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## Legal Analysis of Sharenting Practices in the Digital Era: Implications for Children's Privacy Rights in Indonesia

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**Abstract:** Sharenting is the practice of parents sharing children's activities on social media, has become a popular phenomenon in the digital era. Although this practice is often performed to demonstrate parenting abilities, sharenting has the potential to violate children's privacy rights and pose a risk of exploitation, kidnapping and misuse of personal data. This research aims to analyze the related legal gaps sharenting in Indonesia, as well as recommending policies to increase protection of children's privacy rights. The research method used is normative legal research, with a focus on analysis of statutory regulations and related literature sharenting. The research results show that although Indonesia has several regulations that protect children's rights, such as the Child Protection Law, Personal Data Protection Law, and Human Rights Law. There are no specific rules governing sharenting practices. Therefore, it is necessary to revise existing laws, increase public awareness about the dangers of the practice sharenting towards children, as well as the active role of institutions such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) to protect children's privacy rights on social media. Thus, this research recommends concrete steps to create a safe environment for children in the digital era.

**Keyword:** Sharenting, Children's Privacy Rights, Digital Era.

### INTRODUCTION

In the digitalization era, sharing children's activities on social media has become a popular and common practice among millennial parents. The trend of parents frequently sharing information about their children through social media platforms is referred to as sharenting. Sharenting is associated with a variety of digital practices, including widely recognized activities such as sharing photos on social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram, as well as blogging. Through these actions, parents aim to demonstrate to their family, friends, and/or the public that they are capable of fulfilling their parental responsibilities.

Child objectivity in behavior sharenting Parenting occurs when children are considered as objects or tools to fulfill parents' needs, such as the desire to get attention, praise, or recognition on social media. Children's content is often used to satisfy the happiness of parents, adults and other viewers on social media by ignoring children's privacy rights and children's

interests. However, they systematically publish details of their child's life. As if children's privacy is something that does not deserve protection.

The use of social media, which is now increasingly massive in society, is utilized by parents, especially women, as economic empowerment (allowing mothers to earn additional income from home by becoming nanoinfluencer. Say sharenting comes from a combination of English, namely "share" which means to share and "parenting" which means nurturing. Sharenting can be defined as an activity where parents care for their children while simultaneously sharing their child's care and activities on social media.

Judging from the parents' motives for sharenting, the three types of parents are parents exist, parent sharing, and parents memories, can be found from uploads that use the hashtag #myson. Parents are legal subjects when sharing content with other people via social media. This phenomenon has raised concerns regarding children's privacy and security, as information shared on the internet can be accessed by many people, including strangers and those with bad intentions. Additionally, children whose personal information is shared without their consent may feel disturbed or lose control over their self-image as they grow older. This does not rule out the possibility of crimes such as misuse of children's photos, kidnapping of children and so on. However, there are also those who continue to upload photos of their children even after so many child crime cases have circulated.

Shocking facts about sharenting and pedophilia were discovered in an Australian Child Safety Commission investigation in 2013. Investigators from the commission found that innocent photos of children initially posted on social media and family blogs accounted for half the amount of material found on several sites sharing images of pedophiles.

A site with at least 45 million images, for example, has "about half of the material sourced directly from social media" and is clearly labeled in the folder as images from Facebook, or other social media such as Who, with one folder called "Who girls", others are labeled "My daughter's Instagram friends".

The photos downloaded from social media are not graphic, but are often accompanied by comments that explicitly "sexualize" the images of children. In Indonesia itself the threat of pedophiles is very real. In 2017, a child pedophile network on Facebook under the name Official Candy's Group uncovered. The group has 7,479 members and contains hundreds of child pornographic content. Apart from exploitation and commercialization, there are other dangers when photos and videos of children circulate widely on social media. One of them is the misuse of photos and videos of children by social media accounts that are oriented towards criminal acts such as child abuse, selling children or kidnapping.

As reported on the BBC page, May 2018, Barclays, a banking institution based in London, England, revealed that today's parents are sacrificing their children's financial security in the future because they share too many details about their children in cyberspace. This can lead to online fraud, it is estimated that by 2030 it will cause losses of up to £667 million per year. The child's full name, age, place and date of birth, address, school, hobbies, and mother's name can be revealed from various posts on social media. Digital traces are eternal, so this information can be misused in the future to commit various online banking crimes.

