

The Role of Good Governance in Forming Public Policy to Address Bullying in Schools

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Abstract: School bullying is a serious issue with negative impacts on students' mental health and social development. In this context, the application of good governance principles is crucial for shaping effective public policies to address the issue. This study aims to analyze the role of good governance in developing public policies aimed at reducing and preventing bullying in school environments. The method used is a literature review. The findings indicate that transparency, public participation, accountability, and responsiveness are key elements of good governance that can enhance the effectiveness of anti-bullying policies. By involving various stakeholders in the policy-making process and ensuring consistent and sustainable implementation, a safe and supportive school environment for all students can be achieved. This study recommends the need for collaboration between the government, schools, and the community in creating a holistic and inclusive strategy that involves all parties involved in addressing school bullying.

Keywords : Bullying, Governance, Society, School

Abstrak: Bullying di sekolah adalah masalah serius yang memiliki dampak negatif pada kesehatan mental dan perkembangan sosial siswa. Dalam hal ini, penerapan prinsip-prinsip good governance sangat penting untuk membentuk kebijakan publik yang efektif dalam mengatasi masalah tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran good governance dalam pengembangan kebijakan publik yang bertujuan mengurangi dan mencegah bullying di lingkungan sekolah. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi literatur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa transparansi, partisipasi masyarakat, akuntabilitas, dan responsivitas adalah elemen-elemen kunci dari good governance yang dapat meningkatkan efektivitas kebijakan anti-bullying. Dengan melibatkan berbagai pihak dalam proses pembuatan kebijakan dan memastikan implementasi yang konsisten serta berkelanjutan, diharapkan dapat tercipta lingkungan sekolah yang aman dan mendukung bagi semua siswa. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlunya kerjasama antara pemerintah, sekolah, dan masyarakat dalam menciptakan strategi yang holistik atau menyeluruh dan inklusif yakni melibatkan semua pihak yang berperan dalam kasus ini untuk mengatasi bullying di sekolah.

Kata kunci: Bullying, Governance, Masyarakat, Sekolah

Introduction

Good Governance is essentially a model of government that upholds and implements the values of professionalism, democracy, accountability, transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, excellent service, and includes a concept that can be supported by the entire community (Anggara, 2012).

The majority of people believe that good governance must be implemented in order to build a political system of government that is more in line with the interests of the people along with the principles of universal democracy. In today's era of globalization, the concept of implementation in a country is not only a new form of government or tradition. The definition of government is as a dynamic organization that is required to be flexible in special conditions so that it can build the idea of good governance as a basis for the government to provide the best service for the entire community.

We need to understand the basic principles of this idea of good governance in order to evaluate its effectiveness. Thus, we can apply it to measure how well the government has managed the government so far. Handayani (2019) stated that the principles of good governance include: Community Participation, namely community involvement in decision-making directly or through representatives of legitimate institutions. The government can make policies that are more alive and come from citizens by listening to their opinions when making choices.

Supremacy of Law, law plays a crucial role in upholding justice and truth so that every regulation passed by the government or the DPR must be fair, impartial, and consistent. A good government is needed to implement impartial laws, regardless of status, kinship, or material. Transparency, this can be understood as the ease of the public when accessing information related to government activities. This means that all citizens have easy access to accurate, up-to-date information.

Stakeholders, this includes decision makers or program implementers so that stakeholders must work together to advance the interests set by the community and the government. Consensus Oriented, in essence, the activities of the state, society, and government include political efforts that revolve around two main concepts: conflict and consensus. Therefore, the government must prioritize consensus when making choices or solving problems, and then promise to consistently implement the consensus. Consensus is actually nothing new for Indonesian society because our country has long relied on deliberation to reach consensus when dealing with a problem.

Equality, meaning that every citizen has the same opportunity to achieve prosperity and legal status. The principle of equality plays a crucial role in realizing justice and sustainable economic development because everyone has the same rights or opportunities to develop without fear of outside interference.

Effectiveness and Efficiency, the government must follow the principles of effectiveness and efficiency when implementing policies and programs. This means

that the government must utilize the budget according to needs to ensure that each program runs according to the provisions that have been made.

