

**PROCEEDING OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
THE LAW DEVELOPMENT FOR PUBLIC WELFARE**

ISSN: 2798-9313

Topic: Human Right Issues of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Gaps and Challenges, and Affected Future Legal Development in Various Countries

Juridical Review of Cyberbullying in Indonesia: Challenges in Enforcement and Protection of Human Rights

Aris Krisdiyanto¹⁾, Bambang Tri Bawono²⁾ & Jawade Hafidz³⁾

¹⁾Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: ariskrisdiyanto123@gmail.com

²⁾Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: bambang@unissula.ac.id

³⁾Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: jawade@unissula.ac.id

Abstract. The juridical review of cyberbullying in Indonesia includes analysis of legal documents and relevant literature. The problem in this research is the protection of human rights for victims is also a focus, where the rights to privacy and freedom of speech are often threatened by acts of cyberbullying. The research objective of the Juridical Review of Cyberbullying in Indonesia is to identify and analyze challenges in law enforcement against cyberbullying and the protection of human rights for victims. This research method Normative in nature with an approach from various library sources. The results of the analysis of legal documents, literature, and comparative approaches are then synthesized to identify the main challenges in law enforcement against cyberbullying in Indonesia as well as policies and steps that can be taken to improve human rights protection for victims of cyberbullying. A judicial review of cyberbullying in Indonesia highlights challenges in law enforcement and human rights protection. Even though there are relevant laws, law enforcement still faces obstacles such as lack of public awareness and limited law enforcement capacity. Human rights protection for victims of cyberbullying also needs to be strengthened, including the rights to privacy and freedom of speech. Joint efforts are needed from the government, law enforcement agencies and society to improve law enforcement and human rights protection in cases of cyberbullying to create a safer and more inclusive digital environment.

Keywords: Cyberbullying; Human; Judicial; Review.

1. Introduction

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The development of information globalization today has had a huge influence on human life. This development has caused world relations to become borderless which also has a significant impact on social change in society. The result of this technological development is a double-edged sword because apart from providing benefits for the welfare and progress of society, it is also followed by the development of crimes using various modes that use computers and computer networks as tools such as auction fraud, online gambling, identity fraud, child pornography, terrorism, theft of intellectual property rights and many other crimes that can cause both material and non-material harm to users and can damage the fabric of national and state life. Crimes that occur in cyberspace are born as a result of the negative impact of technological developments. Crimes that occur in various forms and types have consequences for the legal protection of users. This is important considering that every human being must be protected in accordance with his or her dignity as a human being.

Keeping up with developments in the digital era bullying or abuse that is carried out through social media (Cyber Bullying) increasingly increased and was mainly addressed to child. Cyberbullying (cyber bullying) is bullying / bullying with using digital technology. This can occurs on social media, chat platforms, gaming platforms, and mobile phones. According to Think Before Text, Cyberbullying is aggressive and purposeful behavior carried out by a group or individual, using electronic media, repeatedly from time to time, against someone who is considered unable to easily resist this action. So, there

is a difference in strength between perpetrator and victim. The difference in inner strength this refers to a perception of capacity physical and mental. The policy for dealing with cyberbullying with criminal law is included in the field of penal policy, which can be interpreted as a behavior from all actors to determine an act as a form of criminal action with certain objectives to achieve welfare and protect society in general.

One of the main challenges that arises is that facing society in this digital world are cyberbullying. With can use technology continuously indicates that cyberbullying can be persistent problems that can eventually goes beyond traditional forms of bullying. Cyberbullying as intentional aggressive and repetitive behavior intended to harass, intimidate, and threaten victims through electronic means characterized by an imbalance of power. Power imbalance refers to the anonymity or level of skill a cyberbully has to use technology rather than simply the power, age, or popularity referenced in definitions of face-to- face or traditional bullying.

From a Human Rights perspective, cyberbullying is included in the category of Human Rights violations as regulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 Article 9 paragraph 2 that "everyone has

