



Copyright © 2020 International Journal of Cyber Criminology – ISSN: 0974–2891  
July – December 2021. Vol. 15(2): 44–59. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4766542  
Publisher & Editor-in-Chief – K. Jaishankar / Open Access (Authors / Readers No Pay Journal).

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# Criminal Policy on Cyberbullying of Children in Indonesia

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## Abstract

**Objective:** This study aimed to determine the impact of criminal policy on cyberbullying in Indonesia. Cyberbullying is indeed a contemporary issue, as the advancement of technology has increased the number of instances of cyberbullying that are detrimental to society. **Methods:** The method of this study was qualitative because it was based on the interview protocols that were taken with careful consideration to analyse to what extent criminal policy in Indonesia affects cyberbullying in Indonesia. The target population for the interviews was the criminal justice system and cybercrime department. **Results:** The study demonstrates that the criminal policy alone is ineffective in preventing cyberbullying, but it is also society's social and moral responsibility to fight against this crime. **Conclusion:** This study provides significant theoretical and practical implications that are important to consider eliminating the social and moral crime of cyberbullying that is disturbing children socially and psychologically.

Keywords. criminal policy; cyberbullying; child abuse; children's laws and children policy

## INTRODUCTION

Cyberbullying is one of the most pervasive problems confronting youngsters in contemporary communities and cultures. The origins of cyberbullying are not new; they were detected in ancient times. However, this issue will not be resolved until the community and legislators work together to eliminate such undesirable behaviours from society. (Tiamboonprasert & Charoensukmongkol, 2022). In this regard,

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different countries are working to improve the policies and regulations for the use of information technology and the internet in a way that could restrict the activities of children online. However, to control every child of society from cyberbullying is not possible until and unless morality is preached to the community in an effective way for making sure that society is no longer going to harm the children on the internet (Wright et al., 2022).

In the same way, the monitoring procedure of children's activities is low and different kinds of virtual private networks allow the children to communicate with not allowable sources and avoid becoming the victim of cyberbullying. It is the responsibility of the policymakers at the same time. It is also the responsibility of the community to effectively understand the role of technology in the life of the child and ensure that all the actions are taken for the benefit of the children to avoid the threat of cyberbullying to the children (Miconi et al., 2022). This cyberbullying is found worldwide (see Figure 1).

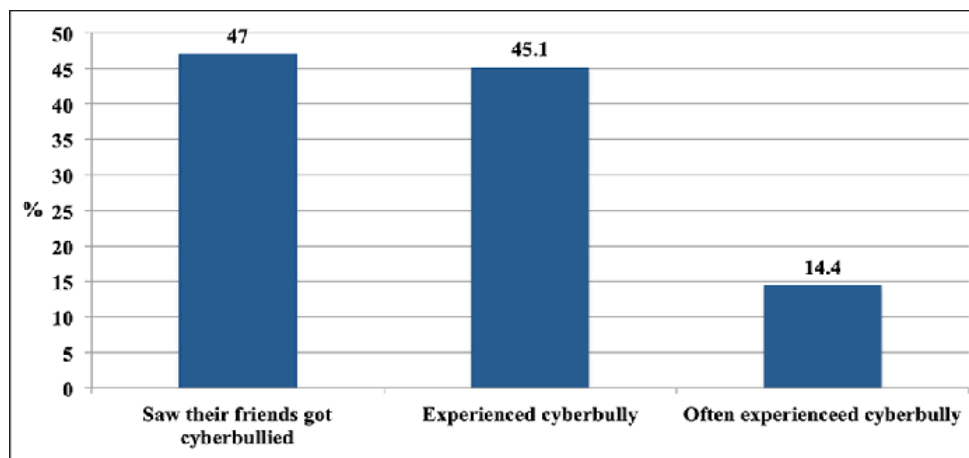


Figure 1. Reported Cyberbullying  
Source: Cyberbullying.org

Cyberbullying is considered one of the critical problems in society because it is a major problem not only for teenagers but, at the same time, for children as well when they are using information technology or the internet to communicate or perform their routine activities (Ahmed et al., 2022). However, there is another type of cyberbullying in which children's data is exposed, and they are blackmailed into performing the blackmailers' assigned activities. According to Viner et al. (2019), these different kinds of cyberbullying are identical to some extent, and at the same time, most forms of cyberbullying are not relevant to people and their lives. The advanced countries are working effectively to make rules and regulations and all the other filters to monitor the children's activity on the internet when they are gaming or performing other activities to control the ratio of cyberbullying and eliminate this problem from society. However, the criminal policy has an important role because, with effective criminal procedure, it would be difficult for the non-state actors and the rotten eggs of society to perform illegal activities against society's children (Ngo et al., 2021). In this regard, information technology provides a platform for better

