THE NEW FACE OF CYBERBULLYING IN INDONESIA: HOW CAN WE PROVIDE JUSTICE TO THE VICTIMS?

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In fact, several cases of cyber oppression have increased recently as a result of internet penetration in Indonesia. Ordinarily, cyberbullying happens to celebrities and ordinary people. Ordinarily, some cases occur with suicide. As a result, based on this phenomenon, it is important to prevent forms of cyberbullying on social media, both for victims and perpetrators. Consequently, using case studies and observations, this research examines several social media services, such as Facebook, Path, Twitter, and Instagram. Accordingly, to Willory forms of cyber cyberbullying in Indonesia are harassment, defamation, identity plagiarism, fraud, and cyberstalking. Crimes in cyberspace in Indonesia, nevertheless, have three other objects besides individuals, namely cyber oppression to certain regions, religions, and institutions.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of technology in the modern era as it is today is very fast, people easily access various things on social media and can also used to interact with other people throughout the world. As a result,

people in times like social media today in daily life can do business and obtain information. The social media users from the Tetra Pax Index data in 2017 noted that there are around 132 million internet users in Indonesia, while almost half are social media enthusiasts, around 40%.[1]

Cyberbullying is a form of oppressive behavior of others with the same characteristics and consequences.[2] Cyberbullying is an act of injuring and hurting others or committing crimes on the internet and in other technologies.[3] Cyberbullying occurs when someone hurts, harasses, insults, and taunts other people using social media on the internet through cell phones or other electronic devices.[4] Examples include uploading indecent images on social media, sending insignificant text messages over and over again, and using fake accounts to harass others.

At this time, many people have recorded the phenomenon of cyberbullying because of the proliferation of cases raised by the media. Moreover, many times he made apologies and sentiments with the police, not making ZG run away from blasphemy on his social media accounts. It started elementary school in April 2016. The elementary school shouted at the female police officer and claimed to be the son of the general when he got the ticket. Conversely, the same is true for Instagram celebrities or crews, who are on social media every month in mid-2016 because of posts raised for 19-year-olds, such as wearing clothes, smoking, drinking, romanticism with lovers, and choices of harsh words. In this case, mass media in the form of print and electronic media as a means of communication and information, both at the local and national levels.[5]

Consequently, to the Indonesian Language Big Dictionary (KBBI), the term oppression means something that interferes with, harasses, and causes problems. In this study, the author uses the term oppression as the equivalent of the term bullying. It bases on the contents in KBBI, the word cyber uses as a substitute term for cyberspace. Indonesia as a country that adheres to democratic law considers that law is the most important, because the law is an embodiment of the aspirations of all people and the law made by the government to obtain the main authority

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[1] Nandri Kanisius Manihuruk, "Sekolah Cepat Edukasi Hukum Media Sosial (SEPAT KASIH MEDSOS), Edukasi Pencegahan, Pengawasan, dan Penindakan Kejahatan Ujaran Kebencian Melalui Sosial Media." *Lex Scientia Law Review*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2018, pp. 93-104.

[2] Narpaduhita, P.D., & Suminar, D.R. "Perbedaan Perilaku Cyberbullying Ditinjau dari Persepsi Terhadap Iklim Sekolah di SMK Negeri 8 Surabaya." *Jurnal Psikologi dan Kesehatan Mental*, Vol. 3, No. 3, 2014, pp. 1-6

[3] Willard, N. *Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats*. Washington: U.S. Department of Education, 2015.

[4] Patchin, J. W., & Hinduja, S. *Cyberbullying Prevention and Response*. New York: Routledge, 2015.

[5] Kurniawan Akbar, "Pengaruh Media Massa terhadap Proses Peradilan Pidana dalam Kasus Pencurian Kakao oleh Minah." *Unnes Law Journal*: *Jurnal Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2012, pp. 46-54.

(attributive authority) used to carry out a legal action (according with principles in state administrative law).[6] Other things also explained in the general explanation in Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic, Information, and Transactions, the word cyber uses to explain cyberspace which means it is not the real world.[7]

The definition of the term oppression is as an act of hurting and harassing others intentionally and done repeatedly through computers, cellular phones, and other electronic devices,[8] this act of cyberbullying can be a threat or harassment from an offender through SMS, e-mail or e-mail, and on a website or social media.[9] Not only that, spreading rumors about someone, lurking, or threatening others through electronic communication classified as cyberbullying. Basically, cyberbullying is more terrible than the crime that exists in this world because of the crime in the real world.

