

# CHILDREN RIGHT PROTECTION FROM BRAWL (JUNIVENILLE DELINQUENCY) VIOLENCE CONTENT IN SOCIAL MEDIA

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**ABSTRACT:** Protection from brawl Juvenile Delinquency violence content in social media is defined as children right and it is arranged in many Indonesia regulation law. But in fact, children can access the violent content easily from their social media. This writingis aim to examine influence of brawl Juvenile Delinquency violence content to children establishment. Method used in this research is qualitative with are data condensation, display, drawing and verifying conclusion processing technic. The result show that the violation of children right by brawl Juvenile Delinquency violence content is frequently happen in social media. Its give the negative impact because its appealing violence behavior to the children, which in long term can make them involve to criminal activity. The protection act is urgently need to take from the parent and the government.

**Keyword:** Children Rights, Juvenile Delinquency Content, Social Media

## INTRODUCTION

Technological progress has changed people's lives. Since the development of information technology through the internet, there have been many changes in lifestyle, including in access to information. Klaus Schwab states that the internet has brought people together and in completely new ways, patterns of interaction that previous generations had never thought of. Today, distance and time are not barriers for humans to communicate or obtain information. We can know events from somewhere far away in *real time*. Even so, we can communicate with anyone without any distance and time restrictions, can build groups or communities without having to meet directly even with people in isolated places. In the field of information also applies the same thing, the internet has accelerated the flow of information into speeds never imagined before. We can get information about what happened at any time directly on our mobile phones (Klaus Schwab, *The Fourth Industrial Revolution* (Switzerland: World Economic Forum, 2016), 7.).

The internet and social media today are also the main sources for children to obtain information and interact. Mark Prensky mentioned that children born in the millennial and gen-z era as digital *native* generations, namely generations who know and have been introduced to digital devices since birth. Social media, internet, mobile phones, and computers are an inseparable integrated part of their lives. Prensky's research found that digital

*natives* spend less than 5,000 hours obtaining information from conventional sources such as books, magazines and newspapers, yet they spend more than 20,000 hours watching digital media (Marc Prensky, "Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants", *Journal On The Horizon*, no.9 (2001), 1-6.).

Unfortunately, social media is a borderless world that contains not only positivity, but also negativity. The spaces of freedom offered are often used by parties to spread ideas through destructive content, such as violence and sexuality. One of the violent content spread on social media is the content of child delinquency (*Child Wearing*) brawls.

At present, brawls as a form of *Delinquency* have reached an alarming stage. If in the past it was done only with bare hands and if there was a weapon only in the form of a stick, now the perpetrators of brawls use dangerous objects such as sharp weapons. Even in some brawls, children use firecrackers to breathe fire and make homemade weapons they call "*droplops*" that function to throw nails. The current brawl is not only to show who is stronger, but much more aggressive, the perpetrators do not hesitate to injure, persecute, gang up on their opponents. Not infrequently child brawls cause casualties.

The perpetrators of the brawl use social media as a space for interaction by creating, exchanging information or sharing content and ideas in a network through virtual communication. Social

media is very well cooperated, where there are admins and actively upload the activities they do. Unfortunately, the content can no longer be classified as child delinquency content only, but contains scenes that violate the law and enter the realm of criminal crime. In the uploaded content, the perpetrators of the brawl did not hesitate to show the use of sharp weapons, destruction of facilities, intimidation and persecution. On August 22, 2022, there was a brawl between two child gangs in the east Jakarta area, the scene of this brawl was broadcast live on the gang's social media. The brawl caused one person to die, and what is even more dissecting is that there were two people who were in charge of recording and broadcasting live on social media when the victim was being persecuted by sharp weapons (Rahmat Baihaqi, "Bostem and Brigit Gangs Clashed in Jaktim, One Killed and Three Perpetrators Arrested", merdeka.com, 2022, <https://www.merdeka.com/jakarta/geng-bostem-dan-brigit-bentrok-di-jaktim-satu-tewas-dan-tiga-pelaku-ditangkap.html> (accessed 3 7, 2023)).

