



Aspects of Victimology in Legal Protection for Victims of Grooming

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Abstract: This research aims to find out what are the forms of legal protection for victims of the crime of beating when viewed from the aspect of victimology. This research uses normative research methods which are carried out by examining legal facts in the field as well as theories, concepts, laws and so on related to this research. The results showed that the protection of victims must be given both physical suffering and loss of property as intended by the study of victimology by considering the elements contained in the article on the crime of beatings in the Criminal Code. In the concept of the principle of benefit, the principle of justice, the principle of balance and the principle of legal certainty that demands all forms of protection must be given in a fair and balanced manner that ensures legal certainty.

Keywords : Bullying; Viktimology; Protection

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1. Introduction

Victimology, as a branch of science that studies victims, plays a crucial role in understanding social phenomena, particularly in the context of violent acts such as bullying. Bullying is a form of physical violence involving multiple perpetrators who collectively assault the victim. This event often not only leaves physical injuries but also has profound psychological impacts on the victim. In many cases, bullying victims experience a sense of powerlessness, marked by feelings of fear, shame, and long-term trauma that can disrupt their quality of life.¹ Therefore, the aspect of victimology in legal protection for bullying victims becomes highly relevant to discuss, as it involves a deeper understanding of the victims' rights and the efforts of the justice system to provide better protection and justice for them.²

As awareness of human rights grows, the handling of violence victims, including bullying, has become an integral part of modern legal systems. Although Indonesia has various regulations governing the protection of victims of violence, such as Article 170 of the Penal Code (KUHP) concerning acts of bullying and Article 262 of the New Criminal Code (KUHP) of 2023, the reality faced by bullying victims often does not meet expectations.

This is due to various factors, including the victims' lack of knowledge about their rights, which often makes them hesitant or unwilling to report. Furthermore, the social stigma attached to victims of violence, including bullying, can worsen their psychological condition, hindering them from seeking help.³ Moreover, the lack of support from authorities in ensuring a fair and transparent legal process often causes victims to feel neglected or inadequately protected.

Despite existing legal regulations that provide a foundation for protection, the effective implementation of the law still faces significant challenges, such as the lack of public awareness regarding the rights of bullying victims, unclear legal processes, and the need for enhanced systemic support from law enforcement agencies and related institutions to ensure justice for the victims. Therefore, it is important to

¹ Dian Ekawaty Ismail et al., "Collocation of Restorative Justice with Human Rights in Indonesia," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 32, no. 2 (September 20, 2024): 394–417, <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v32i2.35374>; Dian Ekawaty Ismail et al., "Cyber Harassment of Public Figures: Causes and Importance of Legal Education," *E3S Web of Conferences* 594 (2024): 03005, <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202459403005>.

² Kiki Febriani and Iwan Setiawan, "Analisa Viktimologis Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Pengeroyokan Di Desa Rejasari Kecamatan Langensari Kota Banjar (Studi Kasus Putusan Nomor 52/Pid. B/2022/Bjr)," 2023, <http://repository.unigal.ac.id/handle/123456789/4046>.

³ Rifky Pulubolo, Mutia Cherawaty Thalib, and Ahmad Ahmad, "Legal Process for Banking Negligence in Violations of Customers' Privacy Rights and Personal Data," *Estudiante Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (January 25, 2024): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v1i1.24195>; Novia Rahmawati A. Paruki and Ahmad Ahmad, "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Tambang Ilegal," *Batulis Civil Law Review* 3, no. 2 (August 26, 2022): 177–86, <https://doi.org/10.47268/ballrev.v3i2.966>; Indah Amanah Poetri Soedarno Oei Pantouw and Ahmad Ahmad, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Masyarakat Akibat Penambangan Emas Di Sungai Tulabolo Yang Tercemar Merkuri," *Borneo Law Review* 6, no. 2 (2022): 187–204, <https://doi.org/10.35334/bolrev.v6i2.3242>.

continue striving for improvements in both regulation and its implementation so that bullying victims can receive appropriate protection and their rights are respected.⁴

Bullying victims often feel powerless to report to authorities because of fear of retaliation from the perpetrators or societal pressure that restricts their freedom to speak out. Additionally, many victims feel that the judicial system cannot provide adequate solutions, both in terms of their physical and psychological recovery. This is where the importance of victimology comes in, to view this violence phenomenon from the victims' perspective, rather than solely from the perspective of the perpetrators or the legal process itself. Victimology teaches us to understand the victims' experiences more deeply, identify the factors that make them vulnerable to violence, and find more effective ways to provide adequate protection for them.