The occurrence of cyberbullying crimes in Indonesia is very high, especially those that occurred in 2011 to 2012.[10] The results of this study have involved as many as 400 children and adolescents aged 10 to 19 years in 11 provinces in Indonesia. The results of the study were that 13% of them experienced cyberbullying actions that could take the form of insults, threats, and oppression on social media. Not only that, the results of the study also prove that 9% of them send short messages, both in the form of insults and threats through social media and 14% of them send the message via text message. In addition, according to the results of a study conducted by IPSOS that collaborated with Reuters in 2011, 74% of them use social media to be the scene of cyberbullying crime.[11]

Nevertheless, in a case study conducted in Padang proving that there were 78% of elementary school students who claimed to have seen the crime of cyberbullying, 21% of elementary school students become cyberbullying, and 49% of elementary school student victims of

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[6] Desy Wulandari, "Ex Ante Review dalam Mewujudkan Konstitusionalitas Peraturan Perundang–Undangan di Indonesia." *Indonesian State Law Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2018, pp. 37-52.

[7] Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Law)

[8] Amanda Burgess-Proctor, Sameer Hinduja, and Justin W. Patchin. "Cyberbullying Research Summary: Victimization of Adolescent Girls". In V. Garcia & J. Clifford (Eds.), *Female Crime Victims: Reality Reconsidered*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2009.

[9] Sameer Hinduja, and Justin W. Patchin. Bullying, Cyberbullying, and Suicide. *Archives of Suicide Research*, Vol. 14, 2010, pp. 206-221. International Academy for Suicide Research: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.

[10] Kominfo. *Keamanan Kewarganegaraan Digital di Kalangan Anak dan Remaja di Indonesia*, 2012.

[11] IPSOS. *Cyberbullying: Warga Negara di 24 Negara Mengkaji Bullying melalui Teknologi Informasi untuk Perspektif Global Total*. Penasihat Global, 2011

cyberbullying.[12] Even so, the results of other studies also prove that 80% of elementary school students (a total of 102 students) in their studies often experience cyberbullying crimes which are bad life events. Ordinarily, there are several factors that encourage someone to conduct cyberbullying behavior, namely family factors, self-factors, and environmental factors.[13]

Ordinarily, a teenager who has a rude, demeaning, and also rude attitude, comes from a family that is not harmonious and lacking in providing communication space for a teenager. As a result, a teenager often shapes their identity and personality when they begin to recognize the characteristics of themselves as part of the environment.[14]

Accordingly, the existence of poor quality in communication between parents and adolescents can influence adolescent behavior.[15] The process of emotional development of children from childhood to adolescence determined by family factors.[16] Teens who fail to form good personalities, means failing to adjust.[17]

The reality in cyberspace is a different reality compared to reality in the real world, even though messages from communication are almost the same, that is, messages sent to the recipient of the message. Messages have various meanings depending on the situation and conditions. Communication carried out through a computer is a process of communication carried out using a computer that involves many people for certain purposes.[18]

Notwithstanding, the crime of cyberbullying has become a serious crime for the general public so that the government has difficulty coping with the techniques of cyberbullying crimes committed using computer technology, especially internet networks. Text and images are only a means of communication. Existing applications used to convey messages, including messages that can harass and demean others. The

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[12] Afriyeni N. Sartana, "Perilaku Perundungan Maya (Cyberbullying) pada Remaja Awal." *Jurnal Psikologi Insight Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2017, pp. 25-41.

[13] Pandie, M. M., & Weismann, I, Th. J. "Pengaruh Cyberbullying di Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Reaktif Sebagai Pelaku Maupun Sebagai Korban Cyberbullying pada Siswa Kristen SMP Nasional Makassar." *Jurnal Jaffray*, Vol. 14, No. 1, 2016, pp.. 43-62.

