

## Forensic Psychological Analysis of Criminal Offenses Cyberbullying in Indonesia (Case Study of the Cyberbullying Phenomenon among Public Figures)

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of writing this scientific article is to determine and analyze forensic psychological analysis of cyberbullying crimes in Indonesia. This article is motivated by the increasingly widespread phenomenon of cyberbullying, especially among public figures. This research emphasizes the importance of a multidisciplinary approach, especially collaboration between forensic psychology and law enforcement, in handling cyberbullying cases comprehensively. From a legal aspect, the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, have provided a legal basis for taking action against perpetrators of cyberbullying. In its implementation, handling criminal acts of cyberbullying also requires scientific support in other fields, one of which is the role of forensic psychology. Forensic psychology plays an important role in uncovering the psychological profile of perpetrators, evaluating the psychological impact on victims, and providing expert testimony in legal proceedings.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Technological developments have a big influence on the progress of developing countries like Indonesia (Lazarus, 2024). This influence can be either positive or negative. The positive influence certainly makes Indonesia more advanced with its various digital innovations which make it easier to access people's needs, both directly and indirectly. However, the negative influence it causes certainly poses a threat to the lives of Indonesian people, one of which is the emergence of the phenomenon of cyberbullying.

Cyberbullying is a current trending term, which is defined as bullying carried out online in the digital world or via social media (Fazry & Apsari, 2021). Cyberbullying can also be interpreted as negative actions carried out by a person or certain group by sending text messages, photos, meme images and videos to someone's social media account with the aim of insulting, insulting, harassing, discriminating and even persecuting the individual (Herdiansyah et al., 2022). This cyberbullying phenomenon has recently occurred frequently in Indonesia, including in schools and universities. Cyberbullying according to the United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) is repeated behavior with the aim of frightening, angering or humiliating the person being targeted (Prawira, 2023).

Cyberbullying that occurs in Indonesia is included in one of the categories of criminal acts that have a fairly high intensity of occurrence. The Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) conducted research in 2023, and showed data that there were 49 percent of 5,900 respondents who were victims of cyberbullying. This high figure is triggered by the increasing consumption of internet use among children, as well as a lack of supervision from parents (Prawira, 2023). The impact of cyberbullying cannot be underestimated, this is because cyberbullying greatly affects the mental health and psychological condition of someone who is the victim. According to detikedu, the Federation of Indonesian Teachers' Unions (FSGI) revealed that the number of bullying in Indonesia is quite high among students. Based on data collected in July 2023, the majority of bullying occurred in elementary schools (25 percent) and middle schools (25 percent), then in high schools (18.75 percent) and vocational schools (18.75 percent), MTs (6.25 percent) and Islamic boarding school (6.25 percent) (Permatasari, 2023).

In fact, the phenomenon of cyberbullying does not only affect teenagers or students, but also spreads among public figures. The fame of a public figure is certainly inseparable from his fame on social media, so it is very possible and easy for someone to cyberbully that public figure. One example of a case that went viral some time ago was the cyberbullying experienced by celebrity Ruben Onsu's adopted son, Betrand Peto. The online bullying was carried out by making photos of Betrand Peto that resembled animals (Wicaksono, 2021). This action had a huge impact on Betrand Peto because as a result of the bullying, Betrand Peto became less confident in appearing in public and restricted himself from interacting on social media. Apart from Betrand Peto, there is also an artist who is a participant in Indonesian Idol 2021 who won 3rd (three) place, namely Anggi Marito who also experienced cyberbullying in the form of constant

bodyshaming remarks from netizens saying that Anggi Marito was fat, not suitable, idols should be beautiful, tall, white, not suitable to be a public figure. This action made Anggi Marito feel insecure and even tried to commit suicide (Ariyani, 2023).

