



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY
POLITEKNIK NEGERI JEMBER

CERTIFICATE

No. 17298 / PL.17 / PM / 2022

Awarded to:

Sally Azaria

As

Presenter

at The Scientific Conference, **The 3rd International Conference on Social Science, Humanities and Public Health (ICoSHIP)** on theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger: Increasing Resiliency and Stability in The Fields of Social Sciences, Humanities, and Public Health" at November, 5 - 6, 2022.

Jember, November 4, 2022

Director



Saul Anwar, S.TP, MP
NIP. 196912251997021005



**POLITEKNIK
NEGERI JEMBER**



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

*The 3rd International Conference on Social Science,
Humanities and Public Health*

- ∴ International Conference on Social Science, Humanities and Public Health (ICoSHIP)
- ∴ November 5-6, 2022
- ∴ Kokoon Hotel Banyuwangi, Indonesia



Banyuwangi, 5-6 November 2022

www.conference.polije.ac.id/icoship/2022

icoship@polije.ac.id

***“Recover Together, Recover Stronger :
Increasing Resiliency and Stability in The Fields of
Social Sciences, Humanities, and Public Health”***



Book of Abstracts The 3rd International Conference on Social Science, Humanities and Public Health (ICoSHIP)

“Recover Together, Recover Stronger: Increasing Resiliency and Stability in The Fields of Social Sciences,
Humanities, and Public Health”

Scientific Conference
05 – 06 November 2022
Kokoon Hotel, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia

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Jl. Mastrip 164, Jember 68101

Telp. (0331) 333532-34, Fax. (0331) 333531

Email : p3m@polije.ac.id



Title : The 3rd International Conference on Social Science, Humanities and Public Health (ICoSHIP)

Theme : Recover Together, Recover Stronger: Increasing Resiliency and Stability in The Fields of Social Sciences, Humanities, and Public Health

Date and Place : 05 - 06 November 2022 Kokoon Hotel, Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia

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| Fitri Wijayanti, S.Pd, M.Pd Linguistic | Politeknik Negeri Jember, Indonesia |
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| Prof. Eline Van Der Beek | University Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands |
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| dr. Arinda Lironika Suryana, M.Kes | Editor for Public Health |
| Muhammad Yunus, S.Kom., M.Kom | Editor for Public Health |
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REMARK FROM CHAIRMAN OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



Assalamu'alaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh.

Greetings to all of us.

- To the honorable Director of Jember State Polytechnic
- The honorable Coordinating Minister for Maritime and Investment Affairs, Republic of Indonesia (Jenderal TNI (HOR) (Purn.) Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, M.P.A).
- Dear Keynote Speakers :
 1. Raymond Francis R. Sarmiento, Ph.D (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines)
 2. Prof. Eline Van Der Beek (University Medical Center Groningen, the Netherland)
 3. Fitri Wijayanti, M.Pd (Jember State Polytechnic, Indonesia)
 4. Dr. Luh Putu Suciati (Jember University, Indonesia)

Researchers and all conference participants.

First of all I'd like to extend a warm welcome to everyone attending this international conference and thank you for coming to share your knowledge and expertise with us.

"Recover Together, Recover Stronger: Increasing Resiliency and Stability in The Fields of Social Sciences, Humanities, and Public Health" is chosen as the topic The Third International Conference on Social Science, Humanities and Public Health (ICoSHIP) based on the fact that technology integration into agriculture and food production and resilience and stability in social sciences, humanities, and public health is unavoidable to resolve problems in Era Five Point Zero.

This year, we have four prominent keynote speakers from Philippines, and the Netherlands as well as two keynote speakers from Indonesia.

I am also impressed by the enthusiasm of the two hundred and twenty four paper submissions, to be published by IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (EES), EAI Publisher, and Horizon Research Publishing Corporation and there will be one hundred and eighty three oral presentations from Indonesia and abroad. In addition, there will be virtual participants, coming from several countries, that are Australia, France, Thailand, India, Japan, Portugal, and United States, who are interested and committed to agriculture and food production as well as social sciences, humanities, and public health.

I really appreciate to the Director of Jember State Polytechnic for his commitment and support, making this international conference an annual agenda for the Jember State Polytechnic Anniversary.



As Chairman of the Organizing Committee, I also express my appreciation to the organizing committee and of course the work of the management team of the Research and Community Service Center – Pusat Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat.

Last but not least, I would like to hope that this international conference can be useful to further improve research performance, especially for conference participants.

Thank you.

Wabillahi taufiq wal hidayah

Wassalamu'alaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh.

Professor Dr. Bagus P. Yudhia Kurniawan



WELCOME MESSAGE

FROM DIRECTOR OF POLITEKNIK NEGERI JEMBER



On behalf of the State Polytechnic of Jember, I would like to extend a warm welcome to the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Jenderal TNI (HOR) Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, M.P.A., all distinguished invited speakers: (1) Dr. Ir. Dadik Pantaya, M.Si, IPU from State Polytechnic of Jember, (2) Professor Sae-Byuk Lee, Ph.D from Kyungpook National University, School of Food Science and Biotechnology, South Korea, (3) Associate Professor, Dr. Fakir Sharif Hossain from Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh, (4) Fitri Wijayanti, S.Pd, M.Pd from Jember State Polytechnic, (5) Dr. Raymond Francis R. Sarmiento from University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines, (6) Prof. Eline Van Der Beek from Department Pediatrics University Medical Center Groningen, the Netherlands, (7) Dr. Luh Putu Suciati, S.P, M.Si from the Head of Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE) Jember City and all participants of the Fifth ICoFA and the Third ICOSHIP 2022. I am very proud and very happy to meet you all here at the ICoFA and ICOSHIP Conferences, among scientists who have noble aspirations in advancing the world of science.

As we have all known, that in 2023, it is predicted that the world will face a Global Recession from the food sector, energy and other life sectors. An economic recession is a condition in which a country's economy experiences a significant decline in activity over a long period of time. A decline in gross domestic product (GDP), an increase in the unemployment rate, and a decline in consumers' trust are signs of an economic recession in a country. Some countries that are predicted not to be significantly affected by the world recession are Indonesia, India, Brazil and Mexico.

