BULLYING IN THE STUDY OF LEGAL SOCIOLOGY

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Abstract

The sociology of law is the study of the reciprocal relationship between law and society. It is a branch of science that studies, observes, and explains, using an empirical analytical approach, legal issues confronted with other phenomena in society. The sociological approach of law shows us that state law is not the sole guideline for behavior. In reality, other laws are effectively obeyed by society. Based on the Indonesian constitution, Article 31 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution, the government is obliged to manage and organize a national education system to foster faith and noble morals. Regarding bullying, which is a long-standing phenomenon that practically occurs in students' lives, perpetrators will continually intimidate and ridicule their peers. This must be stopped because it can cause victims to hinder class attendance. From a sociological perspective, any violence constitutes abusive behavior. Therefore, the enforcement of ethics generally stems from self-awareness. This situation seems very critical to eradicate, especially in the field of education, which has been systematically carried out outside the framework of the legal approach.

Keywords: Bullying, Sociology of Law, Social Control

INTRODUCTION

The sociology of law is a rapidly developing discipline today. In fact, most legal research in Indonesia is currently conducted using methods related to legal socialization. In principle, the sociology of law is a derivative or branch of sociology, not a branch of law. Indeed, there are studies of law related to society that are branches of law, but they are not referred to as the sociology of law, but rather as sociological jurisprudence.[1] In social life, humans inevitably interact and relate to one another as social beings. Every human being, when engaging in social activities, has their own interests. Many interests conflict with the lives of those around them. This can lead to conflict and division within society. Furthermore, sociologists have expressed concerns about the development of the sociology of law, given that sociology's role is solely to describe facts. Legal science, on the other hand, discusses values, which sociology has always sought to avoid. This concern concerns the possibility that legal sociology might be subverted into discussing values. As is well known, discussing values is not at all the purview of sociology. Law and culture are like two sides of the same coin, meaning that law defines the cultural substance embraced by a society. Some legal scholars believe that once laws are enacted, various societal problems related to what is regulated in those laws can be resolved or even considered resolved. They highly uphold the values of objectivity and neutrality in law, believing that objective and neutral laws will provide justice for every citizen.[2]In this case, they define law as limited to statutes enacted by the state. State law is an entity with clearly defined boundaries, a superior status, and a separation from other laws.

The Sociology of Law approach demonstrates that state law is not the sole guideline for behavior in society. In reality, other laws that serve as guidelines for behavior are effectively followed by society because they are the laws they are familiar with, live within their own territory, have been passed down from generation to generation, and are easily followed in daily practice. They find it difficult to imagine that there are other laws more reliable than their own, especially when those laws come from a foreign domain, claiming to be the highest authority, namely the state. Bullying is a long-standing phenomenon among adolescents. Bullying typically affects schoolchildren. Bullies intimidate or mock their peers, causing them to become irritated, or worse, victims to become depressed and even suicidal. Bullying should be avoided because it can lead victims to consider skipping school due to the perceived

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[1]Erna Susanti, Progressive Study on Bullying in the World of Education, Progressive Justice Journal Vol.1 No.3, 2010, p. 213.
[2]Ibid.

bullying. Furthermore, bullying can also lead to a child's academic performance declining due to the pressure of being bullied.[3] As social beings, children need to interact with their surroundings, learning how to adapt to others, whether at school, at home, or in other educational settings. To develop, children engage in various ways to understand the world, including through education. Education is the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of an individual or group of people in an effort to mature through teaching and training to impart knowledge and develop skills. Education is a human endeavor to acquire knowledge, through various forms of learning conducted formally, non-formally, and informally. Education does not exist in isolation; it is comprised of many supporting components, such as schools, teachers, students, parents, principals, and all other parties involved in the delivery of education. Ideally, all components should effectively fulfill their roles, duties, and responsibilities. However, in reality, some educational activities do not comply with applicable regulations and deviate from the stated goals of education. The objectives of National Education according to the 1945 Constitution (Amended version), Article 31 paragraph (3), state the following:[4]

> "The government strives for and organizes a national education system that increases faith and piety as well as noble morals in order to enlighten life, which is regulated by law."

But it cannot be avoided that in the world of education, bullying often occurs towards students themselves, whether carried out by their own friends, for various reasons.