communication and routine life activities. However, on the other hand, there is a different kind of negative use of information technology that is problematic and creates problems not only for society but at the same time for the children of the society because the children are being a victim of bullying and this problem is increasing in all over the world, particularly in the Asian and Indonesian community (Ahmed et al., 2022). While various laws and regulations prohibit cyber billing against children in any society, these rules are ineffective in dealing with this issue. In this regard, the worldwide reported cyberbullying is also presented in the world's most advanced and developed countries (see Figure 2).

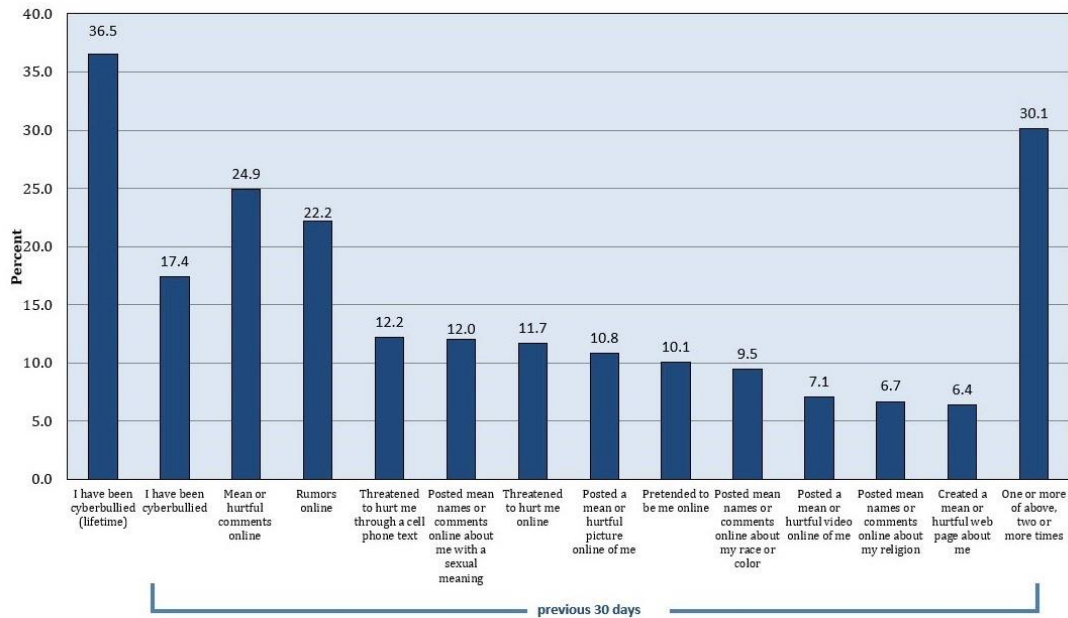


Figure 2. Cyberbullying Victimization  
Source: Cyberbullying Research Center

The study's objective is to understand the role of criminal policy and the policy related to cyberbullying to prevent further reports and cyberbullying activities in Indonesia. In this regard, the study considered the important role of criminal policy based on the rules and regulations of the policymaker of Indonesia. Undoubtedly, every country wants the younger and the children of that country to be protected from all kinds of illegal activities to ensure that children are getting proper education and health-related facilities in the society. However, on the other hand, the criminal minds people and the other people who are doing cyber bullying intentionally. These people are creating problems and psychological effects for long-lasting issues for the children (Viner et al., 2019). In this regard, the study is designed to provide a detailed analysis of the literature review identified by the previous studies and explain the relationship between criminal policy and the cyberbullying system in Indonesia's context. It is critical to understand that cyberbullying will not end in society easily (Ngo et al., 2021), but the rules and regulations for criminals must be developed to help avoid cyberbullying in Indonesian society. The study aims to provide theoretical and practical implications that could help develop the policy and make laws and other

regulations to prevent cyberbullying from the children of Indonesia.