Victimology in the context of bullying focuses on understanding how these victims are treated by their surroundings and the justice system. This includes an analysis of how the victims' social and economic positions influence their experience of violence and legal processes. Victimological research also highlights how stereotypes and social stigma can exacerbate the victim's condition, making them often feel marginalized and ignored in their pursuit of justice. Additionally, victimology examines the psychological impacts on victims, such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress, which often hinder their recovery process.⁵

Legal protection for bullying victims aims not only to punish the perpetrators but also to ensure that victims receive their rights as individuals who have been physically and emotionally harmed.⁶ In this context, the state and law enforcement authorities have an obligation to create a safe environment for victims and provide recovery facilities to aid them in the rehabilitation process. This includes psychological services, access to a fair justice system, and efforts to eliminate stigma and discrimination against victims. Therefore, the victimological aspect of legal protection is crucial in creating a system that is more responsive and caring toward the victims' needs.

Moreover, there is a significant challenge in ensuring a fair and effective legal process for bullying victims. One of the issues is the gaps in the existing law, where not all forms of bullying are considered serious enough to be punished with appropriate sanctions. Bullying involving multiple perpetrators is often viewed as a minor offense or may even be punished with a penalty that does not sufficiently deter the

⁴ sendiri Eigenrichting Di Kota Jambi, "Kajian Viktimologi Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pelaku Kejahatan Yang Menjadi Korban Main Hakim," accessed February 23, 2025, https://repository.unsri.ac.id/106689/6/RAMA_74201_02011281924209_0024018303_0003128803_01_front_ref.pdf.

⁵ Rina Maryani, Dheny Wahyudhi, and Elizabeth Siregar, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Yang Salah Tangkap Dalam Proses Penyidikan," *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law* 3, no. 2 (2022): 146–62.

⁶ Maya Lasena et al., "Cockfighting Gambling Criminal Acts Commitment," *Estudiante Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (June 1, 2022): 77–90, <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v4i2.16039>; Abdusalam Rauf, Fenty U. Puluhulawa, and Ahmad Ahmad, "Ideal Arrangements for Fines to Enhance Legal Awareness and Minimize Waste Effectively in Society," *Estudiante Law Journal* 6, no. 3 (October 10, 2024): 593–606, <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v6i3.28916>.

perpetrators. Therefore, revising laws related to bullying and applying harsher punishments for perpetrators becomes an urgent task.

Victimology in legal protection for bullying victims also demands a more holistic approach, which does not solely focus on legal aspects. The recovery efforts for victims must involve multiple parties, including social institutions, psychologists, and community organizations that care about the issue of violence. The existence of victim protection agencies is critical to providing support for victims facing a legal process that often consumes time and energy. In this regard, educating the public about the importance of respecting victims' rights and building social solidarity to support their recovery is an integral part of an effective violence prevention strategy.⁷

Overall, legal protection for bullying victims must involve interconnected aspects, both legally, socially, and psychologically. A deeper understanding of the victimological aspects will help create a legal system that is more sensitive to victims' needs and can provide more effective protection. This is an essential step in creating a safer and more just society, where bullying victims can receive their rights, and perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. Therefore, it is crucial to continue developing victimology studies and improving the legal protection system for the well-being and justice of all members of society.

2. Method

This research is a form of normative legal research. Normative legal research involves examining legal materials and literature. This type of legal study is descriptive in nature, aiming to describe or explain facts with analysis and systematic approaches.⁸ The research utilizes a statutory approach, which involves studying all relevant regulations and laws associated with this research. The focus is on analyzing existing laws and legal provisions that pertain to the topic of study, in this case, the legal protection of bullying victims, with the aim of understanding how the law addresses the issue and identifying gaps or areas for improvement.

