



## **JURIDICAL ANALYSIS ABOUT CYBERBULLYING CASES BY CHILD PERPETRATORS AGAINST CHILD VICTIMS**

**Joshua Evandeo Irawan, Andrian Nathaniel, Steven Jonathan**  
Program Studi Hukum Universitas Pelita Harapan, Surabaya.  
Corresponding author. Email: [joshua.irawan@uph.edu](mailto:joshua.irawan@uph.edu)

Paper received on: 13-01-2022; Revised on: 08-03-2022; Approved to be published on: 25-03-2022

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2022.V22.017-032>

### ***ABSTRACT***

This study discusses the legal protection of a child victim of cyberbullying and a child perpetrator. This research raised a case where a child with the initial “Z” who became a victim of cyberbullying from her schoolmate with the initial “S”. The research method used is the normative-juridical method: processing legal materials collected through a literature review.

This study aims to determine the applicable law (legal protection) against the child victims of cyberbullying, based on Law No.35 of 2014 in conjunction with Law No.11 of 2008. In terms of the child perpetrator of cyberbullying, the criminal justice system of the children must be based on Law No. 11 of 2012.

The result shows that “Z”, the child victim of Cyberbullying, has received positive legal protection in Indonesia based on Article 76C of Law 35/2014, and Article 27 paragraph (4) juncto Article 28 paragraph (2) of Law 11/2012. Child “S” who terrorizes Child “Z” via WhatsApp may be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance to Article 80 paragraph (1) of Law 35/2014 juncto Article 45 paragraph (1) and (2) of Law 11/2008 junctis Article 81 of Law 11/2012. This case criminal sanctions can be imposed on Child “S” with Law 11/2012.

**Keywords: Children; Cyberbullying; Juvenile; Diversion**

## INTRODUCTION

The development of information and technology in this digital era has made various changes, from scientific, economic, social, and various other aspects. Human activities that are usually done conventionally (physically), are slowly shifting to virtual (non-physical) as they are assisted by communication technology that is increasing sophisticatedly day by day. As a result of it, technology has become an important need and even a primary need that cannot be separated from humans.

Technology is a combination of rationalism and human logic. Marshall McLuhan said, "Human perception: then technological society would, finally, be transformed into a wonderful opportunity for the 'incarnation' of human experience". Marshall McLuhan tries to say that from a human perspective, the technological society will be a tremendous opportunity to shape the human experience<sup>1</sup>.

This technologically transformed society finally has given rise to digital social life. Digital social life is carried out through a platform or place known as social media. According to Boyd, social media is a collection of software that allows individuals and communities to gather, share, communicate, and in certain cases collaborate or play with each other<sup>2</sup>. Based on Boyd's definition above, it can be known that social media is a collection of software. The software can be interpreted as a computer alias a computer system that is not physically formed but through digital computer system algorithms<sup>3</sup>. Through this software, various activities can be done by people (individuals or communities), especially communication.

The development of technology that recognizes social media is experienced by all circles of society, from adults to children. The function of social media for someone is quite important: to build interaction with each other

so that we can make new friends through social media<sup>4</sup>.

Children who should play outside the house with their friends, now have a new activity playing through social media. Based on the 2017 Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia (Indonesian Internet Provider Association or APJII) survey, as many as 143.26 million people or 54.68% of Indonesia's population use the internet. The largest internet users are in the age group of 13-18 years (75.50%)<sup>5</sup>. The Minister of Communication and Informatics of Indonesia in 2018 revealed that 93.52% of Indonesian individuals used social media in the age of 9-19 years, and the activities did were accessing social media including YouTube and playing online games<sup>6</sup>. Based on various survey results and information from the Minister of Communication and Information, it is very clear that Indonesian children have known and lived in social media.

The changes in human lifestyles, especially children from conventional to digital, of course, are followed by various challenges, and not a few will become problems. One of the problems that occur in this digital era is bullying behavior that happened in cyberspace or usually called Cyberbullying. It is similar to traditional bullying, also known as electronic bullying or online social cruelty<sup>7</sup>. According to Think Before Text, as reported by UNICEF, cyberbullying is an aggressive (violent) and purposeful behavior done by a group or individual, using electronic media, repeatedly from time to time, against someone who is considered not easy to fight against these actions<sup>8</sup>.

The phenomenon of cyberbullying also often happened in children. Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) noted that over 9 years back from 2011 to 2019, there were 37,381 complaints of violence against children. For bullying in both

<sup>1</sup> Zulkarnain Mulyadi, "Adaptasi Pustakawan Dalam Menghadapi Kemajuan Teknologi," *Jurnal Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi* 15, no. 2 (2019): 163-174.

<sup>2</sup> Beddy Iriawan Ratnamulyani, Ike Atikah and Maksudi, "Peran Media Sosial Dalam Peningkatan Partisipasi Pemilih Pemula Dikalangan Pelajar Di Kabupaten Bogor," *Jurnal Sosiohumaniora* 20, no. 2 (2018): 154-161.

<sup>3</sup> Tokopedia, "Perangkat Lunak."

<sup>4</sup> F. I. Febriansyah and H. S. Purwinarto, "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Bagi Pelaku Ujaran Kebencian Di Media Sosial.," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 20, no. 2 (2020): 177, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.177-188>.

<sup>5</sup> Kementerian Komunikasi and Informatika Republik Indonesia, "Kecanduan Gawai Ancam Anak-Anak."

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Karyanti and Aminudin, *Cyberbullying & Body Shaming*, 2019.

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF, "Cyberbullying: Apa Itu Dan Bagaimana Menghentikannya?"

education and social media, the number reached 2,473 reports and still increasing<sup>9</sup>.