Indonesia's success as the G20 presidency in 2022 has placed Indonesia as a representation to raise issues facing developing countries. Indonesia's G20 Presidency has established three priority issues, namely the global health architecture, transition to sustainable energy, as well as digital and economic transformation. Hopefully, we can take advantage of this momentum to rise and recover together.

I would like to thank the organizing committee for their hard work to successfully organize this conference. I would also like to congratulate all participants for successfully presenting their work at this conference. Lastly, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology and all our partner universities for supporting this conference.

Thank you.

Saiful Anwar, S.TP, M.P



PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Rundown ICoSHIP

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 08.00 - 08.40 | Registration |
| 08.40 - 08.50 | Opening Ceremony : Profile of Politeknik Negeri Jember MC : Dian Rizky, S.ST., M.ST |
| 08.50 - 09.00 | Gandrung Traditional Dance |
| 09.00 - 09.05 | Opening and National Anthem : Indonesia Raya |
| 09.05 - 09.15 | Welcoming Speech Chairman of Organizing Committee Prof. Dr. Ir. Bagus Putu Yudhia Kurniawan, M.P. Location: Main Hall – Blambangan Room |
| 09.15 - 09.30 | Welcoming Speech Director of Politeknik Negeri Jember Saiful Anwar S.TP., M.P Location: Main Hall – Blambangan Room |
| 09.30 - 09.55 | Opening Speech and Ceremony of ICoSHIP Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs, Republic of Indonesia Jenderal TNI (HOR) (Purn.) Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, M.P.A. <i>Symbolic Opening by hitting the Gong</i> Location: Main Hall – Blambangan Room |
| 09.55 - 10.30 | Preparation for Keynote Speaker (Playing Teaching Factory Video of Politeknik Negeri Jember) – <i>Coffee Break</i> |
| 10.30 - 12.00 | Keynote Session ICoSHIP and Discussion, Moderator: Nodistya Septian Indarstana, S.S., S. Pd., M. Pd. Room 2 (15” Presentation) (30” Discussion) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dr. Raymond Francis R. Sarmiento University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines2. Prof. Eline Van Der Beek Department Pediatrics University Medical Center Groningen, the Netherlands3. Dr. Luh Putu Suciati, S.P, M.Si Head of Indonesian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE) Jember City4. Fitri Wijayanti, S.Pd, M.Pd Politeknik Negeri Jember, Indonesia Location: Baluran Room |
| 12.00 - 12.30 | Break for each room – <i>Moving Restaurant</i> – <i>Direction of restroom and prayer room</i> |
| 13.00 - 18.00 | Parallel Session 10 minute presentation with discussion at the end – <i>Please check the details on the website of each conference</i> |



17.30 - 19.00 Dinner and Prayer Break
Direction of restroom and prayer room

19.00 - 19.30 Closing ceremony - *Main Hall*

1. Report Best Author and Best Paper Announcement by Chairman of Organizing Committee
Prof. Dr. Ir. Bagus Putu Yudhia Kurniawan, M.P.
2. Closing Speech by Director of Politeknik Negeri Jember
Saiful Anwar S.Tp., M.P
3. Closing Ceremony of ICoSHIP

Location: Main Hall – Blambangan Room

19.30 - 19.45 Committee Photo Documentation

*Source: <https://conference.polije.ac.id/icoship/2022/program-schedule>



Parallel Session

Panel 1 – Blambangan 1

Panel Name : Panel 1

Room Name : Blambangan 1

Moderator : 1. Dr. Dewi Kurniawati, S.Sos., M.Si
2. Muhammad Yunus. S.Kom., M.Kom

Timezone : Western Indonesian Time
(WIB) [GMT +7]

Session 1 November 5, 2022 (13.00 - 14.00 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------|
| 7 | Peni Arianita Wardani | Analysis of Community Based Tourism Implementation In Sidomulyo Tourism Village, Jember Regency | 13:00 - 13:10 |
| 11 | Rahma Rina Wijayanti | Website-Based Information System Design at TEFA Tax Corner Pioneer State Polythecnic of Jember | 13:10 - 13:20 |
| 13 | Dini Nafisatul Mutmainah | Analysis Of The Sustainability Of The Ecology Dimension To The Development Of Halal Tourism In Banyuwangi Regency | 13:20 - 13:30 |
| 16 | Milawaty Milawaty | Preventing Radicalism by Muslim Activists: Interpreting Pancasila Through Islamic Values | 13:30 - 13:40 |
| 18 | Julien Arief Wicaksono | Potency Of Teaching Factory As Educational Tourism Destination | 13:40 - 13:50 |
| Discussion | | | 13.50 - 14.00 |

Session 2 November 5, 2022 (14.00 - 15.00 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 19 | Julien Arief Wicaksono | Textual Enhancement on Student's Reading Comprehension | 14:00 - 14:10 |
| 26 | Ardhitya Alam Wiguna | Bread Marketing Strategy In Teaching Factory Coffee And Bakery At Jember State Polytechnic | 14:10 - 14:20 |
| 27 | Eliyatiningsih Eliyatiningsih | Risk Management in Red Chili Farming in the Central Area of Jember Regency | 14:20 - 14:30 |
| 29 | Gullit Tornado Taufan | Coastal Tourism in Southeast Jember Key Challenges and Opportunities in the Development of Bandalit Beach | 14:30 - 14:40 |
| 32 | Nugroho Setyo Wibowo | Design of Integrated Service Applications in the Curah-grinting Village, Probolinggo City to Improve Services to the Community Based on Information and Communication Technology | 14:40 - 14:50 |
| Discussion | | | 14.50 - 15.00 |



Session 3 November 5, 2022 (15.00 - 16.00 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 35 | Nodistya Septian Indrastana | Learning English for Front Office in Hotel Internships: Reflections from Student Interns | 15:00 - 15:10 |
| - | - | - | 15:10 - 15:20 |
| 45 | Muhammad Hasyim Ibnu Abbas | Assessing The Sustainability Of Village-Owned Tourism: A Case Study Of Mbalong Kawuk, Tulungagung | 15:20 - 15:30 |
| - | - | - | 15:30 - 15:40 |
| 52 | Linda Ekadewi Widyatami | Sustainability Analysis of Tefa Agrimart Polije | 15:40 - 15:50 |
| Discussion | | | 15.50 - 16.00 |

