

History of Article

Submitted: Januari 2022

Revised: May 2022

Accepted: November 2022

How to cite:

Chakan, A., & Millenio, M. F. (2023). Protection of Cyberbullying Victims in Indonesia (An Overview of Law and Victimology). *Semarang State University Undergraduate Law and Society Review*, 3(1), 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v3i1.53757>


© 2023 Authors. This work is licensed under a [Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International \(CC BY-NC-SA 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/). All writings published in this journal are personal views of the authors and do not represent the views of this journal and the author's affiliated institutions.

Protection of Cyberbullying Victims in Indonesia (An Overview of Law and Victimology)

Arron CHAKAN 

Mae Fah Luang University

หมู่ที่ 1 333 Tha Sut, Mueang Chiang Rai District,
Chiang Rai 57100, THAILAND

Muhammad Fauzan MILLENIO 

Universitas Gunung Rinjani

Jl. Raya Mataram - Labuhan Lombok,
Anjani, Kec. Suralaga, Kabupaten Lombok Timur,
Nusa Tenggara Barat 83659, INDONESIA

✉ arronchakan@gmail.com

ABSTRACT. In some cases when the perpetrator of the crime has been sentenced to criminal sanctions, the condition of the victim of the crime is ignored. The issue of justice and respect for human rights in Indonesia does not only apply to perpetrators of crimes, but also victims of crimes. Law enforcement in this country is often colored with things that are contrary to it. Often in people's lives it shows that both justice and respect for human rights have received less serious attention from the government. Stated in Pancasila, as the philosophy of life of the Indonesian people, the issue of humanity and justice has a very important place for the realization of the 2nd Precept, namely just and civilized humanity and the 5th Precept, namely social justice for all Indonesian people. The government in protecting victims is contained in the law specifically regulating witnesses and victims. Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims and followed up with Government Regulation Number 44 of 2008 concerning the Provision of Compensation, Restitution, and Assistance to Witnesses and Victims. For parties, both victims and witnesses who feel they are a very big threat, their testimonies can also be read out in court and can even give written testimony or online with the approval of the judge. Victims of a crime or crime have a much greater vulnerability in suffering losses both physically and psychologically or materially or immaterially.

KEYWORDS. *Victim Protection, Cyber, Cyberbullying, Legal Protection*

I. INTRODUCTION

The national legal system in force in Indonesia adheres to the Continental European model, namely Civil Law. In criminal justice, the role of the

victim is not as active as the perpetrator of the crime. With the imposition of criminal sanctions on the perpetrators, the losses suffered by the victims are not completely recovered as they were at the beginning of the situation. The victim's trial is represented by the public prosecutor as a representative of the state, while the perpetrators of criminal acts are represented by lawyers or advocates who are also legal advisers. Things like this allow for an imbalance between the protection of victims of crime and perpetrators of criminal acts. The interests of the victims in the trial were only represented by the prosecutor and based the indictment on the laws and regulations and the facts extracted from the witnesses. The important thing in a state of law is the commitment to uphold human rights and also guarantees that all citizens are equal before the law or commonly known as the principle of equality before law. Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution has explained that every citizen has the same position in law and government and is obliged to uphold the law and government with no exceptions. Victims of crime are the parties who suffer the most in a crime, this is because they have not received adequate protection as provided by law to criminals.

In some cases when the perpetrator of the crime has been sentenced to criminal sanctions, the condition of the victim of the crime is ignored. The issue of justice and respect for human rights in Indonesia does not only apply to perpetrators of crimes, but also victims of crimes. Law enforcement in this country is often colored with things that are contrary to it. Often in people's lives it shows that both justice and respect for human rights have received less serious attention from the government. Stated in Pancasila, as the philosophy of life of the Indonesian people, the issue of humanity and justice has a very important place for the realization of the 2nd Precept, namely just and civilized humanity and the 5th Precept,

namely social justice for all Indonesian people. The government in protecting victims is contained in the law specifically regulating witnesses and victims. Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims and followed up with Government Regulation Number 44 of 2008 concerning the Provision of Compensation, Restitution, and Assistance to Witnesses and Victims. For parties, both victims and witnesses who feel they are in a very big threat, their testimonies can also be read out in court and can even give written testimony or online with the approval of the judge (Waluyo, 2022; Aprilianda, 2017). Victims in a crime have a much greater vulnerability in suffering losses both physically and psychologically or materially or immaterially.