[14] Steinberg, L., Morris, A., S. "Adolescent Development." *Annual Review of Psychology*, Vol. 52, 2001, pp. 83-110

[15] Gunawan, H. "Jenis Pola Komunikasi Orang Tua Dengan Anak Perokok Aktif di Desa Jembayan Kecaatan Loa Kulu Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara." *eJournal Ilmu Komunikasi*, Vol. 1, No. 3, 2013, pp. 1-5.

[16] Israel, D. "Staying in School: Arts Education and New York City High School Graduation Rates." *Journal of New York*, NY, Vol. 1, 2009, pp. 22-33.

[17] Aviyah, E., & Farid, M. "Religiulitas, Kontrol Diri, dan Kenakalan Remaja Persona." *Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2014, pp. 126–129.

[18] Rulli Nasrullah, "Cyber Bullying di Status Facebook dari Kantor Pusat Humas Mabes Polri." *Jurnal ITB Sosioteknologi* Vol. 14, No. 1, 2015, pp. 1 – 11.

crimes of cyberbullying can be in the form of insults, ridicule, harassment, and threats carried out through social media. In many cases, the text media is really very disrespectful and harassing to others.

A lot of researches do on the crime of cyberbullying in Indonesia. For example research on abuse among elementary school students.[19] Cyberbullying crimes can do to children and also adults reviewed.[20] The crime of cyberbullying does not only occur in Indonesia, but also in other countries.[21] Notwithstanding, research on the forms of cyberbullying and its handling widely studied. However, research on the crime of cyberbullying and its prevention can found widely. The existence of harassment events, developments in the world of technology and gadgets can give birth to new social media. Although social media has developed, it can have a negative impact, one of which is cyber violence. This factor makes cyberbullying crime relatively safe and easy to do by irresponsible parties.

Nevertheless, some of the research that has done above is not only to identify forms of cyberbullying crime on social media but also to prevent those victims and perpetrators from being prevented. This study can also provide information about the events of cyberbullying crime that occurred in Indonesia. This event must be different from other events, where this study uses a psychological and educational approach.[22]

The crime of cyberbullying can describe as a cockpit effect. The cockpit effect is a picture of the lack of communication between fighter pilots and targets in the events of World War II. The fighter pilot kills hundreds of people, destroys villages, and drops bombs. The pilot in the cockpit did not know about the suffering of the victim, so the pilot could kill them without affecting his psychological condition. Very similar to the crime of cyberbullying, perpetrators commit various insults and harassment without communicating directly with victims so that they feel nothing.[23]

Moreover, it explains that cyberspace is only an imaginative world where people can commit cyber bullying without affecting their

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[19] *Ibid.*

[20] Triantoro Safaria, "Apakah Pengalaman Spiritual Harian, Harga Diri dan Prediktor Harmony Keluarga Penindasan Cyberbaring Diantara Siswa SMA?." *Jurnal Internasional Studi Penelitian di Psikologi,* Vol. 4, No. 3, 2015, pp. 23 – 34.

[21] Haryati, "Cyberbullying Side Lain Dampak Negatif dari Internet." *Mediakom* Vol. 11, 2014, pp. 46 – 63.

[22] Sudijono Sastroatmodjo, and Dani Muhtada, "Internationalization of Legal Education in Indonesia: Insights from Faculty of Law Universitas Negeri Semarang." *International Conference on Clinical Legal Education*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2017, pp. 275-284.

[23] Heirman Wannes, and Walrave, Michele. Assessing Concern and Issue about in the Mediation of Technology in Cyberbullying. *Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2008.

psychology.[24] This is one of the reasons why the perpetrator committed a crime and called his behavior an unreal act that would not hurt anyone. The perpetrators also mentioned that cyberbullying crimes can carry out without empathy for the victims. In addition, the virtual world provides a very easy gap for the offender to insult and abuse the victim.[25]

Other studies on the crime of cyberbullying prove that 32% of elementary school students have friends on social networking sites. Other studies also prove that 37% of elementary school students consider cyberbullying to have a great effect on victims. Ordinarily, the effects that occur on the soul and adolescent psychological damage, such as fear, frustration, and stress. The most feared impact of the crime of cyberbullying is the occurrence of victims who committed suicide.[26] Low self-control in adolescents can make the teenager a perpetrator of cyberbullying. Self-control also has a direct or indirect influence on the crimes of cyberbullying.[27]