3. Definition and Concept of Victimology in the Context of Grooming

Victimology is a branch of science that studies victims of violence or crime. In the context of bullying, victimology focuses on understanding the victims of bullying and the impact it causes, both physically and psychologically. Bullying, as a form of physical violence involving multiple perpetrators, often leaves scars not only on the victim's body but also in their mental and emotional well-being. Victimology plays an important role in uncovering the dynamics of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, as well as how victims are treated in the legal system. This field aims to understand in greater depth how victims experience violence, the factors that make them vulnerable, and how they are treated after the violence occurs. Therefore,

⁷ Tiara Sekar Melati, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Korban Pelecehan Seksual Verbal (Catcalling) Dalam Perspektif Peraturan Perundang-Undangan" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Jambi, 2024), <https://repository.unja.ac.id/68203/>.

⁸ Ishaq Ishaq, *Metode Penelitian Hukum Dan Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis, Serta Disertasi* (Alfabeta, 2017).

victimology is highly relevant for discussing the legal protection issues for bullying victims.

The definition of victimology refers to the science that studies everything related to victims of violence, including bullying. This field not only focuses on identifying who the victims are but also on understanding how violence affects them both physically and psychologically. The primary focus of victimology is to identify the impacts of violence on victims and how they are treated in legal proceedings. In the context of bullying, victimology helps us understand how physical violence committed by multiple individuals can damage the victim's body and mind, and how the legal system provides protection for them.⁹ Additionally, victimology studies factors contributing to the creation of violence victims, such as social, economic, and psychological conditions. Thus, victimology plays a central role in providing a holistic view of the experiences of violence victims.¹⁰

Bullying victims often experience various physical and psychological impacts. The physical trauma resulting from bullying usually involves injuries that require medical attention, but the psychological effects are far more complex. Victims of bullying often feel stressed, anxious, and even fearful for their safety after the incident. A sense of helplessness often haunts them, as bullying is carried out by more than one person, making it difficult for the victim to resist or escape. Additionally, many bullying victims feel ashamed and are afraid to report to authorities due to threats from the perpetrators or fear of being judged weak by the surrounding community. This demonstrates that the characteristics of bullying victims are not only influenced by their physical condition but also by psychological factors that significantly determine how they respond to the violence they experience. Social and economic factors also play a role in increasing their vulnerability to violence, as individuals in marginalized social or economic conditions are more likely to become victims of violence.

The psychological and social impacts experienced by bullying victims often last much longer than the physical injuries, which may heal over time. The trauma caused by bullying can lead to anxiety, depression, and even post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in victims. They may feel isolated and have difficulty interacting with others after the incident. Additionally, there are significant social consequences, where victims are often stigmatized by society. This stigma could take the form of negative views of victims as being weak or unable to protect themselves. The existing social stigma can worsen the psychological condition of victims, making them reluctant to report or seek help. In many cases, bullying victims feel unheard or unappreciated, causing them to feel isolated and struggle to recover from the experience of violence. Therefore, it is important to understand these social and psychological impacts so that

⁹ Suwito et al., "Contemplating the Morality of Law Enforcement in Indonesia," *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 11, no. 10 (October 25, 2023): e1261–e1261, <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i10.1261>.

¹⁰ Vini Novilia and Hudi Yusuf, "Viktomologi Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana," *Jurnal Intelek Dan Cendekiawan Nusantara* 1, no. 2 (2024): 1724–41.

legal protection for victims can be provided with a more sensitive approach to their condition.¹¹

Victimology plays an important role in addressing bullying cases because it provides a deeper perspective on the needs of victims. In the context of the judicial system, victimology teaches that victims not only need legal protection but also must receive attention during their recovery process. For instance, bullying victims require adequate psychological support to overcome the trauma they have experienced. Counseling and psychotherapy services become crucial parts of the recovery process, so that victims can feel safe again and receive the justice they deserve.¹² Victimology also focuses on how the legal system can be more responsive to the condition of victims by providing protection that aligns with the psychological and social impacts they face. Furthermore, victimology emphasizes the importance of educating both society and law enforcement about the rights of victims and the need to treat them fairly and sensitively. With a deeper understanding of victims' experiences, the legal system is expected to provide more effective and just protection.

