

## Analysis of Cyber Bullying Prevention in the Perspective of Positive Law and Islamic Law

Raesitha Zildjianda<sup>1</sup>, Dian Herlambang<sup>2</sup>, Fitri Anggraini<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Law, Mitra Indonesia University, Lampung, Indonesia

[raesithazildjianda@fh.unsri.ac.id](mailto:raesithazildjianda@fh.unsri.ac.id)

---

**Abstract:** This study formulates the problem of How are the methods or efforts to prevent Cyberbullying in the perspective of positive law and How are the methods or efforts to prevent Cyberbullying in the perspective of Islamic law for adolescents, especially students in Indonesia. The research method used in this study is library research, which is a type of research that focuses on data sourced from books, articles, magazines, and other written works that are relevant to the topic discussed. Data sources in this study include works that discuss bullying on social media from the perspective of Islamic Law and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2016 concerning ITE. This study uses a normative theological, normative juridical, sociological, and comparative approach. In Indonesia, cyberbullying is regulated by law based on Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). Preventive steps are also needed, such as digital education, social media supervision, and psychological support for victims of cyberbullying. Bullying not only violates social norms, but also religious norms. QS. Al-Hujurat verse 11 teaches Muslims to stay away from behavior that belittles others in any form. Bullying, as an increasingly widespread social problem, can be minimized by building children's character from an early age through the following steps: Instilling Islamic Educational Values, Collaboration Between Parents, Teachers, and the Community, and Parents' Efforts to Prevent Bullying.

---

**Keywords:** Cyberbullying, Islam, Positive Law

---

### Article History:

Received: 29-04-2025

Online : 11-05-2025



This is an open access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license

---

### A. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of the era has also driven the advancement of technology and communication. With the presence of increasingly sophisticated technology, daily activities have become easier to do through gadgets. As a means of communication and a source of information, gadgets make many aspects of life easier. However, this technological advancement has both positive and negative impacts. One of the positive impacts is the ease of finding information through social media. (Hendra Kusuma et.al, 2020) On the other hand, the negative impact that has emerged is the increase in crimes in cyberspace, such as cybercrime. An example of this form of crime is the act of making fun of someone on the internet known as cyberbullying, which can harm individuals and the state. Cybercrime, including online fraud and identity theft, is increasingly common in the modern era. One case that continues to increase is cyberbullying on social media. In Indonesia, cyberbullying cases are reported to increase every year.

Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) shows that in 2021 there were 1,283 cases of cyberbullying reported. In comparison, there were no reports of similar cases in 2015. This trend continued to increase until 2023, when there were 3,800 incidents of bullying, almost half of which occurred in educational environments such as schools and Islamic boarding schools. Cyberbullying is a growing problem along with technological advances. (Rian Dwi Hapsari et.al, 2023) Some of the obstacles in overcoming this problem in Indonesia include the lack of a clear definition of cyberbullying, as well as low public awareness of this crime. Cyberbullying does not discriminate against age, economic background, or culture, and can have a negative impact on the emotional and mental health of victims. In extreme cases, this action can even lead to suicide. Therefore, serious mitigation efforts are needed.

Crime on social media is a criminal act regulated by law, as stated in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). This law was later revised through Law Number 19 of 2016 to provide a stronger legal basis in dealing with cybercrime. This paper aims to discuss steps to overcome cyberbullying crimes, which continue to increase every year. With a better understanding of the applicable positive law, it is hoped that these prevention efforts can reduce the negative impacts of cyberbullying, both physically and psychologically, and provide wider awareness to the community. By describing the background explanation, this study formulates the problem of How are the methods or efforts to prevent Cyberbullying from a positive legal perspective and How are the methods or efforts to prevent Cyberbullying from an Islamic legal perspective for teenagers, especially students in Indonesia.

## **B. METHOD**

The research method used in this study is library research, which is a type of research that focuses on data sourced from books, articles, magazines, and other written works that are relevant to the topic discussed. (Evanirosa et.al, 2022). Data sources in this study include works that discuss bullying on social media from the perspective of Islamic Law and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2016 concerning ITE. This study uses a normative theological, normative juridical, sociological, and comparative approach.

## **C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Definition Cyberbullying**

Bullying, which is an act of physical or psychological violence committed by one person against another that causes the victim to feel tortured, has now developed into a more complex form, namely cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is a crime that involves intimidation, harassment, and exclusion of victims through electronic media such as social media, text messages, discussion forums, websites, and other online technologies. In this context, perpetrators can easily become hostile, threatening, or demeaning to others without meeting face to face. Rapid technological advances have also contributed to the increase in cases of cyberbullying. Currently, individuals can easily provide comments or make posts that are demeaning without thinking about the impact. (Sherlie Pramesty Nurassani, 2020) This phenomenon has

become very significant, especially because the younger generation, who are considered the successors of the nation, are vulnerable to being involved as both perpetrators and victims.

