



## Prevention Effort of Bullying as Criminal Act to Children

Delta Egawasalis<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Received February 10 2018, Accepted April 22 2018, Published May 30 2018

DOI: 10.15294/ijcls.v3i1.16944

### How to cite:

Egawasalis, D. (2018). 'Prevention Effort of Bullying as Criminal Act to Children', *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies* 3(1): 15-24. DOI: 10.15294/ijcls.v3i1.16944

### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine what the efforts are made to get at the criminal act of bullying in children (children as perpetrators and victims). The research method used juridical normative. The result of this research is the bullying act in the underage children who often culminate on violence becomes a serious concern for society and government. Children are the next generation of the nation that must have the right protection and direction, so in confront bullying which leads to criminal acts that is done by the child must know what factors influence and what actions can be given to overcome them. Legal protection of child arrange in Code No. 23 of 2002 has been changed with Code No. 35 of 2014 concerning Changed Code No. 23 of 2002 concerning protection of child can be used to protect children from a legal snare that could ruin his future, so the punishment earned still obtain by using non-penal problem solving.

**Keyword:** Bullying, Children, Criminal Act

## INTRODUCTION

Delinquency which has done and happened to the child can occur in play environment and educational environment with various child delinquency rate are seen from its impact to social environment. The delinquency that causes violence in the community can be incorporated into child abuse or child crime. The phenomenon of increased violent behavior that children do as if not directly proportional to the age of the actor (Sambas, 2010). It must be seen through that not all children with older age do more crime than children with younger age.

The event that concerns the public is the proliferation of bullying cases committed by school-aged children to their peers, even the violence that occurs to the public spectacle with the circulation of violent video. This is as followed from Kompas.com " Criminal Chief of Metro Police of Tanah Abang Kopol Mustakim said the incident occurred on Friday (July 14th 2017) at around 13:30 pm on the 3A floor Thamrin City. The incident started when the victim (SB) visibly disagreed with one of

\*Email: [deltaega@yahoo.com](mailto:deltaega@yahoo.com)

Address: Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial ShareAlike 4.0 International License. All writings published in this journal are personal views of the authors and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.

the actors. The next day the victim was stopped near the school and told to come to Thamrin City. After he Arrive in Thamrin City, there were friends who were waiting. And after that there was violence against SB by the actors. "Video's of bullying that shows a number of junior high school students are surrounded by a girl using a white uniform. Students in white uniform get violent from a number of other students. No resistance is at the end of the video, the student is told to kiss hands and kneel at the students and bully students. Mustakim added that the victim had filed a police report on the Tanah Abang Metro Police, then stated that it is currently under investigation" (Pratama, 2017).

The actions taken by a group of junior high school students are included in the violence which is an adverse event for both the victim and the perpetrator or the people who watched the violent video. School as a place of education has given punishment to the perpetrator, but the victim has given report to the police which has to be followed up.

Crime should be enforced in the future to be a essential learning for actors and victims and the community to not perform similar actions. Given that the victims and perpetrators are still junior high school students or are still in the classification of children and children are legal subjects who are considered not capable of responsibility and are still the responsibility of their parents or guardians. Actions taken by children sometimes can not be held accountable just as if they were adults. It is therefore necessary to emphasize the special handling of criminal offenses in which the perpetrators and victims are still classified as children by observing Act No. 11 Year 2012 on the Children Criminal Justice System, which is not used in the public court.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

Research method of this research use normative law research. Normative legal research method or method of library literature research is a method or method used in legal research conducted by examining existing library materials (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2009). The stages by collecting secondary law materials consisting of primary data, secondary data and tertiary data.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **Causes of Bullying Delinquency**

Bullying is an act that use power to harm a person or group of people either verbally, physically or psychologically so that the victim feels depressed, traumatized and helpless (Amini, 2008). Bullying means that a person or group does not apply the nomenclature and values of respect, tolerance, empathy, caring, compassion, and responsibility performed by a person or group of people to another person or group. It can create an impact of fear, intimidation, distress or prolonged trauma for the victim. Ironically bullying happens in many educational or school environments that should be a place full of good behavior because school is a place to study science. Bullying acts or can also be categorized as acts of violence occurs because the school is one place that many made interaction of children. The mindset of children who tend to be unstable and easily affected by the circumstances surrounding makes the emergence of various attitudes and types of attitudes of children vary. Wrong interaction and unstable mindset become one of the triggers in action produced by the child. In addition to the environment, the proliferation of technology science also influences the development of children's behavior.