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the right to live in peace, security, peace, happiness, physical and spiritual prosperity" where the right to live in peace, safe, peaceful and happy victims are violated by people who carry out cyberbullying.⁵ Protecting human rights is a challenge in handling cyberbullying. Cases of cyberbullying often involve violations of individual rights such as the rights to privacy, security, and dignity. However, efforts to enforce human rights protection in the context of cyberbullying still need to be strengthened cyberbullying cases in Indonesia Comprehensive data is difficult to find, but data from the Regional Police Metrojaya said that there were at least cases cyberbullying is reported every day, apart from that data in 2018 from the Indonesian child protection commission stated that the number of victims of bullying reached 22.4% This high figure is triggered by high consumption internet in children. Apart from that, there are also Indonesian teenage artists who still exist 18 year old Prilly Latuconsina experienced Cyber bullying acts in the form of messages sent someone to him via social media Twitter, stated that she was no longer a virgin. Not only that, Prilly also found a photo of her without clothes, because someone has edited or manipulated the case a female student who comes from Medan as topic of conversation in cyberspace. Crime on the internet is the same as crime conventional which is basically in this case technology used as a tool to carry out an action This crime, cyberbullying is also included crimes against individuals, as well as crimes against society, but legal regulations regarding cyberbullying still weak so it can't so it can't used effectively in court, even though behavior Cyberbullying can even have a fatal impact causing the potential for suicide in minimal victims the use of cyberbullying offenses results from mistakes when drafting the law.

Cyberbullying is a serious problem in Indonesia because of its detrimental impact, not only on victims psychologically, but also in damaging social relationships and affecting individual mental well-being. In addition, cyberbullying also violates human rights, such as the right to privacy, freedom of expression and personal security. In addition, Indonesia has several laws that regulate this issue, including the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE), challenges in law enforcement are still very large. Law enforcement in cases of cyberbullying is often difficult due to the complexity of its digital nature, difficulties in identifying perpetrators, and a lack of public awareness and understanding of the risks of cyberbullying. Apart from that, the protection of human rights in the context of cyberbullying also raises a dilemma between freedom of expression and protection of individuals from online harassment. This shows the need for an appropriate balance between individual rights and responsibilities for internet use. Under review Jurisdiction against cyberbullying in Indonesia, it is important to consider various perspectives, including legal, psychological and social, and formulate effective strategies in law enforcement and protection of human rights. In this way, a safe and supportive online environment can be built for all individuals without compromising their basic

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rights. Based on the problem of cyberbullying cases in Indonesia, researchers will focus on a number of problem formulations, namely: What are the main challenges in law enforcement related to cyberbullying in Indonesia? What is the juridical review of cyberbullying in Indonesia in the challenges of enforcing and protecting human rights?

2. Research Methods

Normative research methods are the type of research used in this writing. In this method, the approach taken is to collect information from various library sources. The information is then designed in such a way based on existing facts to produce an information study that is useful for society. Some of the sources used as references are statutory regulations, expert opinions, and concepts related to the material discussed. In this context, a review of cyberbullying acts regarding legal protection for society through internet media, books, and the ITE Law. In the current era, there are many violations in the form of cyberbullying. Regarding data sources, data collection was carried out secondary, which means that data was obtained from research results from various books, articles, journals and the internet. By using data collection and analysis techniques, it is hoped that this research can produce writing that is useful and in accordance with existing facts.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Main Challenges in Law Enforcement Related to Cyberbullying in Indonesia

Cyberbullying is another side of the latent impact of social media use. This matter makes users who access bullying content via social media feel innocent and the activity is considered normal. This condition cannot be separated from involvement of perpetrators (perpetrators), victims (victims) and witnesses (bystanders) in acts of cyberbullying. The involvement of victims and bystanders is related in cyberbullying due to the actions and reactions carried out.

Social media, especially Instagram, is one of the results of development the internet which is still the largest use of the internet in Indonesia lifestyle area. Not only is it a positive impact, cyberbullying is wrong one negative impact of using social media for the majority of users social media is the age of adolescence. When viewed from the user, Facebook still dominates social media with the most users to date. However, if we look at it based on experience of the phenomenon cyberbullying, Instagram becomes a social media platform with experience The most common cyberbullying phenomenon at the moment. Instagram is in first position with the most cyberbullying experiences with a percentage of 42%. Meanwhile Facebook as much as 37%.

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The types of cyberbullying:

- a) Outing and Trickery: Outing is the act of spreading other people's secrets, in the form of personal photos which, if shared, will cause embarrassment or depression.
- b) Flaming: Flaming (burning) is someone's attempt to provoke, mock, insult and offend the victim's feelings.
- c) Impersonation: Pretending to be someone else or disguising yourself to carry out your actions by sending bad messages and statuses.
- d). Harassment (harassment): usually in the form of writing comments continuously with the aim of causing anxiety, because harassment contains words that contain incitement so that other people do the same thing.
- e). Cyberstalking: Is an act of intensely spying on, harassing and defaming someone.
- f). Denigration: This act of denigration (defamation) is carried out intentionally and consciously by the perpetrator to spread bad things about other people via the internet.

The challenge of social control against perpetrators of cyberbullying is being pursued limiting the intervention of the formal criminal justice system. Social control model This is known as the nonintervention model.