II. Use of Social Media and Cyberbullying Crime in Indonesia

Crimes committed using technology media and social media almost occur throughout the world.[28] As a result, the internet has experienced enormous and very rapid development. Nevertheless, there were only 1 million internet sites worldwide in 1995. Notwithstanding, there were 1.97 billion internet sites worldwide in 2010. There were 2, 2 billion internet site users worldwide in 2014. In Indonesia, internet users reached 65 million people in 2012 and 70 million people in 2013.[29] Conversely, there was an increase in internet users in Indonesia which could reach 88.1 million by the end of 2014 according to the Association of

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[24] Raul Novarro, Santiago Yubero, and Elisa Larranaga (eds). (2008). Cyberbullying Across the Globe: Gender, Family and Mental Health. Springer)

[25] Sameer Hinduja, and Justin W. Patchin. *Bullying Beyond the Schoolyard: Preventing and Responding to Cyberbullying*. Thousand Oaks. CA: Sage Publications Corwin Press, 2019.

[26] Flourensia Sapty Rahayu, "Cyberbullying Sebagai Dampak Negatif pada Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi." *Jurnal Sistem Informasi*, Vol. 8, No. 1, April 2012, pp. 22 – 29.

[27] Vazsonyi, A.T. & Huang, L. "Where Self-Control Comes from: on The Development of Self-Control and Its Relationship to Deviance Over Time." *Developmental Psychology*, Vol. 46, No. 1, 2010, pp. 245-257.

[28] Fisher, E. "From Cyber Bullying to Cyber Coping: The Misuse of Mobile Technology and Social Media and Their Effects on People's Lives." *Business and Economic Research*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2013, pp. 127-145.

[29] Kominfo, 2013, *Op.Cit.*

62

Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII). The majority of social media used by Indonesian residents is Facebook and Instagram. Indonesia ranks as the fourth largest Facebook user in the world. Moreover, Indonesia also ranks fifth in the world's largest Instagram user.[30]

Ordinarily, humans have come to realize that their existence recognizes if they are not social media. The emergence of social media that initially served to connect various people around the world than developed into a commodity that is not only a matter of building networks and relationships but also developing towards marketing and certain interests.[31] Accordingly, the existence of social networking makes it easy for users to share ideas, information, and interests. The ease of disseminating information and interaction is a number of examples of the positive impact of the emergence of the internet.[32] Ordinarily, humans are aware of the existence of others by reason of social media. Social media arises by reason of the desire to communicate with each other and the desire to make ends meet. Social media can also use to exchange ideas, information and ideas. The internet appears by reason of these needs. Moreover, on the other hand, the internet has a negative impact, such as the existence of crimes of cyberbullying, internet addiction, and reduced direct communication. The crime of cyberbullying occurs by reason of the increase in internet users in the community.

Moreover, serious effects can generate from cyberbullying crimes, for example the occurrence of suicides that occur in victims of cyberbullying crimes.[33] Worldwide, the crime of cyberbullying causes teenagers who are victims of suicide. For example, in the United States which in 2007 there were suicides carried out by adolescents aged 10-19 years according to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Conversely, in Indonesia, research on cyberbullying crimes carry out by the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association. (APJII). The result of this study is that the crime of cyberbullying in Indonesia is merely an insult and abuse on social media.[34]

Teaching children about how to socialize well and do positive social behavior so that it can accept by the surrounding environment is

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[30] APJII, 2015, *Op.Cit.*

[31] Modecki, K. L., Minchin, J., Harbaugh, A. G., Guerra, N. G., Runions, K. C. "Bullying Prevalence Across Contexts: A Meta-analysis Measuring." *Journal of Adolescent Health*, Vol. 55, No. 5, 2014, pp. 602 – 611.

[32] Wang, J., Lannoti, R. J., & Nansel, T. R. "School Bullying Among Adolescents in The United States: Physical, Verbal, Relational, and Cyber." *Journal of Adolescent Health*, Vol. 45, 2009, pp. 368 – 375.