Panel 2 – Blambangan 2

Panel Name : Panel 2

Room Name : Blambangan 2

Moderator : 1. Fitri Wijayanti, S.Pd, M.Pd Linguistic
2. dr. Arinda Lironika Suryana, M.Kes

Timezone : Western Indonesian Time
(WIB) [GMT +7]

Session 1 November 5, 2022 (13.00 - 14.00 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|---------------|
| 41 | Ezra Iskandar | When Jesus Plays: Christian Perspective of Games | 13:00 - 13:10 |
| 43 | Julian Witjaksono | Farmers' Responses Of Introducing Technology: A Case Study In Kolaka District | 13:10 - 13:20 |
| 47 | Siti Ikramatoun | Aceh Local Political Party: The Rise, Victory, And Sign Of Decrease | 13:20 - 13:30 |
| 46 | Elly Antika | Developing Natural Dye Batik Wonoasri By Ecoprint Techniques Dissemination At Tempurejo Jember | 13:30 - 13:40 |
| 10 | Erna Selviyanti | "DIA SMART" Intelligent Application Expert System Diagnosis and Mapping 10 Diseases Based on Android at Teaching Factory Nutrition Care Center | 13:40 - 13:50 |
| Discussion | | | 13.50 - 14.00 |



Session 2 November 5, 2022 (14.00 - 15.00 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 17 | Gamasiano Alfiansyah | FAST Method to Design Web-Based Patient Registration System | 14:00 - 14:10 |
| 20 | Dahlia Indah Amareta | Audio Visual Aid's Development of Health Promotion Media with Design Thinking at Nutrition Care Center | 14:10 - 14:20 |
| 21 | Rossalina Wijayanti | BPJS Pending Claim Settlement Strategy In Hospital With Management Approach (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling) | 14:20 - 14:30 |
| 22 | Demiawan Rachmatta P Mudiono | Application Smart System Early Detection Of Stunting As A Management Nutrition Problems Based On Anthropometry Standards | 14:30 - 14:40 |
| 23 | Maya Weka Santi | Design Of E-Posyandu Based On Continuum Of Care In Stunting Early Detection In Kemuning Lor Village, Jember | 14:40 - 14:50 |
| Discussion | | | 14.50 - 15.00 |

Session 3 November 5, 2022 (15.00 - 16.00 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|---------------|
| 24 | Niyalatul Muna | Comparison of Mother's and Toddler's Characteristics Based On The Nutritional Status of The Toddler | 15:00 - 15:10 |
| 25 | Novita Nuraini | Implementation of Lean Management as a Strategy to Reduce Waiting Time for Pharmacy Services | 15:10 - 15:20 |
| 28 | Angga Rahagiyanto | A Prototype of MyoWare Muscle Sensor Electromyograph for Identifying Measurement Muscle Power People | 15:20 - 15:30 |
| 36 | Silfia Mona Aryani | The Effect of Lighting on Alert Mood State and the Correlation with Alertness, Heart Rate and Sleepiness in the Workplace | 15:30 - 15:40 |
| 38 | Gamasiano Alfiansyah | Electronic Medical Record (EMR) Based on Software as a Service (SaaS) with Single Identity Number at the Polije Polyclinic | 15:40 - 15:50 |
| 54 | Kristan Kristan | The Responses of Confucian Religious Institution on COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia | 15:50 - 16:00 |
| Discussion | | | 15.50 - 16.00 |



Panel 3 – Zoom

Panel Name : Panel 3 **Zoom Link** : <https://s.id/Panel22>
Timezone : Western Indonesian Time (WIB) [GMT +7] **Meeting ID** : 842 4540 9729
Moderator : 1. Alfi Hidayatu Miqawati, S.Pd., M.Pd **Password** : 688569

Session 1 November 5, 2022 (13.00 - 14.00 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | Dika Sri Pandanari | Phenomenology of Humans and Food on Jabutan Opak Tradition in Tegalweru Village – Indonesia | 13:00 - 13:10 |
| 2 | Resti Kinanthi | Earthquake Disaster Preparedness, The Roles Of Self Experience, Knowledge And Self Efficacy | 13:10 - 13:20 |
| 3 | Wan Asrida | State Recognition of the Imbo Putui Customary Forest, Kampar Regency, Indonesia | 13:20 - 13:30 |
| 4 | Osamu Ikeda | Issues and Difficulties of Online Education among International Students at Vocational Colleges Based on Teachers Interviews in Japan | 13:30 - 13:40 |
| 8 | Mekuriaw Chanie | The Contest of Participatory Power: Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Peoples in Africa-Ethiopia | 13:40 - 13:50 |
| 34 | Gundur Leo | Indonesian traditional food consumption mapping: The link between Sense of Community, Consumption value and Behavior Intention | 13:50 - 14:00 |
| Discussion | | | 14.00 - 14.10 |

Session 2 November 5, 2022 (14.10 - 15.20 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|----------|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| 37 | Sally Azaria | Cyberbullying for Chinese Indonesian Youth: The Impacts and The Coping Strategies | 14:10 - 14:20 |
| 44 | Sri Yuwanti | Village Spatial Transformation In The Development Of Community Small Scale Economic On Tourism Activity | 14:20 - 14:30 |
| 48 | Magisty Purboyo Priambodo | Local Economy-Based Ecotourism Development Strategy in an Effort to Strengthen Community Economic Capacity in the Bumiaji Region, Batu City | 14:30 - 14:40 |
| 49 | Danielle Kim | Harmful Conceptual Metaphors for Women in Popular Songs | 14:40 - 14:50 |
| 53 | J C A Wijaya | Optimization of Regional Taxes in the Tourism Sector (A Study of Identifying the Driving and Inhibiting Factors in Banyuwangi Regency) | 14:50 - 15:00 |



| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 9 | Emil Azmanajaya | The Sustainability Analysis of the Urban Disaster Risk Index in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia (Case Study: City of Balikpapan) | 15:00 - 15:10 |
| 40 | Shanti Veronica Br Siahaan | Factors That Influence Village Government Decisions in Allocating Village Funds for Village-Owned Enterprise Activities in Bengkayang District | 15:10 - 15:20 |
| Discussion | | | 15.10 - 15.20 |

