



LEGAL PROTECTION FOR STUDENTS AS VICTIMS OF BULLYING (CASE STUDY AT SD MEKAR REGENCY, CIREBON)

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Abstract

Background. Bullying in elementary schools remains a significant challenge that threatens children's rights, psychological well-being, and educational development.

Aims. This study examines the implementation of legal protection for students who are victims of bullying at SD Mekar, Cirebon Regency, and identifies the challenges encountered in its implementation.

Methods. An empirical legal research design was employed using empirical and psychological approaches. Primary data were collected through interviews with officials from the Cirebon Regency Education Office, school principals, teachers, and parents, while secondary data were obtained from legislation, legal literature, and relevant scholarly publications.

Result. The findings reveal that legal protection has been implemented through both preventive and repressive measures. Preventive strategies include character education, teacher supervision, religious and moral development activities, anti-bullying awareness, and collaboration between schools and parents. Repressive measures involve receiving and investigating complaints, mediation, psychological support for victims, behavioral guidance for perpetrators, and coordination with relevant authorities, including the Education Office. These measures are grounded in Article 28B(2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, Law No. 20 of 2003 on the National Education System, and related educational regulations.

Conclusion. The study concludes that effective legal protection requires stronger collaboration among schools, families, government agencies, and the wider community to foster a safe, inclusive, and child-friendly educational environment while strengthening preventive and responsive mechanisms against bullying.

Implication.

Keywords: bullying; child protection; elementary school students; legal protection; school safety.

I.. Introduction

Bullying is one of the forms of juvenile delinquency that occurs very often in school between seniors and juniors, or those who look weak and those who feel strong, namely bullying, bullying, bullying, or better known as bullying. Bullying comes from the word bully, which means bully, or a person who disturbs weak people. The perpetrators are not only seniors, but also teachers, parents, and the environment.¹

Bullying has become a significant social problem in various countries, including Indonesia. One of them is a school in Cirebon Regency. These cases not only have direct impacts such as physical and verbal violence, but also affect the mental health of victims in the long run, especially in children. Bullying mostly occurs in school settings and involves actions such as making fun of, insulting, pinching, kicking, and spreading gossip on social media, which makes the victim feel disturbed or hurt. Forms of bullying that often occur include physical bullying, such as punching, pushing, hitting, kicking, and biting, as well as verbal bullying, such as cheering, satirizing, making fun of you, insulting, and threatening. In addition, there is also indirect bullying which includes the act of ignoring, not participating, spreading rumors or gossip, and asking others to hurt the victim.²

Children who are victims of bullying often experience mental health disorders, such as depression, anxiety, and psychological trauma, which can hinder their development in academic, social, and emotional aspects. This problem becomes even more complex when the responsible institutions are not able to provide adequate legal protection and psychological support for these children. The impact of bullying cannot be underestimated, especially on the psychological development of children who are victims. In addition to the risk of physical disorders, children who experience bullying are also prone to psychological disorders such as anxiety, depression, worthlessness, and decreased confidence. In more severe cases, the trauma experienced can be long-term, affecting the child's ability to socialize, develop self-potential, and live a healthy life emotionally. This makes bullying one of the important issues in the context of child protection. This issue is increasingly relevant considering the development of the times that expand the

¹ Isnaini, C., & Maulana, M. S. I. (2023). Preventing Bullying Behavior by Instilling Islamic Religious Education Values. *Definition: Indonesian Journal of Education (PJPI)*, 1(3), 417-428.

² Arab, S. (2024). Nakhma'ussolikhah1, Yayan Rahtikawati 2 Ficky Adi Kurniawan.

dimension of bullying, especially with the emergence of *cyberbullying (bullying from social media)* which increases the risk of psychological disorders in children. This phenomenon demands special attention from various parties, including families, communities, educational institutions, and governments, to create a safe environment for children.³

II. Literature Review

This research departs from the phenomenon of bullying that occurs in elementary school environments, especially at SD Mekar, Cirebon Regency. Bullying causes students to experience physical and psychological disorders so that they require effective legal protection. In this study, legal protection is analyzed through empirical and psychological approaches. The empirical approach is used to look at the application of legal protections in schools, while the psychological approach is used to understand the impact of bullying on the mental state of the victim.

