious injury. Consequently, the physical violence experienced by wives is in the form of the following:

1. Kicking, hitting, banging on objects, murder, this leads to the following:

- a) Pain causes the inability to carry out daily activities.
- b) Severe injuries to the victim's body, wounds that are difficult to heal or lead to death.
- c) Loss of one of the five sense organs
- d) Injuries that result in defects
- e) Death

2. Mild physical violence such as slapping, pulling hair, pushing, and other actions that leads to:

- a) Mild injury.
- b) Pain and physical injuries not included in the severe category.
- c) Psychic or mental instability violence is the attack on someone's mental/psychic, which tends to be in the form of painful speech, high-pitched words, insults, and threats.

According to Law No. 23 of 2004 on Elimination of Domestic Violence explained that "Psychological Violence is an act that causes fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, helplessness, and severe psychological suffering on a person." (Article 7).

Sexual violence

This includes the coercion of sexual relations with persons living within the scope of the household, or with others for commercial and specific purposes (Article 8). The word 'coercion is elaborated to avoid the misinterpretation in the form of physical intimidation, however, coercion also occurs at a psychological level under pressure, therefore it is not rejected.

Economic Violence

Article 9 explains the meaning of neglect in households as follows:

- 1.) People are prohibited from neglecting members or

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persons within the scope of their household even though according to the law, they are obliged to give life and care for them.

- 2.) 'Neglect' as referred to in paragraph (1) also applies to everyone that is economically dependent on the individual either in or outside the home.

CAUSES OF STUDENT VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL

According to Meliala and Sumaryuno (1985), some of the factors that mostly influence the emergence of child crime, include:

Environmental factors

The environment is very influential in the growth and development of children. It nurtures and raises them, while the hang out, play, and learn in schools.

Economic factors

In Indonesia, there are a number of determinants that cause the occurrence of crime by adolescents, such as low socio-economic factors and a high sense of need for children causing teenagers to commit the crime.

Psychological factors

The growth and behavior of children are influenced by their curiosity, which is very high. Therefore parents are expected to be more vigilant immediately. They become adolescents because the level of curiosity tends to increase, and also the mindset of teenagers is more widespread.

Sometimes, punishment not only has a huge impact on the students' development, but it also results in children bearing grudges.

According to Simajuntak (2006), students involved in cases of violence find it difficult to adapt to their new environment. This discourages them, and they tend to run away from problems, accuse and blame others. The following are causes of student violence in school:

1. An identity crisis, which is defined as biological and sociological changes in adolescents, enables two forms of integration. The first is the formation of a feeling of consistency, while the second is the achievement of role identity. Student delinquency occurs because adolescents fail to reach the second integration period.
2. Students unable to learn and distinguish behaviors tend to be dragged into 'naughty' acts. This is similar to those that know the difference between the two but do not have self-control.
3. Lack of parental love.
4. Lack of supervision from parents.
5. Association with older friends.
6. Poor living environment.
7. The role of the development of science and technology which has a negative impact.
8. Lack of personality guidance from the school.
9. Lack of optimal ethical, moral and religion education
10. The lack of media channeling talent and hobbies.
11. Excessive freedom.
12. Buried problems

Environmental factors also have a negative impact on the occurrence of violence among students, for example, an environment that often portrays bad attitudes such as frequent fights, gambling, use of drugs, and excessive drinking.

The following are the causes of violence:

1. Childhood violent experiences which make them willing to inflict similar pain on others.

2. Stress and lack of support. Being a parent or caregiver is a time-consuming and difficult job. Those that care for their children without the support of family, friends, or the community suffer from severe stress.

3. Alcoholics and drug addicts often do not control their emotions. Therefore the tendency for torture is greater.

4. Those that witness domestic violence as children.

5. Poverty and limited access to economic and social centers during times of crisis.

6. Increase in crisis and the amount of violence in their environment.

Karaman et al. (2016) found that the students used violence due to insufficient anger control, insufficient problem solving skills, and problems with delayed gratification and peer support. Additionally, it was found that the academic success of the students was low, they were repeating classes, had absences from school and

problems with their families. Dwyer (2016) stated that three main causes of deviant behavior are biological, psychological and social. The biological causes are expressed in the physiological peculiarities of the teenager, i.e., their impairments. The psychological cause lies in the peculiarities of their temperament, continuation character. Whereas the social causes reflects the interaction of the teenager with his or her society, family, and school.

Siringoringo (2018) found the reason the students do the violence is due to the influence of the surrounding environment which is the peer pressure, so they can be seen as trendy or 'hip'. Other reasons include uninteresting teaching methods which results in ennui on students in learning the courses.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach and a case study method according to Creswell (2015), on violence led to the death of a teacher at Ichthus Vocational High School in Manado. The Research Data Sources were Supervisors of the National Education Department of Manado City, School Principal, Teachers, Students, Police Chief of Mapanget. Data Collection Techniques were acquired through interviews, observation, documentation, and literature studies.

