Legal Protection of Victims of Sexual Violence and Bullying on Students at Schools in the Era of Globalization

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Abstract. Violence against children includes: physical, verbal, and psychological which causes deep trauma for the victims. The aim of this research is to focus on society and the government working together to reduce the number of sexual violence and bullying so that the teaching and learning process can run professionally in the Era of Globalization. The method used in this research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The results of this research explain rehabilitation efforts for victims so they can regain confidence in living their lives through play activities, uploading pamphlets about the importance of protecting children from violence, and raids on classes to ensure that all students do not carry sharp weapons or illegal drugs. Legal protection according to UURI number 31 of 2014 concerning Witness and Victim Protection for children from sexual violence and bullying, including educational institutions, also plays an important role in this prevention.

Keywords: Sexual Violence victims, legal protection, trauma.

1   Introduction

School is a place where students build their character. The environmental background around students influences the way they behave, which in turn gives them their characteristics in the school environment. In the era of globalization when students' characters change from conventional to digital, where everything can be done through social media, these technological advances will have an impact on social life in both good and bad ways. Students are girls and boys of school age from elementary school, junior high school, high school or equivalent who live in an educational environment or around the school. Groups most likely to experience acts of "Violence" is a term

often used to describe inhumane or unkind acts. Violence can be defined as speech, actions, attitudes, structures, or systems that cause physical, psychological, social, and environmental damage or casualties that prevent a person from achieving his or her full human potential. The increasing use of social media has resulted in a new type of social interaction known as Social Networking. A social network is a social structure consisting of individuals or groups connected through one or more factors, such as friendship, brotherhood, common interests, trade, dislike, dating, shared beliefs, knowledge, and prestige.[1] The number of cases of violence against children reached 3,087 from January to June 2020, including 1,848 cases of sexual violence, 852 cases of physical violence, and 768 cases of psychological violence (Kemen PA, 2020). Children have been sexually exploited by pedophiles, forced to work to provide for their families, and have been victims of violence, especially sexual violence. According to Roza and Arliman S. (2018) Physical and sexual violence usually occurs in boys and girls. The sexual harassment of 12 elementary school students in the Seyegen subdistrict was one of the cases of sexual violence reported by the police in early 2020. Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region, which was carried out by one of the teachers. Additionally, there are no specific laws governing students' rights as students. In Indonesia, sexual violence against children occurs not only in areas that are vulnerable to violence but also in places that should provide protection for children, such as homes, schools, and communities. The closest person who is trusted towards children becomes the person most suspected when acts of sexual harassment or bullying occur. Because children are psychologically close, intimate, and trusted, such as friends, family, teachers, and new people. Cases of bullying have been widely discussed in recent years, especially in the world of education, especially among school-aged children. However, there is a possibility that bullying occurs in preschool children or early childhood to college students. Bullying can be physical or psychological, such as teasing. Bullying will have a negative impact on the psychological development of the victim, for example, an expression of ridicule. Sexual harassment is widely discussed and is of concern to many parties, especially when the victims are young children. Sexual harassment that befell young children at the Jakarta International School (JIS) Kindergarten is one example, after which similar cases appeared on various social media. Therefore, it is important for parents, teachers, and children to learn about bullying and how to prevent it from happening again at school and in their environment.

When a person or group of people repeatedly tries to harm another weaker person, such as hitting, kicking, or by using unkind nicknames, mocking, insulting, teasing or sexually slurring, spreading rumors, or trying to get others to reject someone, called bullying behavior. This can cause children and teenagers to be afraid and depressed, and reduce their interest in going to school or even drop out of school. In serious cases, teenagers who are bullied react by fighting back or committing suicide if they cannot fight back. Bullying has a lifelong impact. Weaknesses in protecting victims of sexual violence and bullying in children are still hampered by the human nature of being reluctant to open up about the incidents they have experienced, they consider these incidents to be a personal disgrace and choose to remain silent so that over time, over time it causes big problems such as physical disabilities. physical, deep trauma, and even death. Furthermore, children who experience harassment and violence at school experience a decline in academic performance, become antisocial and develop misdirected grudges against the people around them. Becoming victims of harassment and violence, especially so that students are able to face challenges.[2] The impact of sexual violence on children and how to deal with the factors that cause sexual violence on children and the consequences of sexual violence on children. Analysis will show

that sexual violence has a broad effect on children, including physical, emotional, and psychological conditions that can disrupt the development of children who have become victims. sexual violence.