[33] Sameer Hinduja, and Justin W. Patchin, 2009, *Op.Cit.*

[34] APJII, 2015, *Op.Cit.*

the main task of parents. Consequently, the function of the socialization and function of education is carryout by the family.[35]

Actually, the events of cyberbullying crimes do not only occur in Indonesia, but also occur abroad. Everyone has the freedom to use social media both officials, pilots, teachers, and students. Ordinarily, cyberbullying crimes begin to occur when someone uploads something on social media. For example, when there are elementary school students who take pictures using inappropriate clothing, they immediately cause a variety of negative reactions.[36]

Conversely, the elementary school student denied that he did not do anything that violated the norm. Notwithstanding, he denied it, it cannot trust by other users of social media accounts. The people around him also like that. Moreover, they tend to give negative comments to these students. Consequently, this student finally apologized and deleted the upload.[37]

A student from Medan, in 2016 also committed the crime of cyberbullying. He and his friends made a convoy and stopped by the police. Moreover, the student did not accept and yelled at the police. Accordingly, it discovered that the child was the child of a police official. One internet user recorded this and finally became viral. He considered arrogant by internet users. The meme finally appeared on Instagram.[38] The father felt depressed and did not accept the treatment of internet users towards his child.[39]

III. FORMS OF CYBERBULLYING CRIME ON MEDIA SOCIAL

The crime of cyberbullying is a new event that emerged when the internet developed in the world, especially in Indonesia. Actually, there are

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[35] Puspitawati, H. "Pengaruh Faktor Keluarga, Lingkungan Teman, dan Sekolah Terhadap Kenakalan Pelajar di Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Atas (SLTA) di Kota Bogor". *Dissertation,* Institut Pertanian Bogor, 2016.

[36] Suniti Bhat C, "Cyber Bullying: Overview and Strategies for School Counselors, Guidance Officers, and All School Personnel." *Australian Journal of Guidance & Counseling*, Vol. 18, 2008, pp. 53-66.

[37] David-Ferdon, C., & Hertz, M. F. "Youth Violence and Electronic Media: Similar Behavior, Different Venues?." *Journal of Adolescent Health*, Vol. 41, No. 6, 2007, pp. 1-68.

[38] Pyle L. "Teens and Internet Communication: What's Normal and What's A Problem?" *Alternative Journal of Nursing*, July 2008, Issue 17.

[39] Olweus, D. "Annotation: Bullying at School: Basic Facts and Effects of A School-Based Intervention Program." *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, Vol. 35, No. 7, 1994, pp. 1171-1190; Nancy Willard, *Cyberbullying and Cyberthreats: Respond to the Challenge of Online Social Cruelty, Threats, and Distress*. Eugene: Center for Safe and Responsible Internet Use, 2006.

various forms of cyberbullying crimes that occur in Indonesia. Accordingly, the crime of cyberbullying can divide into four forms. First, the quarrel done online. Ordinarily, uses sentences that contain anger and hatred. This happens very often on social media. Consequently, quarrels conducted online are commonplace. An example is an artist named AK and an internet user named PU who reports married. Both, both AK and PU, did not clarify the news. As a result, this caused an online dispute between internet users who defended with internet users who hated PU.[40]

Moreover, there are also US, TM, and RA artists who suspect of being pimps according to one website on the internet. This suspected when TM blocked a US social media account which at that time involved in an online prostitution case. The US also responded to this by saying that TM also involved in cases of online prostitution. Moreover, RA also said that it supports statements from the US. Accordingly, that this can lead to fights between parties who support TM and those who blaspheme TM.[41]

Second, the crime of harassment committed on social media. The use of harsh, and abusive words is a feature of this crime. Conversely, this crime of abuse usually experienced by celebrities and politicians in Indonesia. For example, experienced by artist Sy on his Instagram account. The abuse he experienced in the form of memes and photos. But artist Sy prefers not to respond to this.[42]

Third, defamation is a crime of cyberbullying that can done by uploading data, giving negative comments, spreading gossip, and rumors about something bad from someone to give a negative impression to that person. Ordinarily, these slander events often carry out on social media.[43] An example is a page on Facebook with an account named Say No to K with a total of more than 336,003 followers and followers made to drop K. In this social media negative news and cruel comments point to K.