The incidents mentioned above show that the impact of cyberbullying has an extraordinary influence on a person's life, especially in terms of their psychological condition. Therefore, it becomes very important to introduce effective handling strategies against cyberbullying. This includes education about cyber awareness to psychological support, both for perpetrators and victims. Legal protection for victims of cyberbullying currently in Indonesia is regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions as last amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2024 concerning Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (hereinafter referred to as the Electronic Information and Transaction Law). However, in its implementation, the handling of criminal acts of cyberbullying can not only be resolved with the support of legal instruments, but also requires scientific support in other fields, one of which is the role of forensic psychology.

In relation to the crime of cyberbullying, forensic psychology plays an important role in providing in-depth insight into the psychological aspects of the perpetrator and victim, and can be a tool to support a more effective law enforcement process. Moreover, the existing condition is that cyberbullying is increasingly common and targets public figures, where public figures face great pressure from public exposure, where every action or statement they make is vulnerable to negative responses, including offensive comments, insults and threats in the world. virtual. As a figure who is known to the public, with so many incidents it is very likely that the public will know about it and give rise to the potential for it to be imitated and repeated by other people. Therefore, this research intends to analyze the phenomenon of cyberbullying in Indonesia, especially in cases experienced by public figures with the support of forensic psychology in the law enforcement process. Thus, the author chose the title "Forensic Psychological Analysis of The Crime of Cyberbullying in Indonesia (Case Study of the Cyberbullying Phenomenon Among Public Figures)", with the hope that it can contribute to understanding the complexity of cyberbullying against public figures and help develop more effective handling strategies, both from legal, psychological and public education aspects.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Understanding Forensic Psychology*

Forensic psychology in its history began with differences of opinion between Munsterberg and Wigmore regarding psychology in the role of the courts. Munsterberg bemoans the lack of resistance among legal personnel to the idea that psychologists can play a role in court, and alleges that lawyers, judges, and jurors have argued that what they employ to function properly is common sense. Wigmore then responded to this and led Munsterberg to trial. Bazelone Sinde, who is a judge, admits that psychologists who have certain qualifications can become expert witnesses in court (Jaenudin, 2017). Forensic psychology can

simply be said to be the application of psychology in the law enforcement process (Pertiwi et al., 2023). Forensic psychology is an application to all aspects of law, how to deal with crime and criminals through professional practice, principles, theories and methods derived from scientific and clinical studies of actions committed and a person's past (Muluk, 2013).

Gaining an understanding of forensic psychology is obtained by getting to know the meaning of the word "forensic", which takes the form of a scientific application (perhaps in the form of a computer application), used as a way (method) to carry out a criminal investigation. This means that forensics is closely related to the process of uncovering criminal cases. The second step is to understand the operational meaning of psychology. The concept is understood as a scientific study that focuses on the way humans express their thoughts and feelings in response to any situation. Therefore, the meaning of psychology can also be simplified into the science of human mentality and emotions. Both (mental and emotional) are the most influential factors in the process of human activity (Pertiwi et al., 2023).

From the definitions mentioned above, the definition of forensic psychology which is the boundary of the concept in this research is that it is a branch of psychology that is applied in the law enforcement process to understand human behavior, including criminal acts, through a scientific approach, both from clinical aspects and scientific studies. to support investigations and court processes.

### ***Scope of Forensic Psychology***

The scope of forensic psychology is as follows:

1. Explore every possibility that makes someone think about committing a crime.
2. Helping investigations to find bright spots in the description of the perpetrator of the crime.
3. Providing guidance to people who are serving sentences and who are in conflict with the law (including those in conflict with the law).
4. Helping the rehabilitation process related to the emergence of trauma (Pertiwi et al., 2023).

From the various scopes mentioned above, it can be said that forensic psychology essentially works to get the deepest answers regarding everything that might make someone think about criminal acts. Forensic psychology is also involved in providing psychological counseling services and assisting in the rehabilitation process, especially in relation to the emergence of feelings of trauma.

