

Resiko dalam Belajar dan Bermain |

DEKLARASI UBUD-HÖÖR | SEPTEMBER 2017

KESEMPATAN MENGAMBIL RESIKO adalah unsur penting untuk mendayagunakan halaman sekolah dengan baik. Setiap orang dan lembaga sudah sewajarnya bertanggung jawab dalam memfasilitasi dan membolehkan aktivitas-aktivitas yang mengandung resiko kepada anak-anak dan kaum muda.

Resiko Sangat Penting untuk Kesehatan dan Kebahagiaan

JIKA ANDA TIDAK PERNAH MENGAMBIL LANGKAH anda tak akan pernah belajar untuk berjalan. Anak-anak dan kaum muda butuh mengambil resiko untuk membangun kompetensi pemahaman, sosial, fisik dan psikologi.

ANAK-ANAK DAN KAUM MUDA dari berbagai kalangan memiliki kesetaraan kebutuhan dan hak untuk mempunyai kesempatan dalam mengambil resiko dan sadar atas kemanfaatannya.

HAL TERSEBUT DIDUKUNG oleh Konvensi PBB untuk Hak-hak Anak (Article 31, General Comment 17).

Belajar melalui Pengalaman

PENGAMBILAN RESIKO

MEMUNGKINKAN setiap anak dan kaum muda untuk belajar pelajaran vital terkait dengan dirinya sendiri dan dunianya. Pelajaran ini tidak bisa diajarkan dan hanya bisa dipelajari melalui pengalaman. Kewaspadaan, ketahanan, keberanian, pengetahuan tentang kemampuan dan keterbatasan seseorang, dan kepercayaan diri untuk menjangkau melebihi kemampuannya dipelajari melalui pilihan aktivitas tertentu.

KETIKA DUNIA PENUH DENGAN resiko, anak-anak butuh belajar untuk mengenal dan meresponnya sebagai bentuk perlindungan pada diri sendiri

dan untuk membangun kemampuan mengidentifikasi resikonya sendiri.

Kemanfaatan Resiko

PENELITIAN MENUNJUKKAN bahwa kebijakan 'pengurangan resiko' secara sembarangan bisa menjadi sumber bahaya, bukannya mendatangkan kemanfaatan.

RASA SAKIT MAMPU MEMBERIKAN PENGALAMAN POSITIF. Anak-anak dan kaum muda belajar dengan kesalahan dan maka dari itu mereka butuh mengalami kesempatan untuk gagal.

Panggilan untuk Aksi : Seaman yang diperlukan

PARA PENDIDIK BERTANGGUNG JAWAB untuk memberikan anak-anak dan kaum muda kesempatan membangun kompetensi hidupnya seperti akal sehat, memecahkan masalah dan kepercayaan diri.

PARA ORANG TUA DAN DEWASA, komite sekolah, pengelola, legislator, dinas pemerintah, dan perusahaan asuransi seharusnya membuat rancangan kebijakan dan prosesnya yang mengijinkan kepada setiap sekolah untuk memberikan aktivitas dengan tingkat kemanfaatan resiko tertentu.

KEPADА SETIAP ORANG YANG MERENCANAkan, merancang, mengelola, mengawasi dan merawat lingkungan sekolah seharusnya mendorong semua pihak yang berkepentingan untuk memanfaatkan resiko dengan penuh perhitungan.

HALAMAN SEKOLAH seharusnya bukan seaman mungkin tapi seaman yang diperlukan.



International School Grounds Alliance
www.internationalschoolgrounds.org

The International School Grounds Alliance (ISGA) adalah jaringan global dari organisasi dan para profesional yang bekerja untuk memperkaya pembelajaran dan permainan anak dengan mengembangkan bagaimana halaman sekolah dirancang dan digunakan. Dewan Pimpinan ISGA atau ISGA's Leadership Council melakukan sidang pada Oktober 2015

di Museum ARMA di Ubud, Bali, Indonesia bersamaan dengan konferensi ke-4 kami dan di September 2016 di Åkersberg Höör, Swedia, bersamaan dengan konferensi ke-5 kami.

Di bawah ini adalah daftar anggota Dewan Pimpinan ISGA atau ISGA Leadership Council dan organisasi yang mendukung serta berbagi keyakinan bahwa kemanfaatan mengambil resiko adalah hal yang penting bagi aktivitas bermain anak dan lingkungan belajarnya. Anggota-anggota ini mewakili dari 16 negara dari Afrika, Asia, Australia, Europa, Amerika Utara and Amerika Selatan, dan sekaligus mengesahkan deklarasi Ubud-Höör atas nama pribadi atau sebagai kapasitas organisasinya.