The causes of this are usually schools that have discriminatory behavior among both teachers and students, lack of supervision and ethical guidance from teachers and school officials, there is a large gap between rich and poor students, the existence of a very rigid or too weak disciplinary pattern and inadequate guidance and inconsistent regulations. Often the occurrence of bullying-prone activities in schools is during the School Orientation Period (MOS). Because basically bullying is an act of intimidating and forcing a weaker individual or group to do something against their will, with the intention of causing physical, mental or emotional harm through harassment and assault.[5] Parents often don't realize that their children are victims of bullying at school.

The most common form of bullying in schools is verbal abuse, which can take the form of teasing, teasing, or name-calling. If left unchecked, this abuse can escalate into physical violence. Based on the background description above, it is interesting to examine it from a legal perspective and in relation to sociological aspects, analyzing the existence of bullying activities in the world of education within the context of legal sociology. From the background description above, several problems can be drawn, including: first, what are the factors causing the prevalence of bullying among students in schools and second, what alternative actions can be taken to address this problem in relation to legal sociology.

Discussion
Bullying

Bullying (literally meaning bullying) is the repeated behavior of an individual or group of individuals who exploit an imbalance of power with the aim of harming the target (victim) mentally or physically. According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, bullying is:[6]

> *"a blustering row beating person; especially one who is habitually cruel to others who are weak."*

Bullying means "to treat someone abusively or to affect them by means of force or coercion."

Center for Children and Families in the Justice System defines bullying as "repeated and systematic harassment and attacks on others." Bullying can occur in various formats and forms of behavior. Among these formats and forms are: unwanted nicknames, isolation, spreading false rumors, exclusion, physical violence and assault (pushing, hitting, and kicking), intimidation, theft of money or other items, and can be based on ethnicity, religion, gender, and others.[7] The word bullying, although actually not quite right or often equated with violence, oppression, or intimidation. Basically, bullying is defined as negative behavior that results in someone being uncomfortable or hurt and usually occurs repeatedly. Bullying as a form of "abuse" or physical or emotional abuse has three main characteristics, namely deliberate (the perpetrator tends to hurt someone), repeated (the target is often the same person

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[3] Ibid., p. 246.

[4] The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 33 paragraph (3).

[5] Erna Susanti, Loc.Cit., Progressive Study on Bullying in the World of Education, Progressive Justice Journal Vol.1 No.3, 2010, p. 247.

[6] MerriamWebster Online Dictionary

[7] Muhamad Marwan, School Bullying Behavior, available at http://muhamadmarwans.blogspot.co.id/201 1/08/perilaku-school-bullying-masalah.htm, accessed December 1, 2025, at 11:24 WIB

and occurs repeatedly) and power imbalance (the perpetrator chooses victims who are considered vulnerable).[8] *Bullying* It is a form of expression, action, and even violent behavior. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) defines bullying as long-term physical and psychological violence perpetrated by an individual or group against someone who is unable to defend themselves in a situation where there is a desire to hurt or frighten the person or make the person depressed, traumatized, depressed, and helpless.[9] Bullying is usually done repeatedly as a threat or coercion by one person or group against another. If it occurs continuously, it can cause trauma, fear, anxiety, and depression. This incident can occur between equals, but often occurs between parties who are unequal in strength or power. One party is in a situation where they are unable to defend themselves or are powerless. Victims of bullying are usually positioned as targets. Bullying is often found in subordinate social relationships between seniors and juniors.[10] According to Kak Seto regarding bullying in the world of education, there are four types of bullying categories, namely:[11]

1. *Bullying*verbally, in the form of name calling, insults, slander, cruel criticism, insults (both personal and racial), statements with nuances of sexual invitation or sexual harassment, terror, intimidating letters, false accusations, vicious and false gossip, gossip and so on. Of the three types of bullying, bullying in verbal form is one of the easiest types to do, often becomes the beginning of other bullying behavior and can be the first step towards further violence.

2. *Bullying*Physically, this type includes hitting, choking, elbowing, punching, kicking, biting, strangling, scratching, and spitting on the bullied child until they are in a painful position, damaging and destroying the bullied child's belongings. Although this type of bullying is the most visible and easy to identify, physical bullying is not as common as other forms of bullying. Children who regularly engage in this form of bullying are often the most problematic and tend to move on to further criminal acts.