This study is significant because it is based on the criminal policy and its implication for reducing and eliminating cyberbullying problems among the children of the Indonesian community. In this regard, the study is designed to thoroughly assess the literature to establish a relationship between the hypotheses tested to comprehend the study's main goal. Simultaneously, the study is intended to present theoretical implications to fill a literature gap that any previous investigations have not addressed. Additionally, this study is designed to provide practical consequences for all stakeholders that are directly or indirectly involved with the institute and the social obligation to eradicate all issues associated with cyberbullying in the Indonesian community. Significantly, the study results would lead the variety of cyberbullying and its problems in a new direction to provide detailed and well-analysed implications to prevent the culture of cyberbullying in the Indonesian community.

## **LITERATURE REIVIEW**

### **Cyberbullying in Indonesia**

Cyberbullying is a problem that is disturbing society's whole structure, particularly the children of society who are victims of cyberbullying (Ahmed et al., 2022). It is critical to understand that the children's activities are not being monitored by the parents when they are on the internet and their spending time on games and other different kinds of activities. As a result, cyberbullying has become a problem for children because sometimes they share their personal information with someone else. In this way, when the children's personal information is shared with someone else, they are blackmailed by the non-state actors that create a problem for society and the children at the higher level (Ngo et al., 2021; Viner et al., 2019). Simultaneously, laws and regulations are critical to preventing minors from cyberbullying. However, in current times, it has become difficult for legislators and policymakers to comprehend the dynamics of cyberbullying and adjust rules and regulations to eradicate this problem. (Wachs et al., 2019). One of the fundamental reasons behind the cyber building is that people are not working to improve their economic condition moderately due to other social issues such as poverty and low income (Viner et al., 2019). But instead, they are using different practices to blackmail other people and get the opportunity from it. In this same way, several reports are reported against the culprits of cyberbullying because it is thought that this number is increasing as the expansion of technology is growing in society (Wachs et al., 2019). On the one hand, the countries that are working to improve the problem and issues of cyberbullying in the society, these countries are encouraging people to improve their standard of living and monitor the activities of their children in an effective way (López-Meneses et al., 2020). Social media plays a damaging role in cyberbullying (see Figure 3).