This number of bullying cases, especially online through social media, certainly raises various big questions regarding the legal protection of children from online bullying in Indonesia. In terms of Children Protection, Indonesia already has laws and regulations written in Law No. 23 Of 2002 about Children Protection (hereinafter abbreviated as Law 23 of 2002), and Law No. 35 of 2014 about Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 about Children Protection (Law No.35 of 2014). Meanwhile, in the aspect of Information and Electronic Transactions, Indonesia has laws and regulations written in Law No.11 of 2008 about Information and Electronic Transactions (Law 11 of 2008), and Law No.19 of 2016 about Amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 about Information and Electronic Transactions. It shows that even though the cyber-world is a virtual world, legal protection is still needed to regulate the actions done by the society because the virtual society is also the people in the real world<sup>10</sup>.

Regulations regarding cyberbullying if examined from the Information and Electronic Transaction law can be seen in Article 27 paragraph (3) and (4) of law 11 of 2008 as follows:

Article 27 paragraph (3) law 11 of 2008: "Every person intentionally, and without rights distributes and of or transmits and of or makes accessible Electronic Information and of or Electronic Documents that have insulting and of or defamatory content."

Article 27 paragraph (4) of law 11 of 2008: "Every person intentionally and without rights distributes and of or transmits and of or makes accessible Electronic Information and of or Electronic Documents containing extortion and of or threats."

Examining from the point of view that the victim of cyberbullying is a child, then the provisions in the Children Protection law will be applied. The main element of bullying is violence

which based on Article 1 No. 15a of Law 35 of 2004 is defined as "any action against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual misery or suffering, and of or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty". Furthermore, it is expressly stated in Article 76 C of Law 35 of 2014 that "Everyone is prohibited from placing, letting, committing, ordering to do, or participating in committing violence against children".

Positive law in Indonesia stipulates that cyberbullying against children is strictly prohibited, but there are still many cases of cyberbullying against children, even the perpetrators are also children, as happened to Z, a 10th-grade student at SMA Negeri 1 Gemolong, Sragen. Z is a victim of cyberbullying through terror from her friend (Initial A) who is a school spiritual activist because Z does not wear the hijab at school<sup>11</sup>. The terror was done by A in a message via the WhatsApp application and has been going on for a long time. As a result of this terror, Z is always afraid to go to school.

As of this writing, this case has not yet reached the stage of the trial in court. However, the writing team considers that it is very important to know the legal protection, both for children who are victims of cyberbullying, and children who are perpetrators of cyberbullying.

Looking at the case of Z, she should have received legal protection under the Information and Electronic Transaction law and the Children Protection law. However, what needs to be considered is that the perpetrator of cyberbullying or terror is also a child, where if the perpetrator of a crime is a child, then the provisions of Law No.11 of 2012 about the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (hereinafter abbreviated as Law 11 of 2012) will be applied.

Based on the background above, the researchers feel the urge to do further research in the form of research with the title "Juridical Analysis about Cyberbullying Cases by Child Perpetrator Against Child Victims".

<sup>9</sup> Tim KPAI, "Sejumlah Kasus Bullying Sudah Warnai Catatan Masalah Anak Di Awal 2020, Begini Kata Komisioner KPAI."

<sup>10</sup> Q. D. Kusumawardani, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pengguna Internet Terhadap Konten Web Umpan Klik Di Media Online," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 19, no. 1 (2019): 11, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2019.v19.11-30>.

<sup>11</sup> Tim Detik.com, "Buntut Panjang Teror Pada Siswi SMA Tak Berjilbab Di Sragen."

## RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research in this study uses normative-dogmatic juridical research. Normative Juridical Research is a process to find a rule of law, legal principles, and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues faced<sup>12</sup>. This Juridical-Normative research will be followed by the descriptive analysis method, by describing the current law to be applied in the case. The pattern of Analytical Description in Deductive method: starting from general matters than narrowed down toward the case and law applied.

The problem approach in this study uses a statute approach and a conceptual approach. The statute approach is an “approach by reviewing all laws and regulations relating to the legal issue being handled”<sup>13</sup>. While the conceptual approach is an approach to problems based on the opinions of scholars as a supporting basis<sup>14</sup>.

Sources of legal materials: The legal materials used in this study are as follows:

Primary legal materials:

- 1) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia)
- 2) The Criminal Code (Criminal Code)
- 3) Law No. 23 of 2002 about Children Protection
- 4) Law No. 11 of 2008 about Information and Electronic Transactions
- 5) Law No. 11 of 2012 about the Juvenile Criminal Justice System
- 6) Law No. 35 of 2014 about Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 about Children Protection
- 7) Law No. 19 of 2016 about Amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions
- 8) Circular Letter of the Head of State Police Number SE of 6 of X of 2015 about Handling of Hate Speech

Secondary legal materials in the form of various reference books and expert opinions regarding Cyberbullying with child perpetrators against child victims.

<sup>12</sup> Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2010).

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

After collecting all the primary and secondary law resources, inventorying other law resources from the library and any other sources will be done. Furthermore, the researchers will qualify the material to choose which of it will be used in this research. The last is systematization to puts all of the material in order according to the principle of law. This process means that all of the data collected were analyzed in-depth and comprehensively<sup>15</sup>.

## DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### A. Theoretical Basis

#### A.1 Juridical Analysis Regarding Cyberbullying Based on Law 11/2008 In Conjunction With Law 19/2016 Concerning Electronic Information And Transactions

The discussion about Cyberbullying in Indonesia when referring to the existing positive law must be reviewed from the point of view of Cyberbullying itself. The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSLs) explains “cyberbullying is the intentional and repeated use of cell phones, computers, and other electronic communication devices to harass and threaten others”<sup>16</sup>. According to Think Before Text as reported by UNICEF, cyberbullying is “aggressive (violent) and purposeful behavior carried out by a group or individual, using electronic media, repeatedly from time to time, against someone who considered not easy to fight against these actions”<sup>17</sup>.

According to the definition of Cyberbullying above, it can be seen that there are several important elements of Cyberbullying:

- i. done intentionally
- ii. act of violence
- iii. act of harassment, or threats
- iv. done repeatedly
- v. done using electronic devices (technology)

<sup>15</sup> E Djuniarti, “The Criminal Liability of Corporations as Crime Perpetrators.,” *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 21, no. 3 (2021): 311, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2021.v21.311-320>.