Panel 4 – Zoom

Panel Name : Panel 4

Zoom Link : <https://s.id/Panel22>

Timezone : Western Indonesian Time (WIB)
[GMT +7]

Meeting ID : **842 4540 9729**

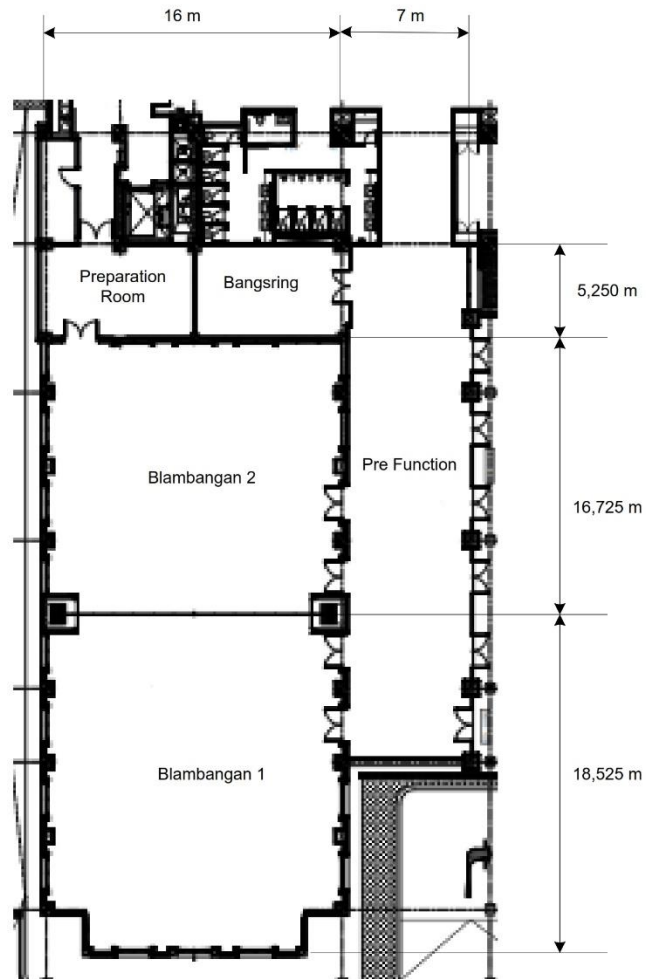
Moderator : 1. Atma Deharja, S.KM., M.Kes.

Password : 688569

Session 1 November 5, 2022 (13.00 - 14.00 WIB)

| Paper ID | Presenter | Title | Time |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 15 | Khafidurrohman Agustianto | Design of Student Learning Motivation Modeling System to Support Adaptive E-Learning | 13:00 - 13:10 |
| 39 | Alfi Hidayatu Miqawati | CEFR: Vocational Higher Education Language Learning in Indonesia and 21st Century Skills | 13:10 - 13:20 |
| 50 | Ridwan Iskandar | Marketing Strategies of Finely Chopped Tobacco in Bondowoso Regency | 13:20 - 13:30 |
| 6 | Muhammad Yunus | File Security Design in Electronic Health Record (EHRs) System with Triple DES Algorithm (3DES) at Jember Family Health Home Clinic | 13:30 - 13:40 |
| 12 | Trismayanti Dwi Puspitasari | Mobile Health Monitoring Application for Obesity | 13:40 - 13:50 |
| 14 | Atma Deharja | Design of Electronic Health Record (EHR's) in Nutrition Care Center (NCC) Teaching Factory | 13:50 - 14:00 |
| 51 | Ridwan Iskandar | Agribusiness Development Strategy for Instant Red Ginger Produced by Farmer Groups in Banyuwangi Regency | 14:00 - 14:10 |
| Discussion | | | 14.00 - 14.10 |

*Source: <https://conference.polije.ac.id/icoship/2022/presentation-schedule>



| | | | |
|---|---------|------------|-----------------------------|
| <h2>LAYOUT BLAMBANGAN 1 DAN 2 MEETING ROOM</h2> | | KETERANGAN | |
| | | A4 | Tinggi ceiling 4 – 5 m |
| KOKOON HOTEL BANYUWANGI | Skala : | Dgm : | KOKOON HOTELS VILLAS |
| | Dprs : | Dstj : | |