3. *Bullying*Relational bullying (neglect) is used to isolate or reject a friend or even to destroy a friendship. Relational bullying is the systematic undermining of a victim's self-esteem through neglect, exclusion, exclusion, or avoidance. This behavior can include subtle gestures such as aggressive stares, eye rolls, sighs, shoulder shrugs, sneers, mocking laughter, and rude body language. Relational bullying peaks in early adolescence, a time of physical, mental, emotional, and sexual changes. This is a time when adolescents are trying to discover themselves and fit in with their peers.

4. *Bullying*Electronic bullying is a form of bullying perpetrated by perpetrators through electronic means such as computers, cell phones, the internet, websites, chat rooms, email, SMS, and so on. It typically aims to terrorize victims using text, animations, images, videos, or films that are intimidating, hurtful, or demeaning. This type of bullying is typically perpetrated by groups of teenagers who already have a good understanding of information technology and other electronic media.

Factors Causing Bullying

There are many factors that contribute to bullying. Generally, people bully because they feel pressured, threatened, humiliated, or have a grudge, among other reasons. The following are factors that contribute to bullying behavior among students:[12]

1. Family factors: Bullies may have experienced bullying themselves, perhaps from someone within the family. Children who grow up in aggressive and abusive families will imitate these habits in their daily lives. Physical and verbal abuse by parents sets a pattern. This is exacerbated by a lack of warmth and affection, support, and guidance, creating opportunities for children to become bullies. One study found that aggressive behavior increased in children who witnessed their fathers' abuse of their mothers.

2. Personality factors: One of the biggest factors causing children to bully is temperament. Temperament is a characteristic or habit formed from emotional responses. This leads to the development of a child's personality and social behavior. Someone who is active and impulsive is more likely to bully than

[8]Erna Susanti, Loc.Cit., Progressive Study on Bullying in the World of Education, Progressive Justice Journal Vol.1 No.3, 2010, p. 256.

[9]Indonesian Child Protection Commission, Literal Meaning of Bullying.

[10]Muhamad Marwan, Loc.Cit., SchoolBullying Behavior, available at http://muhamadmarwans.blogspot.co.id/201 1/08/perilaku-school-bullying-masalah.htm, accessed December 1, 2025, at 11.24 WIB

[11]Kurniawan, Kak Seto: The world of education must be corrected, available at www.tribunnews.com, accessed December 1, 2025, at 11:14 WIB

[12]Erna Susanti, Loc.Cit., Progressive Study on Bullying in the World of Education, Progressive Justice Journal Vol.1 No.3, 2010, pp. 261-263

someone who is passive or shy. Some children bully as a way to gain popularity, attention, or obtain things they want. Usually, they are afraid that bullying will happen to them, so they bully others first to project an image of being brave. Although some bullies dislike their actions, they are not truly aware of the impact their actions have on others.

3. School factors: The level of supervision at school determines the number and frequency of bullying incidents. Just as low levels of supervision at home are closely related to the development of bullying behavior among students, low levels of supervision at school are closely related to the development of bullying behavior among students. Supervision is especially important in playgrounds and fields, as these are typically where bullying behavior often occurs. Appropriate handling by teachers or supervisors of bullying incidents is crucial, as unaddressed bullying behavior can increase the likelihood of it recurring.

According to Seto Mulyadi, a psychologist, bullying is caused by:[13]

1. Indonesian teenagers today face a lot of pressure, especially from school, due to a busy curriculum and overly rigid teaching techniques. This makes it difficult for them to express their non-academic talents. Instead, they resort to pranks and abuse.
2. The culture of feudalism that is still strong in society can also be one of the causes of bullying, the form of which is the emergence of a culture of seniority, where those below must obey those above.

Sociology of Law

Sociology comes from the Latin word socius, meaning "companion," and the Greek word logos, meaning "word" or "speech." Sociology is concerned with society. The specificity of sociological behavior is that human behavior is always viewed in relation to the social and cultural structures that are shared, shared, and supported. Formulating a definition (limitation of meaning) that can express the entire meaning, nature, and essence of the concept in a few words and sentences is very difficult. Therefore, a definition can only be used as a temporary guide. Some definitions of sociology according to experts are as follows:[14]