The case of bullying in the school environment is not a new thing happening in Indonesia, it has long been happening and the more worrisome the day. As is known with child's delinquency is unavoidable because it is part of the interaction that occurs which can be classified based on the delivery. The following are forms of bullying:

1. Verbal Bullying

The form of verbal bullying is an act done in writing or orally. Examples include mocking, humiliating, ridicule, violent threats, extortion, denouncing, gossiping, spreading rumors, racial insults, threatening via electronic means of communication, unsolicited messages, and so on.

2. Physical Bullying

The form of physical bullying is the action performed can be seen his form or felt with the human senses. For example in this form is punching, slapping, punching, pushing or doing something that causes falling, choking, kicking, punching, biting, pinching, clawing, spit, clutching and twisting arms or legs, damaging clothing or personal property, movements threatening, making fights, pointing guns, stealing, and others.

3. Psychological Bullying

Included in this form is isolating, isolating, distancing, silencing, slander, despise, and others (Amini, 2008).

4. Cyber bullying

This is the latest form of bullying because of the growing technology, internet and social media. In essence is the victim continues to get negative messages from the bullying offenders either from sms, messages on the internet and other social media (Rachmijati, 2015).

Forms of bullying may be perpetrators either in one of the forms above or combined between verbal and physical bullying forms, verbal bullying and psychological, and physical bullying, as well as a combination of verbal bullying and psychological, and physical cyber bullying funds. To these acts victims of bullying or violence will not only have a sense of stress or trauma mentally but also physically. Especially when it is associated with the act of recording the violence, it will have a negative impact not only on the victims but also on the community, especially the children who see the recording so often they think it is great, cool and imitate it. Children who are encouraged to mimic what they see in the violent video will trigger a continuing criminal offense, it can also threaten the next generation where the existing video will be watched by the community in the years that follow.

In addition to school education, the participation of families, governments and communities is very helpful in providing examples and protection for children. The position of the family is very influential in the education of children. If family education fails, then the child tends to do another outlet in the form of mischief in society and often leads to criminal or criminal acts. In a book entitled Criminology, B. Simanjuntak (1984) argues that, the household conditions that might produce "deliquent" are:

- a. The presence of other members in the household as criminals, drunkards, emotional;
- b. Absence of one or both parents due to death, divorce or escape;
- c. Lack of parental supervision because of their ignorance, disability, or physical or spiritual pain;
- d. Dissatisfaction due to self-power, jealousy, jealousy, too many members of the family and possibly others intervening;
- e. Racial, ethnic, and religious differences or differences of customs, orphanages,

orphanages.

These four conditions can be a trigger of action in children, but not as a determinant. Because if only one of the conditions is met then there is the possibility of existing conditions outside that can reduce misbehavior. It is also a determining factor if more than one or all conditions are met for the child.

The State and the Government (Central and Local Governments) are obliged to fulfill, protect and respect the Rights of the Child, are obliged and responsible in formulating and implementing policies in the field of Child Protection, responsible and responsible for providing support facilities, infrastructure and availability of resources human rights in the provision of Child Protection, ensuring protection, maintenance and welfare of the Child with due regard to the rights and obligations of Parents, Guardians or other persons legally responsible for the Child, and overseeing the implementation of Child Protection. So that children can avoid the conditions that trigger child mischief as mentioned above.

The community provides child protection that is implemented through community role activities in the implementation of Child Protection. The role of society (individuals and the environment), is done by giving a good example in behaving. In addition to the community Article 72 of Act No.35 Year 2004 on Child Protection also adds the role of mass media and the role of the business world in the protection of society. So it is necessary to synchronize among all aspects above in minimizing bullying actions that lead to violence or criminal acts..

### **Bullying as Criminal Act**

Bullying acts are often encountered in school environments, whereas schools are educational environments where children are only focused on studying. To protect children in the school environment Article 54 of Act No 35 Year 2014 regulates the following:

- 1) Children within and within the educational unit shall be protected from acts of physical, psychological, sexual, and other crimes committed by educators, education personnel, fellow learners and / or other parties.
- 2) The safeguards referred to in paragraph
  - (1) shall be conducted by educators, education personnel, government officials, and / or the Community.