<sup>16</sup> NCSL, “Cyberbullying and The States.”

<sup>17</sup> UNICEF, “Cyberbullying : Apa Itu Dan Bagaimana Menghentikannya?”

The important elements of Cyberbullying above have been accommodated by positive law in Indonesia through Law no. 11 of 2008 in conjunction with Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions.

Regulations regarding cyberbullying if examined from the Information and Electronic Transaction law can be seen in Article 27 paragraph (3) and (4) of Law 11 of 2008 as follows:

Article 27 paragraph (3) law 11 of 2008: *“Every person intentionally, and without rights distributes and of or transmits and of or makes accessible Electronic Information and of or Electronic Documents that have insulting and of or defamatory content.”*

Article 27 paragraph (4) of law 11 of 2008: *“Every person intentionally and without rights distributes and of or transmits and of or makes accessible Electronic Information and of or Electronic Documents containing extortion and of or threats.”*

Looking further to the explanation of Article 27 paragraphs (3) and (4) in the amendment to Law 11/2008, namely in Law 19/2016 it can be seen that to consider an action/deed can be said to be defamation and/or slander, and extortion and/or threats, it must be seen in the main provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP).

The element of defamation is known as Humiliation within the KUHP is regulated in Article 310 paragraph (1) of the KUHP as follows:

(1) *“Whoever intentionally attacks someone’s honor or reputation by accusing someone of something, the intention of which is clear so that it is known to the public, is threatened for libel with a maximum imprisonment of nine months or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiahs.”*

It can be seen that the elements of defamation and/or slander are known as insults based on Article 310 paragraph (1) of the KUHP is:

- 1) done intentionally.
- 2) attack someone’s honor or reputation;
- 3) accuse something;
- 4) the intention to be known to the public.

Meanwhile, threats are regulated in Article 368 paragraph (1) of the KUHP as follows:

(1) *“Any person who, intending to unlawfully benefit himself or another person, forces a*

*person by force or threat of violence to give something, which wholly or partly belongs to that person or another person, or to make a debt or write off a debt., is threatened with extortion with a maximum imprisonment of nine months.”*

Looking at the threat elements in Article 368 paragraph (1) of the KUHP, it can be identified elements that can be stated that someone is making threats, including:

- a) Action that tends to force others;
- b) To provide goods which are wholly or partly belonging to the person himself or belonging to another person, or to make debts or write off receivables;
- c) To benefit oneself or others by violating the rights;
- d) Forcing it by violence or threats of violence.

Cyberbullying is usually done through hate speech made by a person/group of people against another person/group of people. Hate speech itself is regulated in Article 28 paragraph (2) of Law 11/2008 as follows:

(2) *“Every person intentionally and without rights disseminates information aimed at causing hatred or hostility to certain individuals and/or community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA).”*

Apart from Law 11/2008, hate speech is actually further regulated in the Circular Letter of the Head of the State Police Number SE/6/X/2015 of 2015 concerning the Handling of Hate Speech (hereinafter abbreviated as “SE KAPOLRI 6/2015”) it is explained that Hate speech can be in the form of criminal acts regulated in the KUHP and other criminal provisions outside the KUHP, in the form of:

- 1) humiliation;
- 2) defamation;
- 3) blasphemy;
- 4) an unpleasant act;
- 5) to provoke;
- 6) to incite;
- 7) spreading false news;
- 8) and all of the actions above that have a purpose or can have an impact on acts

of discrimination, violence, loss of life, and/or social conflict.

## A.2 The Legal Principle of Child Protection from Cyberbullying in Indonesia

Legal protection for children begins since the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child and then gives birth to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 which contains the affirmation of the Rights of the Child<sup>18</sup>. According to Koesnan, "Children are young people at a young age in their soul and journey of life because they are easily influenced by their surroundings". Children are the nation's assets; the future of the nation is in the hands of children now. The better the personality of the child now, the better the future life of the nation<sup>19</sup>. The personal formation of this child cannot be separated from the influence of the surrounding environment. A good environment will shape the child's personality to behave well. Vice versa, a bad environment will shape the behavior of children who are not good and can harm others<sup>20</sup>.

Therefore, children must receive attention and protection from the state as well as the participation of various parties such as the state, society, and the private sector<sup>21</sup>.

There are 4 principles contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely:

### 1) Principle of Non-Discrimination

Each country guarantees the rights set out in this convention for all children within their jurisdiction regardless of race, skin color, origin, gender, language, religion, political opinion, ethnicity, social status, disability, and other discrimination.

### 2) Principle of the best for children

The best interests of the child must be the main consideration in all actions concerning children carried out by government social welfare institutions or legislative bodies.

### 3) Principle of survival and development

The state recognizes an inherent right to life and the maximum extent the child's every child guarantees survival and has the development.

### 4) Principle of respect for children's opinions

Every child has the right to express his/her own opinion freely, and to be respected according to the level of maturity and age of the child<sup>22</sup>.

Based on Article 28 B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that every child has the right to maintain their life, grow and develop, and has the right to be protected from violence and discrimination. This is the basis for the formation of the Child Protection Act. According to Consideration C, Law Number 35 of 2014 about Child Protection (hereinafter referred to as Law 35/2014) explains that children as buds, potentials, and the younger generation who succeed in the ideals of the national struggle have strategic roles, characteristics, and special characteristics so that they must be protected from all forms of inhumane treatment that result in human rights violations.

Children must be protected by law as they are the next generation of the nation. The provisions stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child are implemented in Law 35/2014 which include the following:

- a) "The right to self-identity means that the child must have a name and a citizen, if the child is out of wedlock, he follows the mother (Article 27 of Law 35/2014).
- b) Freedom of religion is that every child can choose the religion he wants to follow or there should be no coercion to use attributes from other religions that are not wanted by the child (Article 43 of Law 35/2014).
- c) The right to health and recreation means that children have the right to grow and develop properly so that the importance of health and recreation for children, through posyandu

<sup>18</sup> R. Wiyono, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak Di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016).

