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Analysis Of Violations Of School Rules In Upper Grade Students At MIN 4 Jember

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p data-bbox="161 681 334 710">Article History</p> <p data-bbox="161 749 412 778"><i>Received : 22-05-2023</i></p> <p data-bbox="161 778 408 807"><i>Revised : 06-09-2023</i></p> <p data-bbox="161 807 408 836"><i>Accepted : 06-12-2023</i></p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="161 836 289 865">Keywords:</p> <p data-bbox="161 904 447 962">Compliance, School Rules and Students</p>	<p data-bbox="536 681 1214 1595">This study aims to determine the types, causes and efforts of school rule violations. The research approach uses qualitative and descriptive research adopting the Miles & Huberman model which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Data were collected through documentation, observation, and interviews. The research subjects were 14 people, consisting of 3 class teachers and 11 students in grades IV, V, and VI. The results showed that the forms of rule violations include not arriving on time, wearing uniforms that are not in accordance with school regulations, not practicing school hygiene, students' hair being colored and long, not following class picket duties, not submitting assignments on time, and being disrespectful. The causes that influence students to violate school rules are students who are slow in accepting learning and following the wrong peers. This can be overcome by conveying information about the importance of student compliance with school regulations and incidental checks. In addition, providing severe punishment for violators, increasing cooperation between the Principal and homeroom teachers, and increasing individual supervision (strict supervision/control).</p>

1. Introduction

Education can be defined as a method that is optimally prepared to improve the quality of individuals. Individual qualities are very important in life. The importance of education for human beings is to humanize themselves and differentiate them from other creatures. When humans interact with other humans, it is education that will distinguish the quality of that interaction. Education plays an important role in the realization of better individuals and can form human beings with character and quality, as stated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Article 3, which states that: (Yuliantika , 2017a) (Hermanto, 2020)

"National education functions to develop abilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to educate the life of the nation, aiming to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and devote themselves to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens".

National education is defined as education that starts from the lowest level to the highest. Basic education is one of them. Elementary School (SD) is the initial foundation for planting concepts and a strategic place in shaping students' character in the formation of attitudes and skills for students so that they are able to compete, have ethics, morals, manners, and have attitudes and skills as a provision to enter the next level of education. Elementary school is a basic educational institution whose students are between 6-13 years old and have the characteristic of always being curious and need guidance in the learning process. The learning process is an organized teaching and learning activity that has goals to be achieved. Creating a learning process that is directed towards educational goals must have rules and supervision. (Nurreni et al., 2021a) (Hadiani , 2008)

Teachers as substitute parents of students while students are at school have a very decisive role in conditioning the school atmosphere and orderly classes so that students are ready to follow the learning process. Students are required to be disciplined, and teachers are also required to have patience, ability, firmness, and cooperation with the school so that everyone knows that discipline is a norm or rule that must be obeyed and strictly implemented. Student discipline is closely related to several factors that are also the basis for student success. One of these factors, for example, is reflected in students' obedience to regulations at school. (Word Aulia Ramadan, 2022) (Julia, 1981)

Several efforts can be made to maintain students' compliance with school regulations, for example, by providing full support for various kinds of existing efforts, rules, or policies. Each school has different rules or regulations from each

other, but basically, these rules or regulations have the same substance, namely creating discipline for school residents in general and students in particular to achieve the title of model school or be imitated by other schools. (Ramadan &Febriani , 2022)

School discipline is a set of rules created by schools to regulate order in the school environment and minimize the undisciplined actions of school residents. School discipline can be one of the formal legal bases that can be used to sanction school members who commit violations. This sanction can be in the form of awareness so that students know and realize their mistakes and provide a deterrent effect so that they do not repeat their mistakes again. A good understanding of the school environment will have a positive impact on the implementation of school regulations. In fact, there are still many school members who do not understand the importance of discipline. In general, every student who has a low understanding and awareness of school regulations often violates these regulations. This will make students be given sanctions in the form of direct punishment or a decrease in grades. If the student concerned has done it many times, then he will get a warning and also get a call from the principal or deputy student. But as we see today, even though these efforts are made, sometimes there are still those who violate school regulations. (Putra et al., 2019) (R Sendayu , Masrul , M., & Kusuma, 2020) (Rianti&Rahardjo , 2014)

Based on initial observations and the results of interviews with homeroom teachers in grades 4, 5, and 6 conducted by researchers at MIN 4 Jember Regency on September 12, 2023, researchers found that several students who violated the rules included coming late to school, wearing clothes and school uniforms that were not in accordance with the rules. The results of interviews with homeroom teachers also prove that violations of school rules still occur frequently, namely an average of 4 violations in each grade 4, 5, and 6 in one week. Frequent violations include colored shoes other than the provisions, excessive accessories, clothes taken off, and being late for class. These violations are indeed minor, but it is possible that if left unchecked, it will become a habit of students so that it continues to the higher education stage. So, that many students' character attitudes have not been formed properly.