The condition of the victim's position in a justice system can have two fundamental implications, namely the absence of adequate legal protection for victims and the absence of judges' decisions that fulfill a sense of justice for victims, perpetrators, and even the wider community involved. The position of the victim in a criminal justice system is a passive party, however, the role of a victim in a criminal justice case is very important, namely that the victim can be a witness and will determine whether a defendant is found guilty or not in a crime incident and is considered to have a position that can determine the direction of the crime. decision by the judge. Social media in Indonesia today has become part of the life of all circles. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and other popular social media are a place for people to interact. Especially at the ages where they like to seek attention and build a good self-image for themselves. The absence of active control over the interactions and activities carried out by someone in the use of social media can be a problem (Utami, 2014; Nazriani & Zahreni, 2016; Situmorang, 2019).

Everyone is free to do any activity on social media according to what they want. However, it should be noted that these freedoms actually cause many bad effects, one of which is cyberbullying. Cyberbullying can be interpreted as an act of bullying by someone against another person in cyberspace (Syah & Hermawati, 2018; Nugraheni, 2021). The negative impact of cyberbullying can be seen both psychologically and physically. Even the worst impact can cause the victim to commit suicide as a result of cyberbullying. People with vulnerable mental health conditions can become victims of cyberbullying. Those who do not fully understand about good ethics online usually tend to find it difficult to control their behavior in the online world. Therefore, this study is intended to analyze concerning how is the protection of cyberbullying victims in Indonesia in legal and victimological reviews.

II. PROTECTION OF CYBERBULLYING VICTIMS IN INDONESIA IN LEGAL AND VICTIMOLOGICAL REVIEW

Humans are social creatures who do not escape from mistakes, both small and big mistakes. To prevent the recurrence of mistakes, a set of rules is very important when humans interact and interact with other humans. Crime requires special handling because it can cause anxiety. Various efforts to tackle crime continue to be carried out even though it is very difficult to eradicate crime completely because crime develops along with the development of society. The rapid development of society, social life has an impact on the tendency of community members themselves to

interact. Society is not always orderly and still found people who deviate and do not obey the rules. Various criminal cases in Indonesia often only look at the general interest. The victim aspect is often overlooked or even forgotten. In this day and age, science and legal review regarding the discussion of crime victims has developed rapidly. Victimology as a branch of science has a relationship with the view of victims.

Law as a means of social protection as a guarantor of the rights of each individual so where there is law there is society. The adage *ubi societas ibi ius* explains the importance of law as a protection and guarantor for the protection of society and a reflection of the wishes of the people. The law provides a benchmark for what is appropriate and not in order to create public order in society. Inappropriate standards in society are called crimes which are distinguished in the juridical and social sense in this day and age, science and legal review regarding the discussion of crime victims has developed rapidly. Victimology as a branch of science has a relationship with the view of victims (Sambas & Andrisari, 2021; Mangkepriyanto, 2019; Setyawan, et.al., 2019). The law provides a benchmark for what is appropriate and not in order to create public order in society. Inappropriate standards in society are called crimes which are distinguished in the juridical and social sense (Yulia, 2021).

Social interests are protected by rules and these rules consist of beliefs/religious principles, moral rules, politeness rules, and legal rules (Mertokusumo, 2005). The rule of law has its own characteristics and further protects various human interests that have been protected and protects various other human interests. The rule of law is aimed at perpetrators of violations who do, not for human perfection, but for public order so as not to cause crime victims and even crimes do not occur (Mertokusumo, 2005). Criminal law and civil law because it involve the

violation of public rights and obligations that create social disturbances (Cakraborti & Garland, 2009). Often crimes cause victims, namely someone who suffers physical or emotional harm or confiscation of something where the victim has legal rights (Brown, 2013). The elements of a crime are perpetrators, witnesses and victims. Not all crimes can be identified by their victims because there is a group of offenses called victimless crimes (Horvarth & Brown, 2013). In general, it is said that there is no crime without a victim but when further investigated there are several crimes that occur without victims, for example gambling and drug abuse (Widiartana, 2009). The law has warned that anyone who violates the law will be subject to sanctions regardless of gender.

