



EFFECTIVENESS OF SANCTIONS ON STUDENT BEHAVIOR THAT VIOLATES RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

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Abstract

Education should be guided by the principle of punishment so that mistakes are no longer made, then a point of view will be obtained in the form of the results of documents in the implementation of school regulations accompanied by punishments or sanctions needed as an effort to make students afraid and not repeat actions that violate the rules which in the end can be felt its influence on students in forming a moral and disciplined personality. Sanctions are punishments for violations of work discipline and/or code of ethics committed by a person in the form of reprimands, written warnings, suspensions with the aim of improving and educating the person concerned, as well as terminating the employment relationship if a person can no longer be coached. Rights are basically something that should be accepted or enjoyed. That means we have the right to receive things that are our rights and we must not violate the rights of others. Meanwhile, obligations emphasize the responsibilities or duties that must be carried out for the common good. Student rights at school are everything that is appropriate and absolute for a student to get while at school, while student obligations at school are everything that students must do while at school. Student rights include access to quality education, safety, and participation in extracurricular activities. Meanwhile, student obligations involve discipline, respecting teachers and classmates, and being active in learning. The research method uses the Literature Review method, a systematic, explicit and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating and synthesizing research results and ideas that have been carried out by researchers and practitioners with the aim of reviewing and assessing.

Keywords : Education, Sanctions, Rights and Obligations

Introduction

Education plays a very fundamental role in measuring the progress of a nation. Education is a process experienced by humans to learn about the surrounding environment in order to become a complete human being (Mimin Ninawati, 2020) Through education, a person can develop the potential within themselves to become an individual with personality. Education can be achieved in two ways, namely through formal and non-formal education. Formal education is usually achieved through a structured education path through clear levels of school education in general, namely elementary school education, secondary education, and higher education. While non-formal education is education outside the formal education path, non-formal education is usually carried out outside of school, non-formal education is usually often referred to as out-of-school education. Teaching programs implemented in schools have certainly been adjusted in a structured manner based on existing curricular objectives. It is through the teaching process that all potentials such as honesty, politeness, discipline, and responsibility in children will be formed and fostered well in schools. Instilling discipline in students as the younger generation is indeed very important. Schools as formal educational institutions that are also a means of educating moral values and norms for students, of course have laws or rules that can limit each student's behavior. School rules are laws or regulations that can be applied in schools according to the Department of Education and Culture (1998:37), "school rules or regulations are regulations that regulate all student behavior while they are at school to create an

atmosphere that supports education". The existence of school rules functions as a guideline for student behavior while they are at school. In a school environment, rules are needed to create an orderly, peaceful, conducive and disciplined school life.

Discipline has always been a topic of much discussion among many people, be it discipline in the family, society or school. Especially the discipline in a school, because in schools there are clearly regulations that are included to discipline students in schools. This of course cannot be separated from a student and his education, especially educators, because discipline greatly influences the success of a teacher in educating, by educating can make a child more responsible for all his deviant actions and can make students appreciate time better, so that the success of the teaching and learning process can be carried out properly. The diversity of backgrounds and potentials possessed by students will affect the level of student obedience in complying with the rules, therefore it is not surprising if there are students who are unable to adapt to the existing rules causing the students to commit violations. Violations that can be committed by students at school are quite diverse, including balance, truancy, leaving class during class hours, not liking to wear school attributes, not attending flag ceremonies and many other violations. Guidance on student discipline is carried out especially for students who often commit violations. In this case, teachers and all other school personnel must be able to become guides as Mulyasa (2005:37) said, that: Teachers must fulfill various regulations and rules consistently, with professional awareness, because they are tasked with disciplining students at school, discipline also requires support in order to survive, something that can make discipline be carried out as well as possible by students, namely what is called a disciplinary tool, one of which is punishment, which is a tool that is the last alternative after other educational tools are ineffective. In general, this punishment is intended to correct bad behavior into good behavior, after the child realizes and regrets the wrong actions he has done.

Research Methodology

Literature review is a systematic, explicit and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating and synthesizing research works and ideas produced by researchers and practitioners. Literature review aims to analyze and synthesize existing knowledge related to the topic to be studied in order to find gaps for research to be conducted. Literature review study is used to collect data or a synthesis of sources related to the research topic from various sources such as journals, books, documentation, the internet and libraries. The literature study method is a series of activities related to the method of collecting library data, reading and recording, and managing writing materials.