The government has campaigned for child protection through advertisements in electronic media, public service publicity, and posters or billboards along the roads. In addition, many people have been educated to protect children, especially about sex education. However, due to short education, many people still do not fully understand how to protect children and the various forms of violence perpetrated against them because the media and books do not specifically regulate them, and even the number of victims tends to increase. This will disturb parents and families as a result of the increasing number of victims. Cyberbullying is also an indicator that it occurs indirectly and the perpetrator can spread it quickly, making the victim more stressed and even depressed. Therefore, we need to be careful because based on data from the Ministry of Communication and Information, there are 30 million Indonesian children and teenagers aged 10-19 years who use the internet, and most of them talk to their peers.[3] Cyberbullying is the newest type of bullying due to the development of the internet, social media, and technology. Basically, bullies continuously send negative messages to victims via SMS, messages on the internet, and other social media platforms. The types of cyberbullying that are developing in society include: 1) Sending hurtful messages or using images; 2) Leaving cruel voicemail messages; 3) Calling non-stop but not answering; 4) Creating a website that is embarrassing for the victim; 5) Blocking or keeping the victim away from chat rooms and other places; and 6) Sending hurtful or harassing videos that are shared among friends. This research aims to focus on the community and government working together to reduce the number of sexual violence and bullying so that the teaching and learning process can run professionally in the Era of Globalization.

2 Problem

What is the government's policy regarding legal protection for victims of sexual violence and bullying among students in the era of globalization?

3 Method and Approach

3.1 Methods

Research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. This research focuses on the role of education in preventing and preventing violence in educational environments.[4] The focus of the research is how educators and students in schools and the surrounding environment can protect victims of sexual violence and bullying in the era of globalization. Qualitative methods are used to analyze primary and secondary data. This descriptive analysis discusses the substance and framework of positive law, especially the author's efforts to ascertain the content or interpretation of legal principles that help resolve legal problems. In this review, analysts use a strategy of varying information with perception.

According to qualitative descriptive research is a review prepared based on cases that occurred, including a contextual analysis.[5] The principle motivation behind subjective exploration is to make reality justifiable and regularly places less emphasis on making determinations and estimates of the phenomena of an object. The reason the researcher used descriptive qualitative research methods was that the researcher saw that the idea of protecting victims requires the presence of the government through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 31 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims for children from sexual violence and bullying, including Educational Institutions also play an important role in this prevention. Researchers also believe that with logical exploration, researchers will obtain and produce richer data. Therefore, subjective examination techniques were chosen because researchers need to understand the case in-depth and thoroughly.

3.2 Approach

This approach focuses on in-depth research to see the role of educational institutions in preventing and preventing violence in educational environments. This research focuses on the role of elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools and preventing acts of violence in the school environment. The choice of schools is based on the topography of the area so that this topographic method can achieve school representation. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with sources at educational institutions and government agencies, and field observations with educational institutions. Secondary data was obtained through the study of written document documentation, research results that have been conducted, legislation, and other literature related to relevant subjects. Next, data is collected, and data categories have been determined. After that, qualitative analysis is used to outline the most important concepts. The choice of school is made based on the increasing number of victims of sexual violence and child abuse, data sourced from the Ministry of Women and Child Protection. To achieve school representation through the use of a digital scientific approach. Apart from that, the problems studied were also discussed through a counseling process between the Guidance Counseling teacher and students as well as collaboration between teachers and parents using a descriptive approach.

4 Discussion

4.1 The impact of sexual violence and bullying on depressive symptoms

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence against children is the actual use of strength and power, harm or threat to individuals, groups, or the surrounding environment which results in trauma, death, psychological harm, developmental abnormalities, or deprivation of rights. According to Barker child abuse is repeated physical and mental action against a dependent child through coercion, uncontrolled physical violence, teasing, and continuous hate speech, as well as sexual violence. Factors that cause violence in children are as follows: The character of the child, the character of the perpetrator of

violence, ecological factors, and social variables are the main factors that cause violence in children to occur in the family environment, where children are used to receiving violent treatment from other people. his parents since childhood then reapplied the same style of resistance.[2] A father as the head of the household also does not understand the aspect of his wife who then vents her emotions on the children; this includes abandoned children; unexpected children (unwanted pregnancies), lack of daily expenses, and the birth of a child who takes the life of the mother who is then considered a child who brings misery.