Data analysis techniques were carried out continuously, followed by reduction, collection, presentation, and conclusion (Miles Huberman).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Indonesia, the problem of juvenile delinquency has reached a level that is quite disturbing to the public. This condition encourages the parties responsible for this issue, such as educational groups in the school environment, judges and prosecutors in the field of counseling and law enforcement, and the government as a public policymaker to foster, create and maintain security and public order. Teenagers tend to experience the urge to acquire knowledge and struggle to discover themselves (Siringoringo, 2018).

Character Education addresses the phenomenon of students challenging teachers. Therefore it is important to establish it in schools. It is also a place to create smart generations and maintains the spirit of achievement and kindness in order to be able to survive various challenges. Students are usually influenced by the immediate environment, such as association with unhealthy friends when transitioning into adolescents. They are faced with various conditions as well as physical and hormonal

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changes, which causes emotional instability because they are motivated to seek their own identity that is unique and different from others. Therefore, adolescence attend to be unstable, difficult to control, fight, and are always rebellious, are highly curious, aggressive, easily angered, and extremely loyal. As explained above, a child's first environment is the family, as an adolescent, the child begins to recognize and interact with the environment other than that of the family (Dwyer, 2016; Karaman et al. 2016; Siringoringo, 2018).

CHRONOLOGY OF INCIDENT

Fadly Lengkong (FL) is an Ichthus Vocational High School student of Agriculture, in Class XI, Mapanget Sub-district, Manado City, North Sulawesi, as a perpetrator of violence in the form of persecution resulting in the death of a Christian religion teacher named Alexander Werupangkey. The incident occurred at around 09.30 AM in the Ichthus Vocational High School Complex, Mapanget Barat Village Neighborhood I, Mapanget Sub-district. Before the incident, the victim, Alexander, rebuked some of the students smoking in the school environment. Furthermore, one of the other teachers intervened and suggested that FL goes home, which prompted OU to protest and beat the teacher.

A few moments later, FL came back to the school with a knife. Without further ado, the perpetrator immediately stabbed the victim. At that time, the teacher was going home on a motorcycle and suffered from several stabs. The victim was taken to the Air Force Hospital and subsequently referred to Prof Kandou Malalayang Hospital. However, the teacher was unable to withstand the pains and died on Monday night, 21/10/2019, at 08:45 PM. FL suspect, (16 years old) is currently imprisoned in the Manado City Police Department. FL is currently charged according to the Criminal Code article 340, with a minimum of 20 years in prison. FL is a child from a Broken Home and lacked attention, since childhood, because both parents were divorced.

As a result of this incident, the operational permit for the Ichthus Vocational High School in Manado, North Sulawesi, was revoked. This decision was based on violence, indiscriminate smoking by students etc committed by a student by stabbing a teacher to death.

It was also discovered that the school had committed several operational violations, such as irregular study hours, disorderly teacher management, rarely conducting flag ceremony and no school discipline. The action of the National Education Department in Manado, North Sulawesi, guaranteed 62 students of Ichthus to be transferred to the nearest Private Vocational High School in the vicinity after taking a competency test. The persecution that led to the death of the teacher also involved criminal actions, therefore after the incident, the student was immediately reported to the police for processing, despite being below the age of 17.

Based on interview result and literature, factors causing the student did the violence against the teacher are as follows:

- 1.) For student, it is a lack of conscience, inability to adapt to the environment, control emotions, psychiatric disorders, and school/social failures.
- 2.) The family is the primary source of juvenile delinquency. This is because the student lives and develops from the relationship that exists between them and their parents. A bad situation disrupts the student's relationship with parents, therefore resulting

in juvenile delinquency.

3) deal with deviant behaviors such as student violence, 3)cial remedy is expected to be a solution of behavioral deviance that students commit, even for repeated deviant behavior. The following suggestions are offered:

1. Trust needs to be earned, and students need to see their teachers as role models, able to help them achieve their goals.
2. The purity of Heart: Students need to see teachers as people willing to assist them without any conditions and are sincere.
3. Ability to understand and appreciate, despite the differences in age, status, ways of thinking, etc.
4. Honesty, students tend to expect teachers to say what they are, including less pleasant things. Therefore, teachers need to avoid lying to them in order to help change their bad attitudes.
5. In addition to medical evaluation of students for antagonism disorder and behavior disorder, it is proposed that projects with a holistic basis including family training, anger control studies, conflict resolution skills and peer mediation training supported by social services 9)re necessary.

Based on Article 1 Law Number 14 of 2005, teachers are 16) fessional educators with the main task of educating, guiding, directing, training, assessing, and evaluating students through formal, basic, and secondary education. Therefore, a better and more professional learning process needs to be implemented.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion and research, the following conclusions were made:

1. Factors influence the occurrence of student persecution against teachers are feeling offended when reprimanded for smoking in the classroom. For instance, FL was easily offended, unstable, difficult to 8)ntrol, aggressive, fights a lot, and was rebellious.
2. The role of parents and teachers is important in shaping the character and behavior of children because they are more likely to imitate what happens in the immediate environment. Parental and teacher guidance, prioritizes personality relationships and provides a sense of security. Teachers do not have to punish students without knowing why they violated school rules. Schools need to 5)ay an important role in shaping the character of students in order to avoid acts of violence harmful to both parties.

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