

Evaluation of Education Management on Brawl among Students and How to Deal with It

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Abstract: This study is prompted by observational data that reveals gains from the spread of brawl-related news on social media. Brawls amongst students have become a deeply ingrained custom for students in Indonesia, causing concern among some parents and the surrounding community. Data in this research was collected utilizing in-depth observation research methods, with researchers watching various news on social media and television. The Data is then processed and analysed using an inductive analytical descriptive method. As a result, the brawl was triggered because the two youth groups blasphemed each other on social media Instagram, which then they decided to meet and fight.

Keywords: education management; brawl among students; solution

INTRODUCTION

Management is derived from the Latin words "manus" (meaning "hand") and "agree" (meaning "to do"). Using all available resources, this term is integrated into what is wanted. Meanwhile, the term "management" is derived from the old French "management," which denotes the art of execution and organization. The primary objective of management is to get maximum results with the least amount of work. The main goal of management is to secure maximum output with minimal resource effort, increase the efficiency of factors of production through proper utilization of various factors of production. Efficiency can be increased to a certain extent by reducing spoilage, wastage, and all types of damage, which in turn saves time, effort, and money, which is essential for the institution's growth and prosperity.

Maximum success for both employers and staff management enables the smooth and coordinated operation of the institution, which in turn helps to provide maximum advantages to employees in the form of appropriate working conditions, a proper compensation system, incentive schemes, and greater profits for division of labor on the one hand and higher profits for division of labor on the other. Furthermore, human development and social justice management serve as a tool to uplift and enhance society via greater production and employment; management assures a higher quality of life for the people; and it delivers justice through its policies.

Managers who like ruling and leading are no longer needed in the management system of the

twenty-first century. The manager required is a team leader and facilitator who is always focused on steering the organization and its team to the organization's vision and goal. The same is true for educational leaders, who become facilitators and leaders who keep their team and members focused on the vision and goal they lead.

Education management also has a primary goal in studying a variety of things, such as obtaining the best ways, techniques, and methods to be carried out, so that very limited resources, such as personnel, funds, facilities, material, and spiritual, can be used to achieve educational goals effectively and efficiently. These objectives are defined by the arrangement and assessment of the organization's state and condition, such as its strengths and weaknesses, opportunities, and dangers. Because educational management is primarily a tool for optimally fulfilling educational goals, its objectives are closely tied to those of education in general. When it comes to management, education is fundamentally a way of attaining goals.

The goal of national education is to develop students' potential to become human beings who have faith in and are committed to God Almighty, who have noble character, who are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, and independent, and who become democratic and responsible citizens.

The most recent study on the implementation of the duties and functions of education and education management conducted by Ayubi and Wibowo, (2020) discovered that education and education management consist of: (1) planning; teaching and education personnel management planning is the development and

strategy and preparation of comprehensive human resources educators and education to meet the needs of the organization in the future. (2) recruitment; Recruitment can be carried out to fill known gaps in the planning process, as stated (Mukhlisoh, 2018) that recruitment of educators and educational staff is an effort to carry out the planning process so that it runs smoothly and produces satisfactory quality educators and educational staff in accordance with expectations. (3) work placement; placement is the process of reassigning employees to new or different responsibilities and jobs. When there is an increase in instructor performance, good work placement influences the result. Several educators and education personnel are still allocated to diverse assignments and jobs in the present job placement process, for example, an English teacher is assigned to be a teacher, and a computer instructor is assigned to be an operator who controls basic education data. (4) compensation; compensation is important in the management of teaching staff and educational staff related to welfare and job satisfaction. Handoko (2000, p. 54) states that compensation is important for employees as individuals because the amount of compensation reflects the amount of compensation for their work. It is also referred to as a form of appreciation given to employees for the contribution they make to the organization. The compensation is not only about their salary, but a comfortable workplace, family communication will make teachers not remain in teaching at school. According to Dessler (2013), one type of compensation includes non-monetary advantages such as flexible working hours and a nice environment. (5) Guidance and development; development is carried out to meet the future demands of educators and educational professionals in the company. Training and development can help you advance in your profession by preparing you to take on more responsibilities in the future. As a result, there are still numerous jobs that need to be accomplished by educated educators and education personnel. Training is the process of teaching people the skills they need to execute their jobs. (6) evaluate; Academic activities are carried out to identify teachers who supervise learning activities beginning with planning, implementing, and assessing activities.