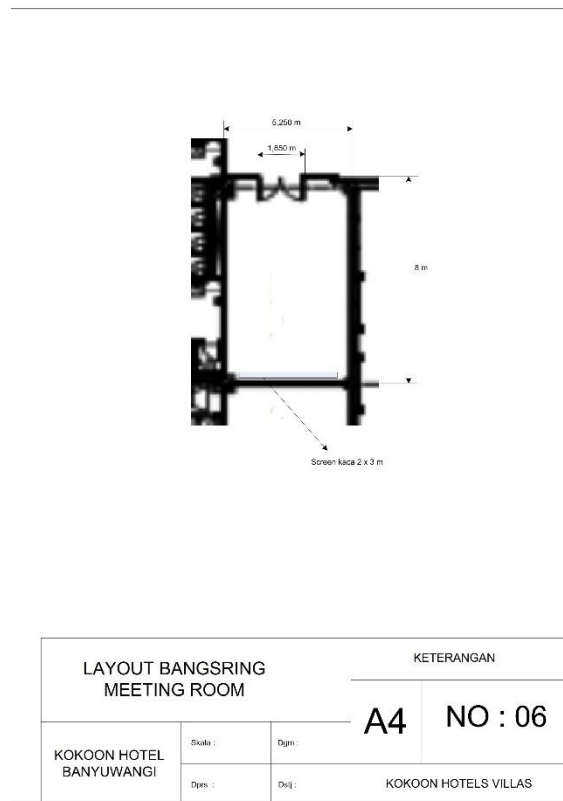
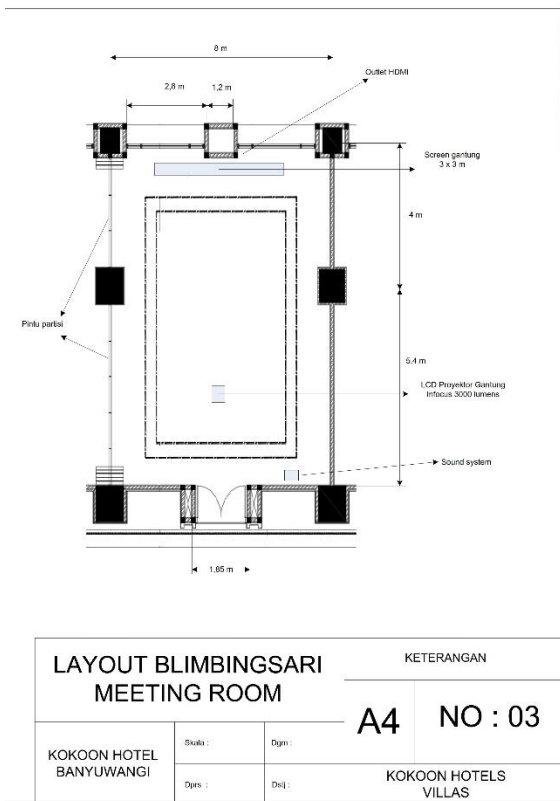
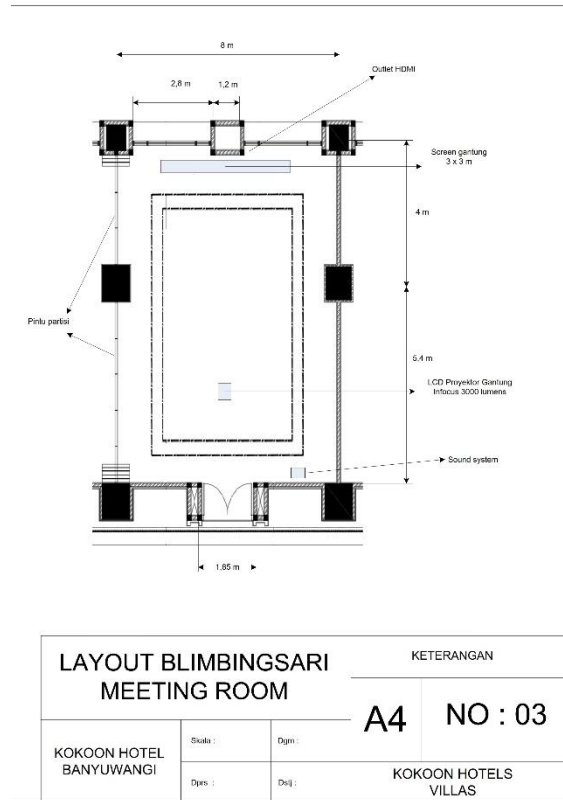
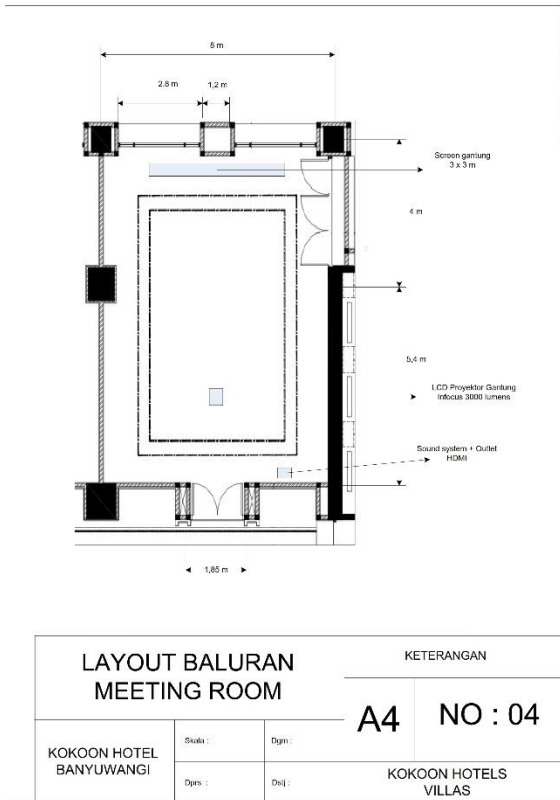




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Social Science and Humanities



Cyberbullying for Chinese Indonesian Youth: The Impacts and The Coping Strategies

Sally Azaria^{1*}

¹Early Childhood Teacher Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Education,
Petra Christian University

Surabaya, 60236, East Java Province, Indonesia

* sallyazaria@petra.ac.id

Abstract. This study examines the cyberbullying impact on young people, as well as coping strategies to deal with it. The significant of this study was to prevent someone from becoming unexpected cyberbully by describing the types of cyberbullying that might be done. Additionally, this study wants to minimize the adverse effects of cyberbullying related to their personal live, studies and work. The approach used a qualitative method using thematic analysis to analyze the data. This study involved 15 Chinese Indonesian participants with religion Christian and Catholic, aged 19 to 22 years old, who are studying at Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia. The results showed that cyberbullies often do not realize that their actions can be categorized as cyberbullying because of the many forms of cyberbullying. Accordingly, they needed to be more sensitive to distinguish between jokes and bullying. On the other hand, victims should have appropriate strategies when dealing with cyberbullying. Moreover, support from friends, parents, and the communities were also needed when becoming a victim of cyberbullying. To summarize, increasing socialization about the forms of cyberbullying, how victims deal with it, and how to decrease the tendency to be cyberbullies should be done to significantly reduce the bad effects of cyberbullying.



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Humanities, and Public Health***

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Sally Azaria

{sallyazaria@petra.ac.id}

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Petra Christian University
Surabaya, 60236, East Java Province, Indonesia

Abstract. This study examined the cyberbullying impact on young people, as well as coping strategies to deal with it. The significance of this study was to find appropriate strategies to minimize the adverse effects of cyberbullying related to personal lives, studies, and work. Additionally, this study tried to prevent someone from becoming an unexpected cyberbully by describing the types of cyberbullying that might be done. The approach used was a qualitative method using thematic analysis to analyze the data. This study involved 15 Chinese Indonesian participants with religion Christian and Catholic, from aged 19 to 22 years old, who were studying at Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia in 2022. To summarize, increasing socialization about the forms of cyberbullying, how victims deal with it, what to do when witnessing cyberbullying, and how to decrease the tendency to be cyberbullies should be done to significantly reduce the bad effects of cyberbullying.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, victims of cyberbullying, forms of cyberbullying, Chinese Indonesian youth

1. Introduction

Cyberbullying can be defined as intentional repetitive action and is carried out to harm others through technologies such as e-mail, cell phone messaging, social networks, websites, chat rooms and instant messaging [1]. Many studies in many countries such as the US, Germany, and Indonesia, showed that cyberbullying had a significant impact on health [2,3,4,5]. In addition, it also had negative effects on mental health such as increasing anxiety and low self-esteem [6]. Moreover, cyberbullying could have negative impacts on decreasing well-being and even in some cases, it made its victims commit suicide [7,8].