Bullying cases that are rampant in Indonesia, especially in the school environment, have an impact on murder cases, so it needs to be the attention of all parties to prevent this. Bullying should be a strict legal concern, especially for perpetrators, even though there is already a child protection law. So, there needs to be a legal study related to the protection of bullying victims.⁴ Differences with previous research (Table 1) with the author's research:

1. Previous research focused more on the psychological impact of bullying victims, while the authors' research examined legal protection and school actions against bullying victims.
2. This study uses a normative approach, while the author's research uses an empirical and psychological approach in empirical legal research in the elementary school environment.
3. Previous research discussed protection against violence in general, while the author's research more specifically discussed bullying of elementary school students in Cirebon Regency.

³ Nurhayati, D. A. W. (2025). An Exploration of the Experience of Bullying Victims: Personal Narratives and Their Impact on Psychosocial Development. *Journal of Society Bridge*, 3(2).

⁴ Amini Jiwa Seed Foundation Team. (2008). *Bullying: overcoming violence in schools and the environment around children*. Fat.

Table 1. Previous research

NO	Name of Researcher and Tahun	Research Title	Research Methods	Research Results	Journal Source
1	D. A. W. Nurhayati (2025)	An Exploration of the Experience of Bullying Victims: Personal Narratives and Their Impact on Psychosocial Development.	Descriptive psychological approach	The results of the study showed that victims of bullying experienced trauma, anxiety, low self-esteem, and psychosocial developmental disorders.	Journal of Society Bridge, Vol. 3 No. 2, 2025
2	T. R. Analiya & R. Arifin (2022)	Legal Protection for Children in Bullying Cases According to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in Indonesia.	Normative legal research	The research explains that the Child Protection Law provides a legal basis for the protection of children victims of bullying.	Journal of Gender and Social Inclusion in Muslim Societies, Vol. 3 No. 1, 2022, pp. 36–54
3	L. Berliani (2023)	Legal Protection for Children Victims of Violence at School.	Normative juridical method	The results of the study show the importance of the role of schools in providing protection for children victims of violence and bullying.	Das Sollen Law Journal, Vol. 9 No. 2, 2023, pp. 825–840

Legal Protection Theory

In any social order that upholds justice, the theory of legal protection becomes the philosophical and practical foundation that explains how individual rights are recognized, guaranteed, and enforced. Fitzgerald quotes the term in legal protection theory.⁵ Law aims to integrate and coordinate a variety of different interests in society. In this context, the law plays a role in balancing and protecting certain interests by limiting or regulating other interests, so as to

⁵ Ismayana, I. (2025). *Reconstruction of Legal Protection Regulations for Children Victims of Sexual Violence Based on Values of Dignity Justice* (Doctoral dissertation, Sultan Agung Islamic University).

create balance and justice in society. The interest of law is to regulate and protect human rights and interests, so that the law has the highest authority to determine what needs to be regulated and protected in human life.⁶ Legal protection for the people is a government action that has two objectives, namely preventive and repressive. Preventive legal protection aims to prevent conflicts or disputes by making careful and wise decisions. Meanwhile, repressive legal protection aims to handle and resolve conflicts or disputes that have occurred, including through the judicial process.⁷ Dividing legal protection into preventive and repressive shows the flexibility and adaptability of the legal system in responding to various situations. It not only sees the law as a punitive tool, but also as a proactive guide.⁸

According to Sudikno Mertokusumo, legal protection is a guarantee for the rights and obligations of individuals who protect their personal interests and interactions with others, aiming to create balance and justice in meeting the needs of each party. Effective legal protection in Indonesia is highly dependent on the rule of law, meaning that the law must be above all else and fair to all, indiscriminately. The big challenge in Indonesia is the issue of corruption and collusion practices that can undermine the integrity of the justice system and law enforcement. Therefore, efforts to eradicate corruption and enforce accountability for law enforcement officials are an integral part of strengthening legal protection. When the law is blunt upwards but sharp downwards, public trust in the system of legal protection collapses.⁹

Legal protection is a narrowing of the meaning of protection, in this context it refers to the protection provided by the law, which is closely related to the rights and obligations possessed by human beings as subjects of law. In interaction with fellow humans and their environment, humans have the right and obligation to take certain legal actions, and the law plays a role in protecting and regulating these rights and obligations.¹⁰

⁶ Rifandhana, R. F., S. H., M., Flora, H. S., S. H., M., Kn, M., Kes, M. H., ... & S.H., M. (2026). *Sociology of Law in Social Practice*. CV Rey Media Grafika.

