Buli sekolah di Seoul tertinggi dalam tempoh 10 tahun - Kajian

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Menteri Pendidikan, Lee Joo-ho memperkenalkan rancangan kerajaan untuk memerangi keganasan sekolah di kompleks kerajaan di Jongno-gu, Seoul. - Foto AGENSI

SEOUL: Peratusan pelajar Seoul yang menjadi mangsa keganasan di sekolah adalah yang tertinggi dalam tempoh 10 tahun lalu, menurut satu tinjauan baru-baru ini.

Pejabat Pendidikan Metropolitan Seoul (SMOE) berkata, tinjauan terhadap 486,729 pelajar antara gred empat sekolah rendah dan tahun akhir sekolah menengah mendapati 2.2 peratus tertakluk kepada beberapa bentuk penganiayaan di sekolah.

Angka itu meningkat sebanyak dua peratus berbanding tahun 2022, sekaligus menjadi paras tertinggi dalam tempoh 10 tahun.

Undang-undang Korea Selatan mentakrifkan keganasan sekolah sebagai tindakan yang dilakukan terhadap pelajar di dalam atau di luar sekolah tetapi tidak terhad kepada kecederaan fizikal atau mental, kerosakan harta benda, ancaman, keganasan seksual, fitnah, peras ugut, paksaan dan buli dalam talian atau secara peribadi.

Dalam kaji selidik itu, 4.6 peratus pelajar rendah berkata, mereka tertakluk kepada keganasan sekolah, manakala 1.6 peratus pelajar sekolah menengah dan 0.4 peratus pelajar sekolah menengah atas memberikan jawapan sama.

Peratusan mangsa sekolah rendah kekal tidak berubah berbanding 2022, manakala mangsa di sekolah menengah dan menengah atas masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 0.7 dan 0.1 mata peratusan.

Pegawai mengesyaki peningkatan keganasan sekolah disebabkan oleh kelas bersemuka yang dijalankan, berbeza dengan sekolah memilih kelas dalam talian semasa pandemik COVID-19.

"Pelajar kembali ke sekolah selepas COVID-19 dan mereka mempunyai peluang yang kurang untuk berinteraksi dengan rakan mereka.

"Kami fikir ini membawa kepada kecenderungan yang lebih tinggi terhadap pelajar yang lebih sukar menangani konflik dan lebih banyak keganasan," kata seorang pegawai SMOE.

Peratusan kanak-kanak yang melaporkan keganasan sekolah menurun kepada 1.1 peratus pada 2020 berbanding dua peratus pada 2019.

Bentuk keganasan sekolah yang paling biasa ialah penderaan lisan (37.7 peratus) diikuti penderaan fizikal dan buli daripada kumpulan, masing-masing pada 18.1 peratus dan 15.3 peratus.

Kira-kira 68.8 peratus daripada keganasan berlaku dalam premis sekolah dan 29.4 peratus daripadanya berlaku di dalam bilik darjah.

Kebanyakan masa pelaku adalah rakan sekelas (46.1 peratus), diikuti oleh mereka dalam tahun yang sama tetapi kelas berbeza (32.7 peratus), 6.8 peratus oleh pelajar dalam tahun berbeza dengan mangsa.

Dalam 93 peratus kes, mangsa memaklumkan kepada orang lain iaitu penjaga atau saudara (37.9 peratus), guru (29.5 peratus) dan rakan (15.5 peratus), manakala hanya 1.5 peratus daripada mangsa melaporkan kes itu kepada polis dan 1.2 peratus memaklumkan perkara itu kepada organisasi di luar sekolah.

Seperti dalam tinjauan sebelum ini, pelajar kurang cenderung untuk mengatakan bahawa mereka dianiaya orang lain, dengan hanya 0.9 peratus mengatakan mereka adalah pelaku keganasan sekolah.

Namun, angka itu lebih dua kali ganda berbanding 2022, apabila 0.4 peratus daripada responden mengaku melakukannya.

Peratusan pelajar yang menyaksikan keganasan sekolah juga meningkat, daripada 4.5 peratus pada 2022 kepada 5.5 peratus, walaupun 30 peratus daripada mereka berkata tidak berdaya untuk melakukan apa-apa.

Namun, 35 peratus daripada mereka membantu mangsa dengan menghiburkan dan menawarkan bantuan lain, manakala 17.6 peratus daripada mereka melaporkan kes itu kepada pihak berkuasa.

Kira-kira 16.5 peratus daripada mereka yang menyaksikan buli bertindak menghentikan penderaan itu, tetapi 0.9 peratus berkata mereka turut serta. - AGENSI

School bullying hits 10-year high in Seoul: Study

SEOUL: The percentage of Seoul students who said they have been victimised at school was the highest in the past 10 years, according to a recent survey.

Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education (SMOE) said on Dec 15 a survey of 486,729 students between the fourth grade of elementary school and the final year of high school found 2.2 per cent had been subject to some form of mistreatment at school. The figure increased by 2 per cent compared with 2022, and marked a 10-year high.

South Korean law defines school violence as actions committed against students inside or outside of school that include but is not limited to: physical or mental injury, damage to property, threats, sexual violence, defamation, extortion, coercion, and bullying online or in person.

In the survey, 4.6 per cent of elementary students said they were subject to school violence, while 1.6 per cent of middle school students and 0.4 per cent of those in high school answered likewise.

The percentage of elementary school victims remained unchanged compared with 2022, while the victims at middle and high school rose by 0.7 percentage points and 0.1 percentage points, respectively.

Officials suspected the increase in school violence is due to in-person classes being conducted, in contrast to school opting for online classes during the better part of the Covid-19 pandemic.

"Students are back to school after Covid-19, and they'd have had less chance to interact with their friends (during the pandemic). We think this leads to higher tendency toward students having more difficulty addressing conflicts, and more violence," a SMOE official said.

The percentage of children reporting school violence dropped to 1.1 per cent in 2020, the first year schools were forced to conduct their classes online, from 2 per cent in 2019.

The most common form of school violence was verbal abuse at 37.7 per cent, followed by physical abuse and bullying from a group, respectively at 18.1 per cent and 15.3 per cent. About 68.8 per cent of the violence occurred within school premises, and 29.4 per cent of them occurred inside a classroom.

Most of the time the perpetrators were classmates (46.1 per cent), followed by those in same year but a different class (32.7 per cent), 6.8 per cent were by students in a different year to the victim.

In 93 per cent of the cases, the victim alerted another person. That was a legal guardian or relative in 37.9 per cent of cases, a teacher 29.5 per cent of the time, and 15.5 per cent of victims told their friends.

Only 1.5 per cent of the victims reported the case to the police, while 1.2 per cent notified the matter to an organisation outside school.

As in previous surveys, students were less inclined to say they themselves had mistreated others, with only 0.9 per cent saying they were perpetrators of school violence.

But the figure more than doubled compared with 2022, when 0.4 per cent of the respondents admitted to having done it.

The percentage of students who witnessed school violence also rose, from 4.5 per cent in 2022 to 5.5 per cent, although 30 per cent of them said they were powerless to do anything. But 35 per cent of them helped the victims by consoling them and offering other help, while 17.6 per cent of them reported the case to authority figures.

About 16.5 per cent of those who witnessed bullying stepped into stop the abuse, but 0.9 per cent said they joined in. - AGENSI