Parents do it oversharenting can have a negative impact on the lives of children and parents. Children can be targets cyberbullying, sexual exploitation, or even identity theft. Without the consent of the child on social media. As stated in Article 64 of the Child Protection Law, children have the right to be protected from all forms of exploitation, whether physical or digital exploitation.

Activities to share information require approval. This is regulated in Article 26 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions which states that consent must be obtained before using information via electronic devices that relates to a person's personal data. This consent provides the basis for sharing personal data, including children's data. In accordance with this law, parents need to involve

their children in sharing information about their children on social media. But often parents do this without their child's consent.

Parents legally have authority over children, based on the provisions of Article 47 paragraph (1) of the Marriage Law, it is explained that children who have not reached the age of 18 (eighteen) years or have never been married are under the authority of their parents as long as they do not revoke their authority. In this case, parents often do not ask for consent from their children, because they have full power over their children. In addition, children are at an age where they do not yet have consent to approve or reject content being distributed on the internet. This phenomenon has raised concerns regarding children's privacy and security, as information shared on the internet can be accessed by many people, including strangers and those with bad intentions.

Then, current access to information makes it easier for perpetrators to find their prey. Children who are still vulnerable are easy targets for child exploitation in today's digital media. Often, the children whose photos or information are shared are not old enough to consent to or understand the nature of social media and its potential risks. Parents who were actually seen as protectors of their children against the potential dangers of media exposure and involvement, are now parents who are actually seen as potential violators of their children's rights and welfare.

In Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection explains in detail the rights of children and the obligations of parents. Meanwhile, parents' obligations towards children are explained in article 26, namely that parents are obliged and responsible for character education and instilling moral values in children.

Children are not yet mature So they cannot express their personal problems and preferences. Therefore, when children do not yet have the ability to make decisions to fulfill their privacy rights, adults, especially parents, are responsible for protecting children's rights and enforcing claims on behalf of their own children.

Based on Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. Based on this understanding, the relationship between children and parents is based on this law.

Therefore, in this case, parents also need to be aware of the importance of protecting children's privacy rights. In accordance with Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, every child has the right to receive protection from parents, family, society and the state.

Social media has changed the way people access and exchange information as well as the roles and obligations of parents regarding their children's privacy.

Sharenting that is, the sharing of potentially harmful identifying and sensitive information of minors exposed online by parents or other legal guardians, is an under-investigated phenomenon from a criminological perspective. Sharenting This is a problem that parents should pay attention to. When sharing content about children, it is important to protect their privacy and safety.

Practice sharenting in Indonesia, namely sharing information about children on social media by parents, has the potential to violate children's privacy rights and can lead to cyber crimes such as kidnapping and exploitation. Although there are laws regulating child protection, there are no specific regulations regarding sharenting, creating a legal vacuum. Until now there are no legal regulations that are able to guarantee the protection of children's privacy rights on social media, neither the Law on Child Protection, the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions, nor the Law on Personal Data Protection.

Based on the problem formulation in this research, the first is how do children's privacy rights relate to human rights? And secondly, what are the implications of the law for children's privacy rights for violating practices sharenting According to human rights in Indonesia? This research aims to provide insight into the related legal gaps sharenting and recommend policies

to improve the protection of children's privacy rights in Indonesia. Therefore, further efforts are needed to increase legal awareness and strengthen related regulations sharenting to protect children's rights in Indonesia.

## **METHOD**

This research was conducted using normative legal research methods (normative law research), which focuses on the analysis of legislation and legal concepts and literature related to protecting children's privacy rights. The legal materials obtained will be collected, examined and analyzed. Analyze relevant laws and regulations sharenting.

The results of this research are expected to provide insight into the related legal gaps sharenting and recommend policies to improve the protection of children's privacy rights in Indonesia. In this way, readers, especially parents, will be provided with knowledge of the dangerous impacts of the practice sharenting This.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Children's Privacy Rights in Human Rights**

Definition of Children according to the Law. Based on Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb.

Article 1 point 2 states firmly that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate, optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. Law no. 23 of 2002 is one of the policies created by the government to protect children's rights which are also human rights.

Children need to receive protection because children are a valuable generation for the country in the future. Every child has the same rights without exception. Children's right to privacy is an integral part of internationally recognized human rights. This right is protected by various international and national legal instruments, which recognize that children, like adults, have the right to have their privacy protected.