Result & Discussion

Rights and obligations

Rights and obligations are something that every human being on this earth must have, including children, especially students. No matter from which circle, how rich, how smart, whatever, it certainly cannot be separated from rights and obligations. On the other hand, now we often hear sad news about how the rights that every human being should have are simply taken away. In the context of education, students' rights and obligations are important to understand. Rights in schools can cover a variety of aspects that ensure a positive learning experience. Here are some of the rights and obligations of students at school that must be obeyed with discipline, along with examples. Examples of student rights at school:

1. The right to use school facilities.
Every student has the right to use school facilities to support their learning and activities. Students have the right to use school facilities, such as libraries, laboratories, and study rooms, to support their learning and self-development activities.
2. The right to receive lessons from teachers.
Students have the right to receive quality education from teachers at school, including receiving clear explanations and adequate guidance in the teaching and learning process.
3. The right to protection and security.
Children at school also have the right to receive protection and security from the school, including anti-bullying policies and other preventive measures to create a safe learning environment.
4. The right to join school organizations.
Students have the right to participate in school organizations to develop their potential and social skills, such as OSIS or other clubs, to develop their social potential, leadership, and other skills.
5. Rights are exercised fairly.
It is important for every student to receive fair treatment without discrimination, fair and equal treatment regardless of gender, ethnicity or other background.

6. The right to receive a scholarship.
Students are entitled to the opportunity to receive scholarships as a form of appreciation for their achievements and potential as a form of appreciation for academic achievements or other potential they have.
7. Guidance and counseling (BK) rights.
Students have the right to receive guidance and counseling to support their personal, social and academic development at school.
8. The right to obtain permission when unable to attend.
If there is a valid reason, students have the right to obtain permission when they are unable to attend school to maintain a balance between education and personal needs.
9. The right to receive a health check when sick at school.
Students have the right to receive health care and examinations when they are sick at school, including access to health services/school health units (UKS) provided by the school.
10. The right to worship according to religion.
Every student has the right to worship according to their religious beliefs. Schools are expected to provide the support and facilities needed for these religious activities. Providing places of worship such as prayer rooms, small churches, to providing facilities for worship

In the context of education, student obligations at school play an important role in creating a positive and productive learning environment. Here are some aspects of student obligations that need to be considered. Examples of student obligations at school:

1. Behave well and be polite.
Students are expected to demonstrate good, polite, and courteous behavior as part of creating a positive school environment. Students can demonstrate good behavior by greeting each other and laughing politely in the school environment.
2. Comply with applicable regulations.
The main obligation of students is to obey the school rules that have been set to maintain discipline and order. Students are expected to obey the rules of wearing school uniforms according to applicable provisions.
3. Appreciate and respect.
Students are reminded to respect and honor teachers and fellow students. Students can respect teachers and friends by listening well during lessons and not disturbing classmates.
4. Maintaining school facilities.
The obligation to maintain school facilities is a shared responsibility to ensure the sustainability and comfort of learning. A real example is students maintaining the cleanliness of school toilets and not damaging facilities such as tables and chairs.
5. Maintaining school cleanliness.
Students are asked to actively maintain the cleanliness of the school and its surrounding environment so that the place of learning remains comfortable and clean. Students can prove this obligation by not littering and actively participating in activities to clean the school environment.
6. Preparing school needs.
Preparing school needs includes bringing the equipment and books needed to support learning activities.
7. Come to school on time.
Punctual student attendance helps create an efficient and effective learning routine. Students demonstrate their obligation to be on time by being in class before the bell rings.
8. Discipline in participating in school activities.
Student obligations involve discipline in participating in school activities, including ceremonies and other mandatory activities.
9. Ask the teacher politely.
To understand the lesson material, students are encouraged to actively ask questions to the teacher in a polite and respectful manner.
10. Fulfill the obligation to pay school fees.
Students need to comply with the obligation to pay school fees to support the continuity of educational operations. (Z-2).