Sexual violence that occurs in a group or community is an additional component of violence against children. Children are considered a weak group of people, so they do not have the strength to fight crime in their social environment. Additionally, it is very easy for adults to use violence against children in their innocent and helpless state. Especially in the world of education, children are very vulnerable to crime from fellow friends, adults around the school,

Several forms of violence in the educational environment[8], namely:

1. Corporal Punishment, also known as "teacher violence punishment", is the punishment administered by teachers to students through the use of violence. This punishment is given with the aim of disciplining students;

2. Bullying also known as bullying is a repeated behavior carried out by students who have power over other students who are weaker;

3. Sexual violence is a type of violence experienced by children that is directed at their genitals, which disrupts children's physical, mental, and social development. Types of sexual violence include forced/unnatural sexual relations, for example, rape or attempted rape, incest, sodomy;

4. Physical violence is physically inflicted on a child so that it makes him uncomfortable. Children can experience various types of physical violence, such as being kicked, hit, pushed, strangled, hair pulled, poisoned, hit against a wall, shaken, doused with hot water, drowned, objects thrown at them, and so on;

5. Psychological violence: Violence aimed at a child's psychology that causes emotional disturbances, which can have an impact on his growth. Bullying, threatening, frightening, using harsh words, ridiculing, insulting, slandering, confining, forcibly breaking off social relationships, controlling or inhibiting conversations, and limiting religious activities that a child believes in are some examples of acts of psychological violence;

6. Extortion violence is a type of violence carried out by individuals or groups using intimidating violence with the aim of making the person being extorted afraid and handing over the money requested by the perpetrator of the extortion.

The act of bullying is one of the acts of violence in the educational environment with three integrated characteristics, namely: 1) there is aggressive behavior that pleases the perpetrator to hurt the victim, 2) the act is carried out in an unequal manner so that it causes a feeling of pressure on the victim, and 3) the behavior is carried out in a manner repeatedly and continuously. [9] The definition of legal protection can be taken from the Big Indonesian Dictionary, which means protection efforts carried out by the government or authorities through various applicable regulations. In short, legal protection carries out its duties by

providing protection.[6] From this understanding, legal protection can help children to protect themselves psychologically. The author believes that there is a relationship between harassment and depressive symptoms in elementary school, junior high school, and high school students. There is a strong correlation between harassment and depression because the more often students experience harassment, the more severe the depression they experience.

4.1.1 Depression

Depression is a psychological condition with mental disorders that are common throughout the world. An estimated 350 million people worldwide suffer from depression, a mental disorder. Due to high emotional development, adolescence is an emotional peak. In emotional development, people become sensitive and reactive to various social, emotional, and temperamental events or situations. Bullying always involves the perpetrator being stronger than the victim, making it difficult for the victim to defend themselves. Victims may feel helpless because they cannot defend themselves. Victims of abuse also experience various problems, such as feelings of discomfort, fear, low self-esteem, feelings of worthlessness, poor social adaptability, fear of going to school or not even wanting to go to school, and even suicidal thoughts.[7] Teenage girls experience twice as much depression as teenage boys. Factors contributing to gender differences include women having poorer self-perceptions of their bodies than men, and hormonal changes impacting women's vulnerability to depression in adolescence. Men are more likely to distract themselves from their mood, and temporarily women are more likely to ruminate, amplifying depression and amplifying their depressed mood. Depression occurs in children and adolescents by showing behavior such as frustration, lack of achievement, depression, feelings of guilt, lack of self-confidence, and loss of identity. This attack must be completed in a short time.

Symptoms of depression experienced by patients include feelings of fear, anxiety, restlessness, feelings of guilt, and resentment towards the abuser which the patient continues to experience. The patient has difficulty opening up to other people and is uncomfortable interacting with his school friends. Physical symptoms of decreased patient productivity, disrupted sleep hours, and wounds on the body. Apart from these symptoms, there are other factors involved that influence the patient's depression and factors caused by the standard to have high intensity, namely lack of help or support from friends and school when the patient is bullied. There is moderate intensity of the cognitive schema and learned helplessness factors, which include self-destructive actions such as taking large amounts of drugs resigned behavior, and not asking for help with the problems faced. Family and social environmental factors, such as conflicts with peers and neighbors, cause low intensity.