### ***Understanding Cyberbullying***

Cyberbullying is a form of intimidation carried out by perpetrators to harass their victims through technological devices (Jariyah, 2019). The method used can be to attack the victim with cruel messages and disturbing images that are distributed to embarrass the victim for other people who see it. Hinduja and Patchin argue that cyberbullying is intentional and repeated harm caused through the use of cell phones, computers and other electronic devices that are

usually connected to social media. When cyberbullying someone can hide their identity and this can make someone do things that are more cruel than traditional bullying (Dahlia Purba & Octavia Turnip, 2024).

Cyberbullying is one of the negative impacts of the rapid development of technology and social media. Therefore, cyberbullying can also be interpreted as a form of use of modern communication technology such as social media which has the aim of insulting, embarrassing, making fun of or intimidating someone in order to control that person. Cyberbullying is one of the negative effects of the rapid development of technology in this day and age, especially the use of social media which is not only a source of information but also a medium of entertainment and a medium of connection between one individual and another without being hindered by distance and time.

### *Forms of Cyberbullying*

The forms and types of cyberbullying are very diverse, ranging from uploading photos or making posts that embarrass the victim, making fun of the victim, to accessing other people's social networking accounts to threaten the victim such as threats via e-mail and creating websites to spread slander (Jariyah, 2019). Rifaudin, citing Willard's opinion, stated the types or forms of cyberbullying in 7 (seven) forms, namely as follows:

1. *Flaming (burning)*
2. *Harassment (disorder)*
3. *Cyberstalking*
4. *Denigration (defamation)*
5. *Impersonation (imitation)*
6. *Outing & Trickery*
7. *Exclusion (exclusion)* (Rifaudin, 2016)

The following can be explained and described regarding the forms of cyberbullying mentioned above:

1. *Flaming (burning)*, namely sending a text message containing angry and frontal words. It means a fiery message. For example, using curse words directly at people he doesn't like, such as using the words "insolent, bitch, etc."
2. *Harassment*, namely messages containing disturbances in emails, SMS or text messages on social networks that are carried out continuously. For example, sending pictures in the form of memes about the object continuously.
3. *Cyberstalking*, namely disturbing and defaming someone intensely so as to create great fear in that person. For example, spying on the Facebook social media of someone you don't like and giving negative comments on every post that person makes so that they feel annoyed.
4. *Denigration (defamation)*, namely the process of exposing someone's bad reputation on the internet with the intention of damaging someone's reputation and good name. For example, giving negative comments by badmouthing a social media user's name in the form of slander so that the person becomes embarrassed.

5. Impersonation, namely pretending to be someone else and sending bad messages or statuses. For example, using another social account with a fake account and then making bad posts about people you don't like.
6. Outing & Trickery. Outing spreading other people's secrets, or private photos. For example, posting photos that should not be shared because they are private and are a disgrace to that person, such as revealing photos. Meanwhile, trickery (deceit) persuades someone by deception to obtain that person's secrets or personal photos. For example, persuading someone to tell a secret or send a vulgar photo.
7. Exclusion, namely deliberately and cruelly removing someone from an online group. For example, blocking certain accounts without the person's knowledge or removing someone from an online group.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The type of research carried out by the author is empirical normative research. As stated by Muhaimin, what is meant by normative research is a modification of the approach used in normative legal research with empirical legal research (Muhaimin, 2020). Meanwhile, for the approach, this research uses a statutory approach and a legal psychology approach. The statutory approach is carried out by analyzing based on statutory provisions, while the legal psychology approach is an approach that looks at the human psyche. Human psychology certainly concerns people's obedience and awareness of the law, such as when people commit acts that violate the law (Widiarty, 2024). In this research, the author analyzes the criminal act of cyberbullying, especially against public figures, by reviewing it apart from the legal aspect, but also from the legal psychology aspect.