The Criminal Code Article 2 explains "*Criminal provisions in Indonesian law apply to people who within the territory of Indonesia commit an act that may be punished (criminal event)*" (Hamzah, 1993). Currently, there are special crimes that regulate the crimes listed in the Criminal Code and outside the Criminal Code. People still think that social cases that occur are something that is caused by the actions and mistakes of the victim, in other words this assumption blames the victim entirely or is known as Blaming the Victim.

The handling of juvenile delinquency is less effective in reducing juvenile delinquency and instead adds to the list of existing delinquencies. The state upholds human rights which is indicated by the guarantee of protection and fulfillment in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and its derivative legislation with a national and international scope. Bullying is an act that is done intentionally with the intent to hurt physically, verbally, psychologically by a person against another person or group of weak. Bullying has a negative effect that causes the victim to withdraw from the surrounding environment when viewed from a

psychological perspective. There are many negative impacts, including reduced motivation, mental health disorders, nightmares, fear and it is not impossible to feel suicidal. All parties who are victims of bullying must receive legal protection. fear and it is not impossible to cause feelings of suicidal ideation. All parties who are victims of bullying must receive legal protection. fear and it is not impossible to cause feelings of suicidal ideation. All parties who are victims of bullying must receive legal protection.

Protection of victims as the fulfillment of their rights and guarantees that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, and avoid violence and discrimination. All parties in society have the same obligation in providing character education and inculcating character, as well as optimal education to prevent bullying. Humans as individuals grow and develop in a small scope, namely the family. Contacts and interactions with families, especially parents, are routine and there is an instillation of the values held by their parents. The socialization experienced by individuals begins to expand by interacting with their peers which is not impossible to increase social skills. If the values instilled by both parents are well absorbed, then the social skills of the individual are also good. Humans grow and develop always learn new things and remember the past as a science. When wrongly educated by parents and the surrounding environment, it is feared that adolescents will show pathological symptoms such as delinquency and deviant behavior, one of which is bullying.

Bullying is not a new vocabulary for some people. Bullies are called bullies and a bully knows no gender or age, even the impact caused by this action is very broad in scope. Humans grow and develop always learn new things and remember the past as a science. When wrongly educated by

parents and the surrounding environment, it is feared that adolescents will show pathological symptoms such as delinquency and deviant behavior, one of which is bullying. Bullying is not a new vocabulary for some people. Bullies are called bullies and a bully knows no gender or age, even the impact caused by this action is very broad in scope. Humans grow and develop always learn new things and remember the past as a science. When wrongly educated by parents and the surrounding environment, it is feared that adolescents will show pathological symptoms such as delinquency and deviant behavior, one of which is bullying. Bullying is not a new vocabulary for some people. Bullies are called bullies and a bully knows no gender or age, even the impact caused by this action is very broad in scope. Bullying is not a new vocabulary for some people. Bullies are called bullies and a bully knows no gender or age, even the impact caused by this action is very broad in scope. Bullying is not a new vocabulary for some people. Bullies are called bullies and a bully knows no gender or age, even the impact caused by this action is very broad in scope.

The impact of bullying victims can attack physical and mental health and also the emergence of various mental problems such as depression, anxiety that may carry over into adulthood, physical health complaints, such as headaches, insecurity when outside the home, and decreased morale. Often encountered aggressive behavior and suppress both physical and verbal attacks that occur in the environment, both consciously and unconsciously. The culprits are not only seniors, but also teachers, parents, and the environment ([Samhadi, 2007](#)). There are three forms of bullying, namely physical such as hitting, slapping, cursing, then verbal, namely cursing, gossiping, mocking and the last is psychological, for example intimidating, isolating, ignoring, discriminating ([Laurensius,](#)

[et.al., 2018](#); [Meinarni, 2019](#)). Children's growth and development requires guidance and protection in order to ensure balanced physical, mental and social growth and development because the development and growth of children will greatly affect the formation of children's character in the future. When children often get rough treatment or acts of violence, the results of future character formation are feared to be in a negative direction. Children are the generation of leaders in the future, so child protection needs to be guarded. The United States has many teenagers who commit suicide because they cannot stand being bullied both in everyday life and in cyberspace ([Kurniawati & Sunarso, 2019](#)).