⁷ Sinaulan, J. H. (2018). Legal protection of citizens. *Ideas: Journal of Education, Social, and Culture*, 4(1).

⁸ Barkah, Q., Andriyani, M. S., & Sy, M. (2024). Legal Protection. *Palembang. CV. Doki Course and Training*.

⁹ Sinaulan, J. H. (2018). Legal protection of citizens. *Ideas: Journal of Education, Social, and Culture*, 4(1).

¹⁰ Barkah, Q., Andriyani, M. S., & Sy, M. (2024). Legal Protection. *Palembang. CV. Doki Course and Training*.

With the law in place to protect and govern, individuals as subjects of law are no longer in a vulnerable position that is completely dependent on generosity or physical strength. They have the bargaining power and legal power to demand their rights and ensure that obligations are met, which ultimately strengthens their position in society.¹¹

Protection, according to Article 1 Point 6 of Law Number 31 of 2014, is a series of actions to fulfill the rights and provide support to witnesses and/or victims to feel safe". This action is carried out by the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) or other authorized institutions in accordance with the provisions of the law. By protecting witnesses and victims, the law also aims to encourage their participation in the criminal justice system. The sense of security provided will make them more courageous to report crimes, testify, and be witnesses in court, which is ultimately crucial for law enforcement and justice.¹²

Legal protection is an effort to fulfill rights and provide support in order to create a sense of security for witnesses or victims. In the context of community protection, legal protection for victims of crime can be carried out through various means, such as psychological assistance, physical protection, and other forms of protection.¹³

Legal protection for victims of crime is a crucial element in protecting society. To achieve optimal protection, effective collaboration between the government, law enforcement officials, and the community is essential. A protection can be said to be legal protection if it contains the following elements: there is protection from the government for its citizens. Guarantee of legal certainty. Related to the rights of citizens. There is a penalty for those who violate it. The experts' description shows that legal protection is a manifestation of the function of law to achieve justice, utility, and legal certainty. This protection is given to legal subjects in accordance with the provisions, through preventive and enforcement measures, both in the form of written and unwritten rules, in order to enforce legal regulations.¹⁴

Child Protection Theory

¹¹ Prananingrum, D. H. (2014). An examination of the essence of legal subjects: human beings and legal entities. *Legal Reflections: Journal of Legal Science*, 8(1), 73-92.

¹² Syafii, U. A. (2023). Legal Protection by the Witness and Victim Protection Institution (LPSK) and its implications for the role of justice collaborators in uncovering crimes. *Semarang: UIN Walisongo*.

¹³ Sunarso, H. S., Sh, M. H., & Kn, M. (2022). *Victimology in the criminal justice system*. Graphic Rays.

¹⁴ Maulana, D. (2024). *The Effectiveness of Legal Protection for Victims of Wrongful Arrest in the Criminal Justice Process* (Doctoral dissertation, Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang).

According to Maidin Gultom Is Child Protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally according to the dignity and dignity of humanity. Child protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so as to avoid all forms of violence, discrimination, and other treatment.

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection explains that children have the right to be protected from physical and psychological violence. Schools as educational institutions have a responsibility to create a safe and comfortable environment for students.

Protection for children who are victims of bullying includes: physical protection; psychological protection; social protection; legal assistance; recovery of the victim's mental condition. In this study, child protection theory is used to analyze the extent to which schools have provided protection to students who are victims of bullying.¹⁵

Psychological Theory of Bullying Victims

A psychological approach is used to understand the impact of bullying on the victim's mental state. Children who are victims of bullying generally experience trauma, fear, anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, and emotional disorders. According to Nurhayati, the experience of bullying can have a long-term impact on children's psychosocial development. Children who experience bullying tend to experience a decrease in confidence and disturbances in their social and academic development. The psychological approach in this study was used to determine the impact of bullying on victim students and the form of support provided by schools and parents.¹⁶

Overview of Legal Protection of Students in Elementary Schools

Legal protection of students in elementary school is a shared responsibility between the government, schools, teachers, parents, and the community. Children as learners have the right to obtain education in a safe and free atmosphere from violence. In the context of education, legal protection of students aims to: Ensure the safety and comfort of students in the school environment. Prevent acts of violence and bullying. Provide protection for children's rights. Maintaining the psychological and social development of children.

¹⁵ Wasiati, C. (2020). Parental participation in child protection as a form of human rights protection. *Widya Pranata Hukum: Journal of Legal Studies and Research*, 2(1), 119-144.