Brawl violence content uploaded to social media is of course dangerous for other children, because it is full of violence and teaches hatred. Especially with the wide reach of the internet today, the content can be accessed anytime and anywhere. Maria Ulfah Anshor, a member of KPAI, stated that violent content can directly influence children to commit acts of violence, because in social media there are not only writing, but also pictures, videos, and so on, where they can make learning (Maria Ulfah, "Violence Against

Children Starts from the Internet", Ministry of *Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia*, 2015,

[https://www.kominfo.go.id/index.php/content/detail/4865/Maria+Ulfah%3A+Kekerasan+Pada+Anak+Dimulai+dari+Internet/0/sorotan\\_media](https://www.kominfo.go.id/index.php/content/detail/4865/Maria+Ulfah%3A+Kekerasan+Pada+Anak+Dimulai+dari+Internet/0/sorotan_media) (accessed 3 7, 2023)). Violent content can be considered as popular entertainment content, psychologically it has an unhealthy effect on children, because it will cause imitation, increase aggressiveness, and make children think criminal acts are common and can be used in solving problems.

That's why protecting children from violent content of child delinquency brawls on social media is very important, considering that social media is their main source of information. Furthermore, in the perspective of Human Rights, this is a form of protection of Children's Human Rights, because children are vulnerable groups who cannot seek their own protection. This is stated in article 5 paragraph (3) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Human Rights Law) stated that everyone who falls into the category of vulnerable groups has the right to get special treatment, attention and protection.

Protection from violent content on social media is a form of protection of children's rights as a form of applying the principle of best interests for children. Specifically, article 15 of Law Number 35 of 2014 states that every child has the right to protection from involvement in events that contain elements of violence. This is then emphasized in article 20 which states that all elements of society from the lowest

level, namely the family, to the highest level, namely the government (both central and regional) are obliged and responsible to carry out the protection of children's rights.

Based on this background description, it is important to study further the protection of children's human rights from the violent content of *Juvenile Delinquency* brawls on social media. The previous research discussing the protection of children's rights from negative content on social media was conducted by Ainurnisa Handayani and Yongki Apriadi Putra with the research title "Forms of Legal Protection of Content Hazards in Electronic and Print Media for Children in the Globalization Era". The results stated that efforts to protect children from harmful content are still very low, while information technology continues to develop and access is getting easier. In particular, it is necessary to make rules regarding the prohibition of content harmful to children in electronic and print media.

Furthermore, another study that also discussed the fulfillment of children's rights was conducted by Suci Amelia Harlen with the title "Fulfillment of Santri Rights for Human Rights Budgeting Cases by Individuals of Islamic Boarding Schools", the results showed that children in Islamic boarding schools who were the samples of their research were violated by human rights by the management of Islamic boarding schools, and even sexual violence and harassment occurred.

In addition to the two studies above, research related to the protection of children's rights has also been conducted

by Dedi Sahputra with the title "Protection of Children's Rights in the Perspective of Mass Communication". Based on the results of the study, it is known that the presence of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning SPPA has had a positive impact on the protection of children's rights related to child reporting in the mass media. Currently in the mass media, journalists are prohibited from disseminating information about children in conflict, whether children as suspects, victims, or children as witnesses.

Based on 3 (three) previous studies that also discussed the protection of children's human rights, no research was found that specifically addressed the formulation of the problem to be described in this study. The formulation of the problem that will be described in this study is what is the form of protection of children's human rights from violent content, child delinquency, brawls uploaded on social media?

This study begins with an explanation of the phenomenon of child delinquency, brawls and the phenomenon of social media use by brawl groups in spreading their violent activities through content uploads, and what is the impact on children's growth? Furthermore, the author will discuss whether the state regulates through existing regulations related to the protection of children's human rights from brawl violence content, which children's human rights are violated when these contents can be easily accessed by children through their social media. Then the study

closed with answers to one big question, namely steps that can be taken to protect children's human rights from brawl violence contents.