Fourth, the act of isolating someone from the mass media. As such, these events often occur in social groups in general. For example a page appears on Facebook that aims to isolate WASP from a group of friends. This page on Facebook calls Facebook Must Be

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[40] Nancy Willard, 2006, *Op.Cit.*

[41] Nansel, T. R., Overpeck, M., Pilla, R. S., Ruan, W. J., Simons-Morton, B., & Scheidt, P. *Journal of American Medical Association*, Vol. 285, No. 16, 2001, pp. 2094-2096.

[42] B. Wellman, A.Q. Haase, and J.W.K. Hampton. "Does The Internet Increase, Decrease, or Supplement Social Capital? Social Networks, Participation, and Community Commitment." The American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 45, No. 3, 2001, pp. 436-455.

[43] Tokunaga, R. S. "Following You Home from School: A Critical Review and Synthesis of Research in Cyber Bullying Victimization." *Journal of Computer in Human Behavior*, Vol. 26, 2010, pp. 277-287.

Excommunicated WSAP Prostitutes which has as many as 11 Facebook followers and enthusiasts.[44]

Nevertheless, of the various forms of cyberbullying crimes described above, people prefer to leave rather than deal with the crimes of cyberbullying. Moreover, there are several religions, ethnicity, races, and tribes that not touched by the mass media in certain areas. One example of cyberbullying crime in the City of Bekasi, the most famous is to use images or memes. The event no one knows who started it. Notwithstanding, in 2014 there was a message on social media which contained the length of the trip to go to the city of Bekasi. Moreover, road conditions that considered to be inadequate and very hot air encourage people to make memes about it.[45]

Cyberbullying crimes also occur in Yogyakarta. The perpetrators of the crime of cyberbullying say that the city of Yogyakarta is not safe, uncomfortable, uncultured, and poor. He also appealed to people not to live in Yogyakarta. The beginning of this problem was when FS students complained when lining up at the gas station. After that, he wrote, and tell it in social media. Accordingly, to him without UGM, Yogyakarta is just a bad city. This certainly causes contrast among the people of Yogyakarta. The Yogyakarta community requested that the FS removes from the place where he was studying, namely UGM. As a result of this, FS openly apologized on his social media and also apologized to the Sultan of Yogyakarta.[46]

Cyberbullying crimes also occur in Bali. For this time the target of the crime is the aspect of religion. A page on Facebook with an account called IRF insults the Nyepi Day. His status is Nyepi is a very lonely and boring day. On March 16, 2010, he uploaded the status. This status finally reported to the authorities (police). This has caused contrast among the Balinese people who demanded the IRF to leave Bali. But in the end the IRF apologized through its social media.

Public officials are also not immune from the cyberbullying crime. Some time ago there was a police in the city of Cirebon that uses as an object as a meme. That is because the Police always provide tickets for someone who wants to get out of prison. Consequently, the Police made a socialization of services for the community for 24 hours. Moreover, DPR members who catch sleeping when they worked also became victims of cyberbullying crimes in the form of memes. Moreover, there was a case of Prita who charges with defamation with a hospital in Jakarta. But when he only imprisoned for six months, Prita

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[44] Tumon, M. B. A. "Studi Deskriptif Bullying pada Remaja." *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Universitas Surabaya*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2014, pp. 1-17.

[45] Arsa Ilmi Budiarti, "Pengaruh Interaksi dalam Peer Group pada Perilaku Cyberbullying Siswa." *Pikiran Jurnal Sosiologi Universitas Gadjah Mada*. Vol. 3, No. 1, 2016, pp. 1-15.

[46] *Ibid.*

releases because the judge did not consider that he did not violate the ITE Law or the Criminal Procedure Code.[47]

The crime of cyberbullying that occurred in Indonesia turned out to have its own uniqueness and characteristics. Moreover, there are 4 objects of cyberbullying crimes, namely: religion, ethnicity, race, and ethnicity. Moreover, there are 2 victims who often experience the crime of cyberbullying, namely: artists and public officials.[48]

Ordinarily, the criticism and suggestions conveyed by the public through print media will continue to electronic media. This can lead to information exchange and opening up communication space to be bigger and faster. Nevertheless, this not followed by a wise attitude in using social media. Some ways that can do to overcome the crime of cyberbullying is to conduct socialization in accordance with the ITE Law regulated in Chapter VII articles 27 to 32 which regulates the provisions in using the internet by cultivating ethical and moral values in communicating through social media. Consequently, this an action taken by the government to reduce the chances of cyberbullying crimes systematically and comprehensively.[49]