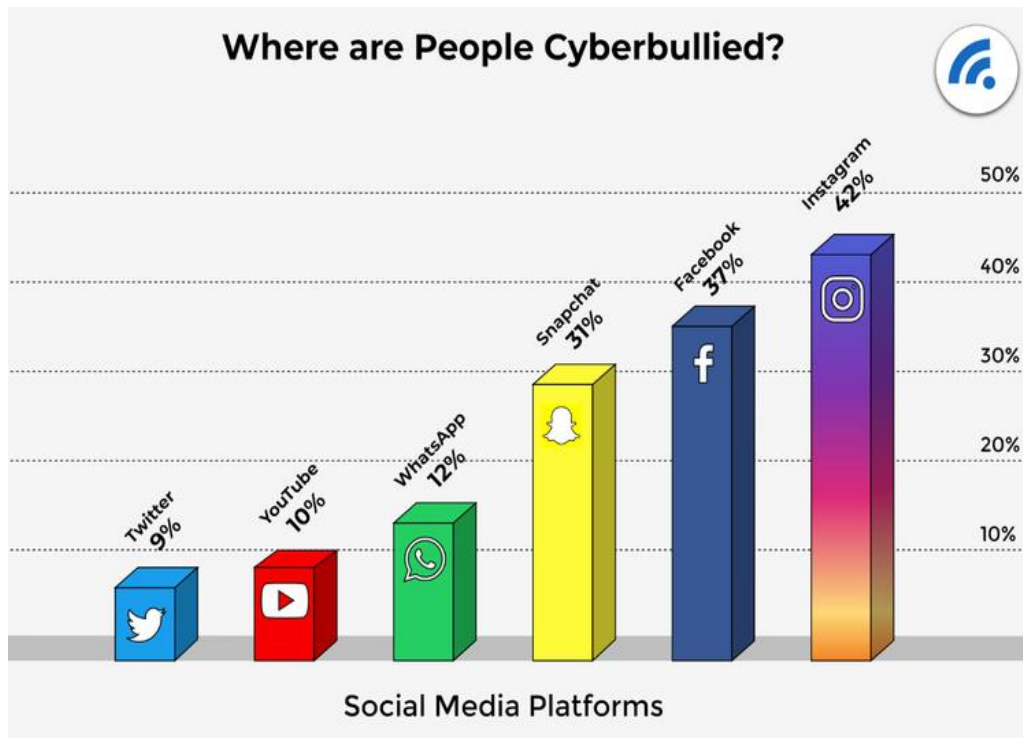


Figure 3. Social Media and Cyberbullying  
Source: Kompas.com

At the same time, people are always informed to educate the children about the rules and regulations of cyberbullying and ask them not to share their secrets and personal information with anyone else. The indicator of cyberbullying in this country is low compared to other countries that are highly victims of cyberbullying (Wachs et al., 2019). On the other hand, the countries that are badly failed to improve the standard of living and field to ensure the quality use of information communication technology, these countries are not improving the rule the regulation to monitor the activities of the children (Miconi et al., 2022; Wachs et al., 2019). This has created problems for the children because they are becoming victims of cyberbullying in these countries very easily. It is important to understand that society must prevent cyberbullying with the law-making institutes' appropriate steps (Gül et al., 2019). According to the report of the United Nations Human Right Commission, hundreds of thousands of children every year are facing the problem of a different kind of cyberbullying by non-state actors that are creating a problem for the children and their future (Ahmed et al., 2022; Gül et al., 2019). In this regard, the responsibility of the concerned authorities is to identify the factors that are creating such kinds of problems in an effective way to ensure that the children are no longer available for such types of illegal activities by the criminals. By effectively taking these kinds of actions to eliminate cyberbullying, the government can increase the children's standard of living and improve their social and mental status to prevent cyberbullying (Vivolo-Kantor et al., 2021).

### Criminal Policy in Indonesia

The criminal policy is to control all kinds of crimes in any country that creates a



problem for society at the large level. According to Shadmanfaat et al. (2021), different countries are developing other criminal policies according to their context because crime varies from country to country. However, as far as the criminal policy related to the cyberbullying of children is concerned, now the countries are working to establish and formulate these kinds of strategic criminal policies against cyberbullying and other internet-related issues that are damaging the status and profile of the children (Vivolo-Kantor et al., 2021). According to (Ahmed et al., 2022), these responsibilities are not only social but also the moral responsibility of society to establish, implement and evaluate criminal policies to reduce the evil of cyberbullying. In the same way, the government of Indonesia has found different kinds of rules and regulations, including critical policies for the elimination of cyberbullying problems in society (Soyeon Kim et al., 2018). It is a truth that when a society operates on a moral and ethical basis, all stakeholders are considered in order to raise the standard of living for the people and children, as children are the future generation. Criminal policies designed to address the problem of cyberbullying in society are critical to consider since they help different countries improve their rules and regulations governing children's online activities. (Miconi et al., 2022). It is noted that thousands of children become victims of cyberbullying in Indonesia when they mistakenly share their personal information, including their name, age, and gender, to the unknown and irrelevant profiles that ultimately lead them to destruction. In modern times, the parents are busy in their life, and they have no time to spend with their children. In this regard, the children face a different kind of problem because their parents do not appropriately monitor them (Fabito et al., 2018; Soyeon Kim et al., 2018). Criminal policy in Indonesia demonstrates that the parents should educate the children for avoiding all problems with discussions of the parents and not hide any facts from the parents (Dou et al., 2020).

Similarly, in advanced countries where the communication gap between parents and children is low and their information is shared daily, in such countries, the reports of cyberbullying are not reported. In this way, it is understood that the communication gap is one of the fundamental reasons that help children go into illegal communication with different people (Shadmanfaat et al., 2021). However, if the communication gap between children and parents is closed, it will be easier for children to share all pertinent information with their parents and resolve the primary issues associated with cyberbullying. Despite criminal policies and parental monitoring, information technology has enabled various ways for illegal and non-state actors to humiliate children's personalities to the point of destruction. In backward countries, where the parents are not appropriately educated and are not familiar with internet and information technology-related issues, in these countries, the kids are becoming the victim of cyberbullying because of low or less monitoring by the parents and the other authorities (Ferschmann et al., 2022). At the same time, it is also noted that the lawmakers and the policymakers are the earlier generations, and they have not acknowledged the issues and dynamics of the current age. In this way, they failed to develop a strategy and implement it with the administration's help to reduce the criminal-related activities in society. While criminal policy effectively monitors children's activities in Indonesia (Kalvin et al., 2021), these policies are ineffective in the long run at addressing all of the problems associated with cyberbullying in the modern world, which is constantly changing its dynamics for

people and children.