## METHOD

In this study, the research method used is qualitative where the author describes an event or phenomenon to find meaning. The data used in this study are secondary data, namely legal literature, media coverage and social media content, so that critical, objective, and detailed discussions can be obtained about the forms of violations and protections that can be carried out on children's human rights. Data processing is carried out through 3 stages introduced by Michael Huberman, namely *data condensation, data display and drawing and verifying conclusion* (Micheal A Hubermann, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (USA: Sage Publication, 2014), 30-34.).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### **The Impact of Juvenile Delinquency Brawls and Brawl Violence Content Posted on Social Media on Children.**

Childhood is a period when a person has not fully established self-control and tends to be driven to mischief and do negative deeds. Some of the things that characterize a child's psychology are:

1. Not yet able to judge something maturely;
2. Haven't been able to decide things well;
3. Have not developed the functions of thinking and planning well;
4. Easily influenced by short-term desires and unable to think about long-term consequences;
5. Unable to control his impulsive desires, easy to take risks without thinking rationally;
6. Have not been able to control emotions and do not have good self-control;
7. Easily influenced by peers;
8. Have not been able to avoid self-harm.

A child is still unable to distinguish good and bad and is easily affected by his environment. They are like sponges that absorb whatever they receive. If what they see are bad and negative things, then this also shapes them into those things. This is then the beginning of the emergence of Juvenile Delinquency (In Indonesian Juvenile Delinquency is often referred to as juvenile delinquency, but for the author the term is not appropriate, delinquency it itself when translated into Indonesian means crime not delinquency. that's why later in this study the author still uses the term Juvenile delinquency.) , namely the involvement of children in illegal activities which if carried out by adults will fall into social deviation, violations of law and crime.

Brawls as *Delinquency* are not individual activities, but in groups. Friends are an important factor in a child's social life and emotional development. The influence of these peers is independent of age or gender, and even the influence of friends is more important in the formation of children's habits than parental upbringing. Together with their friends, children direct each other and help in learning how to share and work together. Friends are also the place where children discuss things that they feel but cannot express at home.

This friendship later developed into a group, Malcolm Klein called this group into a gang, where children had gathered

together to engage in *delinquent* actions. Gang members have self-identifying markers such as logos, clothing, names, and more. They will also separate themselves from the rest of the community, and members have their own pride in the membership of J Larry Siegel and C Brandon Welsh. Juvenile Delinquency: The Core (USA: Wadsworth CENGAGE, 2011), 201.). Brawl groups fall into the category of violent gangs, which are groups that make strength a major factor in their group. One group's reputation is determined by strength and they are very sensitive to rivalry and feel threatened by other groups. The group is driven by motives of revenge, pride, courage and pride. The use of weapons and violence is part of the violent

gangs of J Larry Siegel and C Brandon Welsh. Juvenile Delinquency: The Core (USA: Wadsworth CENGAGE, 2011), 201.). It is this group that can then develop into an organized criminal group.

Usually, brawl groups are formed based on the similarity of geographical areas of residence or the similarity of schools. Each group has its own values and identity, and they even have symbols printed on banners and shirts to show their existence. Like gangsters on television, groups compete with other groups to show their existence and become the strongest and most respected group. The group then often engages in criminal and violent activities such as drug use, fights and destruction.