IV. PREVENTION OF CYBERBULLYING CRIME FOR VICTIMS AND ACTORS

Ordinarily, the crime of cyberbullying can occur anywhere and anytime. Nevertheless, the public was quickly aware of the cyberbullying crimes in cyberspace. Conversely, the crime of cyberbullying in the real world is very slow to known by the public.[50] Consequently, things like this require control from the competent authorities, such as parents, government, and the police. As a result, the crime of cyberbullying is one crime that is difficult to detect.[51]

The increasing number of victims of cyberbullying crime is due to the lack of adequate legal protection from the authorities. The majority of victims ignore even though they suffered materially, immaterial,

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[47] Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Law)

[48] Nancy Willard, 2006, *Op.Cit.*

[49] Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Law)

[50] Berthold, K. A. & Hoover, J. H. "Correlates of Bullying and Victimization Among Intermediate Students in The Midwestern USA." *Journal of School Psychology International*, Vol. 21, 2010, pp. 65-78.

[51] Cunningham, N. J. "Level of Bonding to School and Perception of to School Environments by Bullies, Victims, and Bully-Victims." Journal of Early Adolescence, Vol. 27, No. 4, 2007, pp. 457-475.

physical, psychological, and spiritual.[52] Cyberbullying crimes are also a concern for parents and teachers. Nevertheless, this event still occurs. Consequently, children often experience cyberbullying crimes because parents and teachers are not fluent in using technology.[53] Depression, fear, anxiety, feeling insecure, sadness, low self-confidence, and too quiet are signs of someone experiencing the crime of cyberbullying. Moreover, victims tend to avoid computers, cellular phones, and devices that allow them to access e-mail, chat rooms.

Accordingly, there are several actions to prevent cyberbullying crime, namely: do not get too close to new friends, don't easily trust new people, don't write down personal information on social media, don't tell passwords on social media to anyone, change words password periodically,[54] and use filters on all social media accounts owned.

Cyberbullying crime can prevent by three steps, namely: if someone is a victim of cyberbullying crimes, give that information to his family. Moreover, talk to the authorities concerned about this issue, and do not participate in the crime of cyberbullying. Moreover, prevention of cyberbullying crimes can also done by respecting the privacy of others.[55] The signs of cyberbullying crime need to know by all parties. Immediately contact teachers and principals if there is a cyberbullying crime at school. Instead, contact the leaders immediately if there is a cyberbullying crime in the office.[56] Consequently, the role of parents, teachers, and principals is very large in preventing cyberbullying crimes. Notwithstanding, the role of the authorities is also very large to prevent cyberbullying crimes.[57]

Conversely, between an original cyberbullying crime and something that is limited to jokes is the most difficult thing in understanding the crimes of cyberbullying. Ordinarily, harsh words spoken by someone who is very close to us with a purpose that is only a

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[52] Diandra Preludio Ramada, "Reality of Protection for Sexual Violence Victims: Comprehensive Protection Analysis for Sexual Violence Victims." *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2017, pp. 168-183.

[53] Prinstein, M. J., Boergers, J., & Vernberg, E. M. "Overt and Relational Aggression in Adolescents: Social Psychological Adjustment of Aggies Sors and Victims." *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, Vol. 30, No. 4, 2001, pp. 479-491.

[54] Mendolia, M., & Kleck, R. "Effect of Talking About A Stressful Event on Arousal: Does What We Talk About Make A Difference?." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, Vol. 64, No. 2, 1993, pp. 283-292.

[55] Matt Keller, "Identifying and Preventing Cyberbullying Among Adolescents". *Thesis*. Gonzaga University, 2012.

[56] M. L. Ybarra, and K.J. Mitchell. "Online Aggressor or Targets, Aggressors, and Targets A Comparison of Associated Youth Characteristics." *Journal of Child Psychology*, 2008.