It is also important to note that in legal practice, bullying victims often feel hindered from reporting or obtaining justice. One of the biggest challenges is the uncertainty in legal processes and the fear of retaliation from the perpetrator. Therefore, a victimology approach plays a crucial role in encouraging the judicial system to better respect the voices of victims and ensure that they are not just treated as objects of the law but are also given an opportunity to express their experiences. Victimology also teaches us to understand the social and psychological factors that make someone vulnerable to becoming a victim, and how violence can harm both their physical and mental integrity.¹³ As such, victimology contributes greatly to creating a legal system that focuses on the recovery of victims and offers more comprehensive protection.¹⁴

Overall, victimology plays a vital role in handling bullying cases. This field not only provides a better understanding of the condition of victims but also promotes better protection within the legal system. With a more humane and sensitive approach to the needs of victims, it is hoped that every bullying victim will receive their rights and the recovery they deserve. Therefore, it is important to continue developing victimology studies as part of efforts to improve the protection of victims in the context of violence and to create a judicial system that is more responsive to the needs of victims.

¹¹ Ari Prakoso, "Victim Precipitation Dalam Tindak Pidana Penghinaan Dan Pencemaran Nama Baik Di Media Sosial (Studi Kasus Terhadap Putusan Perkara Nomor 310/PID. SUS/2017/PN. IDM)," *Jurnal Idea Hukum* 5, no. 2 (2019), <http://jih.fh.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/jih/article/view/126>.

¹² Sri Winda Latif, Lisnawaty w Badu, and Ahmad Ahmad, "Penyalahgunaan Kewenangan Oleh Aparat Desa Ditinjau Dari Aspek Pidana: (Putusan Pn Gorontalo Nomor 1/Pid.Sus-Tpk/2020/Pn Gto)," *Jembatan Hukum : Kajian Ilmu Hukum, Sosial Dan Administrasi Negara* 1, no. 2 (May 8, 2024): 135–55, <https://doi.org/10.62383/jembatan.v1i2.236>.

¹³ Ahmad Ahmad, "Measuring The Application of Corporate Social Responsibility of PT. Gorontalo Minerals," *Estudiante Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (February 15, 2022): 132–45, <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v4i2.16489>.

¹⁴ ZENYMULIA PUTRIMANURUNG, "Perlindungan Anak Korban Tindak Pidana Sodomi Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang perlindungan Anak (Studi Di Upt Ppa Provinsi Riau)" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, 2024), <http://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/78771/>.

4. Legal Protection for Victims of Grooming and its Challenges

Bullying is a form of physical violence involving more than one perpetrator who collectively engages in assaulting a single victim. This type of violence not only causes physical harm but also has profound psychological effects. The incident often leaves not only visible physical injuries but also deep trauma for the victim. In this context, legal protection for bullying victims becomes crucial to ensure that they receive not only justice but also appropriate recovery. Although Indonesia has various regulations aimed at protecting victims of violence, the existing legal provisions are often insufficient in providing protection for bullying victims, especially in cases outside of domestic settings or those involving multiple perpetrators. Therefore, a thorough evaluation of the existing regulations and identification of challenges in the legal process are necessary to ensure better protection for bullying victims. Furthermore, victimology, as the study of victims, can offer deeper insights into how legal protection can be more effective for bullying victims.¹⁵

In Indonesia, several regulations aim to protect victims of violence, including bullying. One key regulation related to bullying is Article 170 of the Penal Code (KUHP), which addresses the crime of bullying. This article stipulates that violence committed collectively against an individual, whether causing light or serious injuries, can result in criminal sanctions. Additionally, Article 262 of the new Criminal Code (KUHP) Law Number 1 of 2023 also regulates bullying offenses, with clearer and more stringent penalties.¹⁶

However, despite the regulation in the Penal Code regarding bullying offenses, the implementation of victim protection, particularly in cases of bullying, still faces several obstacles. One of the primary issues is the limited regulation concerning the protection of bullying victims that occurs in public spaces. Although the law sets sanctions for perpetrators, the protection of victims in terms of access to medical, psychological, and mental recovery services post-crime is still inadequate. This creates challenges in law enforcement, as victims often feel confused about their rights and the legal steps they must take.