Philipus M. Hadjon argues that there are two kinds of means of legal protection, namely preventive in which legal subjects are given the opportunity to file objections or opinions before a government decision gets a definitive form with the aim of preventing disputes. This is very meaningful for government actions based on freedom of action because with the existence of preventive legal protection the government is encouraged to be careful in making decisions based on discretion. The second is repressive protection to resolve disputes. The handling of legal protection by the General Court and Administrative Court in Indonesia is the category of protection ([Hadjon, 1987](#)).

The principle of legal protection against government actions stems from the concept of recognition and protection of human rights ([Hadjon, 1987](#)). Viewed in Indonesian, etymologically the word bully means a bully, a person who annoys weak people. Even though there have been specific regulations regarding bullying, bullying cases are still happening, even today, it has penetrated the virtual world or what is commonly known as cyberbullying, where in this modern era it has become rampant and has grown, namely cyberbullying, especially against victims ([Kalo, et.al., 2017](#)).

The rights of children to get legal protection normatively are regulated in the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. Cyberbullying includes all forms of violence experienced by victims through cyberspace or the internet.

Cyberbullying occurs when a child or teenager is ridiculed, humiliated, intimidated, or humiliated by another child or teenager through the internet, digital technology, or cell phones. Cyberbullying can take the form of threatening messages, uploading photos of victims, spreading slander and insults from victims to accessing other people's social networking accounts to threaten and create problems. The motivation of the perpetrators is that some do it because they are angry and want revenge, are frustrated, want to get attention, some even make entertainment to fill their spare time (Kalo, et.al., 2017).

Black's Law Dictionary defines cyberbullying as *“Cyber bullying involves aggressive behavior using electronic technology intended to cause another person to suffer injury or discomfort. Those engaging in such conduct repeatedly use words, actions or direct physical contact with the victim to achieve their intended goal. Electronic technology mentioned such as computers, tablets, and cell phones to access social media, websites, text messages and chat rooms where the offender can attack the victim. Commonly used methods of cyberbullying include derogatory or threatening emails and text messages, using social media sites to spread rumors, posting embarrassing pictures or videos of the victim, and creating fake profiles to post false or damaging information”* (Garner, 2019) which means cyberbullying involves aggressive behavior using electronic technology that causes others to suffer injury or discomfort. Electronic devices such as computers, tablets and mobile phones to access social

media, websites, text messages and chat rooms where perpetrators can attack victims.

When the handling of this cyberbullying act is slow, it could be that countries that do not set policies and regulations to tackle cyberbullying will see more victims ([Kalo, et.al., 2017](#)). Cyber is an abbreviation of cyberspace which comes from the word's cybernetics and space as well as a graphical representation of the abstracted data from storage containers on each computer. attacks that are carried out knowingly and intentionally and or manipulated by one or more people against other people or many people ([Sullivan, 2000](#)). The duration of cyberbullying experienced by someone varies. Some have experienced this only once because of a small mistake that was exaggerated, some took years because they did not dare to fight back against the person who cyberbullied them.

This is an abuse of power from a strong person against a weak person because cyberbullying is an act of using power or influence to hurt or intimidate someone who is weaker. When the victim feels helpless, sometimes this creates new enthusiasm for the perpetrators because they think their actions have been successful and will continue to be carried out without mercy. Furthermore, the opinion from Prof. Dan Olweus in 1993 explained 3 basic elements of bullying behavior, namely:

1. Aggressive and also negative
2. Repeatedly and periodically
3. Unbalanced power between the parties ([Olweus, 1993](#)).

Types of bullying include:

1. Physical harm, i.e. pushing, kicking, hitting, slapping
2. verbal for example calls that are mocking or reproach
3. Nonverbal examples include manipulating friendships, threatening faces, alienating, and frightening ([Astuti, 2008](#)).

