

“Criminal Policy on Cyberbullying of Children in Indonesia”

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“Criminal Policy on Cyberbullying of Children in Indonesia” will henceforth be known as “the article” for ease of writing. The article established its views on the criminal policy against cyberbullying in Indonesia. They found through interview that most victims of cyberbullying and others who witnessed cyberbullying believed that the criminal policy in Indonesia did not prevent cyberbullying and that cyberbullying was worsening. The article recognized the impact that cyberbullying has in a child’s life and offered ways for the Indonesian government and society to handle and lessen cyberbullying. With the rise of cyber bullying, children are putting themselves more at risk of long-term damage. The article believes that it’s not only the duty of the government, but also the duty of the parents, management, and society to decrease cyberbullying against children.

The article presented a topic that a lot of individuals, unfortunately, may have fallen victim to at some point in their life – cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is extremely relevant topic in modern society because of the continuous growth of technology and open access to social media. It's a social problem that a lot of psychologists and criminologists are trying to fight. In relation to the principles of social sciences, the article demonstrates elements of determinism and parsimony. The article was written in a way that made it incredibly easy to understand and follow, so that any individual without extensive knowledge of the topic could understand the article. Additionally, the article exhibits elements of determinism. The internet is an ever-growing space and by introducing young children to the internet, they continue to establish ways to easily harm and damage the young child's mental health.

The article questioned if the criminal policy in Indonesia had an impact on cyberbullying against children. Additionally, it aimed to define cyberbullying as well as uncover multiple reasonings behind cyberbullying outside of conventional thought. These reasons include, but are not limited to, lack of parent and child relationship, lack of moral guidance, lack of proper criminal intervention, and lack of monitoring usage. Based on implications, the authors appeared to hypothesize that the impact was not great as they made suggestions that led me to believe they found the Indonesian government had little to no impact.

The article came to its conclusion by using survey research and archival research. They began the article by utilizing public Indonesian documents and previous studies done on cyberbullying to better define cyberbullying and why it is prevalent. The authors then utilized qualitative data taken from their own survey research. The data came from twenty interviews that they hosted alongside criminal justice departments and cybercrime department employees who directly dealt with cyberbullying. These surveys found that a majority agreed that cyberbullying increased over time, that technology was responsible for cyberbullying, and that cyberbullying was effectively reported (Frensh et al, 2021). Additionally, with the help of surveys, the authors uncovered a handful of negative affects that cyberbullying has including mental health issues, increased depression, and more (Frensh et al, 2021). I would like to point out that at the end of the article, the authors admitted to their own faults. They understood their research was limited and only offered a small perspective and offered further topics that should be researched to better understand cyberbullying.

Cyberbullying is a heavy topic, but one that carries a lot of importance in modern society, and it's a topic we've discussed multiple times throughout this course. I believe the concepts discussed in the article relate closely to our most recent discussion on module nine and back in module seven. In the article, the authors main intent was to find the connection between culture and cyberbullying – a topic that is directly covered in module nine. Additionally, I want to refer to another topic that was heavily discussed in class – behavioral and neutralization theory. These two theories are crucial in terms of cyberbullying because I believe that a lot of cyberbullying is a learned behavior that is seen everywhere. For instance, the other day I witnessed a middle schooler posting rude comments and exposing secrets about their peers on social media. Young children are introduced to the full spectrum of the internet as they're developing. As a result, they may see one person being rude or bullying someone and find that to be acceptable. Additionally, within neutralization theory includes denial of injury and denial of victim. Children, or grown adults, may believe that what they're doing is acceptable because there isn't a physical victim before them and all they said were words that didn't cause physical harm. Despite there being no physical harm, the mental damage is just as great.

The group that the article focuses on is young Indonesian children which are marginalized in certain parts of the world. These are individuals who often cannot defend themselves because of their age, or do not quite understand morality and the difference between right and wrong in their actions. The authors are attempting to make the cyberbullying problem known so that Indonesian government begins to work harder to decrease the amount of cyberbullying.

By creating this article, the author is making individuals aware of the cyberbullying problem, not only in Indonesia, but in other countries as well. Frensh et al. (2021) also state that their article is significant because it provides “theoretical and practical implications that are important to consider elimination the social and moral crime of cyberbullying”. The article provided different explanations for cyberbullying and recognized and establishes ways for cyberbullying to be reduced amongst the Indonesian government and households.

Overall, I enjoyed the article because it offered detailed information concerning cyberbullying and explanations behind why cyberbullying can become a problem. I believe the article is relevant in modern society as cyberbullying is an incredibly large and difficult topic to

address. The authors were able to successfully get their point across and were able to identify the strengths and weaknesses that the Indonesian government has against cyberbullying. Some examples include that Indonesia is culture rich and has acts in place to prohibit cyberbullying, but that they lack in moral guidance and monitoring of internet usage. Additionally, they listed their limitations and identified where they were weakest. I believe that being able to not only recognize the bad, but also acknowledge the good, is a crucial step in developing a strong opinion. I did find the article to repeat itself countless times, which was a bit frustrating. Nonetheless, the article was put together nicely using their own research and research done before them.

References

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