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KONSTRUKSI KEBIJAKAN HUKUM PENCEGAHAN KONFLIK ANTARPELAJAR BERBASIS KOLABORASI SEKOLAH, KELUARGA, MASYARAKAT, DAN PERGURUAN PENCAK SILAT DI KABUPATEN NGANJUK

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Abstract

This study aimed to construct a legal policy for preventing student conflict in Nganjuk Regency through collaboration among schools, families, communities, and pencak silat organizations. It used a descriptive documentary approach, incorporating preliminary interview records from 30 informants; data were summarized through descriptive frequency analysis and thematic mapping. The findings showed that 350 of 1,400 students (25%) participated in pencak silat organizations, most commonly attending regular training once or twice weekly (62.3% of participating students). Documentation recorded 36 conflict incidents in 2025, with verbal disputes the most frequent (33.3%); verbal disputes and identity-related group taunts together accounted for 55.6%. Responses more often involved calling in students and their parents or guardians (58.3%) than coordinating with parties outside the school (8.3%). Although 80% of informants knew about student-protection policies, only 36.7% knew interagency coordination mechanisms and 30% knew referral mechanisms. These findings reveal a gap between policy awareness and understanding of collaborative procedures. The study extends child-protection policy and collaborative-governance perspectives by positioning clear cross-party coordination as a key institutional element in preventing student conflict. Policy should establish structured communication, reporting, mediation, and referral pathways involving all relevant parties.

Keywords: collaboration, conflict prevention, legal policy, pencak silat, student protection

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengonstruksi kebijakan hukum pencegahan konflik antarpelajar berbasis kolaborasi sekolah, keluarga, masyarakat, dan perguruan pencak silat di Kabupaten Nganjuk. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-dokumenter dengan catatan wawancara awal terhadap 30 informan; data diringkas melalui analisis frekuensi deskriptif dan pemetaan tematik. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa 350 dari 1.400 peserta didik (25%) mengikuti perguruan pencak silat, terutama dalam latihan rutin satu sampai dua kali seminggu (62,3% peserta perguruan). Dokumentasi mencatat 36 kejadian konflik pada 2025; perselisihan verbal paling banyak (33,3%), sementara perselisihan verbal dan ejekan terkait identitas kelompok mencakup 55,6%. Penanganan lebih sering berupa pemanggilan peserta didik dan orang tua/wali (58,3%) daripada koordinasi dengan pihak luar sekolah (8,3%). Meskipun 80% informan mengetahui kebijakan