### Negative of Technology

Technology is to utilise all modern communication tools to get the greater benefits that were not available to the people of the past. However, on the one hand, there are positive uses of technology that are helping the community and the business sector to grow productively (Dou et al., 2020). On the other hand, there are different kinds of negative uses of technology that create a problem for society at the largest level. This harmful use of technology is detrimental to the greater good of the people because it enables non-state actors and individuals who are not committed to the community to create problems, not only for the community as a whole but also for the community's children. (Shadmanfaat et al., 2021). In this way, they are using technology to access the children and provide great information to them to benefit from them. The percentage of internet users in Indonesia is available in Figure 4.

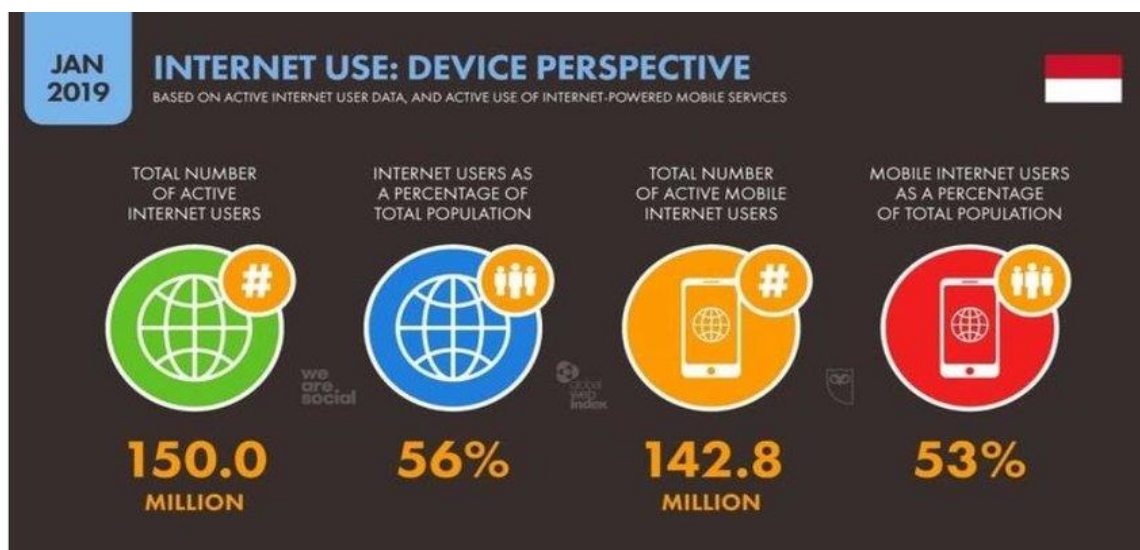


Figure 4. Internet Users in Indonesia  
Source: Websindo.com

The negative use of technology that the people are utilising is based on the criteria in which the public faces problems are monitoring children's activity. In the backward and stable countries and, at the same time, in the advanced countries, the negative use of technology is also at its peak, which is harmful to society at the advanced level (Dou et al., 2020). In this regard, it is important to understand that lawmakers and policymakers should ensure that the negative use of technology must be eliminated from society. All kinds of negative people should not be allowed to use technology to damage the people of society. However, at the same time, it is important to understand that United Nations Human Right Commission has declared that technology must not be used to violate human rights and human dignity in any country. But the countries are failed to develop strategically formulated strategies to evaluate all of the criteria for using technology and prevent the ways of negative use of technology (Shadmanfaat et al., 2021).

Moreover, this negative use of technology is a crime because not for the greater

benefit of society. Despite the rules and regulations related to the positive use of technology, the government and the other stakeholders are failed to educate the people to avoid the negative use of technology. This negative use of technology leads to cyberbullying in which people are the victim of this problem, and they are failed to live a comfortable life in a sustainable atmosphere of technological advancement (Dou et al., 2020). In Indonesia, the negative use of technology is at its peak because of less monitoring and very few regulations that are not restricting and bringing the culprits behind the bar who are you in technology for negative purposes.

### **Policy Making and Child Care**

In modern times, for the protection of the child from cyberbullying and other illegal activities by a criminal person over the internet, it is the responsibility of the family and the government to develop strategies that must be implemented in an effective way to get better results. However, as the criminal policies are concerned, the government's responsibility is to ensure that the children are protected with effective management and policies that are important to consider when it comes to the production of the child. The important factor behind child protection from cyberbullying is that the parents must monitor the child's activities (Dou et al., 2020). Similarly, the government and other stay holders must conduct ethical filters and monitor directly related to protecting children from cyberbullying, as this monitoring of a kid's actions reduces the likelihood of the youngster being involved in unlawful acts. As far as the parents' responsibilities are concerned, they must petition the government to secure the child's protection from criminal activities in a productive manner. According to Dou et al. (2020), advanced countries are constantly developing strategies and policies to protect children from cyberbullying because it is believed that children are disproportionately affected by this problem and that it is the guardians' responsibility to protect them from such illegal activities.