¹⁶ Sirait, P. N. S. (2023). Exploring the psychological experiences of adolescent victims of bullying. *Psychocultural Discourse*, 1(01), 53-62.

Bullying in elementary school can occur due to a variety of factors, including:

1. Lack of supervision and family factors: Parental supervision that is not optimal causes children's behavior in the social environment to be not always controlled. In addition, the lack of communication regarding social etiquette can make children not understand the boundaries of behavior that can hurt others. Family factors are also cited as one of the causes of bullying.
2. Environmental influence: There is still an assumption that ridicule or bullying is common among students, making this behavior continue to repeat and be considered normal by the perpetrator and his friends.
3. Low character education: The lack of instilling the values of empathy, tolerance, and mutual respect causes children to not be able to understand the feelings of others so that it is easier to take actions that harm their friends. This factor is also referred to as one of the causes of bullying in the study of research theory.
4. Lack of understanding of students' impact of bullying: This factor is the most dominant factor. The perpetrator considers the act of mocking, making fun of, giving nicknames, or ostracizing friends as just a regular form of joke without understanding that these actions can cause fear, embarrassment, and trauma to the victim. This is also in line with research findings that show that students' awareness of the negative impact of bullying is still low.

Schools have an important role in preventing bullying through: student supervision. character development. Implementation of School Discipline. the provision of educational sanctions.; assistance to victims and perpetrators. In addition, teachers also play the role of educators as well as supervisors who are obliged to create a safe and conducive learning environment.¹⁷

Legal Basis for the Protection of Children Victims of Bullying

Legal protection for child victims of bullying in Indonesia is regulated in several laws and regulations, including:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. Article 28B paragraph (2) states that every child has the right to survive, grow, develop, and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination.

¹⁷ Berliani, L. (2023). Legal protection for children who are victims of violence at school. *Das Sollen Journal of Law*, 9(2), 825-840.

2. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. This law stipulates that children must be protected from all forms of violence, including physical and psychological violence in the school environment.
3. Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. This law explains that education must be conducted democratically, fairly, and without discrimination by upholding human rights.
4. Criminal Code. In some conditions, acts of bullying that cause physical or psychological violence can be subject to criminal sanctions according to the provisions of the Criminal Code. This legal basis is the basis for schools and the government in providing protection for students who are victims of bullying.¹⁸

III. Research Methods

Types of Research

The type of research used in this study is empirical legal research. Empirical legal research is a study that examines the law as real behavior in society by looking at how the application of the law in protecting children as victims of bullying. This research focuses on the facts that occur in the field related to legal protection for children who are victims of bullying and the psychological impact experienced by victims.

Research Approach

The approaches used in this study are an empirical approach and a psychological approach. The empirical approach is used to find out how legal protection is applied to children who are victims of bullying in practice in the community or in the school environment. Meanwhile, the psychological approach is used to understand the impact of bullying on the psychological condition of children as victims, such as trauma, fear, decreased self-confidence, and other emotional disorders.

Research Data Sources

¹⁸ Analiya, T. R., & Arifin, R. (2022). Legal protection for children in bullying cases according to Law number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection in Indonesia. *Journal of Gender and Social Inclusion in Muslim Societies*, 3(1), 36-54.

The data sources in this study consist of:

1. Primary data was obtained directly from the field through: interviews with related parties: education offices, teachers, parents, or schools. Observation of conditions related to cases of bullying against children.
2. Secondary data were obtained from legal materials and literature related to the research, including: laws and regulations related to child protection, such as the Child Protection Law. Law books, scientific journals, and research results related to bullying and child protection, as well as documents or reports related to bullying cases.

Legal Material Analysis

Data analysis in this study uses a qualitative method, namely by processing and analyzing data obtained from interviews, observations, and literature studies. The data are then interpreted to identify the form of legal protection for children as victims of bullying and the psychological impact experienced by the victim, so that conclusions can be drawn about the effectiveness of legal protection for children victims of bullying.

VI. Results and Discussion

Results of Interviews with the Education Office

This study conducted an interview with one of the officials/staff in the field of elementary school development at the Cirebon Regency Education Office to obtain information about the form of legal protection for students who are victims of bullying in the elementary school environment.¹⁹

Based on the results of the interview held on May 26, 2026, information was obtained that the Cirebon Regency Education Office views bullying as a serious problem that can interfere with the educational process and the psychological development of students. According to AM speakers, every school has an obligation to create a learning environment that is safe, comfortable, and free from all forms of violence.