In the Human Rights Law and the Child Protection Law it is stated that every child has rights that are guaranteed and protected by the constitution. This is as regulated in Article 28B paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution) which states that every child has the right to survival, growth and development and the right to protection from violence and discrimination. To carry out the mandate regulated in the constitution, children's rights are then regulated in more specific regulations.

Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. According to Law no. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (HAM), every child has the right to receive protection from parents, family, society and the state. Children's rights are human rights and are recognized and protected by law.

Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights in Article 52 paragraph (1) states that: "The right to protect from the womb". Regulates that protection of children must be carried out by parents, family, society and the state. Meanwhile, Article 58 paragraph (1) emphasizes that: "The right to legal protection". Provide guarantees for every child to receive legal protection from various forms of violence, sexual harassment and unpleasant acts.

Children's right to privacy is an important part of human rights that must be protected by parents and the state. According to Law Number 23 of 2002, children have the right to freedom and privacy, including the right to refuse to provide personal information.

Children's rights are part of the human rights contained in the 1945 Constitution and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child also confirms that every child has the right to privacy and protection from violations of privacy. In

the digital era, protecting children's personal data has become increasingly crucial, considering the risk of misuse of information on social media. Parents have a responsibility to respect and protect children's privacy for healthy development.

Children's rights are part of human rights that must be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by parents, families, communities, the state, government and local governments. In Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, one of the rights of children relating to children's privacy is stated in Article 10 and Article 16 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2002, namely: Article 10 of Law Number 23 of 2002 which reads: "Every child has the right to express and have his opinion heard, receive, seek and provide information according to his level of intelligence and age for the sake of his development in accordance with moral values and propriety.

Article 16 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2002 which reads: "Every child has the right to freedom in accordance with the law." From the two rules above, it can be concluded that "expressing and having one's opinion heard" and "having the right to freedom in accordance with the law" mean that there is the right to refuse to provide information or property belonging to the child to the parents and the child has the freedom to maintain privacy and disseminate privacy in accordance with his wishes as regulated in accordance with statutory regulations.

The UN ratifies the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Convention On The Rights of The Child) to provide protection for children and uphold children's rights throughout the world on November 20 1989 and began to have coercive power (entered in to force) on September 2, 1990.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (Convention on the Rights of the Child/CRC) 1989: Article 16 of the CRC explicitly states that the child has the right to protection from arbitrary or unlawful interference in his private, family, household or correspondence life, as well as unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation.

Countries that ratify the CRC are obliged to ensure that children's privacy rights are respected and protected. This convention has been ratified by all countries in the world, except Somalia and the United States. Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child with Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1996.

Children's rights according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are grouped into 4 categories, namely:

1. The Right to Survival, the right to preserve and defend life and the right to obtain the highest standard of health and the best possible care.
2. Protection Rights, protection from discrimination, exploitation, violence and neglect.
3. The right to growth and development, the right to education and the right to achieve a standard of living adequate for physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.
4. Right to Participate, the right to express opinions in all matters that affect children.

The Indonesian government passed Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection on October 22 2002, which in its entirety, the main material in this law contains the provisions and principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Even before the Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified, the Government had passed Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare. In Law Number 23 of 2002, the definition of a child has been expanded, namely not only someone under 18 years of age, as stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, but also children who are still in the womb. Likewise regarding children's rights, in Law Number 23 of 2002 there are 31 children's rights.

The concept of the right to privacy is also strengthened by the writings of Warren and Brandeis who affirm the concept of privacy as a right for every individual to enjoy his life or called "the right to be alone"; as a right that must be protected by law.

This understanding of the concept of privacy as a right expressed by Warren and Brandeis, then encouraged the inclusion of the concept of the right to privacy in Article 12 of the General Declaration of Human Rights which states: "No one can be arbitrarily interfered with in their

personal, family, household or correspondence affairs, nor is any violation of their honor and good name permitted. Everyone has the right to legal protection against such harassment or violations.”

ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) or the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is an international agreement adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 1966. The ICCPR recognizes and protects various human rights, including the right to privacy, which also applies to children.

Article 17 of the ICCPR specifically protects the privacy rights of every individual, including children. This article states: “No one shall be the object of arbitrary or unlawful interference in his private, family, home life or correspondence, nor of unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation.” “Everyone has the right to legal protection against such interference or attacks.