1. Pitirim Sorokin, said that sociology is a science that studies:[15]
   a) The relationship and reciprocal influence between various social phenomena (for example between economic and religious phenomena; family and morals, law and economics, social movements and politics and so on);
   b) The relationship and reciprocal influence between social phenomena and non-social phenomena (for example geographical, biological, and so on);
   c) General characteristics of all types of social phenomena.
2. Roucek and Warren, stated that sociology is a science that studies the relationship between humans and groups.[16]
3. William F. Ogburn and Meyer F. Nimkoff, argue that sociology is[17]scientific research into social interactions and their results, namely social organizations.
4. Selo Soemardjan and Soelaeman Soemardi stated that sociology or the science of society[18]is the science that studies social structures and social processes, including social changes. Furthermore, according to Selo Soemardjan and Soelaeman Soemardi, social structure is the entire network of basic social elements, namely social rules (social norms), social institutions, social groups and social strata. Social processes are the reciprocal influence between various aspects of shared life, for example the reciprocal influence between aspects of economic life and aspects of political life, between aspects of legal life and aspects of religious life, between aspects of religious life and aspects of economic life and so on. One of the social processes that is unique is in terms of changes occurring within the structure of society.

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[13]Kurniawan, Loc.Cit., Kak Seto: The world of education must be corrected, available at www.tribunnews.com, accessed December 1, 2025, at 11:14 WIB

[14]Erna Susanti, Loc.Cit., Progressive Study on Bullying in the World of Education, Progressive Justice Journal Vol.1 No.3, 2010, p. 275.

[15]Sorokin, A Pitirim, Society, Culture and Personality, (New York:Harper),1947, p. 626.

[16]Roucek and Warren Translated by Sahat Simamora, Introduction to Sociology, (Jakarta: PT. Bina Aksara), 1984, p. 20.

[17]Ogborn William. F and Meyer F. Nemkoff, Sociology, (Boston:International University Edition Toughton Mifflin Company), 1964, p. 12.

[18]Soemardjan, Selo and Soelaeman Soemardi, A Stalk of Sociological Flowers, First Edition, (Jakarta: FE-UI Publishing Foundation) 1964, p.7.

Then, regarding the sociology of law. Sociology of law is the science that studies the reciprocal relationship between law and social phenomena (society). It is a branch of science that understands, studies, and explains empirically and analytically legal issues in relation to other phenomena in society. The reciprocal relationship between law and other social phenomena is an integral part of studying the sociology of law.[19] Sociology of law is a science that considers law not only as a normative aspect but as a collection of empirical facts, something real in society, which is reviewed from various sides until there is a balance of information regarding a social phenomenon regarding law.[20]

Objects of Study of Sociology of Law

The object of sociological study is society, viewed from the perspective of human relationships within that society. So, essentially, sociology studies society and human social behavior by examining the groups it forms. Sociology studies group behavior and interactions, tracing their origins and growth, and analyzing the influence of group activities on their members. Sociology as a science has several objects, namely:[21]:

1. The material object of sociology is social life, the phenomena and processes of relationships between humans that influence human unity itself.
2. The formal object of sociology focuses more on humans as social beings or society. Thus, the formal object of sociology is human relations between humans and the processes that arise from human relations within society.
3. Cultural objects are one of the factors that can influence relationships with one another.
4. Religious Objects The influence of religious objects can be a trigger in social relations in society, and there are also many things or impacts that influence human relations.

Scope of Sociology of Law

Consisting of the social foundations of law or the social basis of law, for example, national law in Indonesia, the social principle is Pancasila with the characteristics of deliberation/consensus and kinship. Meanwhile, the effects of law on social phenomena are anti-smoking laws, narcotics laws, pornography and pornographic laws and human rights laws and so on. Inseparable from the instrumental approach with the aim of obtaining the principles of law and order that are based rationally and dogmatically and the Natural Law Approach and criticism of the positivistic approach.[22]

Characteristics of Sociology of Law

Legal phenomena within society encompass description, explanation, revelation, and prediction. The study's characteristics include the sociology of law, which attempts to describe legal practices, including lawmaking and court implementation, and the study of how each legal activity operates. Legal sociology aims to explain why certain social phenomena occur, their causes, influencing factors, and so on. Legal sociology then tests the empirical validity of a regulation or legal statement, thus enabling it to predict whether a law is appropriate or inappropriate in a particular society.[23]

Basic Principles of Sociology of Law

According to Emile Durkheim, the basic principle of the sociology of law is that it is a social phenomenon that occurs in society, and symbolic law is the most visible symbol of society. He studied law sociologically, particularly within the field of sociology, and even the social sciences in general.[24]Even the teachings and methodologies he uses have left a lot of debate among experts in various legal sciences, for example the debate in anthropology about primitive law or the debate in criminology about the nature of crime. Durkheim's study demonstrated the dominant influence of positivism. This was because the development of the social sciences at that time was driven by a desire to study society logically, scientifically, and methodologically. However, subsequent developments in the social sciences demonstrated that the study of society required studies of human consciousness.[25]

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[19]Erna Susanti, Loc.Cit., Progressive Study on Bullying in the World of Education, Progressive Justice Journal Vol.1 No.3, 2010, p. 278.