Accountability, all actions related to the public interest must be accountable. Superiors or the wider community must be responsible for good governance. When considering this accountability from a theoretical perspective, accountability can be classified into five categories: political accountability, legal accountability, moral accountability, professional accountability, and organizational accountability.

Bullying is often a common problem among students around the world. A student or group of students who commit acts of harassment, intimidation, or insults against other students can have a negative impact on the victim or the school environment as a whole.

Victims of bullying often suffer from trauma, anxiety, and depression, which can have a negative impact on their mental health and academics. Furthermore, the quality of education received by students can also be affected by an unsafe and uncondusive school atmosphere. Therefore, the creation of clear government policies related to bullying in schools is very much needed. Effective handling of this problem may depend on clear and firm policies.

First of all, well-established government policies can provide proper guidance to schools on how to handle bullying cases so that schools will not be confused about how to handle this problem in the best and most efficient way. Schools can handle bullying cases more quickly and easily when they have clear guidelines.

Second, victims of bullying can also be protected by clear policies. Schools can provide adequate protection and stop victims from further bullying by implementing policies that regulate victim protection. Clear policies can also provide severe punishments for those involved in bullying so as to have a deterrent effect and stop bullying from happening again.

Third, clear policies can help encourage collaboration between the government, parents, and schools regarding handling bullying problems. It will be easier to resolve bullying cases and stop them from happening again when the three parties work together or communicate well. The government can offer the assistance and support needed to resolve this problem, while parents can participate in supervising their children in the school environment.

In addition, programs to stop bullying in schools can be supported by clear government policies. By increasing awareness and understanding of this problem, programs such as social skills training, anti-bullying campaigns, and anti-bullying training can help stop bullying in schools.

However, addressing bullying issues in schools requires more than just strict government regulations. All parties, including the government, educational institutions, parents, and the wider community, must be dedicated and take real action. The policy must be supported by proper implementation and strict supervision in order to create a conducive and safe school environment for students.

It is hoped that through a clear government policy to address bullying in schools, it can protect students and have a positive impact on them. A clear policy can also encourage the development of a safer and more harmonious school atmosphere so that it can improve the standard of teaching received by students. For the future of our young generation, let us all promise to prevent and address bullying issues in schools.

Research Method

This research applies the literature study methodology, or called library study, which is a process of collecting data and information through the study of relevant written sources that are correlated with the subject matter being studied, including encyclopedias, scientific journals, reference books, and other reliable sources available in digital or written form. This statement is in accordance with the statement of Moh. Nazir (2015 p. 111) that literature study is a methodology for collecting data through reviewing books, literature, notes, and reports that are relevant to the problem being studied. Literature study includes a methodology for collecting data through searching for information through books, magazines, newspapers, and other literature with the aim of compiling a theoretical framework (Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto, 2002, p. 90). The methodology of literature study or library study includes a series of procedures related to the process of collecting library data, reading, documenting, and processing research materials (Mestika Zed, 2004, p. 3). Next, (Mestika Zed, 2004, p. 5) reveals the role of literature studies in research literature studies function as the first stage in preparing the research framework along with collecting research data. Literature research is research that is conducted only through written works, including published or unpublished research findings (Isnaniah, 2019, p. 10).

Results and Discussion

A. Bullying Behavior in Schools

Bullying is defined as aggressive behavior that has a negative impact on other individuals by deviating verbally, physically, or psychologically (Dewi, 2020). From another perspective, bullying includes aggressive actions carried out by individuals verbally or physically (Darmayanti, et al., 2019). Bullying behavior factors are classified into (a) parental factors, including the role of the family in educating children. It is believed that families or parents can foster a friendly environment while giving more attention to children, (b) environmental factors, including the school environment along with the community or friendships, (c) peer factors, including negative attitudes or behaviors of peers that can have a negative impact on student behavior; (d) social media factors, including print and electronic media; (e) school climate factors, related to the status and condition of the school as a whole.

This description leads to the conclusion that bullying behavior in elementary schools has a very negative impact on children's psychological well-being and can also cause trauma or anxiety in the future, so it is important to identify the causative factors so that bullying behavior can be prevented as early as possible.