Through monitoring and supervising learning in class, principals can determine instructors' competency and performance in carrying out each teacher's learning activities.

The monitoring outcomes are then referred to as supervision outcomes, and they are utilized to build follow-up plans for more supervision. All instructors who have outstanding performance but still require coaching and monitoring are eligible for the follow-up program.

Research Problems

Every child's first formal institution is school, which is supervised and guided by the teacher. Of course, there are several types of contact and socialization inside this institution that have a significant impact on the development of personality in children. The socialization that is frequently carried out by students and instructors is more than simply a transfer of information; the teacher is also responsible for developing the personality and conduct of students for them to become a generation that is knowledgeable, skillful, and has character.

Following that is the involvement of the community, particularly playmates, in the development of the child's personality and conduct. There will be a mutual influence process between playmates during the socialization and engagement phase. These influences will become a part of him, altering his personality and conduct. As a result, playmates play an important part in developing the child's character.

A brawl is a conflict or violent act done by a group or groups of individuals. Some Indonesians are now familiar with the term "brawl." Brawls among students can be defined as fighting between groups of students or between groups of students and another group of students. The exact number of student brawls is unknown, however brawls are common among junior and senior high school students.

Students' brawls are only one type of juvenile criminality. There are several more psychological and criminal issues that youngsters frequently face and engage in. Perpetrators of deviance perpetrated by teens, also known as juvenile delinquency, relate to a type of behavior that is not in agreement with the community's norms of living.

However, some individuals were enraged by the brawl case carried out by a group of students, and they unanimously decided to reject or be dissatisfied with this brawl case since it was connected to public order in the community. With this brawl case, the community also plays a role in assisting law enforcement by constantly reporting student brawls. There are also hurdles in dispelling brawls in participating communities,

where the frequency of brawls amongst students is bigger than that of the surrounding community, and several students carrying sharp weapons is an impediment for the community. However, the public can call or complain to the police via phone to disperse the current brawl.

When regarded from the perspective of human development, the perpetrators of brawls are classed as teens. This group of young people still holds the status of students who are doing their homework or studying at school, both in junior high and senior high school. Teenagers that engage in brawls are still pupils. Literally, the word derives from the English term adolescence, or from the Latin phrase *adolescere* (the noun is *adolescentia*, which means "to grow" or "to grow up to be an adult."

Experts generally recommend that teens be between the ages of 12 and 21. Teenagers have aggressive personalities. Meanwhile, according to the motivational definition, acts of aggressiveness are behaviors taken with the intent of causing harm to others.

Aggression, according to behavioral theory, is a response to cues communicated by other species. Psychologically, adolescence is the age at which people integrate into adult society, when children no longer feel inferior to older people but are on the same level, at least in terms of rights. Furthermore, adolescent emotional patterns are frequently angry, readily influenced or agitated, and prone to burst, with little attempt to regulate their sentiments. Grumbling, refusing to speak, or loudly criticizing the person who provokes rage is a common pattern of expression, especially if they are treated like a kid or suffer unfair treatment. These are some of the issues that lead to brawls.

Student brawls may happen everywhere, even in the schoolyard. Nonetheless, many students carry out their acts in strategic locations, away from settlements and law enforcement organizations. The perpetrators of the conflict will select a location that they believe is safe from the gaze of the authorities and the neighboring neighborhood. Students who engage in brawls are frequently still wearing their school uniforms; occasionally these activities are carried out after school while still wearing their school uniforms, so when they are apprehended by authorities, their school identity is revealed.