[20]Ibid.

[21]Basrowi, Introduction to Sociology, (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia), 2005, p. 11.

[22]Ali, Zainuddin, Sociology of Law, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika), 2005, p.3.

[23]Ibid.

[24]Soekanto, Soerjono, Principles of Legal Sociology, (Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada), 2006, p. 46.

[25]Ibid., p. 50.

Sociology of law according to Max Weber[26], does not deal with the internal characteristics of a legal order, but the sociology of law is concerned with the analysis of the relationship between the legal system and other social systems. Linked to its concept of legal domination, law is not only a special form of political order, but also a central order that is independently regulating. The development of the sociology of law (Law Sociology), a relatively young discipline, has not yet revealed many of the concepts included in the discussion of the sociology of law. The sociology of law is one of the branches of sociology that belongs to the family of social sciences, a branch of study about human social life in general, which pays attention to human efforts to uphold and prosper their lives, and has a specificity that is different from studies in other branches of sociology. The sociology of law focuses on the problem of authority and control that may be the collective life of humans always in a relatively orderly state. The power of control and government authority as a development of state power that underlies that control is what is called law.[27]

Sociology of Law as a Means of Social Change

Law as a means of social change, in its relationship with the legal sector, is an important area of study within the discipline of legal sociology. The relationship between social change and the legal sector is an interactive one, meaning that social change influences the legal sector, while legal change also influences social change. The power shift that can influence social change aligns with one of law's functions: law as a means of social change or social engineering. The function of law in society varies greatly, depending on various factors and circumstances. Furthermore, the function of law in underdeveloped societies will also differ from that in developed societies. In every society, law primarily serves to ensure security within the community and ensure the achievement of the desired social structure. However, in developed societies, law becomes more general, abstract, and more detached from its context.

In general, it can be said that there are several functions of law in society, namely:[28]

1. The facilitating function in this case includes facilitating between certain parties so that order is achieved.
2. The repressive function in this case includes the use of law as a tool for the ruling elite to achieve its goals.
3. Ideological function: this function includes ensuring the achievement of legitimacy, hegemony, domination, freedom, independence, justice and so on.
4. Reflective function in this case the law reflects the collective desires of society so that the law should be neutral.

The function of law according to society is that it is a means of social change. In this case, law only serves as ratification and legitimacy, so in cases like this, it is not the law that changes society, but rather the development of society that changes the law. Furthermore, within a society, there are positive and negative aspects to a superactive government style. The negative is the tendency towards tyranny and totalitarianism. On the other hand, the positive is that this superactive government style usually leads to numerous changes in laws and regulations, which can accelerate change and development in society. This kind of societal development can be positive, but it can also be negative.

Law enforcement is the center of all legal "life activities," starting from legal planning, law formation, law enforcement, and legal evaluation. Law enforcement is essentially an interaction between various human behaviors representing different interests within a framework of mutually agreed-upon rules. Therefore, law enforcement cannot be seen solely as the process of applying the law, as legalists argue. However, the law enforcement process has broader dimensions than that view, as it involves the dimensions of human behavior. With this understanding, it can be seen that the legal problems that will always be prominent are problems of "law in action," not "law on the books."

The law enforcement process, in Soerjono Soekanto's view, is influenced by five factors, namely:[29]

1. First, legal factors or statutory regulations.
2. Second, the factor of law enforcement officers, namely the parties involved in the process of making and implementing laws, which is related to mentality issues.
3. Third, the factor of means or facilities that support the law enforcement process.
4. Fourth, social factors, namely the social environment in which the law applies or is implemented, are related to legal awareness and compliance which is reflected in people's behavior.