However, cases of violence committed by minors that occurred in the area of Thamrin City, which is an educational environment is worth highlighting because it is possible to occur in other areas. The violence violated Article 76C of Act No.35 Year 2014 stating: *“Everyone is prohibited from placing, letting, doing, ordering to do or taking part in Violence against Children.”*

So that acts of violence committed to the child must be accounted for by the perpetrators. In essence, the perpetrator must recognize the nature of the action that is done is closely related to intentional or negligence (Reppy, 2016). This intent and omission will affect the criminal form to be obtained pursuant to Article 80 of Act No 35 Year 2014:

- 1) Anyone violating the provisions referred to in Article 76C shall be liable to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years 6 (six) months and or a maximum fine of Rp72,000,000.00 (seventy two million rupiah).
- 2) If the child as referred to in paragraph (1) is seriously injured, the offender shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and or a maximum fine of Rp100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).
- 3) If the child as referred to in paragraph (2) is dead, the offender shall be punished

with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and or a maximum fine of Rp3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).

- 4) Criminal plus one third of the provisions referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) if the perpetrators are the Parents.

However, when victims and perpetrators are children who can be said under the age of the child in the process of sanctions and investigations need to get special attention and should not be equated with the process of handling adults. These different concerns and treatments by using and referring to Act No. 11 Year 2012 on the Criminal Justice System of the Child. The scope of the policy review of child crime prevention places the position of the child in 2 (two) positions, namely as the victim and as the perpetrator of the crime. Children who are in the position of the perpetrator of the crime then it means that there is a problem in the child's behavior, then to overcome it can be done with 2 (two) way through Penal Facility or with Non-Penal Facility (Novira, 2013).

The provision of punishment or sanctions and legal proceedings that occur in cases of lawlessness by the child is different from the case of lawlessness by the adult, because the rationale of punishment by the state is that every citizen is a responsible creature and able to account for all his actions. While the child is recognized as an individual who has not been fully accountable for his actions. Therefore, in the process of law and punishment, (as something that is ultimately almost inevitable in cases of violation of the law), children should receive special treatment that distinguishes it from adults.

The definition of the juvenile justice system is regulated in Article 1 paragraph 1 of Article 1 number 1 of Act No. 11 Year 2012 on the Criminal Justice System of Child states the juvenile justice system is the whole process of settlement of cases Children in conflict with the law, from the investigation stage to the guidance stage after undergo a criminal. In the Juvenile Justice Act, which is a special law in the settlement of child cases, there are 3 categories of children known in the juvenile justice system. The child who is known in the juvenile justice system is known by the name of the child who is dealing with the law. Then explained in detail, that the child facing the law is:

- a. Children in conflict with the law. Children who are in conflict with the
- b. Law hereinafter referred to as Children are children who are 12 years old, but not yet
- c. 18 years of age who is suspected of committing a crime. (Article 1 Number 3)
- d. Children who become victims of crime.
- e. Children who become victims of crime hereinafter called Child Victims are children not yet 18 years old who suffer physical, mental, and or economic loss caused by crime. (Article 1 Number 4)
- f. Children who witnessed a crime.

A child witnessing a criminal offense, hereinafter referred to as a witness's son, is a child who is not yet 18 years of age who can provide information for the purpose of investigation, prosecution and examination in a court hearing of a criminal case which can be heard, seen, and / or resigned himself. (Article 1 Number 5)

Based on the definition of children in the criminal justice system of children, then in the case of bullying in Thamrin City we know children who conflict with the law and children who become victims of crime. As is known that the perpetrators of violence recorded video is a student on the bench Junior High School which means children with age up to approximately 14 years. Based on the definition of children in conflict with the law, the perpetrators of this type of violence have entered the age of 12 years and not yet 18 years old, so can not be dealt with under the same law with the law when the

perpetrator is an adult. The process of imposing sentences for perpetrators of this violence can be followed up to the realm of law with a variety of considerations depending on whether the action is classified into action that can be forgiven and fair or must be given deterrent effect and learning for the perpetrator so that later the perpetrator no longer repeat the action. Regarding the continued process of violence among peers done in this school environment also depends on the school policy and also the victim's family. So in this case we will analyze the legal action to be imposed if the case is entered the law by paying attention to the criminal law of the child.