4.1.2 Guidance Counseling

The healing process will be faster with crisis counseling, which focuses on traumatic interventions. This is based on the goal of crisis counseling, namely providing immediate and diverse assistance to those in need. Counselors who provide crisis counseling must have a mature personality, experience, and basic

skills to provide assistance; they must be energetic, quick, balanced, creative, and flexible when dealing with difficult behavior. After that, the counselor investigates and defines the problem from the client's perspective, gives him encouragement to continue to feel heard and accepted, makes a realistic and understandable plan, and then evaluates the commitment to the client's decision.

Schools and parents also do the same thing as psychological counselors through assistance in the form of outdoor games, productive activities such as making tempeh, and so on, and carrying out religious services diligently in accordance with their respective religions. Approaching children who are experiencing depression through persuasive communication which can be used to build strong self-advocacy in children. To decide on appropriate attitudes and actions towards children, parents must pay attention to these changes. Children must feel safe and comfortable to tell stories and complain to their parents or teachers. This will make them feel loved and increase their self-confidence.

To handle bullying cases, Guidance Counseling teachers use the following approach:

1) Calling; The meaning of the word "call" according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is to invite (ask) someone to come (come back, come closer, etc.) by calling out their name and so on. In handling bullying cases, the Guidance Counseling teacher uses telephone calls as the first method, then calls the perpetrator and victim of bullying simultaneously. The Guidance Counseling Teacher then gives the perpetrator and victim the opportunity to talk about what happened to them;

2) Motivate; is encouragement given by a counselor or Guidance Counseling teacher to students to achieve certain goals. In his book, McDonald states that motivation is a process of change that occurs in a person, characterized by feelings and preceded by a response to goals to be achieved in the future. Guidance Counseling teachers and bullies get motivation from the next approach. They must encourage the perpetrator to stop doing it again, and victims of bullying must also get motivated to get rid of the trauma and feel safe. Motivation, in general psychology, is defined as the drive or desire that drives certain behavior. Therefore, motivation can be defined as the force or power that encourages someone to do something or behave in a certain way. According to the theory expressed by Abraham Maslow, the need system forms motivation to act. This system is known as Maslow's hierarchical system or Maslow's hearing of needs.[8] Need system, a person will behave because of a need. The urge, will, and desire to do something will be triggered by this need. Needs themselves are considered as deficiencies that drive a person's actions and behavior. There are two types of needs: primary needs and secondary needs. Primary needs are psychological needs such as eating, drinking, oxygen, and sexual activity. Secondary needs are psychological needs such as self-actualization, affection, or security;

3) Group and Individual Guidance; Individual counseling can be considered a reciprocal relationship between the counselor and students, while group counseling is usually carried out by several students counseling at one time simultaneously to deal with the same problem. Achmaddanur Nurishan also said that the purpose of group counseling is to share information or group activities that discuss social, educational, professional, and personal problems. Helena said that the purpose of group counseling services is to create a plan together to solve group problems. To achieve the goals of this group, the teacher begins the activity by entering the students' classrooms, checking students' readiness for teaching and learning, and checking the children's discipline by checking students' bags to ensure that they do not find any belongings that are not permitted by the school and that violate the law, for example sharp weapons. , posters or stickers with adult or pornographic themes, and alcohol and illegal drugs. Furthermore, counseling guidance continues with guidance on attitudes and behavior, positive relationships, and the ability to communicate effectively with other people. Furthermore, Counseling Guidance Teachers provide individual guidance to perpetrators and victims of sexual harassment and bullying victims after group guidance. In particular, individual guidance and counseling services, help students overcome their personal problems. The main goal is for the perpetrator to realize that his actions were wrong. Furthermore, victims that the trauma they experienced when they were harassed can disappear and they can feel safe in their environment;

4) Collaboration with students' parents; Schools want students to learn well, so families (parents) and schools (teachers) must work together or collaborate. Through this cooperation or collaboration, parents can learn from teachers about how to educate their children. However, parents can also provide teachers with information about their children's lives and characters. Teachers can benefit greatly from the information parents provide when they teach their students. In the same way, parents can learn about the problems their children face at school. Bullying behavior also affects a person's self-confidence and self-esteem. The victim changes his character and becomes violent, impulsive, irritable, tend to be aggressive, and intolerant of disappointment. The consequences of bullying include the mental destruction of the victim, loss of enthusiasm for school, and a feeling of not wanting to go to school. Guidance and Counseling Teachers try to restore the victim's broken mental state and provide and restore the victim's spirit.