Participation: Effective implementation of anti-bullying policies requires the active involvement of all school stakeholders, from students, teachers, parents, to the school committee, in the process of formulating, implementing, and evaluating policies. As educational institutions, schools have a moral and legal responsibility to ensure that anti-bullying policies are implemented consistently and comprehensively, and to provide adequate protection for victims of bullying, 2). **Transparency:** The process of formulating policies, budgets, and reporting mechanisms must be transparent and easily accessible to the public, 3). **Accountability:** As educational institutions, schools have a moral and legal responsibility to ensure that anti-bullying policies are implemented consistently and comprehensively, and to provide adequate protection for victims of bullying, 4). **Effectiveness and Efficiency:** Policies must be designed to achieve their objectives (reducing bullying) with optimal use of resources, 5). **Justice:** The principle of justice must be the main foundation in formulating and implementing anti-bullying policies, so that every student, without exception, is treated equally before the law and has an equal opportunity to learn in a safe and comfortable environment.

Forms of Anti-Bullying Public Policy 1) **Prevention:** Character education programs, teacher training in identifying and handling bullying, establishing a safe and easily accessible reporting system, 2). **Handling:** Clear procedures for handling bullying cases, firm and measurable sanctions, counseling programs for victims and perpetrators, 3). **Protection:** Protection mechanisms for victims of bullying from retaliation, psychological assistance, and social reintegration.

Implementation of Good Governance in Anti-Bullying Policy

1). Case studies in schools that have successfully implemented good governance in overcoming bullying, 2). Analysis of laws and regulations relevant to the prevention and handling of bullying in schools (for example, the Child Protection Law).

B. Accountability in Preventing Bullying

Accountability is an important pillar in good governance. This study will analyze how the principle of accountability can be applied in anti-bullying policies in schools to ensure that all parties are held accountable for their actions. By referring to case studies in several schools, this study is expected to provide concrete recommendations to improve the effectiveness of reporting mechanisms and handling of bullying cases, in line with UNICEF's (2017) recommendations on ending violence against children. Some ways to achieve this goal.

1. Inclusive Curriculum Development

Integrating positive values: Including materials on tolerance, empathy, and respect for differences in the curriculum. Encouraging positive interactions: Designing learning activities that encourage students to interact and work together positively.

2. Increasing the Capacity of Teachers and Staff

1). Special training: Providing special training to teachers and staff on how to identify, prevent, and handle bullying cases, 2). Professional development: Supporting teachers and staff to continue to develop their competencies in creating a safe and inclusive learning environment.

3. Collaboration with the Community

1). Building networks: Forming partnerships with community organizations, local governments, and non-governmental organizations to jointly address the problem of bullying. 2). Increasing public awareness: Conducting a socialization campaign about bullying to the wider community.

4. Evaluation and Continuous Improvement

1). Implementing a monitoring system: Regularly monitoring the level of bullying in schools and the effectiveness of policies that have been implemented, 2) Conducting evaluations: Conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the anti-bullying program to identify areas that need improvement.

5. Examples of Concrete Implementation

School A: Implementing a "Peer Mediator" program where trained students help resolve conflicts between friends peacefully. School B: Holding a "No Bully Week" activity every year to raise student awareness about bullying and its impacts. School C: Forming a rapid response team that is ready to handle reports of bullying cases and provide support to victims.

6. The Importance of Multi-Sector Collaboration

To address the problem of bullying effectively, strong collaboration is needed between various parties, including schools, families, government, and the community. Each party has an important role in creating a safe and supportive environment for all students.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the research results is that teachers play a very important role in planning, implementing, and evaluating all activities in schools. Teachers undoubtedly play a role in dealing with bullying behavior because bullying behavior is worrying and requires immediate attention. Depending on the teacher, there are many approaches to dealing with verbal or nonverbal bullying through

guiding, advising, directing, encouraging, and providing examples of positive attitudes in schools. The application of good governance principles in anti-bullying policies is a very important step in creating a safe and inclusive school environment. By involving all stakeholders, increasing transparency, ensuring accountability, and continuing to evaluate, schools can effectively prevent and address bullying problems.

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