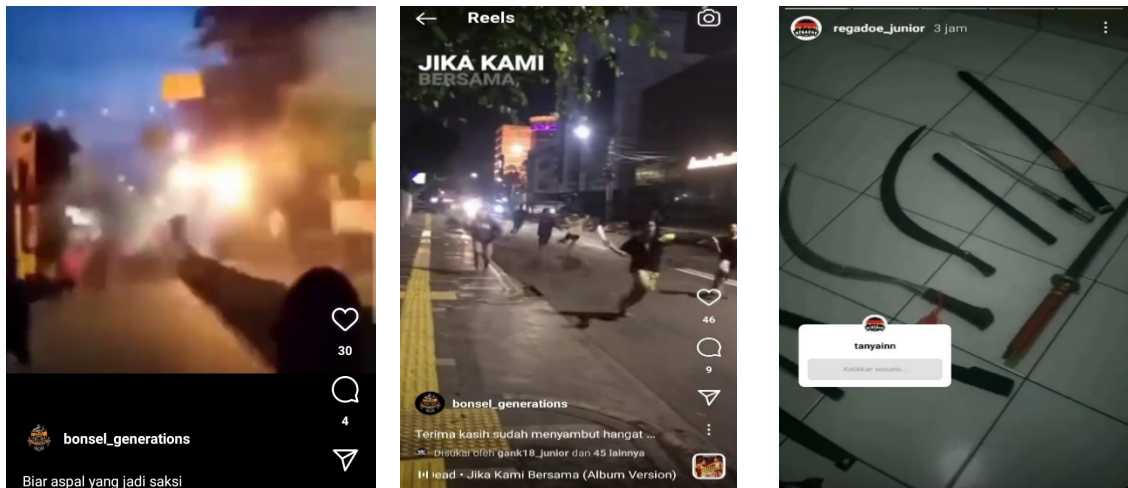


**Figure 1. Group Juvenile Delinquency Brawl**

Source: *Juvenile Delinquency Brawl Group Instagram Social Media* . Reworked

With the development of information technology, brawl groups use social media in their daily lives. Various activities, activities and even communication are carried out via social media. Social media is used to promote group activities through

posts that can be accessed by anyone. New problems arise, because the content they upload is full of violence, hate speech and even shows criminal acts that can be accessed by other children.

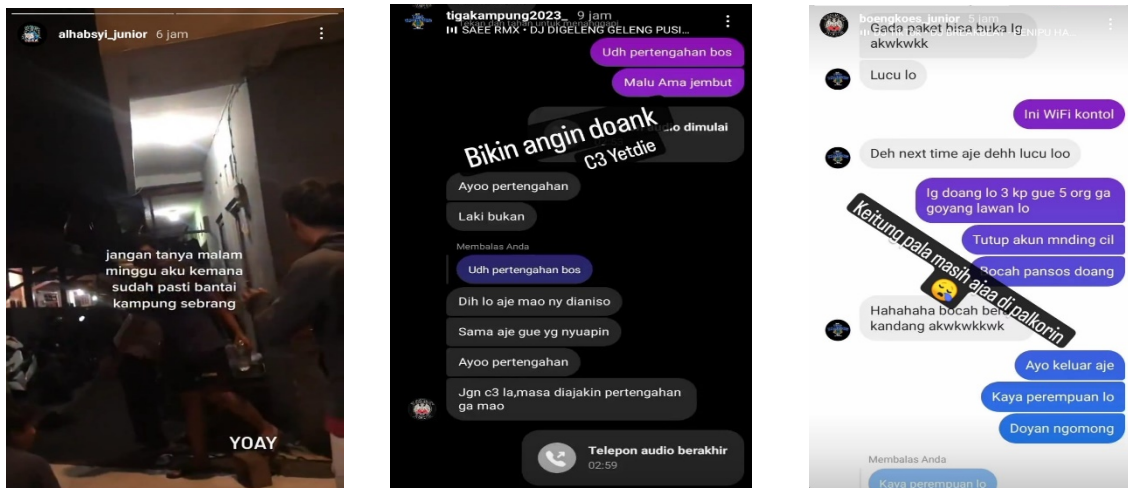


**Figure 2. Juvenile Delinquency Brawl Violent Content**

Source: *Juvenile Delinquency Brawl Group Instagram Social Media* . Reworked

In terms of communication, social media is an important node used by brawl groups. Through social media they show their existence to the public and have dialogue. The brawl group regularly delivers its messages, rallying support and

provoking other groups. They even set the place and time of the brawl through social media, and it was conveyed openly and could be accessed by anyone. Brawls often start taunting each other on social media.



**Figure 3. Hate Speech Content**

Source: *Juvenile Delinquency Brawl Group Instagram Social Media* . Reworked

The spread of violent content is carried out by brawl groups deliberately to gain public attention and show their strength to rival groups. However, the content will have a negative impact on children outside the accessing group

environment. Rowell Huesmann introduced a concept called *media violence*, which is the visualization of a portrait of the physical aggression of a human being or character against each other. The impact of media violence is to teach the audience to commit

violence (Huesmann L Rowell, "The Impact of Electronic Media Violence: Scientific Theory and Research", *Journal of Adolescent Health*, no.41 (2007): s6-s.). Actually, violent content in the media has become public consumption since the popular use of television by the public, where one of the preferred content is action films that are full of violent actions and this impact is increasing with the times and the emergence of video games, mobile phones and internet access, which are part of child development.