[57] Stroebe, M., Stroebe, W., Schut, H., Zech, E., & Bout, J.V. Does Disclosure of Emotions Facilitate Recovery from Bereavement? Evidence Form Two Prospective Studies." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, Vol. 70, No. 1, 2002, pp. 169-178.

joke. Moreover, there is a basic problem that distinguishes the crime of cyberbullying, namely: intentional cyberbullying crimes and cyberbullying crimes that unintentionally commit.[58]

Furthermore, if there are people who want to commit cyberbullying crimes, we must tell the person that what he is doing is wrong. As a result, potential perpetrators of cyberbullying do not commit the crime. Moreover, this explanation explained before. Notwithstanding, direct communication must also cultivates given that in this era direct communication began to disappear.[59]

Nevertheless, the perpetrators of cyberbullying crimes must have their own reasons that encourage them to do so. Ordinarily, actors are very rare to talk about technology equipment, such as computers and cell phones.[60] Consequently, when the perpetrators of cyberbullying were in front of the computer and someone suddenly arrived, they would immediately close the internet page that opens earlier. Moreover, when in front of the computer the perpetrators sometimes laugh without a clear purpose. Moreover, the majority of actors have several social media accounts.[61]

Ways to prevent cyberbullying behavior, namely by telling them how to use the internet and social media wisely. Accordingly, parents must notify and prohibit children who are not old enough not to use social media. Consequently, children cannot use social media wisely. Conversely, internet and social media users must be able to apply ethics in communication, knowing that cyberbullying crimes are wrong, and do not commit cyberbullying crimes.[62]

Accordingly, the government has made a law regarding the Information, Transaction, and Electronic Law (ITE Law). This law discusses matters relating to information, transactions, electronics, and all issues related to this matter. The ITE Law also guarantees and protects all people in Indonesia from harassment, defamation, oppression, insults, and losses relating to information, transactions and electronics. Ordinarily, this law also protects victims of cyberbullying crimes. With

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[58] Matt Keller, 2012, *Op.Cit.*

[59] Low, S., & Espelage, D. "Differentiating Cyberbullying Perpetration from Non-Physical Bullying: Communalities Across Race, Individual, and Family Predictors." *Psychology of Violence*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2013, pp. 39-520.

[60] Rigby, K. & Slee, P. T. "Suicidal Ideation Among Adolescent School Children, Involvement in Bully Victim Problems, and Perceived Social Support", *Journal of. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, Vol. 29, No. 2, 1999, pp. 119–130.

[61] Katzer, C., Fetchenhauer, D., & Belschak, F. "Cyberbullying: Who Are The Victims? A Comparison of Victimization in Internet Chat Rooms and Victimization in School.' *Journal of Media Psychology*, Vol. 21, 2009, pp. 25–36.

[62] Sameer Hinduja, and Justin W. Patchin, *Cyberbullying Identification, Prevention, and Response*. Cyberbullying Research Center, 2014.

an explanation based on the law, it can conclude that Indonesia is a legal state, so the law must be able to benefit the life of a country.[63]

ICT Watch is a civil society organization that focuses on collaborating on building Indonesia's human resource capacity for digital knowledge and literacy, online expression, and cyber governance. ICT Watch has the task of observing and providing solutions to cyberbullying crimes, namely: not spreading hatred, not spreading false news, not lying, not insulting others, apologizing for making mistakes, only sharing useful information, and not uploading things too often Internet.[64]

Moreover, to some of the behaviors described above, prevention of cyberbullying crimes must base on regulations and implementation of applicable laws. Legal regulations and law enforcement are very important and interrelated matters of law enforcement.[65] Consequently, the government and authorities must disseminate information to the general public about the existence of the ITE law, which includes legal sanctions, both criminal and civil, for those who violate the law.[66] Ordinarily, some of the perpetrators of cyberbullying do not know that their actions are wrong.[67]

V. CONCLUSION

Accordingly, advances in technology, information, and communication always have a positive and negative impact. Moreover, the emergence of cyberbullying behavior, such as insults, harassment and oppression is immoral behavior. Ordinarily, things that experience the crime of cyberbullying are religion, ethnicity, race, and ethnicity. Consequently, prevention of cyberbullying crimes can done by studying ethics in communicating good and right.

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[64] Haryati, 2014, *Op.Cit.,* pp. 46 – 63.

[65] Dani Muhtada, "The Implementation of Laws and Regulations in Indonesia." *JILS (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2018, pp. 1-4.

[66] Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Law)

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