Moreover, the regulation of bullying involving multiple perpetrators adds complexity to the legal application. Victims of bullying in public spaces often do not receive adequate protection due to the lack of specific regulations governing rehabilitation and continued protection for violence victims. One of the greatest challenges faced by bullying victims is the fear of reporting to the authorities. Many victims believe that reporting the violence they experienced will only worsen their situation, especially if the perpetrators hold more power or influence that could affect the legal process. Fear of retaliation often leaves victims feeling trapped and powerless. In some cases,

¹⁵ Avisno Putra Renaldo, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Saksi Yang Diberikan Oleh Penyidik Satreskrim Polres Bukittinggi Atas Tindak Pidana Pengeroyokan Yang Mengakibatkan Matinya Orang" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat, 2022), <http://eprints.umsb.ac.id/2091/>.

¹⁶ Muhammad Abdy Rusadi, "Analisis Hukum Tentang Tindak Pidana Pengeroyokan Dimuka Umum Berdasarkan Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB, 2022), <https://eprints.uniska-bjm.ac.id/9715/>.

victims who report the incident may become targets of further violence, which discourages them from disclosing what they have experienced.

In addition to the fear of retaliation, many bullying victims feel that the legal process will not provide an adequate resolution. They feel that the punishment for the perpetrators is often not proportional to the violence committed, which leads to disappointment with the judicial system and reluctance to report the incident.¹⁷ Furthermore, the lack of awareness about their rights is a major factor preventing victims from seeking justice. Many victims are unaware that they are entitled to legal protection, access to medical and psychological services, or even legal assistance to continue their legal proceedings. This lack of knowledge is often due to insufficient information and education about victims' rights. The complicated and lengthy legal procedures also hinder victims from reporting the bullying they experienced, as they often feel confused about the legal process and fear that it will take a long time without clear results.¹⁸

Social stigma against victims of violence also plays a significant role in preventing victims from reporting the incident. Many victims feel ashamed and afraid of being judged by society, which often views them as weak or incapable of protecting themselves. This stigma exacerbates the psychological condition of the victims, who are already under pressure from the violence they have experienced. Social stigma also often prevents victims from seeking support from their families or close friends, as they feel socially condemned. This stigma, which is frequently attached to victims of violence, is also why many victims choose to hide their experiences and refrain from reporting to the authorities.¹⁹

Victimology, as the study of victims of violence, plays a crucial role in improving legal protection for bullying victims.²⁰ Victimology encourages us to better understand the experiences of victims facing violence and how they are treated in the legal system. One important approach in victimology is to pay special attention to the psychological condition of victims, which is often overlooked in legal processes. Bullying victims often experience profound trauma, both physically and psychologically. Therefore, it

¹⁷ Teori Waruwu Teori Waruwu, "Kajian Yuridis Terhadap Perlindungan Hukum Korban Salah Tangkap Pada Kasus Pengeroyokan (Studi Kasus Perkara Nomor 202/Pid. B/2022/Pn Unr)" (PhD Thesis, UNRARIS, 2024), <http://repository.undaris.ac.id/id/eprint/1750/>.

¹⁸ AMIRA ZAHRA AZHARI, "Tinjauan Terhadap Perlindungan Hak Bagi Korban Pada Proses Diversi Di Kabupaten Sleman," accessed February 23, 2025, <https://dSPACE.uir.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/8322/14410428%20AMIRA%20ZAHRA%20AZHARI%20.pdf?sequence=1>.