Media is a source of formation of children's habitual models. Violent content will cause aggressive behavior, where someone tends to want to hurt someone both physically and non-physically and cause changes in behavior into violent behavior. Bandura in his research introduced a concept called "*Social Learning Theory*", where the media (which in Bandura's research took samples of television, movies, video games, music, and media news) has become the main space for children in studying social life. Through the media, children gain direct experience through observation of the behavior of others (Micheal Furlong, "The Effects of Media Violence on Youth," *Children's Legal Right Journal*, no. 19 (1999): 33-42.). Unlike the real world, where parents can still see directly and take action (for example, when a child gets violence from his peers, we just forbid him from leaving the house), children's interaction with the media goes one way and the influence is latent. Children are only viewers of the content presented and parents are often ignorant. Though this affects behavior, through their

observation ability and cognitive ability, children learn and imitate the behavior. This becomes dangerous for children, because psychologically, children are observers and grow up based on what they observe in their world. Violent content in the media is a cultural socialization that distances children from healthy and positive processes (Micheal Furlong, "The Effects of Media Violence on Youth," *Children's Legal Right Journal*, no. 19 (1999): 33-42.).

Violent content in the media, especially television, affects children in 3 ways, namely: 1) Direct effect – children see accepting violence as a way of solving problems and imitating the violence they observe; 2) Desensitization – the child becomes immune to the adverse effects of violence and insensitive to the suffering of others; 3) "evil world syndrome" – children become more afraid of the world around them and make them distrust of anyone (Micheal Furlong, "The Effects of Media Violence on Youth," *Children's Legal Right Journal*, no. 19 (1999): 33-42.).

In addition, Rowell stated that violent content has a short-term and long-term impact on children. Short-term impacts occur through *priming*, *arousal*, and *mimicry*. *In the process of priming*, the brain activates a marker that represents a meaning, emotion, and habit. For example, when children see people with different religions, they will build awareness that the person is not part of them. Then comes the *arousal* process, where the child begins to build and show aggressive and inappropriate emotional responses. For example, when seeing people of different



religions, children will show hostility and provocative attitudes. The third is the *mimicry* process, in this process will carry out actions according to the violent content they see in the media. For example, after building a hostile and provocative attitude towards people of different religions, they will not hesitate to commit violence against them. The long-term impact occurs through long-term observation patterns related to fundamentality and habits and activation and decentralization of emotional processes.

Violent content uploaded by brawl groups is of course very dangerous for other children who access it. Rowell stated that children who are exposed to violent content cause the same *delinquent behavior* as children who grow up in a violent environment, meaning that the media has the same impact as the real environment for child growth. In the short term, this can shape children's discourse that acts of violence are natural and the use of weapons can be justified to achieve their goals. Children also become apathetic to their environment, and only associate with people they think are of the same idea and a group with them and others are rivals who must be conquered and eliminated. The evil world syndrome produced by violent content will also make children feel insecure and afraid to face the real world. They will see the world as a place full of conflict and competition. In the long run this will cause the child to become sympathetic and interested in the brawl group. They felt the need for a strong group to protect them. The words equality, the motto of mutual reinforcement, pride in

being the strongest, and each member of the group is a family is to be protected and avenged if hurt will be the main reasons for joining. Because in that group they feel protected and represented.

### **Statutory review related to the protection of children's human rights as a vulnerable group due to violent content on social media.**

Protection of children has become a commitment of all countries in the world. In 1989, the United Nations adopted the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children* which guarantees the fulfillment of children's rights in all fields including civil, political, economic, social, health, and cultural. Indonesia as a member of the United Nations ratified this through Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990 to perfect the existing regulations, namely Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare. Furthermore, the government's commitment so that the Indonesian state can become a country worthy of children in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. In 2002, Indonesia specifically issued regulations specifically regulating child protection, namely Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which was amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Article 52 paragraph (2) states that human rights provide children's rights as a form of human rights and for the benefit of children's rights must be recognized and protected by existing law from the womb. The regulation states that the principles of non-discrimination, best interests, survival and development, and respect for children's participation must be prioritized

in the protection and enhancement of children's rights.