On the other hand, backward countries that are not progressing have failed to design a plan for child safety and implement policies properly (Dou et al., 2020). As a result, the children in these communities face significant cyberbullying issues due to the government and their parents failing to adequately assist them in their daily life activities on the internet. Without a doubt, the cyber law proposes severe penalties for those who violate cyber laws, but the government's role is to enforce the law with the assistance of the administration to eradicate this problem from society (Brooks et al., 2022; Jaya & Wulandari, 2022; Shadmanfaat et al., 2021).

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study is based on the qualitative data taken with the help of interviews protocols that were taken very carefully to get the response. The target population for this study was the criminal justice department and cybercrime department employees directly dealing with cyberbullying issues related to children. The interview protocols were determined with the assistance of an expert, and a written letter was sent to the responders requesting their time for the interviews. The visitors were informed of the study's goal and interviewed to get data after the appointment. In this way, this research has proceeded further. However, 20 interviews were conducted in total, half of them were conducted for the officials of the criminal justice



department, and the rest were conducted to get information from the officials of the cyberbullying department. The whole environment during the interviews was comfortable, and the respondents were apricated for their best and to point response to the interview protocols.

## **RESULTS**

The data taken from the interview was analysed effectively, and it was observed that the respondents had different responses to different questions. According to the results presented in Table 1, 89% of respondents believed that the crime of cyberbullying is increasing over time, which is not beneficial for society as well, and it indicates that the governments are other authorities are failed to protect children from crimes. Secondly, the results show that 87% of respondents consider the negative use of technology responsible for cyberbullying people. Furthermore, 33% of respondents claim that the current criminal policy in Indonesia is efficient and appropriate to deal with the issue of cyberbullying. Also, 61% of the respondents believed that people effectively report cyberbullying, which is beneficial for society in the long run because the concerned authorities address said crimes concerned authorities address reported crimes. Lastly, 16% of the respondents believed that the children themselves are responsible for the act of cyberbullying against them. In this way, the interviews' results indicate a clear variation in the respondents' responses related to the cyberbullying of children in Indonesia.

**Table 1. Interview Protocols Results**

| <b>Interview Protocols</b>                                | <b>Yes</b> | <b>No</b> |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 1. Cyberbullying is increasing over time?                 | 89%        | 11%       |
| 2. Technology is responsible for cyberbullying?           | 87%        | 13%       |
| 3. Criminal policy is effective to prevent cyberbullying? | 33%        | 67%       |
| 4. Cyberbullying is effectively reported?                 | 61%        | 49%       |
| 5. Children are responsible for cyberbullying?            | 16%        | 84%       |

## **DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **Cyberbullying Law in Indonesia**

In Indonesia, there are strict laws for cyberbullying that are implemented to protect the people from the crime of cyberbullying that is restricting the people from developing (Zhang et al., 2020). These laws are found in the Indonesian Criminal Code Act. According to the Indonesian Criminal Code Act Article 310, Paragraph 1, "Whoever intentionally attacked the honour or good name of someone with an impute, which means so that it is known to the public, was threatened with imprisonment because of contamination longest nine months or criminal fines at the most four thousand five hundred rupiahs."

### **Effects of Cyberbullying**

Crimes have unintended effects that are detrimental to society in some way. In this regard, it was discovered through interviews that cyberbullying has a variety of harmful consequences due to the long-lasting effects it has on youngsters (Sumardiana, Wicaksono, & Ramada). It is reported that youngsters are experiencing

difficulties with mental health issues, including increased depression, decreased self-esteem, increased rule-breaking behaviour, increased negative emotions, and decreasing self-esteem (see Table 2). However, these difficulties are not in the general interest of the society, and they are wreaking havoc on the entire structure of the society, causing problems for the children who are the society's future.