¹⁹ Yogie Wira Darma, "Tinjauan Viktimologis Terhadap Penganiayaan Yang Dilakukan Oleh Anggota Polri Kepada Jurnalis (Studi Kasus 23 September 2019 Di Makassar)= Victimological Review Towards Crime of Persecution by Member of Indonesian Police Force Against Journalist"(Case Study Makassar, September 23rd 2019)" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Hasanuddin, 2022), <https://repository.unhas.ac.id/id/eprint/13007/>.

²⁰ Ibid.

is essential for law enforcement officers to understand the psychological impacts faced by victims and treat them with greater humanity and sensitivity.²¹

Victimology also teaches that victims not only need physical protection but also psychological and social support to recover from the violence they experienced. In this regard, victimology advocates for a more comprehensive approach to victim protection, involving various parties, including social institutions, psychologists, and community organizations. With this approach, victims can feel more supported in the legal process and receive fairer and more proportional justice for their experiences. Victimology also emphasizes the importance of providing victims with the opportunity to speak about their experiences without fear of punishment or judgment. The recovery process for victims must involve more attention to their mental and emotional conditions, not just a legal resolution.²²

Education and training for law enforcement officers regarding victimology is crucial to create a judicial system that is more responsive to the needs of victims. By understanding victims' experiences in greater depth, law enforcement can be more sensitive to the needs of victims during legal proceedings. This education can also help law enforcement officers recognize the psychological impacts faced by victims and how to provide appropriate support, both during investigations and in handling bullying cases.

Legal protection for bullying victims requires several strategic steps to ensure that victims receive effective protection and justice. One important step that needs to be taken is the revision of existing regulations to be more comprehensive and include bullying that occurs outside the home and involves more than one perpetrator. Currently, existing regulations, such as Article 170 of the Penal Code, already address the regulation of violence committed collectively by more than one perpetrator. However, this law still faces limitations in protecting victims, particularly in the context of bullying that occurs in public spaces or public areas.²³

Additionally, Article 262 of the new Criminal Code (KUHP) of 2023 also provides a clearer legal basis for bullying offenses, but protection for victims, including medical, psychological, and legal assistance, still needs to be improved. The existing regulations do not fully address the social and psychological impacts caused by bullying, particularly when the violence involves multiple perpetrators and occurs outside the household.

Therefore, a more inclusive revision of regulations is needed to provide adequate protection for all bullying victims, whether occurring within or outside of domestic settings. This revision must ensure that bullying victims receive their rights, from physical protection, access to medical and psychological services, to effective legal

²¹ CHANDRA GUNAWAN, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Bullying Yang Dilakukan Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak" (PhD Thesis, UNIVERSITAS JAMBI, 2023), <https://repository.unja.ac.id/50048/>.

²² Muhammad Ichwanul, "Analisis Viktimologi Pada Fenomena Tawuran Kelompok Anak Remaja Di Dki Jakarta," *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* 6, no. 2 (2022): 11775–83.

²³ I. Wayan Kandia, "Perundungan Dalam Perspektif Hukum Indonesia," *IJOLARES: Indonesian Journal of Law Research* 2, no. 1 (2024): 20–24.

assistance. These changes must also ensure that bullying victims occurring in public spaces and involving multiple perpetrators receive greater attention within the criminal justice system.²⁴

Furthermore, increasing access to services for bullying victims is a crucial step in improving legal protection. Medical, psychological, and social services must be more easily accessible to victims, especially those living in rural or underdeveloped areas. Violence victim assistance centers should be expanded and equipped with experts who can help victims overcome the physical and psychological trauma caused by bullying. Often, victims find it difficult to seek help or feel that the complicated procedures prevent them from accessing the necessary services. Therefore, it is important to provide one-stop services for victims, where they can receive protection, legal assistance, and health and psychological services in an integrated manner. With accessible assistance centers that provide all the services needed in one place, victims will feel more supported and not have to undergo additional burdensome processes. Moreover, the government and relevant institutions need to ensure that educational programs regarding victims' rights, as well as how to report and seek assistance, are expanded, especially in areas vulnerable to violence.