The state has guaranteed that every Indonesian child should have rights and protection without them having to ask. They must be guaranteed survival, growth and development and guaranteed protection from violence and discrimination. Children play an important role and the most valuable asset in life, because they are the holders of the baton of sustainability, and the future of a nation, is determined by the quality of its young generation.

In Law Number 35 of 2014, considering point c. it is stated that children are buds, potentials and the next generation of young people who succeed the ideals of the nation's struggle have a strategic role, characteristics, and special characteristics so that they must be protected from all forms of inhuman treatment that result in human rights violations. This commitment is then reaffirmed in article 20 which states that the obligation and responsibility for the implementation of child protection lies with all elements of society ranging from the State, Government, Local Government, Community to families and parents or guardians.

Broadly speaking, related to violence and children, it has been regulated in great detail by the Indonesian government, in article 28B paragraph 2 of the 1945 constitution states 'that every child has the right to survival, to grow and develop, and to obtain protection from violence and discrimination'. This clearly underlies the

right of children to get a good life for their survival and grow up away from the influence and traditions of violence. Furthermore, article 15 of the child protection law also states that every child has the right to be protected from the influence of: 1) abuse in political activities; 2) involvement in armed disputes; 3) involvement in social unrest; 4) involvement in violent events; 5) involvement in warfare; and 6) social evil.

In addition to violence, the government also seeks to provide protection for children who have been involved in violence, including in *Juvenile Delinquency* behavior. Regulated in Article 59 paragraph (1), it is stated that the State, in this case the Central Government to local governments, has the responsibility to provide special protection, one of which is children with deviant behavior. Such special protection is carried out through the cultivation of religious and social values, the provision of rehabilitation, social and assistance when needed, in accordance with article 71A.

Currently, there are still no specific regulations governing the protection of children from violent content, but they are spread in various regulations. Some regulations that mandate the protection of children from violent content in the media are as follows:

In Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press, article 13 states "that *press companies are prohibited from publishing advertisements that result in degrading the dignity of a religion and or disturbing the harmony of life between religious people, and contrary to the sense of*

*public decency". Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting, article 35 in the regulation expressly regulates the rules that broadcasting must be free from violent content.*

Article 35 paragraph (1) states "Broadcast content must contain information, education, entertainment, and benefits for the formation of intellectuality, character, morals, progress, national power, maintaining unity and unity, and practicing Indonesian religious and cultural values". Article 35 paragraph (2) states "Broadcast content must provide protection and empowerment to special audiences, namely children and adolescents, by broadcasting programs at the right time, and broadcasters must include and/or mention audience classifications in accordance with broadcast content". Article 35 paragraph (5) states "Broadcast content is prohibited from highlighting violence, obscenity, gambling, abuse of narcotics and illegal drugs".

Article 48 paragraph (4) of the law states that the guidelines that must be adhered to in broadcasting are "restrictions on sex scenes, violence and sadism and protecting children, adolescents and women".

The regulations mentioned above show that the protection of children from violent content is a child's right and must be carried out by all parties so that they can grow and develop in accordance with good values and avoid deviant behavior. It also means making sure your child watches educational and positive content.

**Protection of Children's Rights from the Spread of Brawl Violence Content (Child Delinquency) uploaded on social media.**

Protection of children's rights from harmful content has actually begun to get attention from the government. Through the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPAI), the government has tried to realize a decent viewing for children. The protection of children's rights can be seen from the broadcasting code of conduct and broadcast program standards (P3SPS) issued by KPAI which must be complied with. Broadly speaking, in the field of broadcasting, it has been required to classify age restrictions in each content and set the timing of broadcasting. KPAI also strictly limits broadcasts that contain elements of violence, sexuality and mysticism. These efforts are made to protect children's human rights so that they are not exposed to content that is not appropriate for their age.