The AM resource person explained that the Education Office has given directions to all elementary schools to implement character education, supervision of students, and coaching for teachers to prevent bullying in the school environment. In addition, schools are also asked to

¹⁹ Interview with the Head of AM Division, on May 26, 2026, Cirebon.

immediately handle cases of bullying involving students. According to the speaker, the form of legal protection provided to students who are victims of bullying is carried out through several steps, namely:

1. Receipt of reports of bullying cases. Schools are required to accept every report submitted by victims, parents, and teachers regarding alleged acts of bullying. The report is then followed up through a clarification process to related parties.
2. Assistance to victims. Victims of bullying are provided with assistance by classroom teachers, homeroom teachers, counseling guidance teachers (if available), and the school so that the psychological condition of the victim is maintained. Assistance is carried out to restore the victim's confidence and comfort in participating in learning activities.
3. Summoning of the student's parents. If the bullying case is proven to have occurred, the school will call the victim's parents and the perpetrator's parents for mediation and an educational settlement in accordance with applicable regulations.
4. Coaching for perpetrators. Perpetrators of bullying are not directly given repressive punishments, but are given coaching, direction, and character education to understand the impact of their actions on the victim.
5. Coordination with related agencies. In cases that are classified as severe and cause serious physical or psychological impacts, schools can coordinate with the Education Office, psychologists, the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA), and law enforcement officials. The AM resource person explained that legal protection for students who are victims of bullying refers to the following provisions:
 1. Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution;
 2. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection;
 3. Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System;
 4. Regulation of the Minister of Education concerning the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Education Unit.

According to the Cirebon Regency Education Office, the obstacles that are still often faced in handling bullying are the low awareness of some students about the impact of bullying, the lack of openness of victims to report, and the assumption that bullying is common in the school environment. Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that the Cirebon Regency Education Office has made efforts to provide legal protection for students who are victims of

bullying through preventive and repressive measures. Preventive efforts are carried out through character education, anti-bullying socialization, and school supervision. Meanwhile, repressive efforts are carried out through handling reports, assisting victims, coaching perpetrators, and coordinating with relevant agencies if necessary.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Cirebon Regency Education Office has carried out its role in providing legal protection to students who are victims of bullying, although there are still several obstacles in its implementation that require cooperation between schools, parents, the community, and the government to create a safe educational environment for children.

Interview Results with Principals and Teachers

According to the results of an interview on May 26, 2026 at SD MEKAR with the resource person, the Principal of SAK, it shows that the school has implemented preventive and repressive legal protection. Preventive efforts are carried out through character education and supervision, while repressive efforts are carried out through mediation and handling of bullying cases. And the results of interviews with teachers have an important role in preventing and dealing with bullying. Teachers act as supervisors, educators, as well as companions for bullying victims. Meanwhile, the school pays special attention through psychological assistance carried out by teachers. The assistance aims to help victims stay away from fear, shame, and trauma that may arise from the impact of the bullying.

Regarding school policies in preventing bullying, schools implement various bullying prevention programs, including: character development of students every Monday during ceremonies; religious activities and moral education; supervision of teachers during break hours; as well as cooperation with students' parents. And if an act of bullying occurs, the school will call students who are threatened with being victims of bullying to be questioned, as well as call the perpetrator for clarification through mediation and involve the parents of both parties to provide guidance to the perpetrators of bullying.

Results of Interviews with Students' Parents

Based on the results of interviews with principals, teachers, and parents of SK, MN, and YKR students who were involved as victims of bullying, it is known that the form of bullying that

occurred at SD Mekar Cirebon Regency was dominated by verbal and social bullying. The school has made various efforts to protect victims through preventive and repressive actions in the form of character education, student supervision, mediation, victim assistance, and coaching for perpetrators. Meanwhile, parents also play a role in providing psychological support to victims and assisting schools in resolving bullying cases in an educational manner. The results of this study show that legal protection for students who are victims of bullying has been implemented, although there is still a need for increased cooperation between schools, families, and the government to prevent the recurrence of similar cases.

Results of Interviews with Parents of Perpetrators Against Bullying Victims

Based on the results of interviews conducted with parents of AB students who allegedly committed acts of bullying against former students of SD Mekar Cirebon Regency, information was obtained that this behavior was not carried out with the aim of seriously hurting the victim. According to the perpetrator's parents, their children consider the act of mocking, making fun of, and joking with peers as common things in children's social environments. However, parents are aware that such behavior has caused discomfort and psychological impact for the victim.