In general, the actions of children who are legally categorized as unlawful can be defined from the definition of the definition of child mischief. There are three categories of deeds that fall into the classification of child delinquency or also known as Juvenile Delinquency premises, as quoted by [B. Simanjuntak \(1973\)](#):

- a. All deeds committed by adults while the act is in accordance with the provisions of normative law is a criminal act, such as stealing, molesting, and so forth.
  - b. Any conduct or behavior that deviates from a particular norm or group of people which causes anger in society.
  - c. All activities that basically require social protection, eg vagrants, begging and others.
- More specifically, child delinquency forms can be mentioned as follows([Kartono, 1992](#)):
- a. high-speed on the road that interfere with traffic security and harm yourself and others;
  - b. Inconsiderate behavior that disrupt the tranquility of the surrounding community;
  - c. Inter-group fights, between groups, between schools, between tribes, and sometimes bring casualties;
  - d. Skipping school and then strolling along the street;
  - e. Criminality, such as threatening, blackmailing, stealing, pickpocket, killing and so on;
  - f. Partying while drinking;
  - g. Rape, sexual aggression and murder with sexual motives;
  - h. Addiction to narcotic substances;
  - i. Immorality, sexual acts openly and abusively;
  - j. Gambling and other game forms by betting;
  - k. Radical and extreme acts;
  - l. Other immoral actions caused by psychiatric disorders;
  - m. Crime is caused by sleeping sickness or due to injury to the brain;
  - n. Behavioral deviations caused by inferior organs.

Based on the definition and category of these acts which are the delinquency of this child, we can analyze that the actions of the perpetrators who abuse the victim in groups are included into the delinquency that caused the physical victim but the victim mentally will experience trauma which is quite imprint. In addition, such action shall constitute a criminal offense, so that the act committed by a minor shall be liable to imprisonment. The understanding of the crime is provided by several experts. Quoted by [Tri Andrisman, Pompe](#) provides a view of the definition of criminal act in two, namely ([Andrisman, 2007](#)):

- a. The definition according to theory is a violation of the norm, which is done because of the offender's fault and is threatened with criminal law to defend the rule of law and save the general welfare.
- b. A definition according to positive law is an event by which legislation is defined as punishable acts.

Illustrated that the victimized student was surrounded by several students and other students, then the victim was physically beaten by two perpetrators and made to kneel in turn. Alternately, the victim was told to kiss the hands of the perpetrator and



kneel on the foot of the perpetrator while the perpetrator's themes give a verbal bullying and take pictures with his handphone camera. The actions undertaken by a group of students is very unfortunate given their age is still young enough but not worth the deeds they do. Generally the treatment they provide is done by adults, given the actions that are considered very extreme. However, if we address the children of these perpetrators we need to find the right solution to overcome the problems. The stages specified in the juvenile justice law contain a lot of things that can accommodate problems in child crime. Which in this child juvenile justice law, it is emphasized that the punishment given should still take into account the best interests of children who conflict with the law and keep the family atmosphere maintained at every process of investigation to completion.

### **Bullying Actions Solutions**

The legal effort chosen to solve the problems that arise in cases of bullying should take into account the principles contained and adopted in the judicial system. These principles will later become mutual values for the perpetrators, so that later the perpetrators who are children do not experience the trauma and / or wrongly accept their mistakes into revenge. For that we need to pay attention to the principles contained. In accordance with Article 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, "the criminal justice system is implemented on the basis of:

- a. Protection;
- b. Justice;
- c. Nondiscrimination;
- d. Best interests for children;
- e. Appreciation of children's opinions;
- f. Child survival and growth;
- g. Coaching and mentoring of children;
- h. Proportional;
- i. The hermitage of independence and coaching as a last resort and;
- j. Avoidance of retaliation.

In the juvenile justice system known as Diversion. Diversion is the transfer of the settlement of the Child's case from the criminal justice process to the proceedings outside the judiciary. In accordance with Article 6 version aims to:

- a. Achieve peace between the victim and the Child;
- b. Settling children's cases outside the judicial process;
- c. Avoid Children from Deprivation of Independence;
- d. Encouraging people to participate and;
- e. Instilling a sense of responsibility to the Child.