The legal materials used in this research are primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials as stated by Muhaimin (Muhaimin, 2020). Primary legal materials were obtained from statutory regulations, official treatises, court decisions, and official state documents relating to criminal acts of cyberbullying and forensic psychology. Secondary legal materials are obtained from legal materials in the form of law books, legal journals, research results, and internet sites that contain legal materials related to cyberbullying crimes and forensic psychology, while tertiary legal materials are obtained from legal materials in the form of research materials consisting of textbooks. not legal, for example research methods books, the Big Indonesian Dictionary, reports and so on.

The data analysis technique used in this research is prescriptive techniques. According to Muhaimin, prescriptive techniques are methods that present arguments based on research results. This argument aims to provide a prescription or judgment regarding right or wrong, or determine what should be done in accordance with the law. This assessment is based on legal norms, legal principles and principles, doctrine, or legal theory that are relevant to the legal facts or events that are the object of research (Muhaimin, 2020). In the context of this research, prescriptive techniques are used to analyze acts of cyberbullying against public figures through a forensic psychology approach, with a focus on legal assessments of the perpetrator's behavior and its impact on the victim. This assessment is based on legal norms, legal principles and principles, as well as

relevant theories or doctrines. The results of this analysis aim to answer questions about the rightness or wrongness of an action from a legal perspective, as well as providing recommendations regarding steps that should be taken to deal with the phenomenon of cyberbullying, both from a legal and psychological aspect.

## RESEARCH RESULT

### *The Role of Forensic Psychology in Criminal Law Enforcement*

The integral relationship between psychology and legal science begins with the view that each science should not be viewed separately and differently, but should be viewed as something that is interconnected with one another, including psychology and legal science. The scientific intersection between the two is applied, one of which is forensic psychology. As is known, forensic psychology is an effort to utilize psychological services in a legal context that is integrated with a legal system within an agreed law enforcement corridor to ensure a sense of justice. This legal system moves from the stages of investigation, investigation, prosecution, defense, verdict, execution of the verdict including prevention and rehabilitation efforts (Asa, 2022).

The presence of forensic psychology in the world of law has made a significant contribution to understanding and analyzing human behavior in the context of crime and the justice system. Forensic psychology combines aspects of psychology with the legal process, forming an interdisciplinary field that plays an important role in criminal investigations, trials, and the rehabilitation and supervision of criminals. The link between forensic psychology and law is not only limited to the investigation phase, but also plays a role in the court phase.

In law enforcement, especially criminal law in Indonesia, the role of forensic psychology is grouped into 4 (four) aspects, namely the prevention aspect, the handling aspect which includes disclosure and investigation, the criminal aspect, and the imprisonment aspect (Asa, 2022). Forensic psychologists have many roles in the law enforcement process in Indonesia, starting from examinations at the police, prosecutor's office, courts and correctional institutions. Even though they help a lot in the legal process, forensic psychologists do not have the authority to be directly involved in handling a case if they are not invited by the competent legal authorities. Apart from that, there are several typical problems that psychologists face when dealing with legal cases, namely:

1. The issue of who can be called as a psychologist expert witness;
2. secondly, there are no established standards when psychologists are involved in legal proceedings;
3. questions about in what cases or when it is actually deemed necessary for psychologists to be involved in the legal process (Sopyani & Edwina, 2021).

The relationship described above reflects the relationship between forensic psychology and legal science, especially in the context of criminal law. The object of study in these two fields of science is basically to place humans as the central figures. In the process of resolving criminal law cases, of course it will not be separated from psychological characteristics because it involves humans. The involvement of forensic psychologists in a criminal process brings about reforms in criminal law, especially towards more efficient law enforcement. For example,

in murder cases, forensic psychology has a role in determining the intentions of the perpetrator of the murder. Those who intentionally kill and those who accidentally commit murder will certainly receive different legal consequences. The role of a forensic psychologist in this case is needed to measure the extent of the perpetrator's intentions in a criminal act.