Cyberbullying on social media for some people can occur without realizing it because the person considers that the actions taken by others against him are still within normal limits and are not taken seriously and seriously, but there are also those who view that a negative action can be a cyberbullying experience. In the long term, victims of cyberbullying can suffer from emotional and behavioral problems. Cyberbullying or bullying that occurs in cyberspace occurs until now in Indonesia. Cyberbullying acts that are carried out usually include verbal harassment that is directed repeatedly against certain victims, even more than one person with the same perpetrator, can also commit blasphemy on the basis of race, religion, gender, sexuality, or ability of the victim. Bullying can happen anywhere, even around us, for example:

1. Schools are known as school bullying. Can occur or be caused by all elements in the school without exception.
2. The workplace is known as workplace bullying. Can occur or be caused by all elements in the workplace without exception.
3. Cyberbullying that can occur or be caused by people with deviant behavior on the internet
4. Political Bullying usually happens by political opponents
5. Military Bullying which is often done by seniors
6. Hazing (Wiyani, 2012).

The various types of cyberbullying are:

1. Flaming is sending a message in front of you that contains blasphemy or anger
2. Harassment by sending messages repeatedly and routinely without a clear purpose
3. Denigration or spit out other people's ugliness in cyberspace with the intention of bringing down his good name

4. Impersonation creates fake accounts using someone else's name and pretends to act like the person who faked the account
5. Outing is spreading personal data or information
6. Trickery is a mode and uses trickery to trick
7. Exclusion often occurs in this day and age, that is, intentionally and without reason, removing someone from a group
8. Cyberstalking is stalking someone to frighten that person.

Crime is defined as an act of violating legal norms which is interpreted as an act that is detrimental, disturbing, and annoying so that it should not be allowed (Moeliono, 1976). Edwin H. Sutherland argues that the seven elements are:

1. There are consequences or losses
2. In criminal law, the loss must be clear and there must be regulation
3. There must be a deliberate omission
4. There is evil intent
5. There are similarities between the original incident and the malicious intent of an act
6. Actions must be intentional with their own will and there is a correlation between cause and effect relationships
7. Legal regulations must be enacted ([Sutherland, 1973](#)).

Until now, there has been no clear limit on criminal responsibility for cyberbullying perpetrators, because not all antisocial behavior becomes a legal problem, especially if the perpetrators are children. As with traditional bullying, cyberbullying behavior varies widely from a long-ranging from isolated, trivial, harmless to serious and long-lasting torment. The problem is that few can agree on the exact point at which certain behaviors have crossed the line and must be resolved in the courtroom (translation by researcher). Cyberbullying as an antisocial behavior can be

viewed from several aspects such as criminology, victimology, psychology and psychiatry. In dissecting cyberbullying behavior, itself, it is carried out with various approaches. Involvement as perpetrators of cyberbullying often occurs in children and adolescents. Children as perpetrators are actually victims of their closest social environment, namely family.

Cyberbullies tend to have poor relationships with their caregivers and are twice as likely as non-cyberbullies to report the following:

1. A poor emotional bond with caregiver
2. Error in disciplining method
3. Infrequent caregiver monitoring
4. Often intensive internet users
5. Quickly switch screens or close programs when others pass
6. Often use the computer late at night
7. What a nuisance if he can't use the computer
8. Laughing excessively while using the computer
9. Avoiding discussion about what he is doing on the computer
10. Using multiple online accounts or accounts that are not their own.

The convenience, sophistication and all kinds of advantages that exist on the internet bring many positive impacts for the times and increase people's interest in communicating without knowing geographical boundaries. Social media replaces the role of conventional media and even gives the impression of bringing those who are far closer and also distancing those who are close. Various information media as well as well-known and trusted media portals are now available online and can be accessed by anyone, anywhere, anytime under any conditions. It is not uncommon for people to meet initially on social media without having met before. However, it is still often found that there are unnatural actions of people with deviant behavior carried out on social media by people who

are just growing up, still unstable and not yet mature. Spicy and non-constructive comments are often found when using social media, especially in a controversial post. Various facilities, one of which is that there are no special requirements for accessing the internet or even accessing social media, as if giving everyone the freedom to access them and ignoring ethics or politeness as is usually done in everyday life.

Many people have different attitudes between real life and social media life, and this causes deviation and cyberbullying. 4 reasons teenagers are crazy about social media, namely:

- a. Seeking attention from the wider community through various actions he takes through his social media accounts
- b. Uses to ask for opinions on things he is worried about in life and is more often shared through his social media accounts
- c. To create a positive impression, image or assessment of someone. Usually activities like this are used for various purposes
- d. The worst thing is when it enters the level of addiction. At this level, a person cannot be separated from their social media and when they are kept away or cannot access their social media, it will cause their own anxiety and a strong desire to open their social media.