Some of the previous studies that the researcher found were (Hasan et al., 2019; Irwansa & Maf'ul, 2016; Julia et al., 2013; Nurreni et al., 2021b; Oktasari et al., 2020; Rusnaeni & Akbal, 2015; Saraswati et al., 2019; Yuliantika, 2017b) The previous study discussed the factors and violations and did not discuss prevention efforts in violating school regulations on students. The purpose of this study is to describe the violation of school regulations in students in grades IV, V, VI in MIN 4 Jember.

2. Method

This study uses qualitative research with a descriptive study approach in accordance with Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2013), namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. This study uses interviews, observations and documentation in collecting data, which is then tested for the validity of the data using triangulation techniques. This study is intended to describe the violation of high school regulations in MIN 4 Jember. The sources used by the researcher are obtained from various informations in data collection. The research was conducted in September 2023 at MIN 4 Jember. The main participants of this study were students who were randomly taken in grades IV, V, and VI. The secondary school participants in this study were school principals and other teachers.

3. Results and Discussion

a. Forms of School Code Violations by Senior Students in MIN 4 Jember

1) School Uniform

The results of observations found that students were disobedient in terms of school clothes, for example on Tuesdays who were supposed to wear red and white uniforms, there were students who wore identity batik uniforms.

The results of interviews with grade IV students who stated that violations of the rules, such as not wearing red and white uniforms on Tuesday, according to him, were caused by wearing red and white uniforms that quickly get dirty after doing activities, such as playing football.

A school uniform is the same clothing, color, pattern, and cut that made the same for the purpose of making students easy to organize and for students to be disciplined in appearance. It was found that students used uniforms that should not be used such as barefoot pants and shirts that were not uniforms for them to wear at school. This violation is known because students have no other choice when it comes to going to school. In line with research that dress codes seem like a violation of individual choices, and there are costs that families must incur as well as the resources that schools need to implement and enforce dress codes. (Annisa , 2019) (Ramirez et al., 2011)

2) Going to and from school

Compliance with the regulations on coming to school on time during the flag ceremony on Monday and the following days as the school entry time is earlier than other days where every Monday starts at 07.10. The provision is that students must be present before the specified time. In addition, the supervision of students who are late is enough to be paid attention to by the picket teacher because when there are students who are late, they will be immediately sanctioned by picking up garbage in the school yard after the ceremony is over.

3) Cleanliness, Discipline, and Order

This type of rule regulates the condition of the classroom, both facilities and infrastructure used to support learning activities. This regulation requires students to maintain and take care of classroom equipment. The results of observations on cleanliness, discipline, and order are in accordance with existing regulations. For example, it can be seen that during Friday cleaning, all students routinely clean both in the school yard and in their respective classrooms, and the teacher always gives directions. This goes well according to the opinion. The condition of student discipline in each school tends to vary, but with the effective and humanist application of discipline, the tendency of low student discipline can be improved. What the researcher found was the problem of cleanliness applied by students. ([LinggarYuliMayangtias Sri Buyartati, 2020](#))

4) Social manners

The next form of violation is regarding student manners at school. Nadiles in ([Intan Apri Wijaya, Okto Wijayanti, 2019](#)) Manners are actions that uphold the values of honor, not acts of arrogance and nobility of character. The manners that students have are usually taught even though they are not at school. Student manners can be seen when in the school environment, where during recess their behavior changes to more undisciplined, especially for male students, where during learning in class students go up and look at the window even though in the classroom the teacher is explaining the material being taught. Researchers also found that students who did not ignore the teacher's advice during studying, these students bravely continued to use mobile phones in the classroom.

b. Factors causing violations of school regulations committed by upper-class students in MIN 4 Jember

The results of the researcher's observations in grades IV, V, and VI in MIN 4 Jember showed that there were several factors that caused violations of school regulations in students. The causes of violations that occur are influenced by several factors, namely internal factors from the student himself and factors outside the individual, namely the influence of friends and family.