The role of forensic psychology in law enforcement is also still considered not optimal, this is due to the lack of forensic psychology journals published regularly, not many experts in forensic psychology, the lack of interest of psychological scientists in being directly involved in the law, and the contribution of forensic psychologists that has not yet been seen. in law enforcement in Indonesia (Sopyani & Edwina, 2021). Even though it faces many obstacles in its development, it cannot be denied that forensic psychology also has great opportunities to continue to develop, this can be seen from the large number of criminal and civil cases that require psychologists to handle them.

The emergence of laws regarding child protection, juvenile justice, mental health, sexual violence and women's welfare has also made forensic psychology increasingly popular because of the importance of psychological aspects in handling cases related to these laws. In Indonesia, this opportunity is increasingly relevant given the increasing attention to digital-based crime and the need for a multidisciplinary approach to law enforcement. Thus, forensic psychology has a strategic role in bridging understanding between legal aspects and human behavior, as well as making a significant contribution in building a fairer and science-based justice system.

### ***Examples of Cases***

Cyberbullying among public figures is very vulnerable to occurring considering that public figures are always figures who are highlighted by society because they often appear in various media, both print media and online media or social media. The increasingly rapid development of social media use certainly has a social impact that is also increasing every year (Novarizal & Pasela, 2021). The closest impact is felt by public figures in Indonesia, for example, the increase in malicious comments and teasing in the form of cyberbullying is a consequence that has been attached to the increase in digital media users. Perpetrators of cyberbullying consider that these malicious comments are something that is commonly accepted by public figures as a consequence of being a figure known to society, so that every behavior and action carried out by them deserves to be commented on and responded to, both with positive and negative comments. negative.

Some examples of cases that occurred in public figures who experienced cyberbullying are as follows:

1. Bertrand Peto, who is the adopted son of Ruben Onsu and Sarwendah, experienced cyberbullying on his personal social media in 2020, where the perpetrator, an 11 year old child, uploaded a photo of Bertrand Peto that was edited and compared to an animal (Alfiyanti, 2021).
2. Muhammad Leslar Alfatih, who is the son of singer Lesti Kejora, received cyberbullying from netizens by physically insulting him. Some even said

unnatural words, such as saying that “Baby L”, his nickname, looked like a monkey. As we know, it is an animal, “Baby L” is still in the womb, netizens have threatened to bully them and some even say they will blackmail them in 2022 (Siregar et al., 2022).

3. Anggi Marito, who was the 3rd place winner in Indonesia Idol, received cyberbullying treatment by receiving lots of insults for not being suitable to be a public figure because she was fat, whereas idols should be beautiful, tall and white. As a result of cyberbullying, Anggi Marito tried to commit suicide because he felt he had lost confidence in his physical condition (Ariyani, 2023).
4. Devano Danendra, who is the son of singer Iis Dahlia, is often bullied because Iis Dahlia's attitude and behavior when he was a judge was always sarcastic. Devano Danendra often becomes the subject of bullying by netizens on social media. Worse, this condition made Devano Danendra suffer from excessive anxiety disorders (Hadiansyah, 2021).
5. Aurel Hermansyah, who is the wife of Atta Halilintar, no longer wanted to start a career as a singer because she received cyberbullying from netizens who said that Aurel Hermansyah was fat, so this made Aurel feel less confident (Tio & Maharani, 2024).

## DISCUSSION

### *The Law Against Cyberbullying*

The emergence of cyberbullying is not only supported by advances in information technology, but also due to inappropriate use of the right to freedom of opinion or expression. Many people do not understand that the right to freedom should not be free without limits, but there are things that are limits. As a legal state, Indonesia regulates the right to freedom in Article 28E of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly and expression of opinion. Furthermore, Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that every person has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop his or her personal and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, own, store, process and convey information, using all existing channel types. As a democratic country, of course this freedom is not unlimited freedom. This is because the absence of boundaries will trigger opportunities for unwanted and out-of-bounds actions, one of which is the crime of cyberbullying.