<sup>19</sup> D. Yusyanti, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Dari Pelaku Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 20, no. 4 (2020): 619, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.619-636>.

<sup>20</sup> Y. R. Primawardani and A. R. Rianto Kurniawan, "PENDEKATAN HUMANIS DALAM PENANGANAN ANAK PELAKU TINDAK PIDANA PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOBA STUDI KASUS DI PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN," *Jurnal Perlindungan Hukum De Jure*, 17, no. 4 (2017): 411-427.

<sup>21</sup> Nikmah Rosida, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak* (Bandar Lampung: Aura Publishing, 2019).

<sup>22</sup> F. N. Drani, "Legal Protection for Minors as Victims of Sexual Harassment in Indonesia," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 21, no. 4 (2021): 525, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2021.V21.525-540>.

in areas and recreation areas will help the growth and development of children (Article 44 of Law 35/2014).

- d) The right to live and be born is related to abortion, if a child is already conceived, it is prohibited to abort it (Article 45 A of Law 35/2014)
- e) The right to education is the existence of a minimum compulsory education so that there is free education for 9 years until junior high school. (Article 49 of Law 35/2014).
- f) The rights for children with disabilities are maintenance and protection from the community and the government, one of which is the existence of public facilities for people with disabilities so that they can do their activities easier. (Article 51 of Law 35/2014)<sup>23</sup>.

The regulation regarding the protection of children clearly regulates what children's rights must be protected and every person and the state must ensure that these rights are still given to children and even protect these rights.

Regarding the Protection of Children from Cyberbullying, no regulation specifically mentions the phrase of "Cyberbullying" or "Bullying", but Article 76 C of Law 35/2014 stipulates that everyone is prohibited from placing, allowing, doing, ordering to do, or participating in violence against children. The definition of violence is regulated in Article 1 point 15a of Law 35/2014 as follows:

"Violence is any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual misery or suffering, and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty."

### A.3 The Principle of Juvenile Cyberbullying Perpetrator

Criminal sanctions for Cyberbullying Perpetrators are clearly stated in Article 80 paragraph (1) of Law 35/2014: imprisonment and/or fines. The big question arises is what if the perpetrator of the cyberbullying is a child? Are the criminal sanctions applied is the same as adults?

---

<sup>23</sup> Sari Mandiana, *Bahan Ajar Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak* (Surabaya, 2020).

Before answering the two questions in the paragraph above, it is necessary to first examine the child who the perpetrator of a crime is. Positive Law in Indonesia which regulates children who are perpetrators of criminal acts is in Law no. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Law 11/2012 revokes Law 3/1997 on Juvenile Court. The application of Law 11/2012 has changed the paradigm regarding the handling of children in conflict with the law<sup>24</sup>.

Before talking about children as perpetrators of criminal acts, it is necessary to first know about children who are in conflict with the law.

The child in this case is called a child in conflict with the law (hereinafter abbreviated as ABH). Especially for children who are not yet 12 years old, they cannot be brought before the Children's Court due to the sociological, psychological, and pedagogical considerations, that the child who is not yet 12 (twelve) years old has not been accountable for his actions<sup>25</sup>.

According to Article 1 number 2 of Law 11/2012, ABH is divided into 3 types of children, namely children in conflict with the law, children who are victims of criminal acts, and children who are witnesses of criminal acts. The category of children in conflict with the law is regulated in Article 1 number 3 of Law 11/2012, namely children who are 12 years old but not yet 18 years old who are suspected of committing a crime. It is clear that if the perpetrator of Cyberbullying is a Child, as long as his age is included in Article 1 number 3 of Law 11/2012, the criminal justice system must be based on Law 11/2012.

The Juvenile Criminal Justice System according to Article 1 point 1 of Law 11/2012 is "the entire process of resolving cases of children in conflict with the law, starting from the investigation stage to the stage of mentoring after serving a crime"

In implementing the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, it is explicitly regulated in Article 5 of Law 11/2012 concerning restorative justice and diversion must be sought (Article 5 paragraph (3)

---

<sup>24</sup> Y Yuliyanto, "Pembinaan Anak Yang Berkonflik Dengan Hukum Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Bandung," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 20, no. 1 (2021): 103, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.103-116>.

<sup>25</sup> Abintoro Prakoso, *Pembaharuan Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak* (Yogyakarta: Laksbang Grafika, 2013).

of Law 11/2012. According to Article 1 Number 6 of Law 11/2012, the meaning of Restorative Justice is “settlement of criminal cases by involving the perpetrators, victims, families of perpetrators/victims, and other related parties to jointly seek a just settlement by emphasizing restoration back to its original state, and not retaliation”. In general, the main objective of the diversion is to avoid and keep children away from the judicial process, so that it can prevent stigmatization of children in conflict with the law<sup>26</sup>.

The settlement through a restorative justice approach as stated in Article 5 of Law 11/2012 is known as the Diversion process. Based on Article 1 Number 7 of Law 11/2012, Diversion is “the transfer of the settlement of children’s cases from the criminal justice process to a process outside of criminal justice”. According to Setya Wahyudi, “Diversion is a form of diversion or waiver of handling juvenile delinquency from the conventional juvenile justice process, towards handling children which is more of a community service”.

The diversion procedure begins at the investigation stage to the stage of case examination in the district court as regulated in Article 7 of Law 11/2012 as follows:

- (1) “At the level of investigation, prosecution, and examination of children’s cases in district courts, it is obligatory to seek diversion”
- (2) Diversion as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the event that a criminal act is committed:
  - a) Threatened with imprisonment under 7 (seven) years and
  - b) It is not a repetition of a crime.”

Diversion is a process of diversion in the long and very rigid system of solving juvenile cases<sup>27</sup>.