According to Tattum, bullying can be defined as "a deliberate and conscious desire to hurt or put another person under pressure." In other words, threats made intentionally become a tactic to intimidate and disturb the weaker party. As information and communication technology develops, the form of bullying has also transformed into cyberbullying. Cyberbullying is defined as harsh treatment carried out through electronic media against individuals who are considered weak and unable to defend themselves. This type of bullying involves behavior such as intimidation, teasing, or attempts to make someone feel disturbed. Although it does not occur directly, the impact of cyberbullying on victims remains significant, especially in terms of mental health. (Ni Wayan Rati et.al, 2024) Verbal violence received online can cause emotional trauma, depression, and even threaten the psychological well-being of victims. Cyberbullying that occurs over a long period of time can have a very detrimental impact on the victim. It can destroy self-confidence, make the victim feel depressed, anxious, and continue to be filled with feelings of guilt or failure because they feel unable to stop the harassment.

In some extreme cases, victims even consider ending their lives because they can no longer cope with the pressure. In addition, cyberbullying can cause severe stress that drives victims to take risky actions such as skipping school, running away from home, or even getting involved in alcohol or drug use. Cyberbullying can be done through various electronic platforms, such as: a) Mobile phones (Handphones) b) Photos/Videos c) Websites (Websites) d) Email e) Online games (Games). Based on this definition, cyberbullying is a crime committed by individuals or groups by using text, photos, or videos to harass and degrade the dignity of others. This action often causes trauma to the victim who is the target of bullying. According to Wiliard and Kimberly L. Mason, cyberbullying can be categorized into several types as follows:

- a. Impersonation: The crime of pretending to be another person or party to send statuses or information that is detrimental or defamatory.
- b. Flaming: The behavior of making fun of, insulting, or provoking others with angry words in messages.
- c. Harassment: Messages or notifications that are very annoying and sent continuously via social media or chat, often accompanied by insults in the comments section to provoke more people.
- d. Denigration: The spread of negative or detrimental information about someone on social media with the aim of damaging their reputation.
- e. Cyberstalking: The act of intimidating and defaming someone's identity repeatedly and continuously to the point of causing fear in the victim.
- f. Outing: Leaking other people's personal secrets through pictures or other media illegally.
- g. Trickery: Deception or manipulation aimed at obtaining another person's secrets illegally (Gina Maulida et.al, 2024).

## **2. Cyberbullying Prevention Policy Analysis in Positive Law**

The problem of cyberbullying is a form of cybercrime that utilizes information technology such as the internet and mobile phones. Although cyberbullying is a phenomenon that has emerged along with the development of technology, this problem requires serious handling because the impact it causes not only disrupts the mental aspects, but also the physical and social aspects of the victim. In Indonesia, cyberbullying is regulated by law based on Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). Specifically, Article 45 paragraph (5) of the ITE Law states that this crime is included in the category of complaint offenses, which means that legal proceedings against perpetrators of cyberbullying can only be carried out if there is a report or complaint from the victim. This emphasizes the importance of the victim's courage to report so that the perpetrator can be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with applicable provisions. The number of cyberbullying cases in Indonesia continues to increase along with the increasing access to social media platforms that provide comment column features. (Eka Rizkiyanto et.al, 2023) On social media, there are often heated discussions (flaming) containing negative comments related to the images or articles that are shared. Gossip accounts such as Lambe Turah, tante-remponng, nona\_bigos, and others play a role in making the situation worse. These accounts often share content, including images that sometimes involve children, which then become the target of malicious comments from other social media users.

This situation is becoming increasingly concerning because children, as one of the most vulnerable groups, can experience intimidation through these negative comments. As a result, they are potentially facing serious mental and social pressure. Therefore, protection for victims of cyberbullying, especially children, is very important for all parties to pay attention to, including parents, educational institutions, and the government. The following are legal provisions in Indonesia that regulate cyberbullying in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) and its amendments in Law Number 19 of 2016:

### **a. Articles Regulating Cyberbullying Actions**

#### **1) Violation of Morality**

This is regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1), which prohibits the distribution or transmission of electronic information that violates moral norms.

#### **2) Insult and/or Defamation**

It is regulated in Article 27 paragraph (3), which includes acts of insult or defamation through electronic media.

#### **3) Threats and/or Blackmail**

In accordance with Article 27 paragraph (4), acts of extortion or threats via social media are also criminal acts.