Consequently, cyberbullying should receive special attention so that it does not have a bad impact on young people. Therefore, many studies on cyberbullying have been carried out in Indonesia such as those carried out on Instagram and WhatsApp as well as in the form of literature studies [9,10,11]. However, the research other than the literature study was conducted before the covid 19 attack, so it was necessary to look at the impact of cyberbullying after covid 19.

This research complemented existing research in Indonesia by looking at cyberbullying from the side of Chinese Indonesian youth who are Christian and Catholic. This study aimed to look at from both sides as victims and perpetrators, so it had two research questions: (1) How did these young people deal with the cyberbullying they receive? (2) What did they do to reduce their tendency to become cyberbullies?

On one hand, this research explored cyberbullying received by young people along with the strategies used to deal with it. Therefore, this study was expected to explore the accepted forms of cyberbullying and the strategies they used to minimize its negative impacts. On the other hand, this research also looked at the tendency of potential cyberbullies and how to reduce this tendency. Hence, this research was expected to contribute to reducing the adverse effects of cyberbullying.

2. Research Method

This study used a qualitative research approach where a set of open questions was presented to all participants in face-to-face meetings and conversations over the phone or on the Internet. In oral and written form, all questions and answers were in Indonesian.

The given questions consisted of two sets: being a victim and being a perpetrator. Initially, questions were given in written form. However, the participants stated that they could not express their opinion at length if it was in written form, so they wanted the answer to be given orally. Questions were first sent to the participants for the study. Then according to the agreed schedule, they answered verbally via face-to-face. All answers given by participants were recorded as archives.

The approach used a qualitative method using thematic analysis to analyze the data. This study involved 15 Chinese Indonesian participants with religion Christian and Catholic, aged 19 to 22 years old, who are studying at Petra Christian University, Surabaya, Indonesia. The participants could be categorized as gender-balanced consisting of 8 women and 7 men.

For data analysis, this research used thematic analysis, a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns (themes) within data [12]. The data analysis technique has been proven effective in identifying themes that emerge from qualitative data, such as interview transcripts emphasizing the individual understanding of experiences in real-life situations [13].

Data analysis was also carried out in Indonesian to ensure that the original meaning of the data was preserved. The quotes cited in this article were translated into English after the data analysis was completed. The first step in conducting the analysis was data immersion. All data were read and understood. Then, the data was coded to mark a particular topic, for instance, code: "health" for each data related to the impacts on health. The second step was code design. Every time a new topic was found, a new code was added. This process continued until all data had been read and all topics found were coded. The third step was forming and refining the theme from steps 1 and 2. After all of the data were coded, each related code was included in one pattern/theme. This process was continued until all code was included in a theme. In the process, one theme was able to be changed into two themes, or on the other hand, two themes were combined into one theme to make it easier to conclude. To maintain confidentiality, each data was assigned a number as the key to access the data instead of based on the participant's name. Each participant was assigned a code numbered #1 to #15.

3. Results and Discussion

The discussion of the results is divided into five parts, each of which discusses as victims and as perpetrators.

3.1. Forms of Cyberbullying

This study showed that the forms of cyberbullying received by the participants were not different from the previously known forms. First, they got insulting comments on their social media, such as on Instagram and Facebook. All participants were disturbed by negative comments on their posts.

Second, they found posts in the form of videos, pictures, and articles that made them feel bad. Actually, these posts were not addressed to them personally, but they still felt annoyed. Additionally, they also found posts that just meant to be joking. For this type, they wanted to know the motivation of the posts' creator. If they felt that it was only a joke, they would not consider it cyberbullying. Especially, if the creator was someone they know, then they laughed at the posts even if it looked like cyberbullying. In fact, in some cases they were involved in spreading it. However, they would consider it as cyberbullying when the purpose of the posts was to insult.

Third, they felt offended when their friends unfollow or unfriend them. The level of offense became even greater as their friendship grew closer. "I did not understand why they unfollowed me. I did not dare to ask directly so I tried to find out the cause from other friends. I was very uncomfortable and tried very hard to find out what I had done wrong." (#3)

Another participant emphasized his desire to maintain the friendship he already had. "I considered friendship, including on social media, to be very important. I wanted to maintain the friendship I already have." (#14)

Fourth, they felt cyberbullying when they were not involved in the community, such as being included in the WhatsApp Group. "I always reflect every time I was not included in the WhatsApp group. I did feel harassed." (#4)

The third and fourth parts can be considered as relational bullying which has a very big influence on victims because they felt their relationships with their friends were getting worse [14]. On the other hand, as cyberbullies, the forms used were not different from when they became victims.

These results were in-line with the existing types of cyberbullying [15]. It means that the cyberbullying received by the participants and carried out as cyberbullies did not deviate from the forms that were already known.

3.2. Reasons for accepting cyberbullying

The participants gave five different reasons why they became victims of cyberbullying: ethnicity, physical characteristics, religion, ownership, and special characteristics.

3.2.1. Ethnicity

There were two types of perpetrators who bully because of ethnicity: those from the same ethnicity and those from different ethnicities.

The same ethnic group did cyberbully because the victim had characteristics, such as physical characteristics which were different from ethnic characteristics in general. A participant who has darker skin than most Chinese Indonesians was being bullied on Instagram by other Chinese Indonesians. "I once posted a photo on IG. Unfortunately, I am a dark-skinned Chinese Indonesian. As a result, many comments on the IG photo post with questions that make it uncomfortable and embarrassing." (#8)

In fact, she had been bullied since childhood because of her skin colour. Fortunately, she had already been able to accept her irreversible conditions so the negative impact of the cyberbullying was minimized.