Students participating in brawl typically carried or utilized weapons or sharp weapons such as wooden blocks, bricks, belts, sickles, and rope-wrapped gears. The perpetrators of the

brawl, on the other hand, may be described as quite clever, because the items or sharp weapons they prepared were not taken to school, but were instead left in a location they deemed secure. This is done so that if the police conduct an operation, no objects will be discovered. The cops discovered the item just after the event occurred.

The activity of the student brawls surely impacted different parties, including the students participating in the brawls, the relatives of the victims, and the surrounding community. Physical ailments, minor injuries, and even death were among the losses incurred. When this battle occurs in their own neighborhood, the entire community feels apprehensive.

Brawls among students are frequently sparked by a minor issue. It could be from a game or watching a concert that resulted in riots, bumping into each other on the bus, ridiculing each other, fighting over women, or even staring at each other between fellow students, and words that were thought to be jokes could start a brawl because they saw it as a challenge.

There are several additional causes. Brawls amongst students have become a tradition, in addition to spontaneous causes. Typically, this is due to school rivalries that have been handed down and converted into grudges, making it easier to engage into fights at any moment. Typically strengthened by a strong feeling of solidarity and solidarity, these pupils will respond to comments received from their peers even if it is a personal concern. Fights between students and teens have been more widespread since the word "gangs" was coined.

Anarchy may always be found in the middle of civilisation. They don't even think this is a bad thing that may disrupt society's calm and possibly kill lives. On the other side, if the community is terrified of gangs or organizations, the perpetrators of the brawl may feel proud and terrific. As a student, teenagers should not engage in any unethical behavior, such as the brawl they engaged in.

Education is influenced by many levels of society, including parents, teachers/schools, and the government. The most fundamental education begins at home; parents should not dictate to their children, but rather set an example. Do not limit children's participation in good activities. Avoid domestic violence to establish a safe and comfortable family environment for the child's or teenager's growth and development and instill religious fundamentals in the educational process.

Limiting children's exposure to violence on

television is also crucial. This medium is, without a doubt, the most successful in the instructional process. Parents must be adept at selecting positive shows to serve as role models for their children. It is tough for parents to regulate teens' watching.

Impact of the Problem (Brawl)

From the case of brawls between students carried out by several students, of course there are impacts, both for themselves and for others. The impact on himself is the psychological or psychological impact where this causes stress, frustration, and can cause trauma to the individual, damages the self-image of students who are involved in brawls, damages the good name of the school as an educational institution, disrupts the teaching and learning process, students and Families involved in fights experience the first negative impact when they experience injuries, lifelong disabilities or even death, decreased student morality and reduced student appreciation of tolerance, peace and the values of other people's lives.

According to the physical element of the brawls, there was death and serious injury to students, as well as substantial damage to vehicles and windows of buildings or houses hit by stones. From a psychological standpoint, brawls create trauma to students who become victims, harm the attitude of the next generation, and lower the quality of education in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the impact on other people includes damage to public facilities such as buses, bus stops, and other facilities, as well as private facilities such as shop glass and vehicle glass, as well as injuries or deaths caused by students involved in brawls or other parties present at the scene of the student brawl. The growth of tension and restlessness in the neighborhood surrounding the location of student brawls, and the students learn that violence is the most efficient method to solve their issues, and so opt to do everything to attain their aims. This latter result has long-term implications for the Indonesian people's existence.

Efforts Made

Understanding that brawls are not acceptable conduct, brawls are directly tied to students' emotionality and rationality, with emotionality being more potent than logic during brawls. As a result, the optimal answer is tied to content rather than the students' emotionality-rationality. That is, if students remain within the purview of the school, there is a need for a psychological approach so that these students

continue to get psychological enlightenment from competent parties and have knowledge or competence in the field they have. We must raise awareness that brawls have just one harmful aspect and no positive side.