#### **4) Hate Speech**

This is regulated in Article 28 paragraph (2), which prohibits the dissemination of information aimed at inciting hatred or hostility based on SARA (ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group).

- 5) Threats and Intimidation In Article 29, intimidation or threats, including physical violence, carried out via electronic media, are regulated as a criminal act.
- 6) Unauthorized Access to Electronic Systems  
Regulated in Article 30, which prohibits unauthorized access to electronic or computer systems belonging to other people. (Dhea Ayu Regita et.al, 2024).

b. Anti-Cyberbullying Policy

The policy on cyberbullying includes measures to protect victims and punish perpetrators in accordance with applicable laws. In this case:

- 1) Complaint Offenses: Article 45 of the ITE Law emphasizes that several crimes in this category require a report from the victim in order to be processed legally.
- 2) Law enforcement is carried out with the aim of providing a deterrent effect for perpetrators and protection for victims, especially against the serious impacts that may arise.

The laws and regulations in Indonesia to deal with cyberbullying are indeed quite adequate in several aspects, especially with the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE). However, there are several important notes regarding the effectiveness of this law in dealing with the phenomenon of cyberbullying specifically. The ITE Law, especially in Article 27 paragraphs (3) and (4), regulates insults, defamation, threats, and blackmail. These articles are relevant to aspects of cyberbullying related to behavior:

- 1) Insults and Defamation.
- 2) Threats and Blackmail through digital media.

In addition, the ITE Law also provides legal protection for the use of digital technology for transactions and communications. Although the ITE Law regulates several relevant aspects, there are shortcomings:

- 1) There is no specific definition of cyberbullying in the law. This makes it challenging to apply the law to certain cases that do not explicitly fall into the category of insults or threats.
- 2) Several elements of modern cyberbullying such as flaming, impersonation, outing, trickery, cyberstalking, and exclusion are not specifically regulated in the ITE Law.
- 3) The ITE Law focuses more on aspects of electronic transactions and data protection rather than cyberbullying as a whole.

In addition to the ITE Law, several cases of cyberbullying can be linked to violations regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP), such as:

- 1) Article about insults or slander.
- 2) Article on threats.

However, general criminal law often needs to be adjusted to handle cases in the digital world because the context is different from conventional crimes. To better address cyberbullying, steps such as:

- 1) Revise the ITE Law to include a specific and more specific definition regarding cyberbullying.
- 2) Educate the public about the legal risks that can arise from behavior on social media.
- 3) Strengthening reporting mechanisms and victim protection, especially for vulnerable children and adolescents.
- 4) The addition of special articles in the Criminal Code or the formation of new laws that specifically regulate cyberbullying by taking into account technological developments. (Nunuk Sulisrudatin, 2015)

Current regulations are sufficient to address some aspects of cyberbullying, but do not cover the full complexity of the issue. Further development of the legal framework is needed to comprehensively address the phenomenon of cyberbullying and provide more effective protection to victims. Cyberbullying can have significant impacts on victims, both physically, mentally, and socially. With the provisions in the ITE Law, the government provides a strong legal basis to handle these cases and raise public awareness of the importance of ethics in the use of social media and technology. Preventive measures are also needed, such as digital education, social media monitoring, and psychological support for victims of cyberbullying.

### **3. Analysis of Islamic Law in Preventing Cyberbullying Among Students**

The explanation of bullying from an Islamic perspective, as mentioned in QS. Al-Hujurat verse 11, provides a relevant ethical and spiritual view of this behavior. Bullying is defined as an act of oppression, exclusion, and intimidation that can occur both verbally and physically, and is often rooted in a person's sense of superiority. In a modern context, bullying includes:

- a. Verbal abuse: Remarks that are insulting, degrading, or embarrassing.
- b. Physical violence: Direct actions that harm the victim's body.
- c. Coercion or intimidation, either direct or indirect (such as exclusion).

In the Islamic perspective, bullying is a despicable behavior that violates the teachings of noble morals. QS. Al-Hujurat verse 11 explicitly prohibits the act of making fun of, criticizing, or calling someone with bad nicknames, because such actions can degrade human dignity and reflect a cruel nature. This verse highlights several important points:

- a. Prohibition of teasing (Laa-yaskhor): Teasing is a form of verbal bullying that can hurt the feelings of others. In the modern context, this can happen both in person and through social media (cyberbullying).
- b. The potential for unseen good: This verse reminds us that the person who is being humiliated may have a more noble standing in the sight of Allah than the bully.
- c. Calling someone by a bad nickname: Giving someone a nickname that insults them is the same as injuring their honor. (Refa Choirur Rizki et.al, 2024).