The contents of Article 7 of Law 11/2012 indicate that diversion efforts must be pursued from the initial level, namely “investigation, prosecution level, to the level of examination in

a district court”. The requirement for diversion only applies to criminal acts as stated in Article 7 paragraph (2) of Law 11/2012, a prison sentence of 7 (seven) years, and a person who commits a crime and has been sentenced to a crime by a judge’s decision that has permanent legal force then commit another crime<sup>28</sup>. The two conditions for the implementation of a diversion above indicate that the application of restorative justice can be applied to ordinary crimes with light motives. The two conditions for the implementation of a diversion above indicate that restorative justice can be applied to ordinary crimes with light motives<sup>29</sup>.

The Diversion Procedure highly emphasized children who commit criminal acts, in this case, Children who commit Cyberbullying, which is described in Article 8 of Law 11/2012. Article 8 paragraph (1) of Law 11/2012 states that the diversion process is carried out through deliberation involving children and their parents/guardians, victims, and/or parents/guardians. Not only between children and victims, but diversion must also involve professional social workers, as well as community counselors. Deliberation itself has the meaning of “Joint discussion to reach a decision on problem-solving”<sup>30</sup>. Diversion must once again be carried out based on a restorative justice approach and considering the principles regulated in Article 8 paragraph (3) of Law 11/2012<sup>31</sup>.

The result of the Diversion deliberations is a diversion agreement which is regulated in Article 11 of Law 11/2012. If the Diversion agreement is not fulfilled by one of the parties, including the provisions of Article 9 paragraph (2) letter d of Law 11/2012, the juvenile criminal justice process will be continued in case the diversion process does not result in an agreement, or the diversion agreement is not implemented. In this case, what is meant by “the juvenile criminal justice diversion process is continued” is the case of the child concerned for investigation, prosecution, and examination of the

<sup>26</sup> B. Bahreisy, “Peran Lembaga Adat Di Aceh Dalam Penyelesaian Perkara Anak Yang Berkonflik Dengan Hukum,” *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 20, no. 1 (2020): 25, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.25-36>.

<sup>27</sup> M. Muhaimin, “Reconstruction of The Juvenile Criminal Justice System and The Giving of Diversion,” *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 21, no. 2 (2021): 253, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2021.v21.253-266>.

<sup>28</sup> Andi Sofyan and Nur Aziza, *Hukum Pidana* (Jakarta: Pustaka Pena Press, 2016).

<sup>29</sup> M. Muhaimin, “Restoratif Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Ringan,” *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 19, no. 2 (2019): 185, <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2019.v19.185-206>.

<sup>30</sup> *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, n.d.

<sup>31</sup> R. Wiyono, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak Di Indonesia*.



court to obtain a decision<sup>32</sup>.

After all the procedures for the judicial system and juvenile justice procedures have been done in accordance with the procedural provisions regulated in Law 11/2012, According to Article 69 paragraph (1) of Law 11/2012, "Children can only be sentenced or subject to action based on the provisions of this Law". According to Article 69 paragraph (2) of Law 11/2012, "Children who are not yet 14 (fourteen) years old can only be subject to action."

If the child is proven guilty and the judge imposes sanctions on the child, the sanctions given by the judge are certainly different from criminal sanctions in the KUHP in general. Law 11/2012 recognizes 2 types of crimes that can be imposed on children: criminal sanctions and action sanctions.

Regarding criminal sanctions that can be imposed on children in conflict with the law, it is regulated in Article 71 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law 11/2012. in Article 72 to Article 81 of Law 11/2012.

Specifically, regarding imprisonment for children, it must be carried out based on the provisions of Article 81 of Law 11/2012 as follows

- (1) "Children are sentenced to imprisonment in LPKA if the child's circumstances and actions will endanger the community.
- (2) The prison sentence that can be imposed on a child is a maximum of 1/2 (one-half) of the maximum threat of imprisonment for an adult.
- (3) Guidance at LPKA is carried out until the Child is 18 (eighteen) years old.
- (4) Children who have undergone 1/2 (one-half) of the length of coaching in LPKA and have good behavior are entitled to parole.
- (5) Imprisonment for children is only used as a last resort.
- (6) If the criminal act committed by the child is a criminal offense punishable by death or life imprisonment, the sentence imposed is a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years."

Referring to the rules in Law 11/2012, the criminal provisions for cyberbullying perpetrators still refer to positive legal provisions that are

<sup>32</sup> Alfitra., *Hukum Acara Peradilan Anak* (Ponogoro: WADE Group, 2019).

violated by children who commit cyberbullying. both from Law 11/2008, the Criminal Code, and Law 35/2014. However, the criminal justice system and the threat of sanctions must still be in accordance with and pay attention to the provisions of Law 11/2012.

Giving sanctions to children should be educational in principle by protecting and providing education, improvement, and development of child offenders by extending protection, assistance, and supervision to them, and also to prevent them from committing criminal acts again in the future<sup>33</sup>.

## **B. Legal Protection of "Z", the Child Victim of Cyberbullying**

Recently, the public has been quite shocked by the unpleasant news regarding online coercion of threats done by a student with the initial A (Child "S") to the victim, a 10th-grade student with the initial Z (Child "Z") due to the victim that does not wear a headscarf (Hijab) at school. This case happened at SMAN (Public Senior High School) 1 Gemolong, Sragen, Central Java.

Chronologically, the case goes like this:

September 2019 - In early September 2019, one of the spiritual leaders started to send WhatsApp messages to Z asking her to immediately wear the hijab and frequently sends related articles. Almost every day Z received a similar WhatsApp message.

October 2019 - Z is still receiving WhatsApp messages, but infrequently.

November 2019 - By the end of November, Z who felt uncomfortable with these messages, finally blocked the sender's number.

December 2019 - In early December 2019, the sender who realized that his number was blocked sent a similar message to Z's close friend in order to pass it on to Z.

By the end of December 2019, the sender started sending messages with intolerant content, until several messages offended Z's parents.