Victimology needs to be understood and studied because:

- a. As a human problem according to the actual proportion dimensionally
- b. As a result of interaction due to an interrelation between existing phenomena and mutual influence
- c. As the action of a person (individual) who is influenced by certain elements of the social structure of a particular society ([Gosita, 1993](#)).

There are seven forms of victim typology, namely:

- a. Unrelated victims, namely parties who have the potential to become victims who have nothing to do with the perpetrator

- b. Provocative victims, namely the victims themselves play a role in causing a crime
- c. Participating victims, namely the actions of the victim unconsciously can cause the perpetrator to have bad intentions
- d. Biologically weak victims, namely the physical attraction of the victim who invites the perpetrator of the crime
- e. Socially weak victims, namely the weak attention of the surrounding community to their environmental conditions
- f. Self victimizing victims, namely crimes because of their own actions and without causing other victims besides themselves
- g. Political victims, namely victims due to political disputes carried out by political opponents.

Article 5 of Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims mentions the rights of victims, namely:

- a. Protected
- b. Participate in choosing protection
- c. Reveal testimony without pressure
- d. Helped by translator
- e. Don't accept entangled questions
- f. Be notified of the progress of the case
- g. Be notified of the court's decision
- h. Notified if the convict is free
- i. Creation of a new identity by the state
- j. Treated fairly
- k. Reimbursed for transportation costs
- l. Receive advice
- m. Get help until victim protection ends

The victim also has the following obligations:

- a. Do not judge yourself
- b. Strive to eradicate the expansion of victims together with the community and the authorities
- c. Preventing suicide
- d. Participate in actor coaching
- e. Participate in building yourself and being fostered by others
- f. Provide opportunities for perpetrators to compensate
- g. Reveal testimony when in good condition.

III. THE AUTHORS' PERSPECTIVE OF VICTIM PROTECTION OF CYBERCULLYING

In the author's opinion, Facebook, Whatsapp, and Instagram are the most common social media platforms for cyberbullying. The purpose of the perpetrators in cyberbullying is to joke, revenge, or they hate the victim. At first, it may have been the intention of the perpetrator to abuse the victim with the intention of joking. But what happened was that the victim thought that what the perpetrator did was not a joke. There are various reasons that make these social media a place for cyberbullying, namely because they are easy to access, because they can hide their identities, and the action can be seen by many people. This causes the victim to feel ashamed and hurt, which can lead them to take revenge against the perpetrator or even experience depression.

If the victim and the perpetrator both have a strong mentality, they become bullies to each other. It is often assumed that when someone becomes a victim of cyberbullying, they will feel sad, afraid, angry, anxious, and feel threatened due to cyberbullying. There are also perpetrators who think that the victim feels happy as a result of

cyberbullying which is carried out with the excuse of just joking. There are also victims who retaliate against the cyberbullying that was carried out, giving the impression that they are not weak people and the cyberbullying carried out by the perpetrators does not occur continuously. Victims feel angry and embarrassed by the perpetrator's actions and these feelings cause them to retaliate by bullying the perpetrator so that cyberbullying takes place repeatedly. However, what are victims of cyberbullying who ignore,

The impact of cyberbullying can cause people to feel angry, embarrassed, afraid, and unable to concentrate. Victims' assessment of cyberbullying is more serious than physical bullying in the real world because it is seen by many people on social media. There are still many people who do not understand the ethics of social media and the use of online opinion spaces. This is not a reason for someone to take cyberbullying actions against others. The author also feels that sometimes there is a comment that insults someone from various perspectives and raises cyberbullying comments by other actors so that a flood post will be blasphemous. These negative comments can make the account owner, or the owner of the post feel embarrassed, sad, or even depressed. People who commit acts of humiliation think that they are more righteous or more skilled than others. Never forget that behind an account on social media there is someone who operates it and when we comment on that person's post remember that we will never know what will happen to him and we are not interacting with the post as an inanimate object. The use of social media sometimes deviates from its original function as an online communication medium. Often there is abuse of their power or expertise to humiliate others. For the sake of achieving goals or personal satisfaction, social media is used as they wish without thinking about the impact on

themselves and also for others in the future. The notion that the account owner has complete freedom over his account regardless of other accounts must be eliminated. We must keep in mind that we are not alone in this world, and we are social creatures. Must be able to maintain a good personal image without destroying or degrading the image of others on social media.

