



Prevention of Criminal Act of Bullying Against Students of High School/Madrasah Education Level in Medan City (Case Study of Al-Washliyah 1 (One) High School Medan) And Nurhasanah High School Medan)

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ABSTRACT One of the phenomena that often draws attention in the world of education today is bullying in schools that is often carried out by students against other students. The rise of bullying committed by students in schools, which we increasingly encounter on the pages of print and electronic media, is proof that bullying is still a phenomenon that must be criticized in the essence of education, where education is a place where the humanization process takes place. When researchers carried out PLP (Introduction to School Field) in a class, researchers encountered cases of bullying in the classroom, therefore researchers were interested in compiling research related to School Bullying in the school. The perpetrators and victims of bullying are students at the school, so they fall into the category of adolescents. Researchers will also examine how the social development of adolescents. The purpose of this research is to find out the complaint prevention arrangements Replace bullying prevention arrangements on Education and to find out the forms of bullying by the school against students who are bullied at Al-Washliyah High School and SMAS Nurhasanah Medan, and also to find out the settlement of victims of verbal bullying crimes at SMA AL - WASHLIYAH 1 MEDAN and SMA Nurul Hasanah. In this study, the approach used is a qualitative approach, namely a study that describes and analyzes phenomena, events, social activities, views, and thoughts of individuals or groups. In this study, the data collection techniques used were interviews, observation, documentation. The results of this study state that many bullying complaints occur at school. The school conducts prevention by calling students who bully their friends. The school conducts counseling guidance to the perpetrators & victims. Many complaints about education, for example, mockery of body shape, mockery in terms of family, and actions that hurt the feelings of victims of bullying because they were said to be deaf in front of their friends. Keywords: <i>Criminal Acts, Bullying, Against Students</i>			

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INTRODUCTION

In essence, every child has the natural right to live, grow and develop and be creative in accordance with their human dignity and to be given protection from the threat

of violence and discrimination. *The phenomenon of bullying* This often occurs in interactions between students and their environment at school, such as interactions between students and teachers, interactions between students and their peers, interactions between students and the community and students and their families at home. Bullying has been around for a long time but the forms vary due to the development of human civilization in the form of technology and information. Schools are one of the central points or epicenters of bullying. Referring to the 2018 data above, cases of bullying in education rank at the top with a total of 47.9 percent, consisting of children who are victims of violence and bullying as much as 22.4 percent, and perpetrators of violence and bullying 25.5 percent.

The phenomenon of bullying is not new and is only widespread in Indonesia, Sucipto said that since the 1970s, bullying has been known as a social disease in several countries. The author's observations in several schools, this phenomenon still occurs so that it is worth studying, namely at SMA 1 Al Washliyah and SMA Nur Hasanah in Medan City. The forms of bullying that often occur are teasing, rumors, and encouragement. The object can be students and all their attributes (for example, he is thin, ugly, fat and others) to family. Bullying perpetrators are characterized by being aggressive both verbally and physically. The desire for fame among friends, by often fighting, looking for trouble with other people, vengeful, nasty, have their own community, live in groups and dominate social life at school. In addition, bullies also have their own home base in their school environment or its surroundings, their figure is recognized by the community at school, their style is recognized by deliberately crashing, speaking rudely, and belittling/harassing.

Bullies are usually aggressive both verbally and physically, want to be popular, often cause trouble, find fault with others, are vengeful, jealous, live in groups and dominate social life at school. In addition, bullies also place themselves in certain places at school or around it, are popular figures at school, their behavior is often characterized by walking in front, deliberately bumping into others, saying rude things, and belittling/harassing others. TThis kind of behavior is tolerated but if left alone, it will explode at some point. Schools must be alert to prevent bullying from growing and developing. The problem of this study, in addition to the regulation of bullying prevention in the school environment, is of course the forms of bullying that occur in the school environment and the resolution of victims of verbal bullying.