But for social media, it still does not get maximum attention and supervision from the government. On the basis of freedom of opinion, everyone still easily uploads whatever they want. Though social media is currently the main source of information for children. The Association of Internet Service Providers (APJI) released data stating that in Indonesia in 2021 the internet penetration rate reached 77.02%, which means that around 210 million of the total population of Indonesia have been connected to the internet (APJII, "APJII Internet Survey Report 2019-2020", Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association, 2020, <https://apjii.or.id/survei/surveiprofilinterne-tindonesia2022-21072047> (accessed 3 7, 2023)). The penetration rate in children is much more fantastic, where 99.16% of 13-18 year olds and 62.43% of 5-12 year olds

have been connected to the internet. Based on the type of work, 99.26% of students and university students are currently active users of the internet. The main reason for internet use by children is accessing social media with a figure of 98.02%.

On the other hand, violent content seen by children on social media has proven to have an impact on increasing children's aggressiveness. Many cases of violence are found committed by children because they imitate what they witness. Regarding the violent content of brawls, the impact caused is much more dangerous, because the actions they see are no longer acts of delinquency, but have entered the criminal realm such as the use of sharp weapons to persecution. This causes criminal behavior in children and can make them perpetrators of criminal acts in the future. In addition, social media is a two-way communication space, where children are not only spectators, but can also interact with content uploaders. When children agree with these violent ideas, they will use the perpetrators of the brawl as role models and increase the likelihood that they will want to be directly involved, either by joining an existing group or forming a new group.

What we must underline is that when children are involved in brawl groups, they harm many parties, not only themselves. In addition to causing casualties, often during brawls, the community is the biggest victim, be it material losses due to damage to property (vehicles and buildings) or injured. Therefore, protecting children from violent brawl content on social media is a form of protecting children's right to

education, the right to good information for their growth and development.

Protection of children's human rights from violent brawl content certainly cannot be imposed on parents alone, because with the development of social media and the rapid flow of information, parents as the main filter will not be effective. The use of social media has opened up new spaces for children's social interactions and shattered old boundaries such as family, environment and society, which were the main protectors of children in the past. Social media has made it even more difficult for children to protect, because the form of threat is no longer physical but latent and has never been experienced by previous generations. If in the past bad influences were obtained from friends or bad environments that parents could recognize and take action (such as prohibiting children from associating with the child), now the "bad friends and environment" is virtual that they can access anytime and anywhere, maybe even over dinner with their parents.

The amount of violent brawl content on social media is a violation of children's human rights. These contents eliminate their opportunity to get the good information needed to support growth in a better direction. Children are people who do not have self-control and critical power over what they witness, so what they consume while watching them is considered natural and is reality, they have not been able to distinguish between educational and non-educational content.

It takes the role of adults through collaboration between the government and

parents to protect their human rights from the influence of violent content. This is also in line with the mandate of article 4 of the child protection law which mandates that every child has the right to live and develop reasonably in accordance with human dignity and dignity.

### **The role of parents.**

In today's digital era, the flow of information is very easy and abundant, coming from various sources and anytime. Modern humans seem to be immersed in data and information and the ability to filter data is needed. Digital literacy skills are the ability of parents to understand and use information from various sources accessed from digital media. This ability is very important, because through this ability parents can understand what information enters the child and where the source is.

Parents play a major role in protecting children from violent brawl content on social media. This role is carried out through supervision, education and healthy parenting. Robert Parlindungan Sitinjak, Assistant Deputy for Children in Need of Special Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection stated that parents have an important role in monitoring the content that children access on the internet and social media. Parents must actively supervise and carry out self-censorship and strengthen children's digital literacy skills (Lia Harahap, "Ministry of PPPA: Parental Supervision is Important to Prevent Children from Becoming Victims of Online Pornography", *merdeka.com*, 2021, [https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/kemen-pppa-pengawasan-orang-tua-penting-cegah-anak-jadi-korban-pornografi-](https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/kemen-pppa-pengawasan-orang-tua-penting-cegah-anak-jadi-korban-pornografi-daring.html)

[daring.html](https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/kemen-pppa-pengawasan-orang-tua-penting-cegah-anak-jadi-korban-pornografi-daring.html) (accessed 3 7, 2023)). Supervision can be done in several ways, namely:

1. Track children's activities on social media. Parents monitor children's social media, who they are friends with, what they talk about and what kind of content they access. This can also be done through mirroring applications where parents can see their digital activities without having to open the *child's* gadget.
2. Accompany children when accessing social media. Parents spend time with their children when they access social media. Through this, parents are expected to get to know children better and can provide limits on the content they can access.