**Table 2. Effects of Cyberbullying**

| <b>Number of Victims</b> | <b>Negative of Cyberbullying</b> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 399                      | Mental health Issues             |
| 856                      | Increase depression              |
| 433                      | Decreased self-concept           |
| 245                      | Increase rule-breaking behaviour |
| 532                      | Increase negative emotions       |
| 543                      | Decreased self-esteem            |
| 121                      | Increase suicidal behaviour      |

### **Moral Responsibility**

It is a truth that the objective of moral education is to educate people on how to conduct morally in society to avoid causing harm to the community. In this regard, as far as cyberbullying of children in Indonesia is concerned, the government's and parents' obligation is to guarantee that children receive moral education. (Zhang et al., 2020). Indeed, according to Park et al. (2021), moral education is helpful to make decisions for choosing the right way between the wrongs. When children are motivated to act morally, they will not be involved in any illegal activity that could easily let them fall on the earth (Brooks et al., 2022; Sobhani et al., 2022). In this way, there is the responsibility of the government to conduct workshops and seminars on morality and create awareness among the people to ensure that they are no longer involved in any kind of illegal activity that could be harmful to them in a long way (Carlson & Frazer, 2021; Park et al., 2021). No doubt, different non-government organisations are working to empower people to fight against social issues, but no organisation has focused on reducing the evil of cyberbullying in society (Polanin et al., 2021; Natarajan Yuvaraj et al., 2021).

On the one hand, according to Puntub and Greiving (2022), some countries are working effectively to preach morality to the people to ensure that people are doing moral actions in society and are not involved in any illegal activity. As a result, the public and children of these countries are less facing the issues of cyberbullying than the other countries where there are no rules and regulations for dealing with such kinds of things. According to Cheng et al. (2021), it is also observed that the countries in which the government is failed to empower the people morally and socially, these countries are facing the consequences beyond expectation. Similarly, the people of these countries face issues related to their problems, including cyberbullying. When the parents teach moral education to the children, it creates awareness in them for behaving in a good manner in every situation. As a result, the children would be empowered and perform effectively and morally in the span of life (Carlson & Frazer, 2021). In America, the cyberbullying cases were reduced when the government initiated to improve the standard of living of the people with morality, and the

workshops on morality were conducted to highlight that people must behave gentlemanly in different kinds of critical situations (Polanin et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2020). In this regard, this model of America can be adopted for Indonesia to ensure that the children of Indonesia would not face any cyberbullying in their coming life (Lucantoni et al., 2022; Zhong et al., 2021).

### **Cultural Responsibility**

It is a fact that culture is responsible for different kinds of actual activity in society because different cultures support these all. However, society defines the culture in a narrow sense where the personality traits and particular features are considered the cultural dimensions (Natarajan Yuvaraj et al., 2021). No doubt, these all are cultural dimensions, but at the same time, culture is not limited to these all things. It is beyond concept. As for as cyberbullying is concerned, it is believed that culture plays a critical role in this problem (Laxmi et al., 2021). Due to cultural variation, there is a communication gap between the parents and the children, which is one of the fundamental and ultimate reasons for cyberbullying. Children do not communicate their problems to their parents; instead, they react without any consideration (Zhang et al. The responsibility of the government and other stakeholders in any society is that the people of the society are preached with the cultural guideline, and there is no longer a communication gap between the parents and the children that would ultimately help the children and the parents to react morally and socially against the act of cyberbullying effectively (Cheng et al., 2021). The cultures rich in moral values and ethical standards this culture-rich moral values and ethical standards are getting an advantage over the other culture in eliminating and reducing the act of cyberbullying in society. The people who are highly involved in different kinds of criminal activities believe that it is the advantage of a culture that is not restricting them to perform such types of activities (Barlett et al., 2021; Chudal et al., 2021). In the culture of Mexico, it is not a bad job to do hate speech and other illegal communication against other people because it is believed that these people are not worried about their social and moral status (Cheng et al., 2021). When a culture fails to ensure morality and ethical values in routine life practices, people's behaviour would be changed to such cultural dimensions, resulting in great consequences (Menin et al., 2021). It is believed that countries with less cultural improvement and cultural dimensions are the ones that fail to access illegal activities because the definition and moral guidelines of cultures are not appropriately presented (N Yuvaraj et al., 2021). On the other hand, the culture of Indonesia is rich, and it is prohibited in the Indonesian culture to act any kind of cyberbullying against children. Society must work collectively to ensure that the innovative people are getting their rights and that children are no longer available for cyberbullying (Menin et al., 2021).