” The right to privacy applies to everyone, regardless of age, including children. The state is obliged to protect individuals, including children, from unlawful interference in their private lives

### **Legal Implications for Children's Privacy Rights for Violating Practices Sharing According to human rights in Indonesia**

Pro and con arguments regarding sharenting, parental authority over children and the child's own right to privacy. There is no awareness of the boundaries between parents' rights to share content about children and children's privacy rights. One of the main problems in sharenting is related to privacy.

Small children are not old enough to give permission for their parents to share photos on social media even though parents legally have authority over children based on Article 47 paragraph (1) of Law no. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, where children under 18 years of age or unmarried are still under the authority of their parents, parents need to involve their children, especially in matters related to the child's privacy, when sharing information about their children online, parents often do so without their children's consent.

Indonesia also has a legal framework that protects children's privacy rights, such as Law no. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights and Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. However, the protection of children's personal data in a digital context still requires improvement through stronger regulations.

As a result, many parties are irresponsible in the use of children's personal information, especially in the use and misuse of children's confidential data in the digital world. Additionally, social media platforms do not protect children's personal information from being used without the child's or guardian's consent, and children's personal information may be used for activities that harm children.

Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (UU PDP) in Indonesia provides a legal framework to protect personal data, including children's data, in the context of practice. sharenting. Article 4 Paragraph (2) of the PDP Law classifies children's data into specific personal data. Specific personal data is personal data which, if processed, could have a greater impact on the personal data subject, including acts of discrimination and greater losses. Information about children, including their identity, location, photos, recordings and other news about them, as well as their thoughts expressed through words, sounds and images, all fall under the protection of children's personal data.

Internationally, personal data protection is within Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). In Article 12 of the UDHR which asserts that "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation.

Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interview or attacks.” What this means is that we must understand the basics of it. Personal data is data and

information relating to an individual's life and is also closely related to the concept of confidentiality or a person's right to privacy which must be safeguarded and protected by statutory regulations to create certainty, justice and benefit. At its core, Privacy (Privacy) is a right that must be protected and a person's right not to have their private life disturbed.

Privacy can be exercised through electronic systems, namely social media or other things, which are regulated in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions along with amendments to Law Number 19 of 2016. Article 26 paragraph (1) clearly emphasizes that the use of any information via electronic media that concerns a person's personal data must be carried out with the consent of the person concerned unless otherwise specified.

Children are not yet mature So they cannot express their personal problems and preferences. So parents have a big responsibility in protecting their children's privacy rights. The involvement of parents in child protection is regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 in Article 20 which states that parents have the duty and responsibility to carry out child safety measures.

Although there are rules about posting pictures, videos, or information to social media, parents may believe that doing so is acceptable behavior because they believe it is part of their job. However, if parents choose to ignore their children's right to privacy, the state must step in as the party with the power to enforce that right. Assist in establishing the specified parameters for implementing that right.

In the context of violations of children's personal data, parents act as guardians to protect children's rights. Parents have a legal responsibility to protect children's personal data. These responsibilities may include in cases of people who misuse their child's data, parents are allowed to sue the person who has misused the child's data.

The Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE) can be used. But what if parents are the ones who misuse their child's data. There are currently no specific regulations in the ITE Law that regulate whether parents are the violators. The impact of this sharenting practice is very dangerous for children. As explained above regarding the negative impact of sharenting practices carried out by parents.

So parents have to think long and hard if they want to post something related to their child. Parents are the main subjects in violating children's privacy rights in this sharenting practice. There are no legal regulations governing parents who misuse their children's privacy data. It can be processed through law if their child sues their parents regarding misuse of data privacy.

However, to date there have been no cases regarding children suing their parents for violations of children's privacy in sharenting practices in Indonesia. Abroad, there are cases of children suing their parents regarding the practice of sharenting.

- a. An 18-year-old Austrian woman is suing her parents for sharing more than 500 photos of herself on Facebook without her consent.
- b. A 13-year-old Canadian boy thought that the images his parents uploaded damaged his reputation and sued them.
- c. In 2020, a grandson from the Netherlands sued his grandmother because she refused to delete photos on Facebook. Without the consent of his grandson and his parents. The grandmother must delete photos of her grandson from social media or pay a fine of €50 or around IDR 808,000 for every day he does not comply with the rules, up to a maximum of €1,000 or IDR 16.1 million.
- d. In 2016, a child in France sued his parents for sharing his private photos on social media without consent. The court ruled that the parents must delete the photos and pay a fine.