As a democratic legal state, there are regulations governing the implementation of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, namely the Information and Electronic Transactions Law. In this law there are appropriate articles to ensnare perpetrators of cyberbullying with the threat of a sentence of 6 (six) to 12 (twelve) years in prison and a fine of 1 (one) to 2 (two) billion rupiah, namely:

1. Article 27, regulates that every person who intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents which have content that violates decency (Paragraph 1) is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 000,000,000.00

- (one billion rupiah), insulting and/or defamatory charges (Paragraph 3) is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 750,000,000.00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah), and charges of extortion and/or threats (Paragraph 4) are threatened with a maximum prison sentence of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah);
2. Article 27 A, regulates that every person who intentionally attacks the honor or good name of another person by accusing him of something, with the intention of making the matter known to the public in the form of Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents carried out through an Electronic System, is threatened with; with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 400,000,000.00 (four hundred million rupiah);
  3. Article 28 Paragraph (2), regulates that every person intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents which are inciting, inviting, or influencing other people so as to create feelings of hatred or enmity towards the individual and/ or certain community groups based on race, nationality, ethnicity, skin color, religion, belief, gender, mental disability or physical disability, are threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah);
  4. Article 29, regulates that every person who intentionally and without authorization sends Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents directly to a victim which contains threats of violence or intimidation, shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a fine. a maximum of IDR 750,000,000.00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah).

Even though Indonesia has the Information and Electronic Transactions Law as one of the legal protections for actions that show insults towards other people, this does not necessarily stop perpetrators of insults from intensifying their activities or carrying out cyberbullying on social media. In fact, criminal sanctions for those who commit insults or cyberbullying on social media are threatened with imprisonment and quite high fines. The large number of cyberbullying phenomena in society can have negative impacts both legally and psychologically. One of the impacts felt legally is that cyberbullying can have consequences in the form of violations of laws, such as the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, which can lead to legal proceedings against the perpetrator. Handling cyberbullying cases often requires valid digital evidence, such as communication traces on social media, so it requires expertise in forensic technology and forensic psychology.

### ***Forensic Psychology Analysis of Cyberbullying Crimes among Public Figures in Indonesia***

The cases mentioned above are some of the many cases that have occurred in Indonesia. There are still many other public figures who have experienced cyberbullying which has disrupted their personal and even work activities. The impact of cyberbullying on public figures will be more severe because they are

the main source of attention. Usually, they feel that what they do is always wrong. In fact, as is known, it is impossible for everything you do to please everyone. Public figures who try hard to appear perfect can end up experiencing severe depression which leads to them being unproductive.

Meanwhile, psychologically, the phenomenon of cyberbullying can cause mental disorders in victims, such as stress, anxiety, depression, and even long-term trauma. This impact is not only felt by individuals who are direct victims, but can also affect their social environment, including family, friends and co-workers. In the context of cyberbullying carried out against public figures, the impact can extend to their professional reputation, affect public trust, and hinder their career activities. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed in dealing with this phenomenon, both in terms of law and psychological intervention, to protect the rights of victims and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

The complexity of the impact caused by cyberbullying means that other scientific support is needed in the context of handling cyberbullying in Indonesia, one of which is forensic psychology. In order to be able to charge cyberbullying perpetrators with crimes as stated in the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, it is necessary to first prove that the person being charged is legitimate and convincing that he is indeed the perpetrator of the cyberbullying. Through the science of forensic psychology, several things can be determined to prove it, namely by (1) identifying the characteristics of the perpetrator, and (2) evaluating the psychological impact on public figures as victims, so that apart from being able to prove the perpetrator, it can also be determined what losses the victim experienced, especially immaterial losses. Here is the analysis.