On the contrary, there was cyberbullying that came from other ethnicities. Some participants felt bullied by the video which was not specifically aimed at her directly but her ethnicity. Of course, the creator of this video was from different ethnicity. "I have never experienced cyberbullying personally, but I had seen videos on TikTok made by a group of non-Chinese Indonesian people. They made questions and answers like who owns the shop between them. All in unison answered with their eyes made narrow by being pulled by hand. I knew it was pointed to Chinese Indonesian" (#9)

Even though it did not attack personally, videos like that made her as part of the ethnic being bullied feel uncomfortable. Everything related to ethnicity is sensitive if used as a joke, so it is better to avoid it, especially if the maker comes from a different ethnicity. This is in-line with research linking cyberbullying based on ethnicity with mental health [16].

3.2.2. Physical

All participants have normal physical characteristics; not different from most people so no participants were bullied because of their physique. However, some participants had bullied a friend with certain physical characteristics which was considered a joke when they were children.

"Physically, I've never been bullied. However, I once saw my friend when in Senior High School being bullied. She posted a video on TikTok and got nasty comments about her physique." (#10)

"I never did physical cyberbullying and never was bullied because of physics. However, I've also seen on TikTok of physical cyberbullying by editing someone's video to make it look weird so that many people can bully it." (#11)

"I had never experienced cyberbullying but I had seen people cyberbullying others and had seen my friend become a victim because of their physical differences." (#12)

These results were consistent with research which stated that one of the main reasons for doing both cyberbullying and physical bullying was the body with special characteristics, especially disabilities [17].

3.2.3. Religion

Religion is also the reason someone becomes a victim of cyberbullying. Even though a post was not personally offensive, participants felt bullied if they attacked or insulted their religion. "I often saw on social media that many posts from the majority religion mocked Christianity. This is ironic because it did not seem to be a big problem. However, otherwise, it would immediately go viral and be blasphemed." (#13)

This participant felt aware of his condition so that he could respond more wisely. However, he felt bad and had been treated unfairly. Cyberbullying based on religion is a sensitive reason if accepted by the participants, just like many studies that look for the effect of cyberbullying based on religion [18]. Moreover, all participants were Christian and Catholic, so they felt they could not do much if they found posts that insulted their religion.

3.2.4. Ownership

A person's ownership is often the main requirement to join a particular community. There were communities based on ownership of very specific brands such as the community of BMW car owners. Not having goods owned by a community means not being a member of the community.

This condition was also the cause of cyberbullying. "When all my friends have I-phone and I have androids, I feel like I'm not a member of the community. When they were engrossed in discussing the I-phone, I felt ostracized. Especially if someone posts as if mocking, this will make me feel bad." (#1)

The same thing happens when someone does not own a branded item that many friends in their community have. They did not have to have goods from the same brand but must have branded goods so they could be recognized as members of the community. "When I only used unbranded bags, my friends started cyberbullying subtly. I knew myself so I did not consider being part of their community because I really did not have the money to buy a branded bag." (#6)

The same case also occurs when someone is not able to do the same activities as members of a community. "I could not go on vacation to Thailand with them. As a result, they thought that I was not compatible with this community. Though, the real reason was that I did not have any money. From then on, I felt like I did not belong in their community." (#3)

The participants' opinion was in line with research on the relationship between cyberbullying and cell phone ownership in adolescents [19]. People who do not own an item can be considered as not a member of the community, accordingly giving reasons for cyberbullying.

3.2.5. Special Characteristics

A person's unique characteristics can be used as the basis for cyberbullying. One participant has a unique name then many of his friends used his name as a joke. In fact, his teacher also called him by that name. As a result, his close friends who meant to joke did not even realize they were bullying him. "My name is Ho, my friends changed it to Kimia H2O. Initially, I really hated the name and asked my parents to change it. Fortunately, my mother explained the meaning of the name which was actually quite extraordinary. Finally, I could accept it gratefully when my friends joked with that name." (#5)

There was a participant whose parent is a pastor. As a result, a lot of cyberbullying was directed at him based on the characteristics of his parents. "Whatever I did, especially the bad ones, I got comments from my friends. They always linked my actions with being a pastor's son. In fact, I'd be happier if what I did wasn't tied to my parents." (#6)

Perpetrators cyberbully people who they think have strange names because they feel their names are better than the names of the victims, so they feel they deserve to belittle the victims. Similarly, the perpetrator cyberbullied the pastor's son for the same reason. However, the perpetrator might feel jealous because their parents are not a pastor [20]. Indeed, the perpetrator could have many reasons to cyberbully.

3.3. Coping Strategies

All participants have succeeded in minimizing the negative impact of cyberbullying so that the strategy they describe is a success story from their struggle. The results of this research were relatively the same as the research on success stories in dealing with cyberbullying in Thailand using strategies: do nothing, react, share to others, and use technical solutions [21].

3.3.1. Do Nothing

When receiving cyberbullying, some participants chose to remain silent and do nothing. They were actually sad but did not know how to respond to cyberbullying directed at them. "At first, I was sad. My skin colour has been like this since birth, I could not choose. Finally, I could see my skin tone as unique. Then, nowadays, I could smile if any of my friends joke about that skin colour." (#8)

The situation for victims will get worse if they cannot accept conditions that cannot be changed. Moreover, if cyberbullying remains massive then the impact can get worse and even commit suicide.

Fortunately, they were able to accept conditions that they cannot change. They must do introspection to determine the appropriate course of action when receiving cyberbullying. "When cyberbullying, I would first ask myself what was the cause. If I did not make any mistakes, then I will ignore it and continue my life? Life is very beautiful just to be angry." (#9). This opinion is very appropriate because one of the successful ways to overcome both cyberbullying and physical bullying and will not become cyberbullies is to learn to deal with stress and anger [22].