The next important step is improving the capacity of law enforcement officers in handling bullying cases.²⁵ Law enforcement officers, such as the police, prosecutors, and judges, need specialized training on victimology and how to handle victims of physical violence with a more humane approach. Victimology, which studies the victims and the effects of violence on them, provides valuable insights into how the legal system can be more responsive to victims' needs. In cases of bullying, victims often suffer from deep psychological trauma, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, or depression. Therefore, law enforcement officers need to understand the psychological impacts experienced by victims so that they can provide more sensitive and humane protection. This training will help law enforcement officers be more empathetic and better understand the needs of victims, as well as provide more attention to the psychological aspects of victims during every stage of legal proceedings. This approach will make victims feel more valued, heard, and supported during the legal process, which in turn will improve the quality of handling bullying cases.²⁶

Education and training for law enforcement officers are also essential in enhancing their understanding of victims' rights and how the legal system can provide better protection. This training should include knowledge of victims' rights, existing legal procedures, and how to provide effective legal assistance to victims. A deeper understanding of victims' rights and how to involve them in legal processes will

²⁴ Mickel Prayudi, "Penerapan Konsep Restorative Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Perkara Tindak Pidana Di Wilayah Kepolisian Sektor Payung Sekaki Kota Pekanbaru" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Lancang Kuning, 2021), <https://repository.unilak.ac.id/id/eprint/4964>.

²⁵ Rini Safariananingsih, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Bullying," *Penerbit Asosiasi Pengajar Viktimologi Indonesia*, no. 1901 (2020): 73–78.

²⁶ Jaka Sidiq, "Analisis Tindak Pidana Pengeroyokan Anak Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB, 2022), <https://eprints.uniska-bjm.ac.id/9684/>.

ensure that victims are not only treated as objects of the law but also given the opportunity to secure the protection they need. A more sensitive approach to victims' needs will encourage a more just and responsive legal process, addressing their experiences more appropriately.²⁷

By implementing these improvements, it is hoped that bullying victims will receive more effective legal protection that is responsive to their needs. The comprehensive revision of regulations, increased access to services, and the enhanced capacity of law enforcement to handle bullying cases with a more humane approach will ensure that victims receive the justice they deserve. These steps will reduce the barriers that have previously hindered victims from obtaining protection, as well as provide them with complete recovery from the violence they have experienced. With a more holistic approach based on an understanding of the psychological and social conditions of victims, the judicial system is expected to provide fair and proportional justice for all bullying victims, enabling them to recover and continue their lives in a better way.²⁸

5. Conclusion

Victimology plays a crucial role in understanding and addressing cases of bullying. This field not only studies who the victims are but also the impact of violence on them, both physically and psychologically. Bullying, as a form of physical violence involving multiple perpetrators, leaves scars that are not only visible physically but also damage the victim's mental health. In this context, victimology helps us understand how victims experience violence, the factors that make them vulnerable, and how they are treated within the legal system. The psychological and social impacts of bullying, such as anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), often last much longer than the physical injuries, which may heal over time. Moreover, the social stigma attached to victims can worsen their psychological condition, making them feel isolated and reluctant to report the incident. Therefore, victimology focuses on how the legal system can be more responsive to the victims' conditions and ensure they receive adequate protection, including medical, psychological, and social support. With a more sensitive and humane approach, it is hoped that bullying victims can receive justice commensurate with their experiences and recover both physically and mentally.

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Azhari, Amira Zahra. "Tinjauan Terhadap Perlindungan Hak Bagi Korban Pada Proses Diversi Di Kabupaten Sleman." Accessed February 23, 2025.

²⁷ Dian Rahma Yunelfi, "Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Perlindungan Korban Persekusi Pada Kegiatan Demonstrasi Di Indonesia," *Multilingual: Journal of Universal Studies* 3, no. 4 (2023): 65–79.

²⁸ Febrainy Nurphi, "Perspektif Viktimologis Terhadap Hubungan Antara Pelaku Dan Korban Sebagai Pemicu Terjadinya Kekerasan," 2017, <http://digilib.unila.ac.id/25900/>.

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