Model of social control carried out through the deinstitutionalization of crimes that are classified as not serious, the transfer of formal justice processes to informal guidance, and decriminalization of crime. In accordance with this understanding, cyberbullying is placed as a form of crime classified as not serious as a way of deinstitutionalization and decriminalization. Through this process cyberbullying can be diverted from the formal justice process becomes informal coaching and returns to the punishment mechanism social in society.

Addressing cyberbullying poses a number of complex challenges First, unequal access to technology may exacerbate unequal online experiences among individuals. Some groups in society may not have equal access to technology, leaving them more vulnerable to cyberbullying.

Addressing these challenges requires efforts to ensure that all individuals have fair and safe access to the digital world. The second challenge is the development of new forms of cyberbullying. With the emergence of new platforms and technology trends, forms of cyberbullying continue to evolve, creating challenges for law enforcement and prevention

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efforts. Rapid and flexible responses are needed to identify and address new and complex forms of cyberbullying. In addition, the need for global cooperation is an important challenge. Cyberbullying knows no national borders, and effective solutions require international collaboration. There needs to be coordination between countries in sharing information, setting digital security standards, and developing joint strategies to fight cyberbullying globally. These challenges require a comprehensive and collaborative approach from various parties so that efforts to combat cyberbullying can be successful.

3.2. Juridical Review of Cyberbullying in Indonesia in the Challenge of Enforcement and Protection of Human Rights

Basic human rights principles against cyberbullying include the right to privacy, freedom of speech, and protection from violence or harassment.

Very private important in the digital world, where people have the right to a safeguard their personal information and avoid harassment or attack on line. Theoretically, human rights to maintaining human existence through a balance between personal interests and interests general. Human rights are basic rights that exist in humans as a gift God must be respected, guarded and protected. Likewise, everyone has obligations and responsibilities to respect, protect and uphold human rights.

Cyberbullying is in the dimension of information dissemination related to insults and defamation (article 310 of the Criminal Code, article 311 of the Criminal Code, and article 27 paragraph 3 ITE Law) and SARA (article 28 paragraph 2 of the ITE Law). Cyberbullying can be understood above 2 (two) things, namely from the perspective of material essence and the criminal justice system. Cyberbullying is a form of overt and covert intimidation of parties certain. From the point of view of the essence of the material, the content and context of cyberbullying are closely tied to the interpretation of the perpetrator and the victim. Cyberbullying content will have multiple interpretations for the victim. Meanwhile, in the context of cyberbullying requires an understanding of the situation and conditions surrounding the perpetrator and victim. It becomes premature when the two are homogenized in content and context from various perspectives. The result is the elasticity of cyberbullying as a crime. Corner a second view of the criminal justice system that posits inequality power relations between perpetrators and the social control they receive. Perpetrator get the accumulated reality that his actions are considered to be depriving him of his rights victim's humanity. So that the coaching process through the criminal justice system becomes "worthy" to be undertaken.

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The legal review in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Transactions: Electronics (UU ITE) gives the government the authority to take action against cyberbullying perpetrators in handling negative content related to cyberbullying. In the legal system in Indonesia, the juridical review of the legislation that regulates cyberbullying is Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). Furthermore, Article 45 paragraph (5) of the ITE Law also states that: "The provisions referred to in paragraph (3) constitute a complaint offense." For the perpetrators of cyberbullying, there is still a penalty imposed on them and this penalty is based on complaints made by the victim himself.

Then how is the implementation of the crime of Cyberbullying on social media in positive law in Indonesia, referring to Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, where an insult committed on social media is reflected in article 27 paragraph (3) Law which reads: "Every person intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents which contain insulting and/or defamatory content" As for those who commit violations that fulfill the elements of article 27 paragraph (3) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a fine of up to 1000,000,000. Then, continuing with insults carried out together or by more than 1 person, that person will be subject to a crime for "participating in" a criminal act (medepleger). "Participate in doing" here means "together doing". There are very few people who commit (pleger) and people who participate in committing (medepleger) criminal incidents.

Correlation of the Constitutional Court Decision Number 50/PUUVI/2008 related to Cyberbullying. With the development of the times in new dimensions, regulations that are in accordance with the crime are very necessary. cybercrime. So Law Number 8 of 2011 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, provides punishment for perpetrators who commit crimes in cyberspace.

Everyone's basic rights must be guaranteed to protect their psychological and emotional well-being while on the internet, including protection from online violence and harassment. One of the relevant legal instruments is Indonesia's Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE), which regulates the use of information technology and the protection of personal data in the state's efforts to protect these digital rights. In addition, countries can enact special laws that regulate cyberbullying to ensure state security and human rights. Laws on cyberbullying.