It is also vital to educate someone how to think positively about dealing with difficulties and solving problems properly, to always remind them not to get involved in brawls, to teach them how to defend themselves when there is a confrontation amongst pupils, and to teach them how to handle them to keep diverting into good feelings included in each.

It is also critical to provide kids with ethical and moral education. Adolescence is the time when someone is searching for identity, thus greater attention must be paid to this process. The figure of a teacher, father, or classmate who may lead to positive things can also serve as an example for kids to follow.

The facilities in the school and home environments can also provide an opportunity for students to participate in beneficial activities. For example, in the home environment, there may be a mosque or a youth association, whereas in the school environment, there may be extracurricular activities or school organizations. The. Providing activities and instruction tailored to the demands of today's youth is inextricably linked to the development of young people's blessings and potential.

In addition to parents and school circles, the police play a significant role in tracking down the offenders of student brawls. The duty of the police is not limited to controlling and securing student brawls. Police personnel are also involved in detaining and investigating offenders of student brawls. The culprits, who were deemed provocateurs, were apprehended on the spot. The inquiry was conducted with the goal of determining the reasons for the brawls, the offenders, and the chronology of the brawls amongst pupils carried out by teenage students.

The police's authority as law enforcers necessitates precision and completeness in reporting criminal conduct. Criminal acts of violence performed by school students must be dealt out in line with the existing laws and regulations in law enforcement, even though rules controlling brawls between students do not yet exist and are particularly controlled. When dealing with criminal actions of brawls, the authorities frequently encounter difficulties and conflicts with the offenders of student brawls. In other words, the scope of the police's power

determines the community's legal knowledge and orderly attitude.

Research Objectives

There are several reasons for this, including: given the complexity of the problem of adolescent aggressiveness as described above, serious efforts to overcome it are required, because students are assets of the nation and state who are expected to contribute positively to the nation and state. Teachers, parents, and the community cannot be there all of the time to supervise or advise teenagers. As a result of the growing social and psychological issues, several specific parties. Exploring features of family background, school environmental circumstances, and places to play can help to determine what causes generate student brawls, and to seeking alternate strategies in schools to shape personality.

METHODS

Data was collected utilizing in-depth observation research methods, with researchers seeing various news stories spreading on social media and on television. This information was released on Monday, January 16, 2023. The brawl, however, took place in the early hours of Sunday, January 15, 2023, in Palembang, South Sumatra. Data processing and analysis were carried out using an inductive analytical descriptive method, which entailed studying cases of student brawls, analyzing, and interpreting the phenomenon of student brawls, looking for solutions to overcome them, and then drawing conclusions from these social phenomena.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research results

The brawl in Palembang, Indonesia, on Sunday, January 15, 2023, involving two groups of youngsters and claimed lives. The brawl began on social media with profanity between the two groups. As a result of this incident, one of the brawlers died at the site after being beaten with a sharp object. The event occurred on Jalan Demang Lebar Daun in Palembang during the brawl. According to press reports following the event, the Ilir Barat 1 Palembang Police Criminal Investigation Unit arrested eight adolescents who were involved in a brawl at that area. It is anticipated that after this arrest, there will be no further brawls.

This brawl was triggered because the two youth groups blasphemed each other on social media Instagram, which then the two groups decided to meet in Jalan Demang Lebar Daun Palembang. At the time of the incident, there were hundreds of youth motorbikes in the area. They then attacked each other using sharp weapons until they were finally dispersed by a patrol team from the South Sumatra Regional Police. One person was rendered unconscious because of the incident. The young man's life was unlucky when he was rushed to the hospital for treatment because he had sustained a significant head injury after being assaulted with a sharp instrument.

Discussion

According to the study's findings, there were two causes that contributed to student brawls on January 15, 2023, in Palembang, namely direct factors and indirect ones. The presence of the direct component is due to hatred between the two groups because of mutual blasphemy on Instagram. Meanwhile, indirect variables might include family and school issues. From the family element, there is frequently a lack of attention from parents, which is shown by parents who do not steer their children's ambitions. Furthermore, most parents let their children choose their own connections.