Islam teaches the concept of ukhuwah (brotherhood) and human honor, which is contrary to any form of intimidation or humiliation. In a social context, bullying is contrary to the following principles:

- a. Justice: Islam prohibits all forms of injustice, including intimidation.
- b. Compassion and empathy: Islam encourages its followers to help and support each other, not belittle each other.
- c. Repentance: This verse reminds us of the importance of repenting for bullying, because people who do not repent are classified as oppressors.

To prevent bullying behavior, religious education can play a role by:

- a. Instilling values of faith and noble morals from an early age.
- b. Encourage people to respect differences and strengthen brotherhood.
- c. Opening a discussion about the negative impacts of bullying, both on victims and perpetrators, in this world and the hereafter (Putri Ayunita, 2024).

Bullying not only violates social norms, but also religious norms. QS. Al-Hujurat verse 11 teaches Muslims to avoid behavior that belittles others in any form. The values contained in Islamic teachings can be a moral guide to prevent and overcome bullying behavior in society. To foster good morals among students, especially teenagers, it is important to utilize an approach based on Islamic value education. Bullying, as an increasingly widespread social problem, can be minimized by building children's character from an early age through the following steps:

- a. Instilling Islamic Educational Values

Islamic educational values emphasize the importance of noble morals such as empathy, compassion, and respect for others. According to Elmahera (2018), instilling positive friendship concepts from an early age can:

- 1) Helping children build healthy social relationships.
- 2) Developing empathy character so that children can understand and support their friends.

Islamic education teaches children to avoid behavior that demeans other people as emphasized in the QS. Al-Hujurat verse 11, which prohibits making fun of or criticizing others.

- b. Collaboration Between Parents, Teachers, and the Community

As stated by Tirmidziani, Firda, & et al. (2018), the solution to overcome bullying is through positive collaboration involving:

- 1) Parents: Play a role in educating children with moral values and supporting their emotional development.
- 2) Teacher: Guide students to have good character and provide examples of empathy.
- 3) Community: Be an environment that supports the development of positive character in children and prevents a culture of violence.

c. Parental Efforts to Prevent Bullying

According to Wulan (2023), the role of parents is very important in preventing children from becoming perpetrators or victims of bullying. Some steps that can be taken include:

- 1) Building a positive self-concept: Helping children have healthy self-confidence and self-esteem.
  - 2) Supporting children's interests and talents: Parents who fully support their children's potential help them feel accepted and valuable.
  - 3) Teaching children to say no: Training children to dare to refuse something they don't like or that violates their principles.
  - 4) Providing full support: Being a good listener to children and making sure they feel safe at home.
  - 5) Preventing children from becoming bullies: Teaching that behavior that hurts others is not justified in religion or social norms.
- f. Building empathy in children: Encouraging children to understand other people's feelings and respect differences.

d. Character Education as the Main Foundation

Character education is the key to creating a moral generation that is able to avoid bullying. This education can include:

- 1) Learning empathy and tolerance: Teaching children to respect others despite their differences.
- 2) Encourage positive behavior: Encourage children to behave well consistently, both at home, school, and in the community.
- 3) Implementation of constructive discipline: Providing an understanding that every action has consequences, so that children learn to be responsible for their actions. (Farsya Salsabila Adriyanti et.al, 2023)

By implementing Islamic educational values, strong collaboration between parents, teachers, and the community, and a holistic approach to character education, bullying behavior can be prevented. Children who are educated with a good self-concept, empathy, and moral support from an early age will grow into individuals who respect others and are able to establish healthy social relationships. Jalaluddin in his thinking he stated that morality has three main functions:

- 1) Creating Social Welfare Morality is a tool that helps optimize existing resources for human welfare, both for worldly and hereafter life. Good morality creates a harmonious social environment, free from destructive behavior such as bullying.
- 2) Objective Disclosure of Problems Akhlak karimah provides a sense of security by emphasizing objectivity in dealing with problems. A society based on high moral values will find it easier to resolve conflicts without harming others.
- 3) Increasing the Desire to Learn Science Belief in the truth of good morals eliminates doubts that hinder the pursuit of knowledge. This encourages individuals to



continue learning for the common good, including creating solutions to social issues such as bullying.