1) Internal Factors

Internal factors are factors in the individual himself or in other words innate from birth. Innate factors have a big role in shaping a person's personality, so education that comes from outside is considered to have a very small role. In this case, the desires of the student's carelessness of discipline at school without carrying about the impact others or themselves. ([Anonymous](#)

Dual Retnowati Anis Indigo Nur Fadilah , AuliaRachma Sari, 2020)

Violations committed by students in Min 4 Jember are caused by their lack of understanding of the regulations that must be followed, resulting in students not being disciplined. Discipline is the same as a student, that is, a person who learns without coercion to follow someone who can lead for himself. The other cause is because students consider undisciplined behavior too lightly and consider undisciplined behavior as a minor violation so that there is no willingness to improve them. Some other internal factors that affect students' behavior in violating school rules are laziness, lack of responsibility, and wanting to seek attention.

The researcher's findings during observation found some students who did not carry out their assignments such as class pickets, and did not do the assignments given by the teacher for forgetting, such as the information obtained by the researcher. Students do not feel that the violation has a big impact on them, due to a lack of awareness of their responsibilities as students. Unlike students who never violate the rules that have been set, they show that they have a great sense of responsibility. An attitude of responsibility needs to be possessed by everyone, including students while in the school environment; responsibility while in school is not only related to the academic aspect. (Ma'arif, 2018) The responsibility is a person's attitude and behavior to carry out his duties and obligations that he should do, towards himself and others and his environment

2) External Factors

External factors are factors that come from outside the student. In general, elementary school age is the age when they are unstable and are very easily influenced and imitate behavior in their environment. Environmental conditions have a great influence on students' attitudes, such as the peer environment, family environment, and community environment. Violations of school rules committed by students, especially in the school environment, are also known due to peer influence as stated by students. Based on the interviews conducted, the researcher found information from students about the violations they committed because they followed their peers. (Setiawan & Putra, 2021) (Nuriyah , 2015)

Students provide information about violations of the rules related to the uniforms they wear, along with how other students often take off clothes and uniforms that are not in accordance with the regulations. Not only about uniforms, regarding attributes such as belts, socks, hats, and shoes, students also follow the style of their friends. Not only about uniforms and attributes but about the additional accessories worn by students, they also follow the trends of their friends.

There are other students who also give reasons for violating school rules, such as violating behavior regarding order in the classroom. In addition, when at school the violations that are often committed by students that can be clearly seen are about the uniform worn. The reason students have is that the uniforms they have are damaged and the size does not fit while the students have no other option to use free clothes to still come to school. This reason was also validated based on information obtained by researchers during interviews with students' parents.

"Because the uniform we have is too small so we use another uniform to replace it, the uniform has not been purchased yet. For school attributes such as socks that often don't fit it because black socks are damaged so they use what they can. Because I work, sometime the child left immediately, regarding the child's task, he also did not tell whether there is homework or not. Children come home from school in the afternoon to play and sometimes watch TV in the evening".

Based on the information obtained, parents are busy with work activities and the subject's mother is less able to understand and divide time to pay attention to children, for example, violations regarding uniforms where clothes are not included, or clothes that do not match the uniform but are still worn to school, it is because the student's clothes no longer fit or are small while the parents do not have money to buy new clothes that are suitable for use so that it is the cause of the student not dressing tidy.

Based on the results of observations and interviews obtained from students and classroom teachers, it can be concluded that peer factors and family environment can have a negative and positive impact both inside and outside the school. However, at the elementary school level, the peer environment has more influence on the form of student association. Students more often imitate the behavior of their peers when they are at school. In addition, violations like this indicate an unpleasant attitude or negative intentions on the part of the violator. For example, a person who wears shorts to school then this indicates disrespect or rudeness. Mulyono said that external factors are influenced by environmental factors consisting of the peer environment, family environment and community environment. This family environment is the first environment in the growth of educational development. (Riggs & Kalish, 2016) (Azis et al., 2020)

c. Teachers' Efforts in Overcoming School Regulation Violations in Upper Grades MIN 4 Jember

1) Prevention efforts

- a) Giving/delivering socialization about the importance of compliance with school regulations.