4.2 Government policy on legal protection for victims of sexual violence and bullying

Legal protection in cases of sexual violence and bullying of students in schools in the era of globalization is seen through the Laws of the Republic of Indonesia or government

institutions. There are several laws of the Republic of Indonesia and government regulations that have been drafted regarding the protection of victims of sexual violence and bullying, such as:

1) The government drafted Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims in order to improve the implementation of protection for witnesses and victims. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency or hereinafter referred to as LPSK is an independent Indonesian institution that was established after the law was passed. Witness and Victim Protection was established because witnesses and victims have not received maximum legal protection and attention, including guaranteeing the rights of witnesses and victims and the motivation to provide assistance to witnesses and victims of human rights violations is increasing. The current existence of the Victim Witness Protection Agency based on relevant laws and regulations requires the support of all components of the nation so that it can play its maximum role, but also take part at regional and international levels. Protection or assistance turns out to be effective in carrying out these tasks which are useful for protecting students: physical violence, sexual violence, neglect, and so on. Activities carried out in an effort to carry out their functions, the child empowerment and protection service acts as a facilitator and also provides direction to schools, the general public, and the environment. local community leaders consisting of community leaders, village heads, and young people who are active in Youth Organizations to help the government with socialization regarding laws and regional regulations that regulate child protection.

2) As stated in Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution, the state is responsible for maintaining the dignity and maximum protection of children. According to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, a child includes someone who is not yet eighteen years old. All countries agree that UNICEF (United International Children Educational Fund) handles children's problems in accordance with Article 5 Paragraph 3 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights which states that elderly people, children, the poor, Pregnant women and people with disabilities are vulnerable groups. Child protection can be defined as all activities that guarantee and protect children and their rights to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with their dignity and human dignity, as well as protecting them from violence and discrimination to create good Indonesian children, with noble character and prosperous. Article 59 of Law 23 of 2002 in conjunction with Law 35 of 2014 stipulates that the government and other state institutions are responsible for providing special protection to the following children: children in emergency situations; children in minority and isolated groups; economically and sexually exploited children; trafficked children; children who are victims of drug abuse; children kidnapped, sold, and trafficked; and other children.

3) In fact, in the 1945 Constitution, especially in the preamble in paragraph IV, it is stated that the government of the Republic of Indonesia is responsible for

protecting all Indonesian people, improving general welfare, and improving the nation's quality of life. Therefore, the government should improve the quality of education of Indonesian citizens and protect the human rights of citizens. Indonesia as a legal state based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 1 paragraph (3), must uphold human rights in all forms. Forms of protection for children's rights include providing guarantees and legal protection so that everyone has the same position before the law with no exceptions on an ongoing basis. and this is marked by the formation of national laws that can support the development process, namely laws that are in accordance with the ideals of the nation in accordance with the needs of a society that is responsive to children. Legal protection efforts that are carried out directly include: providing something so that children can be protected from victims of sexual violence and saved from something that endangers them, prevention through activities that can harm the child's future, for example: supervision, guarding against disturbances from within or from outside himself, mental, physical, social development, formal and informal educational correction, nurturing with care, compassion, nurturing, giving awards, all of these activities are mandated through law.

4) The function of legal institutions in the legal protection of victims of sexual violence and bullying is essentially the protection of victims as a legal promise by the criminal justice system which seeks to realize the main legal functions in three ways, namely [7] :

a) Effective legal protection protects society, especially victims of sexual harassment and bullying perpetrated by other people and other community groups. This includes abuse committed by those closest to him who are considered to be protecting him or by foreigners or individuals from abroad in terms of physical, mental, health, value, and human rights violence;

b) Justice, maintaining the law, protecting every citizen from justice. Negatively, the law can also be considered unfair because it violates the principles and rights that should be protected for every citizen;

c) In the context of development, the law functions as an effective tool for determining the path, goals, and implementation of development fairly. In other words, apart from functioning to support development, the law also functions as a supervisor to ensure that development can proceed fairly in accordance with the legal corridors.

5) The role of educational institutions in preventing and dealing with acts of violence against students. The role of educational institutions in preventing and overcoming acts of violence against students, which is an environment other than the family environment, is important for teachers in schools to encourage the prevention and overcoming of violence against students. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia number 82 of 2015 concerning Prevention and Management of Violence against students in schools who are vulnerable to sexual violence, bullying, and/or victims of physical violence occurring to students. Seeing the high number of cases of child

violence in the last five years, all parties need to play their role in protecting children's rights and reducing the number of child violence.