The existence of diversity introduced in the juvenile justice system, as an attempt to solve the problems that arise between the child (the perpetrator) and the victim's child. In solving this problem, care should be taken of all parties including the victim's family. If adopted from the juvenile justice law, the perpetrators may be processed in accordance with applicable law. Elements of age limitation so that it can be categorized as Child in conflict with the Law has been fulfilled, namely:

- a. Children who are 12 years old, but not yet 18 years old;
- b. Children of this age are suspected of committing a crime. This can be evidenced by the violent video footage recorded by friends of the perpetrators spread in cyberspace.

Factors affecting children to do crime consist of several factors are as follows (Zaenal, 2015):

- a. Internal factors consisting of Intelligent factor, age factor, gender, factor of child in family position.
- b. External factors consist of, family environmental factors, educational and school factors, social environment factors, media mass factors

In addition, when analyzing the elements of criminal acts committed by the child in accordance with the definition of juvenile delinquency and actions that belong to the element of juvenile delinquency then things that have happened this goes into violent crime, and persecution. And when viewed again bullying is done not only bullying verbally but also bullying physically. This bullying inflicts physical harm from the victim and the mental of the victim. The perpetrators can be followed up by following the Juvenile Justice Act. Subject to Article 20 states that "in the event that a criminal offense is committed by a Child before the age of 18 and submitted to the court after the child exceeds the age limit of 21 years, the child shall still be referred to the Child Assembly. Article 21 provides for the actions that Investigators, Counselors and Professional Social Workers should take in making decisions.

In this case, not only a child in the meaning of a Child in conflict with the law but there is an element of the Child as a victim. The child as a victim if it follows the provisions of Article 1 of the Juvenile Justice Act, namely the child who becomes a victim of a criminal offense hereinafter called the Child Victim is a child who is not yet 18 years of age suffering physical, mental and / or economic loss caused by a criminal offense. In the provision of Article 1 point 4, it is known that the victims of bullying have experienced physical and mental suffering caused by crimes committed perpetrators against him.

This criminal provision on child protection is not a criminal complaint. So that the legal process can still run without complaints or prior approval from the child who became the victim. The punishment comes from the word *straf* which is a term often used as a synonym of the criminal term. The term law, which is common and conventional, can be broadly meaningful and fluid because it can connote to a broad field (Suparni, 1996). What is meant by the penalty (punishment) is, the feeling of unhappiness (suffering suffering) imposed by the judge by a verdict on a person who violates the criminal law (Sudarto, 1986). The expert's view holds that punishment is a general notion, as a sanction or suffering or an offense that is inflicted upon a person (Siregar, 1986). In addition to the opinion of Tirtaamidjaa (1955), state that punishment is a suffering imposed by the judge to the prisoner for violating a legal norm.

Based on some opinions on the above sentence, it can be concluded that punishment is not only given to those who violate the criminal law but also those who violate the legal norms. Next analyze from what is child law which in this context become material of analysis hence need to be studied first about child law. Children law is a set of rules of law, which regulate the child. The matters regulated in the law of the child, including, child trial, children as perpetrators of crime, children as victims of crime, child welfare, children's rights, adoption, abandoned children, childhood, guardianship, naughty children, and others (Prinst, 2003).

In Code No. 11 of 2011 on Juvenile Justice, explaining that children who are children in conflict with the law may be subject to crime and action. The punishment given to the child is severe that the child is given to a community institution be it prison sentence, confinement and action to submit to the state to follow education, coaching and work training. Child delinquency is an act or a violation of the norm, both legal norms and social norms performed by minors who are still under age. Arrangements in child tribunal legislation refer to coaching and legal protection to children in conflict with the law to protect the rights of the child to ensure the best interests of the child.



The child is a person who is underage need to get attention and legal protection so that his rights as a child can be fulfilled.

In this case, the perpetrator and the victim are minors. So the criminal responsibility carried out by the perpetrator who is a minor, is not the same as the criminal responsibility that can be done by adults. This is because on the basis that the mindset of children is not the same as the mindset of adults who are still unstable and easily influenced by the surrounding environment and is in the process of seeking identity. So in solving the problems that occurred in Thamrin City, it needs a wise step from all parties, both the school, the parents of victims, people know the perpetrators, the authorities, the child agencies, and other relevant parties. This is based so that the actions that will be given will not get bad not only for the perpetrators or the victims but also for the general public at large.