While the school factor is caused by a lack of implementation of school regulations as well as a lack of inventiveness and discipline on the part of instructors in the classroom. One person's affiliation also causes him to not obey the regulations established by the school, or to break the rules established by the school. To decrease student bad conduct, particularly brawls amongst students, the rules must be enforced by imposing punishments and rewards on students. It also pertains to the implementation of teacher discipline and improved creativity in school-based education.

Some Indonesians believe that student brawlers originate from vocational schools and come from households with an unsupportive or unstable economic. Meanwhile, when it comes to brawls nowadays, brawls between students can occur at any institution, not just vocational schools, as well as the level of the economy, indicating that some students who frequently fight come from economically privileged homes. Other discussions are frequently directed towards schools that are perceived to be weak in delivering adequate religious and moral instruction, as well as families that are perceived

to be less harmonious and frequently absent (in Nasution, 2009).

Even though the causes of fights are not simple, the problems are particularly complex in large cities, involving sociological, cultural, and psychological factors, as well as broad educational policies and other public policies such as public transportation and urban planning. Fights involving adolescent students are considered as a kind of juvenile delinquency.

In terms of fighting, juvenile delinquency is classified into two types: situational and systemic. Fights arise in situational delinquency because of a scenario that causes individuals to fight. This demand is typically triggered by the desire to address issues fast. In systematic delinquency, the teens engaging in fights are members of a certain group or gang. There are specific rules, customs, and practices that must be observed by its members, one of which is fighting.

Discipline at school may be enforced by applying sanctions and rewards. Receiving prizes for doing something well and consequences for breaching rules can influence a person to perform better. In successful teaching practices, rewards and penalties are highly valuable tools. Rewards are beneficial because they inspire people to do well and urge kids to work harder. Sanctions are also beneficial since they force pupils to adjust and strive to follow the regulations that have been imposed.

The form of appreciation for students is not always in the form of goods, if in the scope of the school the award is obtained in the form of good grades both affectively and cognitively. In addition, awards are also obtained through smiles, behavior, and compliments. If giving sanctions has the potential to damage the teacher-student relationship, giving sanctions also has a main principle, namely if students know what the rules and sanctions are, then make sure students try to comply with the rules or regulations that have been implemented by the school.

Students who are involved in brawls should not be expelled from school. This is an ineffective approach since these children eventually drop out of school, and even if they change schools, they continue to engage in the same activity, especially a fighting habit. Sanctions that are deemed more appropriate for pupils who are frequently involved in brawls include the inclusion of a student's brawls in assessing report books and grade promotion.

Table, Figure and Formula Image Sample:



Figure 1. Brawl Actions in the Community

CONCLUSION

When we consider the different variables that cause students to engage in brawls, as indicated above, the correct method and treatment is clearly not enough with just one or two techniques, but rather a complete and multi-sectoral program approach is required. A program with a greater scope than merely brawls have numerous components, as neither component stands alone as a magic arrow capable of combating brawls. The program must have been started early in the child's development period to prevent learning and behavior problems, including fights.

Meanwhile, the physical side of brawls might result in death or major injury to students or kids. Aside from that, vehicles and windows of buildings or residences that were damaged by stones hurled at the scene of the altercation sustained significant damage. Brawls can cause pain to victims and their families, harm the attitude of the next generation, and lower the quality of education in Indonesia.

In the framework of mental growth for pupils, parental supervision, or the function of the instructor in overcoming student brawls must be active. It is also crucial to assist students in finding solutions to difficulties so that student problems that may previously spark a brawl can be avoided. Teachers, parents, and the community cannot be there all the time to supervise or advise teenagers. Self-control is a control that may be utilized to lessen aggression, particularly explosive emotions in teenagers. Self-control may be defined as the capacity to plan, guide, regulate, and steer actions that have beneficial outcomes.

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