RESEARCH AND METHOD

This study aims to gain a general understanding of social reality from the perspective of participants. Because it uses empirical legal research, the approach is a case study. A case study is a study of a phenomenon directly in its context without the author making any intervention. A case study is a research strategy to carefully investigate something by collecting complete information using various data collection procedures. By using this approach, analyzing the problem is done by combining legal materials

(secondary data) with primary materials obtained in the field. Thus, the materials are arranged systematically so that they will become a conclusion of a problem being studied.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. PBullying prevention regulations in school environment

The government is committed that children in and around educational units must receive protection from physical, psychological, sexual, and other crimes committed by educators, education personnel, fellow students, and/or other parties such as security guards, cleaners, food vendors, canteen staff, school pick-up staff, and school guards. For this reason, the government has created regulations as a form of its commitment. These regulations include:

1.1 Law No.35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection

On **porigin 76C** Law 35/2014 regulates that everyone is prohibited from placing, allowing, committing, ordering, or participating in violence against children. If this prohibition on committing violence against children is violated, the perpetrator can be charged with Article 80 of Law 35/2014:

- a. Anyone who violates the provisions of Article 76C of Law 35/2014 shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 3 years and 6 months and/or a maximum fine of IDR 72 million.
- b. If a child suffers serious injuries, the perpetrator will be sentenced to a maximum of 5 years in prison and/or a maximum fine of IDR 100 million.
- c. If the child dies, the perpetrator will be sentenced to a maximum of 15 years in prison and/or a maximum fine of IDR 3 billion.
- d. The penalty is increased by one third from the provisions in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) if the perpetrator of the abuse is a parent.

1.2 Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System

It is assumed that the perpetrator is also a child or minor, so it is necessary to pay attention SPPA Law which must prioritize a restorative justice approach. The child perpetrator who carried out the bullying was a child in conflict with the law, namely a child who was 12 years old, but not yet 18 years old, who was suspected of committing a crime.

1.3 Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture (Permendikbud) Number 82 of 2015 concerning Prevention and Handling of Acts of Violence in Educational Unit Environments:

This Permendikbud regulates efforts to prevent and overcome violence, including bullying, in schools. Its contents include the school's obligation to provide assistance to victims, report incidents, identify facts, follow up on cases, and provide rehabilitation and facilitation to victims.

Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Regulation Number 46 of 2023:

1.4 This regulation replaces Permendikbud 82/2015 because it is considered no longer in accordance with legal developments.

2. Bforms of bullying that occur in the school environment

The form of bullying that occurs at SM 1 Al Washliyah and SMA Nur Hasanah Medan schools that often occurs is verbal violence and rarely physical violence. Verbal violence in the form of teasing and dirty words. One of the causal factors is peer factors. Peer conformity is a form of adjustment by making behavioral changes that are adjusted to group norms. Conformity occurs in adolescents because of their social development, adolescents do two kinds of movements, namely adolescents begin to separate themselves from their parents and move towards peers. The tendency for Bullying in adolescents can be caused by peer conformity. Adolescents will gain recognition if they are able to behave according to group rules, so when adolescents have a different attitude from the group, one of the risks is being shunned by the group. and also want to be recognized by one of the groups, students tend to imitate the behavior in the group. This ultimately causes adolescents to tend to choose to follow the wishes of their peers.

3. Resolution for victims of verbal bullying

Resolution of verbal bullying victims in both high schools. Through mediation. The school calls both parents of students, the school mediates between the victim and the perpetrator. The school gives a warning letter not to do bullying again. And if it is not avoided, the school will call the parents. So the role of parents is very important for the perpetrators and victims of bullying.

CONCLUSIONS

The regulation of the prohibition of bullying has existed for dozens of years in order to present a safe, comfortable and conducive school for students, although it can be eliminated as evidenced by the many complaints of bullying occurring in schools. The school takes preventive measures by calling students who bully their friends. The school provides counseling for the perpetrators and victims. Most of these complaints are due to verbal violence, for example, teasing about body shape, teasing from the family, and actions that hurt the feelings of bullying victims because they are said to be deaf in front of their friends.

Resolution of verbal bullying victims in high school. The school called both parents of students. The school mediated between the victim and the perpetrator. The school gave a warning letter not to do bullying again. And if it is not avoided, the school will call the parents.

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