Cyberbullying by teenagers on social media has real impacts that can even cause other people to commit suicide because of the shame and pressure experienced by the victims. Cyberbullying only takes a few comments and clicks to bring down other people and maintain their anonymity. The difficulty of stopping the use of inappropriate words sent online is also a factor and can spread throughout the world at any time. There are even cyberbullying perpetrators who are reluctant to delete their actions even though the victim has pleaded very strongly. There are many disguises made by children to become adults and act pretentiously as if they were the wisest but in reality, their actions are for blasphemous purposes. Adults do not do online activities as much as children or teenagers. So that the control carried out is not optimal and moreover there are some people who intentionally block the social media of their closest people so that their activities on social media are not tracked by the people around them. As an effort to prevent cyberbullying, parents must provide education to their children. Non-formal education from parents about being wise in social media is very important so that children do not become victims or even perpetrators in cyberbullying. Parents should routinely monitor their children's activities at home. When children begin to experience changes in behavior, parents should pay special attention or even take their children to a psychiatrist to have their mental health checked because cyberbullying victims usually tend to keep their feelings

to themselves. It is quite concerning for the writer when it is found that the victims of cyberbullying tend to share their experiences with their friends rather than their parents. This proves that there are still barriers in good and open relationships and communication between parents and children.

Parents should be able to grow and maintain the trust of their children and also establish open communication with children so that when they experience cyberbullying when using a computer or cell phone they can convey it to their parents. Parents still think of their children as weak and easily ignited when they receive a complaint. It's little things like this that cause children's trust in their parents to decrease when they want to complain. Abandonment and taking it for granted are common responses from parents when facing cyberbullying. The surrounding environment responds the same to Cyberbullying. The omission of victims is due to several reasons, namely the inability of the community to react to victims of cyberbullying because they do not know what to do. There is a fear from those closest to them that they will make mistakes in providing feedback or suggestions which will make the victim feel even more useless in life. Cyberbullying that occurs on social media can be stopped by blocking accounts with negative comments. But often people with bad intentions re-create accounts and do the same thing over and over again.

IV. CONCLUSION

Cyberbullying in Indonesia is still underestimated because there is an assumption that social media is a place of free expression. The tendency of cyberbullying victims who are reluctant to report and close themselves causes only a few of the many victims who dare to speak up and the handling of cyberbullying in Indonesia has not been maximized. The threat

of cyberbullying that is more severe when the victim speaks up causes the victim to choose silence and the cyberbullying case continues without a solution. The state has an obligation to protect and respect human rights for every citizen and this includes victims of cyberbullying. Cyberbullying victims must be protected by the authorities considering that the victim's condition has a very complex impact and is more depressed, especially his psychological state. Cyberbullying victims need protection to feel safe from all forms of threats and to ensure victims during their psychological recovery period. The position of the victim for a crime in criminal justice in Indonesia can be said to have not been placed fairly, and even forgotten because it is too focused on the perpetrator. It should be based on the existing balance factor; criminal sanctions must reflect harmonization between individual interests and public interests. It is necessary to provide protection and supervision by the authorities against various threats that can endanger the lives of victims, the victim's mental condition as well as adequate law, a fair examination and trial process against perpetrators of crimes as the embodiment of human rights in Indonesia. The position of the victim for a crime in criminal justice in Indonesia can be said to have not been placed fairly, and even forgotten because it is too focused on the perpetrator.

V. SUGGESTIONS

The author's actual suggestion to stop cyberbullying should start with our own awareness that such actions have no positive impact at all and will even harm other people both mentally and physically so that it is not impossible to injure themselves physically. Parents must play a more active role in controlling children's activities in social media and routinely

checking their children's cell phones as a form of care and affection so that their children are protected from people who want to get recognition by putting other people down. The public, especially social media users, are expected to be wiser in using social media and using social media as a positive forum for exchanging information and communicating. Choose a good social circle so that you can give yourself a positive aura so that you don't easily experience mental health disorders. Reduce social media activities when there is no interest. Because cyberbullying can occur due to fad and eventually addicted because they think their actions are carried out anonymously without the victim knowing who they really are and after a long time it becomes a hobby to blaspheme even though he himself is actually far from perfect.