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- a). Articles 368 paragraph (1) and 310 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code regulate threats and insults with a maximum imprisonment of nine years, and defamation and insults with a maximum imprisonment of nine months.
- b). Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE) and article 27 paragraph (3) regulate insults and defamation through electronic media, with a maximum penalty of six years in prison and/or a maximum fine of one billion rupiah.
- c). Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) also regulates cyberbullying and stipulates criminal sanctions for those who carry it out. Article 45 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law regulates insults and defamation through electronic media, which threatens a maximum prison sentence of six years and/or a maximum fine of one billion rupiah.

Review of existing laws in Indonesia has organized cyberbullying (cyber bullying) found in:

- 1). Paragraph 310 of the Criminal Code paragraph 1 "Anyone who deliberately attacks someone's honor or good name by accusing them of something, with the clear intention of making it known to the public, is threatened for defamation with a maximum imprisonment of nine months." (Related to cyberbullying with the form of Harrasment). Article 310 paragraph 2: If this is done through writing or images that are broadcast, displayed or posted in public, then for written defamation you will be threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of one year and four months.
- 2). Law no. 8 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions Article 27 of Law no. 8 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions paragraph 3 "Every person intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic information and/or Electronic Documents which contain insulting and/or defamatory content." Explaining the criminal behavior of cyberbullying in cyber form Harrasment (the act of torturing by continuously attacking and criticizing).
- 3). Article 27 Law no. 8 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions paragraph 4 "Every person intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic information and/or Electronic Documents which contain the content of extortion and/or threats." Explaining cyberbullying behavior in the form of Cyber Stalking.

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4). Article 28 Law no. 8 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions paragraph 2 "Every person intentionally and without right disseminates information aimed at causing feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup (SARA)." This article explains cyberbullying behavior in the form of Cyber Harassment (the act of torturing by continuously attacking and criticizing).

5). Article 29 Law no. 8 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions "Every person, intentionally or without sending electronic information and/or electronic documents containing threats of violence or intimidation aimed at personally." This article explains the behavior and actions of cyberbullying which takes the form of Cyber Stalking. Cyberstalking is an act of threatening, harassing or disturbing someone via e-mail messages, such as via the internet with the intention of placing the recipient in fear through illegal actions by attacking family, institutions and other subjects.

6). Article 311 paragraph 1: If the person who commits a crime of defamation or written defamation is allowed to prove that what is alleged is true, does not prove it, and the accusation is made contrary to what is known, then he is threatened with defamation with a maximum prison sentence of four years.

7). Article 315: Every intentional insult that is not in the nature of defamation or written defamation is committed against a person, either in public orally or in writing, or in front of the person himself orally or in action, or in a letter sent or received to him, threatened for light insult with a maximum imprisonment of four months and two weeks.

Based on the provisions of the articles in Chapter XI regarding criminal provisions in the ITE Law, several can be identified prohibited acts (elements of criminal acts) which are closely related with cyberbullying actions in each article as follows:

Article 27 paragraph 3 with elements of criminal offense: distribution and/or transmit and/or make accessible Electronic information and/or Electronic Documents that have contents of insults and/or defamation.

Article 27 paragraph 4 with elements of criminal offense: distribution and/or transmit and/or make accessible Electronic information and/or Electronic Documents that have charges of extortion and/or threats.

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Article 28 paragraph 2 with elements of a criminal offense: distributing information intended to cause feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and/or groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup (SARA).

Article 29 with elements of a criminal offense: sending information Electronics and/or Electronic Documents that contain threats personal violence or intimidation.

Article 30 paragraph 1 with elements of a criminal offense: access Computers and/or Electronic Systems belonging to other people in any way.

Article 32 paragraph 2 with elements of a criminal offense: transferring or transfer Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents to Electronic systems other people who are not authorized.

4. Conclusion

A judicial review of cyberbullying in Indonesia shows that law enforcement and the protection of human rights face a number of significant challenges. Even though Indonesia has relevant laws, such as the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE), law enforcement is often not optimal for various reasons, including limited resources, lack of awareness, and the complexity of cyberbullying cases themselves. In terms of protecting human rights, cyberbullying can threaten individual rights such as privacy, freedom of expression and online security. However, handling cyberbullying cases is still inadequate to protect these rights effectively. To overcome this challenge, concrete steps are needed, such as increasing public understanding of the laws relating to cyberbullying, allocating adequate resources for law enforcement, developing clear guidelines and procedures for handling cyberbullying cases, as well as increasing cooperation between relevant institutions. In this way, protection of human rights can be strengthened, and law enforcement against cyberbullying can become more effective.

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