After reforming government policy in legal protection through drafting several laws including laws that are needed by victims of sexual violence and bullying against children considering the freedom of opinion from the public about victims who experience deep trauma which results in slowed growth and development and affects the way of thinking in life in the environment where he lives. Human rights and legal protection for victims of criminal acts are also the right to life that every citizen has because the victims are students whose ages range from seven years to seventeen years. In terms of legal protection, students who are still underage receive different treatment, prioritizing human rights, and the approach is adapted to their age. Students at vulnerable ages become victims of sexual violence and bullying in the current era of globalization due to the impact of rapid technological developments. This age is a transition period in human life that connects childhood and adulthood.[20] The development of information technology also has an influence on social media which makes it easy to get internet access so that teenagers surf the virtual world for a long time. The era of globalization also has an impact on internet use. Several social media platforms used by teenagers today include; YouTube, Line, Instagram, WhatsApp, and others. The impact of technological developments also has an impact on students, such as sexual violence and bullying in the educational environment, as a result of these incidents the victims are harmed apart from feeling embarrassed because they consider this a disgrace that must be hidden tightly or the victim feels afraid of the perpetrator's threats, it could be one of the reasons this case occurred was like an iceberg phenomenon.[21] The presence of the government in providing legal protection for victims of sexual violence.

As for the legal basis according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 31 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims for children who are victims of criminal acts, the government in general provides justice, guarantees legal certainty in society, and benefits from its formation. These three objectives must be implemented in the law enforcement process so that injustice does not occur. Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory. Law consists of three parts in society's legal system: 1) legal substance; 2) legal structure; and 3) legal culture. The three components above are a very important basis for implementing justice collaborators in criminal cases in Indonesia. By looking at the three parts of the legal system, we can see how the system will later become a reference for implementing Legal Collaboration in the criminal justice system.[22] In the case of crown witnesses, the initiative to provide information came from law enforcement officials who faced difficulties in uncovering criminal cases due to a lack of evidence, so they took one of the perpetrators who did not have a significant role as a witness against the other perpetrators by separating the case files. . However, in the case of a collaborator of justice, the initiative to provide information about a criminal act comes from the perpetrator himself who consciously admits to the act he committed. This perpetrator then assisted law enforcement officials by providing information about the criminal acts he had committed as well as the involvement of other main actors in the criminal network. Justice collaborates or aims to assist evidence and prosecution as well as uncover criminal acts, especially those related to criminal organizations, as a whole. To protect witnesses, victims and their families, legislation is needed that regulates this legal protection. Because there are no witnesses, the

case will almost certainly fail because information can only be obtained from witnesses or experts in the Indonesian legal system.

5 Conclusion

Sexual violence and bullying among students at school is a significant problem that can cause trauma to the victims, including verbal bullying: insulting physical deficiencies, teasing, and calling parents names; nonverbal: hitting, veil pulled, book torn, and pinched; and relational: exclusion and neglect can be suppressed and the number of victims minimized. The research results show that schools are very important in preventing and dealing with disorders of students as students. The approach that can be applied by Guidance and Counseling teachers together with other teachers is to raid classes to ensure that all students are disciplined by not carrying sharp weapons, posters or stickers of pornographic images, alcohol, or illegal drugs. Legal protection according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 31 of 2014 concerning Witness and Victim Protection for children from sexual violence and bullying, including educational institutions, also plays an important role in this prevention.

for the purpose of safe and enjoyable learning as well as increasing student motivation, in carrying out their roles at school, Guidance Counseling teachers and counselors must provide the best and optimal services for all students in accordance with their responsibilities. They must also plan services to meet the needs of students at school through strategies used to handle cases of sexual violence and bullying with stages: Calling, Motivating, Advising, Providing group and individual guidance, Providing Warnings and Punishments, Collaborating with Parents, and so on. So it is hoped that the pattern of parental care behavior at home and counseling carried out at school will change in teaching children without violence. Efforts and training to prevent crimes against children include inviting children to play, share, and learn together in order to educate them on the importance of respecting each other, and respecting other people as God's most noble creatures. In situations like these, changes in information, changes in mentality, and changes in organized movement are expected. These changes are specific to adults caring for children. Education may take place in the classroom or in a studio, or print and electronic media may be used in formal settings. Playing with adults and children can help them learn and relieve fatigue, helping them avoid abusive behavior.

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