Norma Tarazi in her book *"Anak dalam Islam: Panduan Orang Tua Muslim"* emphasizes the importance of environment and moral guidance in forming Islamic personality in children. The role model of parents who have high moral values is an important foundation for children. When children understand the concept of noble morals and have high ideals to achieve Allah's pleasure, they tend to avoid reprehensible behavior such as:

- 1) Rough
- 2) Selfish
- 3) Proud
- 4) Underestimating others

If a child comes from a family that does not understand the importance of religion in shaping character, religious teachers and the educational environment play an important role. Adolescence, known as a time of searching for identity, must be guided by strong religious values. The rude behavior that appears in adolescents can be considered normal, but without instilling noble morals, this behavior can develop into intimidation or bullying. Preventing bullying behavior requires serious attention from various parties, starting from family, school, to society. Some steps that can be taken:

- 1) At home
  - a) Parents set an example of good morals.
  - b) Teaches empathy, compassion, and respect for others.
- 2) At school
  - a) Teachers integrate moral education into learning.
  - b) Provide space for students to discuss and resolve conflicts peacefully.
- 3) In the Community Environment
  - a) Creating a safe environment and supporting children's moral development.
  - b) Monitor children's interactions with technology and social media.
- 4) At the National Level
  - a) The government is raising awareness of the dangers of bullying through a national campaign.
  - b) Clear law enforcement for perpetrators of bullying (Endah Ratnaningrum et.al, 2021)

Bullying prevention requires a comprehensive approach, focusing on instilling good moral values and collaboration between families, schools, and communities. In this

way, we can create a young generation that has high morals and respects the rights of others, thus forming a harmonious and prosperous society.

#### **D. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

In Indonesia, cyberbullying is regulated by law under Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). Specifically, Article 45 paragraph (5) of the ITE Law states that this crime is included in the category of complaint offenses, which means that legal proceedings against perpetrators of cyberbullying can only be carried out if there is a report or complaint from the victim. With the provisions in the ITE Law, the government provides a strong legal basis for handling these cases and encourages public awareness of the importance of ethics in the use of social media and technology. Preventive measures are also needed, such as digital education, social media monitoring, and psychological support for victims of cyberbullying. Bullying not only violates social norms, but also religious norms. QS. Al-Hujurat verse 11 teaches Muslims to stay away from behavior that belittles others in any form. Bullying, as an increasingly widespread social problem, can be minimized by building children's character from an early age through the following steps, Instilling Islamic Educational Values, Collaboration Between Parents, Teachers, and the Community, Parental Efforts in Preventing Bullying.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Dhea Ayu Regita et.al, 2024, Bentuk Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Perundungan Melalui Media Sosial, *IJCLC Vol. 05 No. 02*.
- Eka Rizkiyanto et.al, 2023, Penegakan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Cyberbullying melalui Media Elektronik, *NEM: Jakarta*
- Endah Ratnaningrum et.al, 2021, Peran Orang Tua dan Guru dalam Pendidikan Karakter, *Yayasan Insan Cendekia Indonesia Raya : Nusa Tenggara Barat*
- Evanirosa et.al, 2022, Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan (Library Research), *Media Sains Indonesia : Jakarta*.
- Farsya Salsabila Adriyanti et.al, 2023, Pandangan Mahasiswa Terhadap Bullying Di Sekolah Dan Kaitannya Dalam Perspektif Islam, *Journal of Religion Vol. 02 No. 01*.
- Gina Maulida et.al, 2024, Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual Yang Mengalami Viktimisasi Sekunder di Media Sosial, *Journal of Victimology Vol. 02 No. 01*.
- Hendra Kusuma et al, 2020, Perkembangan Financial Teknologi (Fintech) Berdasarkan Perspektif Ekonomi Islam, *Jurnal Istithmar Vol. 04 No.02*.
- Ni Wayan Rati et.al, 2024, Stop Bullying !, *Nilacaraka : Bali*.
- Nunuk Sulisrudatin, 2015, Kasus Bullying Dalam Kalangan Pelajar (Suatu Tinjauan Kriminologi), *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dirgantara Vol. 05 No. 02*.
- Putri Ayunita, 2024, Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Pelaku Bullying Perspektif Hukum Indonesia dan Hukum Islam, *Ethics and Law Journal: Business and Notary Vol. 02 No. 01*.
- Rian Dwi Hapsari et.al, 2023, Ancaman Cybercrime Di Indonesia: Sebuah Tinjauan Pustaka Sistematis. *Jurnal Konstituen Vol. 5 No. 01*.
- Refa Choirur Rizki et.al, 2024, Analisis Kebijakan Anti-Bullying dalam Konteks Pendidikan Islam : Implikasi untuk Lingkungan Sekolah, *Jurnal Dewantara Vo. 02 No. 02*.
- Sherlie Pramesty Nurassani, 2020, Cyberbullying in Children and Their Legal Consequences According to Positive Law in Indonesia, *Jurnal Scientia Indonesia Vol. 06 No. 01*.