ANGGOTA DEWAN PIMPINAN SECARA PRIBADI :

Elizabeth Tolu Babalola
Former California Superintendent of Public Instruction
Davis, USA

Delaine Eastin
Lagos, Nigeria

Sue Humphries
Goring on Thames, Oxfordshire, UK

Tahereh Sheerazie
Los Angeles, USA

Braj Shrestha
Hetauda, Nepal

Dr. Jan Van Boeckel
Tallinn, Estonia

Sue Waite
Plymouth, UK

Dr. Ching-fen Yang
Taipei, Taiwan

ANGGOTA DEWAN PIMPINAN SECARA ORGANISASI:

BAY TREE DESIGN



Resiko dalam Belajar dan Bermain |

DEKLARASI UBUD-HÖÖR | SEPTEMBER 2017 | REFERENSI

Resiko Sangat Penting untuk Kesehatan dan Kebahagiaan

Baluja T., McGinn D. Parental Fear Contributing to Sedentary Lifestyle of Canadian Children: Report. [(accessed on 29 May 2012)]. Available online: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/parental-fear-contributing-to-sedentary-lifestyle-of-canadian-childrenreport/article4217180/>

Brussoni M., Olsen L. The perils of overprotective parenting: Fathers' perspectives explored. Child. Care Health Dev. 2012 [PubMed]

Brussoni et al. What is the relationship between risky outdoor play and health in children? A systematic review. Int J Environ Res Public Health. In press.

Brussoni et al. Risky play and children's safety: Balancing priorities for optimal child development. Int J Environ Res Public Health 2012;9:3134-8.

Bundy A.C., Naughton G., Tranter P., Wyver S., Baur L., Schiller W., Bauman A., Engelen L., Ragen J., Luckett T., et al. The Sydney Playground Project: Popping the bubblewrap—Unleashing the power of play: A cluster randomized controlled trial of a primary school playground-based intervention aiming to increase children's physical activity and social skills. BMC Public Health. 2011 [PMC free article] [PubMed]

Bingley A., Milligan C. Climbing trees and building dens: Mental health and well-being in young adults and the long-term experience of childhood play experience. London, U.K.: Lancaster University, Institute for Health Research, 2004. Available at <http://escalate.ac.uk/downloads/4725.pdf>.

Fuselli P., Yanchar NL. Preventing playground injuries. Paediatr. Child Health 2012; 17:328.

Gill T. No fear: growing up in a risk averse society. London: Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, 2007.

Gray P. The decline of play and the rise of psychopathology in children and adolescents. Am. J. Play. 2011;3:443–463.

Gray et al. What is the relationship between outdoor time and physical activity, sedentary behaviour, and physical fitness in children? A systematic review. Int J Environ Res Public Health. In press.

Lavrysen et al. Risky-play at school. Facilitating risk perception and competence in young children. Eur. Early Child. Educ 2015; (in press).

Sandseter et al. Children's risky play from an evolutionary perspective: The anti-phobic effects of thrilling experiences. Evol Psychol 2011;9:257-84.

Taylor A.F., Kuo F.E. Is Contact with Nature Important for Healthy Child Development? State of the Evidence. In: Spencer C., Blades M., editors. Children and Their Environments. Cambridge University Press; Cambridge, UK: 2006. pp. 124–140.

Smith, S.J. Risk and our pedagogical relation to children on the playground and beyond. State University of New York Press, 1998.

Belajar melalui Pengalaman

Becker et al. Physical activity, self-regulation, and early academic achievement in preschool children. Early Educ Dev 2014;25:56-70.

Bundy, A.C. et al The risk is that there is 'no risk': a simple, innovative intervention to increase children's activity levels. International Journal of Early Years Education, 2009, 17(1) 33-45

Christensen P., Mikkelsen M. R. Jumping off and being careful: Children's strategies of risk management in everyday life. Sociology of Health & Illness, 2008, 30, 112-130.

Eager D., Little H. Risk Deficit Disorder; Proceeding of IPWEA International Public Works Conference; Canberra, Australia. 21–24 August 2011.

Fjørtoft I. The natural environment as a playground for children: The impact of outdoor play activities in pre-primary school children. Early Child. Educ. J. 2001; 29:111–117. doi: 10.1023/A:1012576913074. [Cross Ref]

Guldberg H. Reclaiming childhood: Freedom and play in an age of fear. London, England: Routledge, 2009.

ITO, K., Sudo, T., & Fjortoft, I. Ecological design: collaborative landscape design with school children. In: Children, Nature, Cities, (eds.) Ann Marie F. Murnaghan & Laura J. Shillington, UK, Routledge.

Jost, D., Yost, B., Mikus, S., & Ghilasi Gorveh, M. Making Room for Risk in Play Environments and Play Standards. Landscape Research Record, 2016, 5, 245-260.

Kellert, S. Experiencing Nature: Affective, Cognitive, and Evaluative Development in Children. In Kahn, P., Jr. & Kellert, S.. Children and nature: Psychological, sociocultural, and evolutionary investigations. Cambridge, MA, 2002, The MIT Press.

Kellert, S. Birthright: People and nature in the modern world. New Haven, CT, 2012: Yale University Press.

Kochanowski L., Carr V. Nature playscapes as contexts for fostering self-determination. Child Youth Environ 2014;24(2):146-67.

Korpela et al. Restorative experience, self-regulation, and children's special place preferences. Environ Psychol 2002;22:387-98.