VI. REFERENCES

- Aprilianda, N. (2017). Perlindungan anak korban kekerasan seksual melalui pendekatan keadilan restoratif. *Arena hukum*, 10(2), 309-332.
- Chakraborti, N., & Garland, J. (2009). *Hate Crime*. London: SAGE Publications Limited.
- Garner, B. A. (2019). *Black's Law Dictionary (Black's Law Dictionary (Standard Edition))*. Thomson Reuters.
- Hadjon, P. M. (1987). *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Rakyat Indonesia*. Surabaya: Bina Ilmu.
- Hamzah, A. (1993). *Sistem Pidana dan Pemidanaan Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pradinya Paramita: Jakarta.
- Horvath, M., & Brown, J. (Eds.). (2013). *Rape: Challenging contemporary thinking*. London: Routledge.

- Kurniawati, E. K., & Sunarso, S. (2019). Forming Students' Character through School Culture in Senior High School Taruna Nusantara Magelang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun*, 7(1), 141-162.
- Laurensius, S., Situngkir, D., Putri, R., & Fauzi, R. (2018). Cyber Bullying Against Children In Indonesia. In *International Conference on Social Sciences, Humanities, Economics and Law*. European Alliance for Innovation (EAI).
- Mangkepriyanto, E. (2019). *Hukum Pidana dan Kriminologi*. Yogyakarta: Guepedia.
- Meinarni, N. P. S. (2019). Tinjauan Yuridis Cyber Bullying Dalam Ranah Hukum Indonesia. *Ganaya: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 2(1), 299-308.
- Nazriani, D., & Zahreni, S. (2016, November). Adolescent cyberbullying in Indonesia: Differentiation between bullies and victim. In *1st International Conference on Social and Political Development (ICOSOP 2016)* (pp. 505-508). Atlantis Press.
- Nugraheni, P. D. (2021). The New Face of Cyberbullying in Indonesia: How Can We Provide Justice to the Victims?. *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education*, 3(1), 57-76.
- Sambas, N., & Andrisari, D. (2021). *Kriminologi: Perspektif Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Samhadi, S. H. (2007). "Forum-Pembaca-KOMPAS: Budaya Kekerasan di Lembaga Pendidikan", *KOMPAS*, <https://www.mail-archive.com/forum-pembaca-kompas@yahoogroups.com/msg12159.html>
- Setyawan, S. A., Gustaf, M. A. M., Pambudi, E. D., Fatkhurrozi, M., & Anwar, S. (2019). Pergaulan Bebas di Kalangan Mahasiswa dalam Tinjauan Kriminologi dan Hukum. In *Seminar Nasional Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang* (pp. 163-186).
- Situmorang, D. (2019). Menjadi Viral dan Terkenal di Media Sosial, Padahal Korban Cyberbullying: Suatu Kerugian atau

- Keuntungan?. *JPPP-Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengukuran Psikologi*, 8(1), 12-19.
- Sudikno, M. (2005). *Mengenal Hukum Suatu Pengantar*. Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Sullivan, R. (2000). *Liberalism and crime: The British experience*. London: Lexington Books.
- Syah, R., & Hermawati, I. (2018). Upaya pencegahan kasus cyberbullying bagi remaja pengguna media sosial di Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian Kesejahteraan Sosial*, 17(2), 131-146.
- Utami, Y. C. (2014). Cyberbullying di kalangan remaja. *Journal Universitas Airlangga*, 3(3), 1-10.
- Waluyo, B. (2022). *Vitkimologi: Perlindungan Korban dan Saksi*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Widiartana, G. (2009). *Viktimologi: Perspektif Korban dalam Penanggulangan Kejahatan*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta.
- Yulia, R. (2021). *Viktimologi: Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kejahatan*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Conflicting Interest Statement

All authors declared that there is no potential conflict of interest on publishing this article.

Funding

None

Publishing Ethical and Originality Statement

All authors declared that this work is original and has never been published in any form and in any media, nor is it under consideration for publication in any journal, and all sources cited in this work refer to the basic standards of scientific citation.

Cyber-bullying is poised to turn into the biggest online concern, already affecting up to 35% of all children.

Dr Martyn Wild