Child "Z" who is still in 10th-grade SMAN (Public Senior High School) 1 Gemolong can be categorized as a child because she is not

<sup>33</sup> S. Winna and F. Kaplele, *Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana Dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak* (Jayapura, 2019).

yet 18 years old. Regarding Child Protection from Cyberbullying itself, of course, it must be classified as one of the protections for children from violence based on Article 76 C of law 35 of 2014.

Violence itself is defined in Article 1 No. 15a of law 35 of 2014 which means “Violence is any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual misery or suffering, and of or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty. unlawfully”.

In this case, Child “S” forced Child “Z” to wear the hijab at school. The coercion by Child “S” was done through a short WhatsApp message where the coercion became terror. The authors found the contents of the short messages sent by Child “S” to Child “Z” including “REMEMBER, never take this problem to school and report it to student’s bureau because this is a religious issue”. Not only that but Child “S” also incited his friends from his spiritual organization to participate in lecturing Child “Z” to come to school wearing the hijab.

This behavior of Child “S” causes Child “Z” to be afraid and does not want to go to school. It can be drawn from the fact that Child “S” commits violence to Child “Z”, this is indicated by threats to commit acts, forcing to wear the hijab, and coercion not to report to the student’s bureau. Then Child “Z” also experiences fear and does not want to go to school, this shows that Child “Z” experiences psychological misery. With the fulfillment of the threat element to commit an act and the victim experiencing psychological misery, it can be said that Child “Z” experienced violence by Child “S”, where legally, Child “Z” had received legal protection based on Article 76 C of Law 35 of 2014.

Examining from the point of view of the crime that occurred, namely cyberbullying, it is necessary to first analyze whether it is true or not that Child “S”’s actions are classified as cyberbullying. This action can be classified as cyberbullying when it meets the elements of cyberbullying as stated in the theoretical basis:

a) Deliberate action of behavior  
Child “S” is certainly conscious and not under coercion or pressure from anyone in sending intimidating messages every day to Child “Z” so that the perpetrator can be classified as doing this act intentionally.

b) Contains violence or harassment or threats  
This element is divided into 2 but is an alternative, not cumulative. The behavior of Child “S” who continuously sends messages can be categorized as bullying against the victim whereas bullying can be classified as threats.

c) Done repeatedly  
The intimidation messages by the perpetrators are sent continuously every day so that this can be classified into repeated actions.

d) Using electronic devices  
To send this intimidating message, the perpetrator did it through a short message service called WhatsApp, and of course, this was accessed through a gadget or electronic device.

Furthermore, examining Law 11 of 2008 in article 27 paragraph (3) and article 27 paragraph (4) as written in the theoretical basis, which in paragraph (3) focuses on insults and of or defamation while paragraph (4) focuses on charges of extortion and of or threats.

In this case, it is certain that the person with the initial Child “S” can be subject to Article 27 paragraph (4) of Law 11 of 2008 because what the perpetrator did fulfills the elements of threat as regulated in Article 368 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, including:

a) Actions that principally of coercing others.  
The perpetrator kept sending messages to the victim to wear a hijab. If the message sent by the perpetrator is in the form of a persuasive or recommendation, then the perpetrator should not send the message continuously, so that this action can be categorized as a threat.

b) To give goods which wholly or partly belong to the person himself or another person, or to make debts or write off receivables.  
In this element, it can be interpreted that the phrase “giving goods” can be interpreted the same as making someone obey his will, in this case asking the victim to wear hijab.

c) To benefit yourself or others by fighting rights.  
This perpetrator is a spiritualist which can be indicated that he will benefit in the form of praise if he can force the perpetrator to wear the hijab because at that school only the

perpetrators do not wear the hijab. Moreover, what he did was certainly against the human rights of the perpetrators who should be able to choose freely to wear the religious attributes or not.

- d) Forcing through violence or threats of violence.

Child “S” said in his WhatsApp message to Child “Z”, “REMEMBER, never bring this problem to school and report it to student’s bureau because this is a religious issue”. This indicates a threat that can be in the form of violence or can be interpreted as violence against the victim’s mentality.

So, can Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law 11 of 2008 be applied to this case? From various sources that the author got, none of which contained several elements as regulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) which focuses on insults of defamation of which the elements are:

- 1) done intentionally.
- 2) attack someone’s honor or reputation;
- 3) accuse something;
- 4) the intention to be known to the public.

The first to third elements can be proven in the actions of Child “S”, but the element of intention to be known to the public is not strong enough to prove because this element can be said to be vague in this case. This is the basis why Article 27 paragraph (3) cannot be applied to the perpetrator because it does not meet one of the elements where behavior of action can be categorized as a criminal act if the action meets all the elements of a criminal act regulated because the elements of a criminal act are cumulative is not an alternative.

In addition to Article 27 paragraph (4) of the law ITE, Child “S” who incites fellow members of his school’s spiritual organization to “lecture” Child “Z” to wear a headscarf at school can also be subject to Article 28 paragraph (2) of the law of ITE which has elements:

- a) Deliberate. The perpetrator’s actions can be categorized as intentional because the perpetrator did it consciously and not under coercion or threat.
- b) Spreading information. Perpetrators disseminate information that essentially contains Islamic laws that require women to wear hijab.

- c) Generating hatred or hostility towards individuals and of or community groups. The information disseminated by the perpetrator can cause individual hostility between the perpetrator and the victim.

- d) Based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA). The perpetrator acts in the name of Islam for the actions he took against the victim so that it can be stated that the perpetrator did this based on SARA.

In addition to examining Law 11 of 2008, several other legal instruments regulate cyberbullying, namely Circular Letter of KAPOLRI No. SE of 6 of X of 2015 about Handling Hate Speech in which the behavior of the perpetrators can be categorized into several forms of hate speech as regulated in this Circular:

- 1) Unpleasant behavior.  
The behavior of the perpetrator causes the victim to feel uncomfortable and disturbed so that it can be categorized as an unpleasant act.
- 2) Provoking.  
The meaning of the word provocation according to the KBBI is an act to arouse anger, and in this case, the behavior of the perpetrator can certainly invite anger for the victim and the victim’s parents.
- 3) Incite.  
The meaning of the word inciting according to the KBBI (Indonesian Dictionary) is to arouse people’s hearts to be angry, and again the behavior of the perpetrator can arouse anger for the victim and the victim’s parents.