Making students comply with school regulations is not easy to do as quickly as possible, because this is related to the large number of students who must be fostered in school, even if they want to listen and sometimes there are students who only listen or have an understanding of this but do not see the application. But even so, the school also continues to strive to foster students' compliance with school regulations, one of which is by providing socialization about the importance of compliance with regulations that are carried out every Monday at the flag ceremony, even in the classroom which is usually carried out by the principal, and class teachers. Based on the results of an interview with one of the class teachers named S:

"Providing socialization about the importance of student compliance with school regulations is carried out to increase awareness of the importance of student compliance with existing regulations, this socialization is delivered at every flag ceremony, even in the classroom. This has a good impact on the school because there are not many more students who commit violations."

Based on the above statement, that in schools face a variety of different student characters and it is a rather difficult thing to make all students comply with various rules in school.

b) Incidental inspection

These examinations are held unscheduled or are held suddenly and unnoticed by the student. It is usually done once a week. The following are the results of an interview with one of Mrs. W's fourth grade teachers:

"This incidental examination is not popularized because it is feared that it is not known by students so that students have time to hide which can interfere with the implementation of learning and violate school regulations during the examination."

This incidental examination is one way to prevent violations, because when students intend to grow their hair which interferes with the learning process and violates school rules, they will always remember that there is an incidental examination in the school and will get strict sanctions when

students are found to have long hair so when they feel scared, they end up cutting their hair the next day.

2) Repressive Actions

a) Giving strict sanctions to violators

The different types of violations and sanctions each have their own points and rules. Students who violate the provisions stated in the school's social life rules are subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions set by the school. The sanctions for these violations went well because each picket teacher carried out his or her own duties and the role of the head of student affairs also had a significant role.

The results of interviews conducted with several students stated that the role of teachers, vice presidents of student affairs is very large because it can make students afraid of committing violations. This sanction is an integral part of the type of violation.

b) Increased cooperation between principals and homeroom teachers

Students' deviant behavior towards rules/discipline at school cannot be separated from one of the responsibilities of the homeroom teacher of each class to always coordinate students. Here the homeroom teacher works closely with the principal in solving the problem/case for each student who commits a violation. The cooperative relationship between the principal and the homeroom teacher must be strengthened and always improved, because for students who are related to the principal, the homeroom teacher will also be involved in terms of maintaining students' compliance with school regulations. By improving this relationship, at least it can reduce the occurrence of violations committed by students due to the control of the principal's cooperation with their respective homeroom teachers. (Reni Tantri Prasetiawati, 2022)

c) Individual supervision (strict supervision/control)

Students' compliance with school regulations cannot always be carried out by all students at school because sometimes there are also students who do not comply with the rules secretly/without the knowledge of the teacher, usually only their close friends know about the violations they committed. This is in line with the findings (Rusnaeni & Akbal, 2015) Stating that when no teacher saw it, the student took out his clothes on the grounds that it was hot and hot, this is one of the proofs that students only obey the rules because they are afraid of the teacher. Similar findings (Hasan et al., 2019) It was found that 1 male student used friendly and polite language, but even though the student was quite smart to the teacher, it turned out that he often violated school rules. This supervision is supervision carried out by the

Principal by assigning tasks to several students who are trusted to supervise other students regarding the occurrence of a violation committed by a student.

4. Conclusion and Suggestions

Forms of violations of school regulations in MIN 4 Jember were found ranging from not entering school on time, uniforms and attributes that are not in accordance with school regulations, the color and long hair of students, especially male students, not carrying out class pickets, collecting assignments not on time, students walking around the classroom during learning. Not disturbing his peers, and being disrespectful. The factors that cause violations of school regulations in MIN 4 Jember committed by students are caused by internal factors and external factors. These internal factors include a lack of sense of responsibility, wanting to seek attention and a lack of understanding of students' violations of school rules or regulations and coming from the students themselves who cause losses to students. In addition to the factors above, namely external factors where the school environment or peers also affect students' behavior regarding violations they commit at school, such as following students who violate school rules. Efforts made by schools to foster student compliance with school regulations are a very important concern in order to create a safe, peaceful, orderly, and dignified school. These efforts are pre-emptive efforts and repressive efforts. Suggestions for teachers are expected to provide firm advice and sanctions to students to minimize violations that occur, especially for homeroom teachers to always guide and provide direction to students. The head of the Madrasah and parents take part in working together to guide students in ordering violations of school regulations, especially in grades IV, V, and VI. For the next researcher to research more deeply and comprehensively the impact on schools and learning caused if students violate school rules.

5. Author Contributions

E who provided and initiated this research, F and S collected data and presented tables, compiled discussions, conclusions and abstracts.

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