In addition to supervision, parents must also be able to build active communication with children and carry out educational processes related to the influence of brawl violence content on social media. Education can be done by providing an understanding that accessing brawl violence content has a negative impact on them. In addition, education is carried out through providing direction to children regarding positive content that they can access on social media.

One of the goals of children accessing *delinquency* content is to find role models or *role models* that they do not get from the family environment. The main factor that shapes a child's attitude is parenting. A study conducted by Dustin Pardini shows that wrong parenting makes children involved in *Juvenile Delinquency*. Those who engage in criminal activities as adults, grow up with unhealthy parenting,

with the following characteristics: 1) low reinforcement of positive values; 2) low supervision; 3) frequent conflicts between children and parents; 4) violent treatment and neglect; 5) unclear regulations; 6) discipline inconsistencies; 7) low parental involvement in children's activities (Dustin Pardini, "Empirically Based Strategies for Preventing Juvenile Delinquency", *Child Adolesc Psychiatric Journal*, 2015: 1-12.).

When parents are able to provide positive parenting for children, then children feel no need to look for other role models. The positive values instilled will also become principles and form a positive attitude in children. They will be fortified from violent brawl content, and even actively engage to report when they find such content on their social media.

In addition, parents must actively report to the government if they find violent brawl content on social media so that they can be blocked and censored.

### **The Role of Government.**

Although parents play a big role in protecting children from violent brawl content on social media because they are the closest people, the role of the government is much more important. The government, with its various tools and instruments, must be at the forefront in protecting children's human rights from *brawl delinquency* content on social media.

Until now, surveillance of violent content has only focused on print and electronic media that regulate enterprise-scale broadcasting providers. Indonesia still does not have special regulations governing the protection of children from violence and violent content such as Law

Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography. The mandate to protect children from violent content is fragmented into several regulations. That's why a regulation is needed that specifically regulates the protection of children from violent content, especially on social media. The existence of a special regulation will make handling the problem of spreading violent content a focus and all will know "who" does "what".

The large number of brawl group accounts and violent brawl content they spread on social media is an indication that this problem is serious and must get great attention. The government as a party that organizes and guarantees the protection of children's human rights must immediately take strategic steps. There are at least three steps that must be taken immediately, namely increased supervision, increased action and increased socialization of the impact of brawl violence content on children.

Increased surveillance is carried out through establishing a detection mechanism that is able to quickly recognize the accounts of brawl groups and the violent content they upload. When detected, the government must immediately close the account and delete the content, so that it cannot be accessed by other children. This mechanism is important, because so far the detection has only relied on reports from social media users, which means that the content has been viewed first.

Increased action is carried out through increased law enforcement against the perpetrators of brawls by law

enforcement officials. Decisive action will certainly have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators and make others dare not do the same.

Increased socialization is a *preventive* step so that the public is aware of the impact of brawl violence content accessed by children on social media. Socialization can be done through media campaigns and direct campaigns. Through print, electronic and digital media, especially social media, the government disseminates infographics, videos, and writings while direct campaigns are carried out through socialization to schools regarding the harmful impact of brawl violence content on children and ways of reporting and prevention.

These three steps, of course, require the role of various elements of government ranging from ministries / institutions to regional governments. Each element with its authority and duties synergizes with each other. If necessary, an institution may be appointed as a *vocal point* that coordinates so that policy implementation can run integratively and effectively

## CONCLUSION

Uploading violent content of child delinquency brawls on social media is a violation of children's human rights because it deprives children of the right to get positive information and education in accordance with human values that are useful for their growth and development. The content also has a negative impact on children, because it will influence them to commit violent acts, and based on the results of research, it is not uncommon for children who are exposed to violent content in the future to commit criminal

acts that violate the law. To avoid this, protection must be carried out by all parties, especially parents as the closest people as well as the main coaches and educators for children and the government as regulators and law enforcement. Protection by parents can be done through supervision, education and healthy parenting. For government elements, it is carried out through increased supervision, increased enforcement and increased socialization carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner.

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