3.3.2. React

While in the process, many of the participants responded immediately without thinking comprehensively when they received cyberbullying. They have not been able to contain their emotions so they immediately take revenge. They did not think about the repercussions of their countermeasures. This was the opinion of the participants when they were still easily aroused by emotions. "I became angry and insulted their ethnicity. It ended up in a big fight. (#3 #4)

Actions like this will usually cause bigger problems. Fortunately, they were able to think before they react. "When I saw a video that insults my ethnicity, it did not feel good. However, I found that many considered the video as a joke so there were no comments that blaspheme the video. I was just thinking, what will happen if the maker of a similar video like this is Chinese Indonesian and jokes about the ethnic majority. I believe there would be a lot of anger and comments that blaspheme the ethnic Chinese Indonesian who made the video." (#9)

They had to learn to decide which cyberbullying to respond to and which ones to ignore. "I always try to determine which posts should be taken seriously and which should be taken as a joke." (#7)

This ability to choose requires patience, so reducing aggressive behavior is the key to success in defeating cyberbullying [23].

3.3.3. Share to others

The willingness to share what is experienced as a victim will be very helpful to overcome the bad effects of cyberbullying.

One of the participants said that being close to their parents really helped them to overcome cyberbullying. "When I became a victim, I told my mother. I was comforted and supported by my mother so I was strong in dealing with cyberbullying." (#14) These results are in-line to many studies that conclude the important role of parents in overcoming and preventing cyberbullying [24].

Additionally, the community also plays a very important role in supporting the victims of cyberbullying. "When I was in elementary and middle school, I was only sad and cried when I was bullied. If I am being bullied now, I will definitely tell my friends so that they will be angry and there will be war comments." (#8) This participant understands the important role of the community in supporting him/her. These results are in agreement with many studies on the role of communities in controlling cyberbullying [25].

3.3.4. Technical Solutions

When receiving cyberbullying, some participants used technical solutions. A participant increased the ability to edit the picture. "I had experienced cyberbullying because my photos were said to be ugly. Accordingly, I learned to edit photos or use a lot of filters so that my photos look professional." (#14)

Several other participants learned to use technical facilities provided by social media such as block, unfollow, unfriend, and the like, to overcome cyberbullying. These methods were used to remove inappropriate comments. This is the same as the results of research which states that one of the effective ways to deal with cyberbullying is to use technical solutions [26].

3.4. Witnessing Bullying

When witnessing a cyberbullying incident, some participants reacted negatively. They realized that it was not good so they tried to turn it into a positive way. The most often negative reactions were to let it happen to the victim who was their friend "You were an adult" (#1 #5). In fact, the victims actually wanted support from witnesses of cyberbullying. This reaction was perceived by the victims as indifference.

Additionally, the participants laughed at the victim. "I have never cyberbullied. However, I usually laugh with other friends when we saw a friend bullied by other friends" (#2 #3). Whereas, this laughing reaction was often seen by victims as a sign of agreement with the bullying that was done to them.

On the other hand, some participants acted positively when they became witnesses of cyberbullying. They reminded the perpetrator to end the bullying. "I thought that was enough. The victim already looked uncomfortable. That was a sign to end it" (#3). "If it was too far and too harsh, I reminded him personally, such as via direct message on Instagram or Line." (#4)

In fact, some participants took further action by directly defending the victims. "I once had a friend with autism used as a joke on social media. I defended the victim by saying that it was unwise to bully an autistic child. She did not really want to be born like that either." (#14)

The action to defend victim often caused the perpetrator to cyberbully the defender, especially if the methods was not appropriate. Therefore, it is necessary to socialize the skills to properly defend the victim. This result was similar to the research which suggested equipping young people to have appropriate intervention skills for defending cyberbully victims [27].

Furthermore, the right reaction when witnessing bullying will reduce the impact on the victim. Especially for physical bullying, the right reaction can make someone not be the next victim [28].

3.5. Cyberbullies

Many participants had never done cyberbullying, while others had done it but have now stopped. Participants who never did it explained the reasons. First, they were afraid that their bullying will remain on record forever. "I never did cyberbully since a digital footprint last forever." (#1)

Secondly, they did not want their parents to be linked with the bad things they did. "I never do that. Moreover, I am a pastor's son. I don't want my parents to get shame because of my actions." (#6)

Third, they actually wanted to bully but did not continue since they were aware of the consequences. So, their opinions just stopped in their mind. "I've disagreed with artist A several times. Actually, I wanted to comment negatively, but just stopped in my mind, because I realized the consequences." (#2)

Generally, an effective way to avoid cyberbullying is to learn not to mind other people's business. Thus, they have more time to do useful things than to waste time by cyberbullying. None of the participants were doing it at this time because they spend a lot of time doing their college assignments.

On the other hand, the participants who started cyberbullying were just joking. "I've done cyberbullying, but not on purpose. He is my best friend who has the same ethnicity and religion as me. At first, it was just a joke but it turned out to be taken seriously then he was so angry. When I knew he dislike and hurt, I immediately apologized." (#12)

To not be the perpetrator, one of the significant keys is to have empathy [29]. Thus, it is possible for a person not to be the perpetrator. It will happen when before starting a joke, everybody thinks about how she/he will feel and the bad impact on that person.

4. Conclusion

This study contributed to research on cyberbully since having participants who were Chinese Indonesian Christians and Catholics. Accordingly, this study showed the forms of cyberbully among participants were no different from existing forms. However, they did feel accept cyberbully when their ethnicity and religion were treated inappropriately. Additionally, they felt as victims when they were not accepted as part of a virtual community.

The strategies used by the participants when facing cyberbullying were do nothing, react, share to others, and use technical solutions. This study has shown that the negative impact of cyberbullying can be minimized by the participants. The process of dealing with cyberbullying was not easy, but it could be done with strong self-motivation coupled with support from parents and the community.

Moreover, the tendency of the perpetrator of cyberbullying could be significantly reduced when a person was able to manage stress and anger and has high empathy. Then, the sensitivity to understanding the boundary between jokes and bullying would affect a person's tendency to become an unexpected perpetrator of cyberbullying.

To summarize, increasing socialization about the forms of cyberbullying, how victims deal with it, what to do when witnessing cyberbullying, and how to decrease the tendency to be cyberbullies should be done to significantly reduce the bad effects of cyberbullying.

This study has limitations because it only looked at the current state of cyberbullying without looking at their background as children, so further research needs to be done. In addition, this research can be continued by

taking participants from different ethnicities and religions. In addition, it can also be done at different age ranges, different backgrounds, and in different cities.

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