The forms of hate speech are alternative so that if only one form is fulfilled, then this can be said to be hate speech so that in this case the behavior of Child “S” can be categorized as hate speech.

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be said that it is true that Child “Z” is a victim of cyberbullying and has actually received legal protection from:

- a. Article 76 C of law 35 of 2014 (legal protection of children from violence)
- b. Article 27 paragraph (4) in conjunction with Article 28 paragraph (2) of law 11 of 2008 junctis Circular Letter of KAPOLRI No. SE of 6 of X of 2015 (legal protection from threats and hate speech)

### C. Criminal Sanctions for Child “S” from Doing Cyberbullying

Child “Z” is a victim of Cyberbullying by Child “S”, this is the result of the analysis from Chapter 4.1 in this study. Cyberbullying done by Child “S” against Child “Z” is in the form of terror asking Child “Z” to wear the hijab while attending school through WhatsApp Short Messages. This terror was done repeatedly and accompanied by threatening sentences.

Looking at the actions done by Child “S”, it can be said that Child “S” has fulfilled the elements of Article 27 paragraph (4) and Article 28 paragraph (2) of law 11 of 2008 juncto Circular Letter of KAPOLRI No. SE of 6 of X of 2015 junctis Article 76C law 35 of 2014. The description of the actions of Child “A” is as follows:

- a) Cyberbullying in the form of terror that causes Child “Z” to be afraid, violates the provisions of Article 76 C of law 35 of 2014
- b) Sentences that lead to threats violate Article 27 paragraph (4) of law 11 of 2008
- c) The behavior of inciting fellow clergy to “lecture” Child “Z” can be said to fulfill the elements in Article 28 paragraph (2) of law 11 of 2008, in which the handling procedures are written in the Circular Letter of KAPOLRI No. SE of 6 of X of 2015

The threats of criminal sanctions in the articles violated by Child “S” are as follows:

- a) Imprisonment for a maximum of 3 years 6 months and of or a fine of a maximum of Rp.72,000,000.00, the sanctions are regulated in Article 80 paragraph (1) of law 35 of 2014
- b) Imprisonment for a maximum of 6 years and of or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00, the sanctions are regulated in Article 45 paragraph (1) of law 11 of 2008
- c) Imprisonment for a maximum of 6 years and of or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00, the sanctions are regulated in Article 45 paragraph (2) of law 11 of 2008

Examining the criminal sanctions that exist, it can be said that there is a possibility of applying cumulative punishment because there is the phrase “and of or”. Furthermore, examining the maximum penalty of imprisonment is 6 years, while a fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.

Considering that Child “S” is still in high school which can be said to be under 18 years old (based on the information obtained that Child “S” is Child “Z” peers at school), then of course the criminal justice used in this case is the Juvenile criminal justice system. Child “S” because he is not yet 18 years old, it can be said that Child “S” is a child who conflicts with the law, in accordance with Article 1 point 3 of law 11 of 2012.

As discussed above, the children’s criminal justice system must prioritize a restorative justice approach, where the implementation is to apply a diversion system. In this case, the diversion system can be applied because the threat of criminal sanctions is under 7 years. Where if the threat of criminal sanctions is 7 years or more, diversion cannot be applied (Article 7 paragraph (2) of Law 11 of 2012).

Diversion must involve Child “S” and his parents or guardians, Child “Z” and her parents or guardians, the school in this case is the principal, professional social workers, and community counselors. In this diversion, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) also needs to be involved as a professional social worker. All parties must work together so that a solution based on restorative justice can be achieved through Diversion.

If the diversion is successful, the settlement of this cyberbullying case must be in accordance with the agreement of the litigants. However, if it does not work, according to Article 13 of Law 11 of 2012, the children’s criminal justice system will be continued. It should be noted that at each stage (investigation, prosecution, until trial in court), even though diversion has been done at the previous stage, it must be still worked on for diversion.

The analysis is if all forms of diversion are unsuccessful, and the end is the imposition of criminal sanctions. The imposition of criminal sanctions on Child “S” still must be guided according to the law written on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

Looking back at the criminal sanctions from criminal acts committed by Child “S”, and if it is guided by Article 81 of law 11 of 2012, the criminal sanction of imprisonment for Child “S” is ½ (half) of adults (based on Article 81 paragraph (2) law 11 of 2012). The maximum criminal sanction for a crime committed by Child “S” is 6

years, if the judge imposes a prison sentence on Child “S” then the imprisonment sanction cannot be more than 3 years. The imprisonment sanction may not be executed in adult prisons but must be in LPKA (Children Correctional Institution) according to Article 81 paragraph (1) of Law 11 of 2012, and still pay attention to the rights of children contained in Law 11 of 2012.

Not only imprisonment, but the criminal sanction for Aalso has the possibility of cumulative punishment, fine for example. If the cumulative punishment is imposed by the judge, the fine will be replaced with job training in accordance with Article 71 paragraph (3) of law 11 of 2012.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the description and discussion regarding the Juridical Analysis Regarding Cyberbullying Cases by Child “S” Against Child “Z” Based on the Child Protection Act in conjunction with the Electronic Information and Transaction law junctis the Child Criminal Justice System Act, a conclusion can be drawn and to answer the formulation of the problem, among others:

First, Child “S” has cyberbullied child “Z” by terrorizing many times through short WhatsApp messages because child “Z” does not use the hijab at school. The short message sent fulfills the threat element as we have explained in part B in this writing article. Child “S” also incited fellow school clergy to lecture child “Z”.

Reviewing the actions taken by Child “S”, it can be said that Child “S” has fulfilled the elements of Article 27 paragraph (4) and Article 28 paragraph (2) of Law 11/2008 in conjunction with Circular Letter of KAPOLRI Number SE/6/X/2015 jis Article 76 C Law 35/2014.