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[26]Ibid., p. 52.
[27]Erna Susanti, Loc.Cit., Progressive Study on Bullying in the World of Education, Progressive Justice Journal Vol.1 No.3, 2010, p. 283.
[28]Ibid., p. 287.
[29]Soekanto, Soerjono, Factors Influencing Law Enforcement, (Jakarta: Rajawali Press), 2002, p. 3

5. Fifth, cultural factors, namely the results of work, creativity and feeling which are based on human will in social life.

Meanwhile, Lawrence M. Friedman observed that successful law enforcement always requires the functioning of all components of the legal system. Friedman's legal system consists of three components: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. Over time, the legal structure component has been added.[30] Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection Article 76 C[31] states that it is prohibited to place, allow, carry out, order to carry out or participate in carrying out violence against children. And in Article 80 paragraph (1)[32] states that "Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 76C shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months and/or a maximum fine of IDR 72,000,000.00 (seventy-two million rupiah). In paragraph (2)[33] In the case of a child as referred to in paragraph (1) being seriously injured, the perpetrator shall be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah). In paragraph (3)[34] In the event that the child as referred to in paragraph (2) dies, the perpetrator shall be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah). And in paragraph (4)[35] The penalty is increased by one third of the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) if the perpetrator of the abuse is the parent. Then in Article 54[36] It states that children in educational settings must be protected from physical, psychological, and other violence by teachers or other parties. Therefore, if a student is mistreated or physically abused by a peer, such acts are punishable under Article 80 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.

Referring to Friedman's system theory, as mentioned in the previous section, the difficulty factor in law enforcement actually stems from the components of the legal substance itself, the cultural values that exist in society related to the world of education.[37] By defining the crime of violence, bullying is a series of negative and aggressive actions with the aim of disturbing, carried out by one or a group against a weaker party in a hidden manner. Therefore, returning to the basic idea of using criminal law as a last resort in efforts to combat crime (ultimum remedium), the existence of regulations against bullying must be emphasized more in efforts to optimize the function of state administrative law in society. Efforts to optimize the function of state administrative law, in this context, are intended to educate the morality of all levels of society in a more positive direction by realizing a society that is morally anti-violence or bullying. Sociologically, violence is an attitude or action that is considered highly reprehensible. Because the enforcement of ethical or moral norms is generally based on the inner consciousness of each individual, in the current situation, it seems very difficult to expect the elimination of violence in education to be carried out outside the framework of a systematic approach. Therefore, a systematic approach is implemented through criminal law, namely by criminalizing acts of violence or bullying. Perpetrators usually begin bullying in schools at a young age, terrorizing boys and girls through emotional or psychological intimidation. Children bully for various reasons. Usually, it's to seek attention from their peers and parents, or it's also to feel important and in control. Much bullying in schools is also driven by imitating the actions of adults or watching television programs.

Conclusion

In social life, there needs to be norms or legal regulations created as social control in determining the patterns and behaviors carried out by humans in social life. Because the legal regulations created are regulatory and force members of society to obey them, the purpose of the formation of legal regulations themselves is to ensure balance and continuity in relationships between communities and to ensure legal certainty for the sake of justice. The fading of social values and norms that are not upheld and the lack of instillation of legal values and norms conveyed by the family from an early age. In this case, the central role of the family as the implementer of primary (first) education patterns is currently considered to pay less attention to aspects of religious values. The function of law in society depends on various factors and circumstances. Developed societies have different legal needs than less developed ones. Therefore, the function of law can be tailored to the needs of each community. After understanding and

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[30] Sudikno, Understanding Law: An Introduction to the Revised Edition, (Yogyakarta: Cahaya Atma Pusaka), 2010, pp. 217-218.
[31] Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Article 76 C.
[32] Ibid., Article 80 paragraph (1)
[33] Ibid., Article 80 paragraph (2)
[34] Ibid., Article 80 paragraph (3).
[35] Ibid., Article 80 paragraph (4).
[36] Ibid., Article 54.
[37] Erna Susanti, Loc.Cit., Progressive Study on Bullying in the World of Education, Progressive Justice Journal Vol.1 No.3, 2010, p. 287.

explaining this in more depth, it can be concluded that there is a phenomenon and fact about bullying cases in schools today that leads to social crime. The family, as the first institution where a child receives their first socialization, should be instilled with highly applicable religious values and aspects so that these values will be carried over when the child reaches adulthood and applied in social interactions both in their surroundings and specifically in the school environment.

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