Effectiveness of imposing sanctions

Effectiveness is a borrowed word derived from English, namely effective becomes effective, then changes to effectiveness. While according to the terminology, effectiveness means: "Can Bring Results". While in the Indonesian Encyclopedia dictionary, Effectiveness in terminology means, "showing the level of achievement of a goal". An effort can be said to be effective if the effort achieves its goals. in order to achieve all the expected goals. The school itself is one of the educational institutions where children will try to foster, develop and perfect all the potential in the child towards the process of maturity. This is in line with the understanding of effectiveness according to Hidayat (1986) that a measure that states how far the target (quantity, quality and time) has been achieved. The percentage of targets achieved, the higher the effectiveness. Effectiveness must be distinguished from efficiency, especially in terms of the comparison between costs and results, while effectiveness is directly related to the achievement of a goal. Meanwhile, according to Georgopoulos and Tannebaum (Tangkilisan 2004:34) "Effectiveness as the extent to which an organization as a social system, given certain resources and means, fulfills its objective without placing a goal upon its members", meaning that effectiveness is the extent to which an organization which is a social system with all the resources and means available certainly fulfills its objectives. The explanation above can be concluded that effectiveness indicates the extent to which activities or functions are carried out so that the goals that have been set can be achieved by optimally using the available tools and resources.

Imposition of Sanctions

1. What form of sanctions does the school give to students who have violated school rules or regulations?

Based on the results of observations, it can be seen through the research subjects that information was obtained that the violations committed by students are very diverse. Sanctions/Punishments are one of the representative educational tools given by the school to students who commit violations in an effort to uphold the rights and obligations of students at school. First: Students who violate school regulations, what sanctions are given: For students who do not obey/violate school regulations, actions will be taken in the form of.

1. First, second and third verbal warnings.
 2. Carry out school assignments
 3. Written warning 1,2. And 3.
 4. Suspension.
 5. Expelled from school.
2. Obstacles faced by schools in implementing sanctions for violations of school rights and obligations.

Research results, Sanctions/Punishments are a referential educational tool given by the school to students who commit violations, in an effort to enforce school regulations or rules. The obligations given by the school are often not carried out by students and a teacher cannot control all students in this case which is often done by students such as smoking violations, bringing cellphones and bringing motorbikes to school etc. this is seen when the researcher saw for himself, students who bring motorbikes are often not parked in the school environment even parked at people's houses and stalls close to the school. Sanction /Punishment is the final action taken against violations that have been committed repeatedly after being notified, reprimanded, and warned. Sanctions/Punishments have meaning and value as a result of a violation and punishment is also a starting point so that violations do not occur. Punishment as an educational tool must be able to create awareness in children, so that when they make mistakes they will be willing to improve their behavior. Therefore, Kartono (1992:262) argues that punishment must have pedagogical value consisting of:

1. If the punishment helps the child to be socially responsible and independent,
 2. Able to recognize goodness and want to do good deeds.
3. Purpose of Imposing Sanctions on Students

Punishment must have pedagogical or educational value, with this punishment it is expected to motivate students not to do it again and with this punishment can help students be more responsible and become morally independent until finally the student does good deeds. When giving punishment must be accompanied by an explanation and end with forgiveness. Thus students do not feel humiliated, but they will understand and realize their mistakes better. WJS Poerwadarminto (1976: 59) in the "general dictionary of Indonesian" witness means obligation (action, punishment) which is carried out to force someone to comply with or obey what has been determined. Sanctions or punishments are actions or actions carried out consciously and intentionally by

someone, this includes such as teachers, or parents against students due to negligence of actions or behavior that are not in accordance with the values that apply in their environment.

Conclusion

Implementation of sanctions as support to improve student discipline. The sanctions themselves can be used as punishment to prevent violations, meaning that if someone violates existing regulations, sanctions must be applied. There are two types of sanctions, namely physical sanctions consisting of running around the field, cleaning the school environment, etc. And administrative sanctions consisting of warnings, reprimands, advice, being called by parents, being suspended and returned to parents (expelled). The obstacles faced by schools in giving sanctions to students who violate school rights and obligations are the number of students is too many while the person in charge of student affairs is few. This imbalance makes student affairs unable to pay attention to students who violate school rules. The school makes various efforts to overcome these obstacles such as carrying out reprimands and conducting routine socialization. Reprimands to students who violate school rules are usually given directly when the student commits the violation.

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