In addition to solving Bullying actions, prevention is necessary to anticipate similar actions do not happen again. Article 7 The Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 Year 2015 on the Prevention and Countermeasures of Violence in Environmental Education Unit states that the prevention of violence in the environment of educational units is done by learners, parents, the school committee, the community, the municipal government, the provincial government, and the Government in accordance with their respective authorities. Prevention can be done in the short and long term. Short-term prevention by providing therapy for those who have been affected by bullying and long-term by performing comprehensive actions both at school and outside the school and perform role-play activities against the perpetrators of bullying cases (Handayani, 2016). While long-term prevention can be done by providing sausage for minors. Effective socialization can be done at the school and family levels on an ongoing basis.

## CONCLUSION

A child can not fully account for all his actions because the environment and society are a control in assessing the actions of the child. Child actions are affected by several factors, including the lack of family attention, social factors, the advancement of science and technology, the flow of globalization in the field of information and communication and lifestyle changes some parents. The best penalty for children in criminal justice is not a prison sentence, but compensation and guidance from related institution. Implementation of Diversion introduced by the Juvenile Justice Act is one effort that can be done in solving the criminal case done by the child. This is because the purpose of punishment is to nurture and improve so as to create a better life for the child that will renew his life and future in the future. Although a legal settlement can be settled in the case of Thamrin City, the victims and perpetrators of non-penalty settlement are used as implementation of the protection of the Child Protection Act.

Bullying is an act of disturbing society because it goes on and spreads quickly and sometimes can not be controlled if it has reached the mass media (the news continues to be discussed). However, it can be prevented by environmental and governmental intermediaries. At the level of the role environment is school and community. Schools can give more attention to the behavior of students in the school environment, actively conducting investigations as a preventive effort. While the community can provide good examples in terms of behaving and solving problems. At the government level, implemented by providing rules on bullying actions, where necessary rules that protect in the conduct of guidance to children as perpetrators or victims of criminal acts

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andrisman, T. (2007). *Hukum Pidana Asas-Asas dan Dasar Aturan Hukum Pidana Indonesia*. Bandar Lampung: UNILA.
- Amini, Yayasan Semai Jiwa. (2008). *Bullying: mengatasi Kekerasan di Sekolah dan Lingkungan Sekitar Anak*. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Handayani, T. (2016). "Perlindungan Dan Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak". *Jurnal Mimbar Justitia* Vol. II No. 02 Edisi Juli-Desember 2016.
- Reppy, A.D. (2013). "Cyber-Bullying Sebagai Suatu Kejahatan Teknologi Informasi Ditinjau dari Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik". *Lex Privatum*, Vol. IV/No. 7/Ags/2016.
- Kartono, K. (1992). *Patologi Sosial 2: Kenakalan Remaja*. Jakarta: Rajawali.
- Novira, M. (2013). *Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kejahatan terhadap Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana Dari Perspektif Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan.
- Pratama, A.M. (2017). *Ini Kronologi "Bullying" Siswi SMP di Thamrin City*. Diakses dari <http://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2017/07/17/15274181/ini-kronologi-bullying-siswi-smp-di-thamrin-city>.
- Prinst, D. (2003). *Hukum Anak Indonesia*. Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Rachmijati. (2015). *Bullying dalam Dunia Pendidikan*. STKIP SILIWANGI- Cimahi.
- Sambas, N. (2010). *Pembaharuan Sistem Pemidanaan Anak di Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Simanjuntak, B. (1984). *Kriminologi*. Bandung: Tarsito.
- Siregar, B. (1986). *Keadilan Hukum dalam Berbagai Aspek Hukum Nasional*. Jakarta: Rajawali.
- Sudarto. (1986). *Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana, cet Ke-2*. Bandung: Penerbit Alumni.
- Suparni, N. (1996). *Existensi Pidana Denda dalam Sistem Pidana dan Pemidanaan, cet ke-1* Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Tirtaamidjaja. (1955). *Pokok-Pokok Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Fusco.
- Zaenal. (2015). "Penerapan Diversi Terhadap Anak Dibawah Umur Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana (Studi Kasus di Pengadilan Negeri Praya)". *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Mataram*.

### Laws & Regulations

- Act No. 11 of 2012 on Juvenile Criminal Justice System
- Act No. 35 of 2014 on Revision of Act No. 23 of 2002 on Protection of Child.
- The Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 Year 2015 on the Prevention and Countermeasures of Violence in Environmental Education Unit