Secondly, child “Z” who is a victim of cyberbullying has received positive legal protection in Indonesia based on Article 76 C of law 35 of 2014 regarding protection from violence, and Article 27 paragraph (4) in conjunction with Article 28 paragraph (2) of law 11 of 2012 regarding regulation a law that prohibits anyone from taking actions that meet the elements of cyberbullying

In the end, child “S” who terrorizes Child “Z” through WhatsApp may be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with Article 80 paragraph

(1) of law 35 of 2014, juncto Article 45 paragraph (1), and (2) of Law 11 of 2008 junctis Article 81 Law 11 of 2012, wherein this case criminal sanctions can be applied to Child “S” but still need to consider the provisions in law 11 of 2012, starting from the implementation of diversion in resolving cases, to the imposition of criminal sanctions

## SUGGESTION

The suggestions and input that can be given by the author through research article a Juridical Analysis Related to Cyberbullying Cases by Child “S” Against Child “Z” Based on the Child Protection Act in conjunction with the Electronic Information and Transaction Law as well as the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act, among others:

Firstly, Parents of Child “Z” should immediately report the cyberbullying crime that happened to their child to the local police so that the juvenile criminal justice system to resolve this case can be implemented immediately and the case will be resolved according to existing legal rules.

Secondly, the school must really pay attention to student organizations in the school so that no one acts discriminatory or even cyberbullying.

Last but not least, The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) must cooperate more with the Police in charge of supervising cybercrimes to look after the online activities of Indonesian children, especially in terms of the possibility of cyberbullying.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research article is the result of the hard work of the Research Team consisting of Joshua Evandeo Irawan, S.H., M.H., Andrian Nathaniel, and Steven Jonathan. We as the research team would also like to thank Dr. Agustin Widjiastuti, S.H., M.Hum as the Head of the UPH Law Study Program Surabaya Campus who has permitted us to write this research, and to Dr. Sari Mandiana, S.H., M.S. as the Head of the Master of Law Study Program at UPH Surabaya Campus and the Head of the Teaching Team for Criminal Law, Cyber Crime, and the Juvenile Criminal Justice System at UPH Surabaya. Thanks to Mrs. Sari’s knowledge and inspiration, we were able to complete this research well.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alfitra. *Hukum Acara Peradilan Anak*. Ponogoro: WADE Group, 2019.
- Bahreisy, B. "Peran Lembaga Adat Di Aceh Dalam Penyelesaian Perkara Anak Yang Berkonflik Dengan Hukum." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 20, no. 1 (2020): 25. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.25-36>.
- Djuniarti, E. "The Criminal Liability of Corporations as Crime Perpetrators." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 21, no. 3 (2021): 311. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2021.v21.311-320>.
- Drani, F. N. "Legal Protection for Minors as Victims of Sexual Harassment in Indonesia." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 21, no. 4 (2021): 525. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2021.V21.525-540>.
- Febriansyah, F. I., and H. S. Purwinarto. "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Bagi Pelaku Ujaran Kebencian Di Media Sosial." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 20, no. 2 (2020): 177. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.177-188>.
- Karyanti and Aminudin. *Cyberbullying & Body Shaming*, 2019.
- Kementrian Komunikasi and Informatika Republik Indonesia. "Kecanduan Gawai Ancam Anak-Anak."
- Kusumawardani, Q. D. "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pengguna Internet Terhadap Konten Web Umpan Klik Di Media Online." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 19, no. 1 (2019): 11. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2019.v19.11-30>.
- Mandiana, Sari. *Bahan Ajar Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*. Surabaya, 2020.
- Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2010.
- Muhaimin, M. "Reconstruction of The Juvenile Criminal Justice System and The Giving of Diversion." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 21, no. 2 (2021): 253. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2021.v21.253-266>.
- . "Restoratif Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Ringan." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 19, no. 2 (2019): 185. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2019.v19.185-206>.
- Mulyadi, Zulkarnain. "Adaptasi Pustakawan Dalam Menghadapi Kemajuan Teknologi." *Jurnal Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi* 15, no. 2 (2019): 163–174.
- NCSL. "Cyberbullying and The States."
- Prakoso, Abintoro. *Pembaharuan Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*. Yogyakarta: Laksbang Grafika, 2013.
- Primawardani, Y. R., and A. R. Rianto Kurniawan. "PENDEKATAN HUMANIS DALAM PENANGANAN ANAK PELAKU TINDAK PIDANA PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOBA STUDI KASUS DI PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN." *Jurnal Perlindungan Hukum De Jure*, 17, no. 4 (2017): 411–427.
- R.Wiyono. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak Di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016.
- Ratnamulyani, Ike Atikah and Maksudi, Beddy Iriawan. "Peran Media Sosial Dalam Peningkatan Partisipasi Pemilih Pemula Dikalangan Pelajar Di Kabupaten Bogor." *Jurnal Sosiohumaniora* 20, no. 2 (2018): 154–161.
- Rosida, Nikmah. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*. Bandar Lampung: Aura Publishing, 2019.
- Sofyan, Andi, and Nur Aziza. *Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Pustaka Pena Press, 2016.
- Tim Detik.com. "Buntut Panjang Teror Pada Siswi SMA Tak Berjilbab Di Sragen."
- Tim KPAL. "Sejumlah Kasus Bullying Sudah Warnai Catatan Masalah Anak Di Awal 2020, Begini Kata Komisioner KPAL."
- Tokopedia. "Perangkat Lunak."
- UNICEF. "Cyberbullying: Apa Itu Dan Bagaimana Menghentikannya?"
- Winna, S., and F. Kaplele. *Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana Dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*. Jayapura, 2019.

Yuliyanto, Y. "Pembinaan Anak Yang Berkonflik Dengan Hukum Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Bandung." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 20, no. 1 (2021): 103. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.103-116>.

Yusyanti, D. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Dari Pelaku Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 20, no. 4 (2020): 619. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.619-636>.

*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, n.d.

HALAMAN KOSONG