1. Identifying the characteristics of the perpetrator: in terms of the characteristics of cyberbullying perpetrators, usually the perpetrator tends to take advantage of the anonymity of social media to vent frustration, jealousy or personal dissatisfaction, and the motivation is usually because the perpetrator's position is higher than the victim, so that with his superior nature the perpetrator intends to humiliate the victim. Apart from that, the perpetrator's motivation can be triggered by a feeling of dissatisfaction with the public figure who is the victim, so that the perpetrator takes it out through cyberbullying on social media. There is also another motivation, namely because the perpetrator wants to get attention, both from the public figure and from other people who use social media. Those cases mentioned above show that the perpetrator wants to get attention. Another thing that happens very often is because the perpetrator is involved in a fan community of a certain group or public figure, so they often carry out bullying so that the popularity of the rival public figure who is their idol is not rivaled.
2. Evaluating the psychological impact on public figures as victims: In terms of the psychological impact on public figures as victims, cyberbullying against public figures has a complex impact, such as public figures can experience health problems with the emergence of feelings of anxiety, depression, and even feelings of isolation. Apart from that, the impact is that public figures often feel pressured because of society's expectations to

always look strong and tough. This happened in several cases mentioned previously, such as Bertrand Peto, Muhammad Leslar Alfatih, Devano Denandra, Anggi Marito, and Aurel Hermansyah. In some of these cases, public figures even experienced a decline in their self-confidence due to continuous attacks on the victim's character or appearance which could damage their image and popularity. As a result, these public figures do not even want to return to their artistic activities so that this can affect the job opportunities and work relationships they have built.

Forensic psychology in handling the criminal act of cyberbullying plays an important role in the law enforcement process, namely by profiling the perpetrator to prove the action that has been carried out. In this profiling process, forensic psychology can provide insight into the perpetrator's motives and behavior, which is useful in the investigation process. Apart from that, through forensic psychology, law enforcers can also make an assessment of the psychological impact of public figures as victims so that they can determine the level of loss and provide supporting evidence in court. This is of course also related to providing restitution rights to victims of cyberbullying. In fact, during the trial process, an expert from forensic psychology can also be presented as an expert in the trial to provide an explanation regarding the psychological aspects of the case to the panel of judges, so that the case can come to light.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Forensic psychology in law enforcement in Indonesia, especially in relation to criminal acts of cyberbullying that occur against public figures, has an important role, especially in the process of profiling perpetrators, assessing the psychological impact experienced by victims, and even being involved in the evidentiary process at trial as an expert to shed light on a matter. that matter. Even though Indonesia has an Information and Electronic Transactions Law as a form of legal protection for criminal acts of cyberbullying, the process of investigation, prosecution and trial needs to be supported by forensic psychology knowledge so that there are no wrongful arrests or errors in person during the trial process in court. Through perpetrator profiling which is carried out based on forensic psychology, law enforcers can be assisted in the process of identifying the characteristics, motives and behavioral patterns of perpetrators. This is very useful in collecting digital evidence and supporting legal processes. To determine compensation for losses to which victims are entitled to restitution, through forensic psychology it can be explained what psychological impacts are experienced by public figures as victims, such as how high levels of stress, anxiety or depression are, to provide a comprehensive picture of the immaterial losses experienced by victims. A forensic psychologist can also shed light on a case by appearing as an expert at the trial.

The application of forensic psychology in practice does not run smoothly, but there are still many challenges such as the lack of experts in the field of forensic psychology, and the absence of legal regulations that specifically regulate the role of forensic psychology in criminal law enforcement. Therefore, in this recommendation the author hopes that the government, academics, and

educational institutions need to increase special training and education in the field of forensic psychology to produce more competent experts, and also that clear clarity can be established regarding when and how forensic psychologists are involved in the process. law, including determining the qualifications of forensic psychologists.

### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

In this research, examples of case studies in the context of cyberbullying crimes that have been decided in court decisions have not been discussed, so that further researchers are expected to be able to research this matter so that they can analyze the role of forensic psychology in trials, for example which expert statements can support proven criminal act of cyberbullying that was committed by the Defendant. Further research can expand the research discussion by exploring the impact of forensic psychology expert testimony on the judge's decision, both in determining the level of guilt, providing restitution to the victim, and in imposing a proportional sentence on the defendant.

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