### **Technological Responsibility**

Technology also has a positive use in our society that effectively controls different problems in the negative use of technology (Seunghyun Kim et al., 2021). In this regard, it is important to understand that technological advancement is also beneficial for people when they control and monitor children's activities over the internet and online games (Laxmi et al., 2021). Cyber experts can design different

filters to ensure that the children are no longer available for the bad hand to be humiliated in self-respect. In this way, according to Seunghyun Kim et al. (2021), the responsibility of the parents is to use different kinds of applications designed to monitor the activities of children in an effective way to reduce the risk of their involvement in the action of cyberbullying. Indeed, the policies are implemented to eradicate this problem from society, but at the same time, the responsibility is from the perspective of technology because, with the help of technology, it has for the people cyberbullying children (Bedrosova et al., 2022). According to the study by Seunghyun Kim et al. (2021), it is important to consider that the advanced and modern countries in technology are designing and updating their overall structure of the internet in an effective way to monitor it accurately and develop the strategies to ensure that the people are no longer involved in different kinds of illegal activities that are harmful to them. Indeed, these countries are getting an advantage due to their technology and the fewer reported applications against the cases of cyberbullying (Nappa et al., 2021). In this way, the management can ensure that cyberbullying must be stopped from the perspective of technology to ensure that the children are in safe hands (Laxmi et al., 2021). Oppositely, the countries in which the parents are not available to monitor the activities of the children, these countries are badly failed to ensure that the children are provided with the right opportunities and right platform to use the internet (Seunghyun Kim et al., 2021; Natarajan Yuvaraj et al., 2021). As a result, the children of these countries face different violations of cyber laws, according to police reports. The problem is from the perspective of technology, so the ultimate solution must be from the standpoint of technology because with the help of technology, it would become for the paper to ensure that they are properly maintaining their standard of living to improve the protection of the children over the internet (Ngo et al., 2021; N Yuvaraj et al., 2021). In this way, the parents of Indonesian children must consider the role and responsibility of technology to reduce the chances of involvement of children in such kinds of activities (Bedrosova et al., 2022).

## **THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS**

This study aims to present theoretical and practical recommendations for eradicating the social evil of cyberbullying in Indonesian society. On the one hand, this study suggests theoretical implications to fill a vacuum in the literature by examining the role of cyberbullying in Indonesian culture, particularly among youngsters. Thus, this study demonstrates the critical role of technology, legal and moral actions, a lack of knowledge, and a lack of morality in Indonesian children's cyberbullying. The study reveals that cyberbullying has long-term effects on society since the youngsters who are bullied face a unique social and emotional crisis that may ultimately lead to their demise. Thus, this study elucidates the relationship between foreign people's cyberbullying and their technology usage. This relationship is critical to evaluate, as are the study's findings, to determine if lawmakers and policymakers are actively striving to better society and eradicate the social evil of cyberbullying. The management's role is to ensure that all direct and indirect relationships between various aspects of cyberbullying are displayed in a way that is easily recognisable by the public to combat the social evil of cyberbullying.

On the other hand, this study reveals major practical solutions that stakeholders and policymakers seeking to minimise cyberbullying should consider. First, it is the administration's job to ensure that children's internet usage is secured and that it is regularly monitored ethically to ensure no harm comes to the children of Indonesia. Simultaneously, it is the management's job to ensure that productivity in terms of moral education is offered to the children to prevent them from becoming involved in various illicit activities that could jeopardise their future. Similarly, parents are responsible for utilising multiple applications and other monitoring to ensure that their children are not engaging in risky activities or possessing prohibited items. Additionally, children must be taught ethical values to prevent them from becoming involved in various unlawful activities, as the final effect of illegal actions is to harm individuals for an extended period. Thus, it is not only the parents' job but also the society's and stakeholders, including the administration, to work collaboratively and effectively to eradicate social evil from the international society. Additionally, the criminal justice system and cybercrime department ensure that all reported instances are handled effectively, resulting in no harm to the public or their children.

### LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This study was conducted to analyse the role of criminal policy in cyberbullying in Indonesia. However, this study has considered the role of criminal policy by getting data based on interview protocols by the officials of the criminal justice and cybercrime departments. On the other hand, other multiple factors contribute to cyberbullying in Indonesia. In this regard, future studies should design the framework to identify the role of poverty, social evils, and a weak justice system in cyberbullying of the people in Indonesia. In this regard, this contribution would be worthy of the literature because no previous study has considered these factors' role in the cyberbullying of children in Indonesia.

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