Lavrysen et al. Risky-play at school. Facilitating risk perception and competence in young children. Eur. Early Child. Educ 2015; (in press).

Lindon, J. Too safe for their own good?: Helping children learn about risk and life skills. The National Early Years Network, 1999.

McArdle et al. Does a nurturing approach that uses an outdoor play environment build resilience in children from a challenging background? Adventure Ed Outdoor Learn 2013; 13(3):238-54.

Morrongiello B.A. Do children's intentions to risk take relate to actual risk taking? Inj. Prev. 2004;10:62–64. doi: 10.1136/ip.2003.003624. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Cross Ref]

New, R. S., Mardell, B., & Robinson, D. Early childhood education as risky business: Going beyond what's 'safe' to discovering what's possible. Early Childhood Research and Practice, 7 (2). 2005. Retrieved November 17, 2011 <http://ecrp.uiuc.edu/v7n2/new.html>

Pellegrini A.D. The role of Play in Human Development. Oxford University Press; Oxford, UK: 2009. Play: What is It? pp. 6–20.

Smith P.K. Play: Types and Functions in Human Development. In: Ellis B.J., Bjorklund D.F., editors. Origins of the Social Mind: Evolutionary Psychology and Child Development. Guilford Press; New York, NY, USA: 2005.

Kemanfaatan Resiko

Ball, D. Playgrounds-risks, benefits and choices, Contract Research Report No. 426/2002. Sudbury: HSE Books, 2002.

Ball, D., Gill, T. and Spiegal, B. Managing risk in play provision: Implementation Guide, London: Play England, 2008.

Children's Play Council, National Playing Fields Association & PLAYLINK. Best Play: What play provision should do for children. London: National Playing Fields Association, 2000.

Little, H. & Wyver, S. Outdoor play: Does avoiding the risks reduce the benefits? Australian Journal of Early Childhood, 33, 33–40. 2008. Retrieved 17th April 2014: http://www.earlychildhoodaustralia.org.au/australian_journal_of_early_childhood/ajec_index_abstracts/outdoor_play_does_avoiding_the_risks_reduce_the_benefits.html

Little, H., Wyver, S. & Gibson, F. The influence of play context and adult attitudes on young children's physical risk-taking during outdoor play. European Early Childhood Education Research Journal, 19, 113–131, 2011.

Moore, R. Nature Play & Learning Places. Creating and managing places where children engage with nature. Raleigh, NC: Natural Learning Initiative and Reston, VA: National Wildlife Federation, Version 1.4, 2014.

New, R. S., Mardell, B. & Robinson, D. Early childhood education as risky business: Going beyond what's 'safe' to discovering what's possible. Early Childhood Research and Practice, 7(2). Retrieved 18th April 2014 from <http://ecrp.uiuc.edu/v7n2/new.html>, 2005.

Ostubo, R. and Senda, K. A discussion on needs for research on benefits of risk on children's playgrounds in Japan. Journal of Assoc. for Children's Environment, Vol. 1, No.2. pp52-55, 2005.

Ostubo, R., Endo, M., Kawakami, M., Senda, K., Nakatsu, H., Maruyama, T., Yatogo, T., and Senda, M. Research on risk benefits on children's play area. Journal of Association for Children's Environment, Vol. 7, No.1. pp88-91, 2011.

Sandseter, E. B. H. Categorizing risky play – How can we identify risk-taking in children's play? European Early Child Education Research Journal, 15(2), 237-252. 2007. Retrieved 17th April 2014 from <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13502930701321733#.UgSNM6YcRA>.

Sandseter, E. B. H. Affordances for risky play in preschool: The importance of features in the play environment. Early Childhood Education Journal, 36, 439–446, 2009a.

Sandseter, E. B. H. Risky Play and Risk Management in Norwegian Preschools – A Qualitative Observational Study. Safety Science Monitor, 1(13), 1-12, 2009b.

Sandseter, E.B.H. Children's risky play in Early Childhood Education and Care. ChildLinks. Children's Risky Play, 3, 2-6. 2011. Retrieved 18th April 2014 from <http://www.barnardos.ie/resources-advice/publications/free-publications/childlinks-issue-3-2011-childrens-risky-play.html>

Solomon, Susan G. The Science of Play. United States of America: University Press of New England, 2014.

Susa, A. M. & Benedict, J. O. The effects of playground design on pretend play and divergent thinking, Environment and Behavior, 26 (4), 560-579, 1994. In: Ball, Playgrounds: risks, benefits and choices. 2002.

Tovey, H. Playing on the Edge: Perceptions of Risk and Danger in Outdoor Play. In P. Broadhead, J.

Howard & E. Wood (eds) Play and Learning in the Early Years (79-94) 2010. London: Sage.

Tovey, H. Achieving the balance: Challenge, risk and safety. In J. White (ed), Outdoor Provision in the Early Years (86-94), 2011. London: Sage.

Valentine G. "Oh yes I can" "Oh no you can't": Children and parents' understandings of kids' competence to negotiate public space safely. Antipode, 1997;29:65–89.