The parents of the AB perpetrator explained that the factors that affect the occurrence of bullying are due to the child's lack of understanding of the boundaries between joking and bullying, the influence of the friendship environment, and the tendency of children to follow the behavior of their peers to be accepted in the group. In addition, parental supervision of children's social activities outside school hours cannot be carried out optimally due to the busyness of work and daily activities. After learning of the report from the school, the perpetrator's parents expressed regret for their child's actions and supported the school's steps in resolving the problem through mediation and coaching. Parents are also committed to providing more intensive supervision, instilling the values of respecting others, and teaching the importance of maintaining attitudes and words so as not to harm others.

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that the bullying actions carried out by the perpetrator are influenced by internal and external factors, such as a lack of understanding of the impact of bullying, peer influence, and suboptimal supervision from the family environment. Therefore, closer cooperation is needed between schools and parents in shaping children's character and preventing bullying behavior in the school environment.

Analysis Based on Legal Protection Theory

Law aims to integrate and coordinate various different interests in society. In this context, the law plays a role in balancing and protecting certain interests by limiting or regulating other interests, so as to create balance and justice in society. The interest of law is to regulate and protect human rights and interests, so that the law has the highest authority to determine what needs to be regulated and protected in human life.

Analysis Based on Child Protection Theory

Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally according to the dignity and dignity of humanity. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection explains that children have the right to be protected from physical and psychological violence. Schools as educational institutions have a responsibility to create a safe and comfortable environment for students.

V. CONCLUSION

Legal protection for students as victims of bullying at Mekar Elementary School, Cirebon Regency, has been implemented through various preventive and repressive efforts involving schools, parents, and the Education Office. Forms of preventive protection are realized through character education, religious activities, moral coaching, teacher supervision of students, socialization about the importance of respecting fellow friends, and continuous cooperation between schools and parents in supervising the development of children's behavior. In addition, repressive protection is carried out when a bullying case occurs by receiving reports from the victim and related parties, clarifying the events that occurred, calling the victim's parents and perpetrators, mediating, providing assistance to the victim, and providing guidance to the perpetrator so that they do not repeat their actions.

Although legal protection for students who are victims of bullying has been implemented, in practice there are still various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of its implementation. The main obstacle found is the low understanding and awareness of some students about the negative impact of bullying on victims. Many students consider the act of mocking, mocking, ostracizing, or shaming friends as common behavior in society, so they do not realize that these actions are a

form of bullying that can have psychological consequences for the victim. In addition, victims of bullying are often reluctant to report the incident because they feel afraid, embarrassed, or worried that they will be treated worse by the perpetrator.

This condition causes the school to have difficulties in detecting and handling bullying cases from an early age. Another obstacle is the limited supervision of all student activities, especially during break hours or when outside the teacher's direct supervision. Therefore, it is necessary to increase cooperation between schools, parents, the community, and the government in providing education about the dangers of bullying, strengthening supervision of students, increasing the courage of victims to report, and creating an educational environment that is safe, comfortable, and free from all forms of violence. With good synergy between all parties, legal protection for students who are victims of bullying can be carried out more effectively and is able to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights as stipulated in applicable laws and regulations.

Suggestions

1. Schools need to increase the effectiveness of bullying prevention programs through continuous educational activities, character development, and strengthening supervision of student interactions both inside and outside the classroom. Teachers are expected to be more responsive in identifying the initial symptoms of bullying so that handling actions can be taken quickly and appropriately before causing a wider impact on the victim. Parents need to strengthen communication with their children and establish more intensive cooperation with the school to create an environment that supports optimal children's growth and development.
2. The Cirebon Regency Education Office is expected to continue to provide assistance, monitoring, and evaluation of the implementation of bullying prevention programs in schools, as well as expand socialization regarding the protection of children's rights in the educational environment.
3. The next research is expected to develop a study on bullying with a wider scope, both from legal and educational aspects, so that it can make a more comprehensive contribution in efforts to protect children as victims of bullying. Therefore, it is necessary to increase cooperation between schools, parents, the community, and the government in providing education about the dangers of bullying, strengthening supervision of students, increasing the courage of

victims to report, and creating an educational environment that is safe, comfortable, and free from all forms of violence.

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