Based on international law, arrangements for protecting privacy rights over children's personal data can generally be found in Article 12 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 and Article 17 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966.

The regulation of privacy rights regarding children's personal data can specifically be found in Article 16 Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Council Recommendation on The Protection of Children Online 2012, Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data 2012 and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Privacy Framework 2015; Articles 6, 8, & Article 38 European Union General Data Protection Regulations 2018.

Based on regulations in Indonesian national law, protection of the right to privacy over children's personal data can be found in Article 28F and Article 28G of the 1945 Constitution; Article 14 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights; Article 26 of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions as well as Article 3 and Article 25 of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Protection of Personal Data.

European regulation of practice sharenting focuses on the protection of personal data, especially relating to children. One of the main instruments that regulates this is General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which came into force on May 25, 2018. GDPR gives individuals, including children, more rights over their personal data and requires consent before data can be collected or processed. Although GDPR applies to the entire population, there are specific provisions that protect children's data. The United States has regulations regarding protecting children's privacy in the digital world through Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) 1998.

Arrangements in the State of Russia are found in The Russian Federal Law on Personal Data 2006, China State Via Cybersecurity Law, UK Data Protection Act 2018: Implemented GDPR in the UK, this law also provides special protection for children's data. Child protection agencies in the UK, such as the NSPCC (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children), has issued guidance for parents on the risks of sharenting.

Based on research by Palupi & Irawan (2020), in France there is a law that states: "Anyone who publishes and distributes photos or videos of someone without the permission of the person concerned can be subject to a prison sentence of up to 1 year or a fine of 4500 Euros." This law also applies to parents who deliberately share photos and videos of their children on social media, especially as a reason to obtain financial gain.

GDPR sets standards for Data protection for all ages. In Certain regions, GDPR does not differentiate between Adults and children. COPPA, focuses entirely on children's data and has a more aggressive mandate to prohibit unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the collection, use and/or disclosure of children's personal information on the internet even with harsh criminal sanctions.

Legal protection efforts for children's personal data can be carried out by the state by optimizing KPAI's duties in accordance with Article 76 of the UUPA so that it can serve as a guide for the community in implementing child protection in accordance with Article 72 paragraphs (1) to (5) of the UUPA, such as conducting outreach for parents in the form of training or seminars relating to the importance of protecting children's personal data in accordance with Article 26 paragraph (1) of the UUPA. The ITE Law has provided legal protection for children as accessors of electronic systems. The PDP Law has provided legal protection through prohibitions on the use of personal data along with sanctions for violators.

Currently there are no legal regulations that provide protection for children's personal data in practice sharenting. Both in the Child Protection law and the Electronic Transaction Information law, there is no legal mechanism that guarantees the protection of children's personal data in Indonesia.

This is different from countries that have joined the European Union and the United States. These countries have special laws that provide protection for children's personal data on social media. So when someone takes a child's personal data or stores it or distributes it, they can be punished.

Overall, regulations in the European Union are more advanced and comprehensive compared to Indonesia in terms of protecting children's personal data on social media. Indonesia needs to approach and compare the law with countries that have this mechanism. There are no regulations governing this issue, resulting in a legal vacuum, and legal uncertainty regarding the privacy of children's data. In overcoming sharenting violations in Indonesia, concrete steps the government can take include:

1. It is important for the government to increase public awareness of the dangers arising from sharenting and the importance of protecting children's personal data. Educate parents about risks and consequences sharenting to children's right to privacy. Supervise practice sharenting which has the potential to violate children's rights, and enforce the law against parents or other parties who misuse children's personal data on social media.
2. Stronger Legal Protection, Revise or update related laws to provide more specific legal protection for children's privacy on social media and Adopt legal rules such as Act of Parliament No.76 of 2021 (Online Safety) from Australia, which regulates protection and reporting mechanisms for crimes on social media. The government needs to consider creating special regulations governing the practice sharenting.
3. Institutions such as KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission) can play an active role in providing guidance and intervention.

## CONCLUSION

Children's right to privacy is an integral part of human rights that are recognized internationally and protected by various legal instruments, both national and global. In Indonesia, children's privacy rights are guaranteed by Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Protection of Personal Data and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which has been ratified through Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1996.

A child is defined as someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb and has the right to be protected from violence, discrimination and violations. privacy, children's privacy rights include the freedom to refuse to provide personal information and protection from misuse of data, especially in the digital era.

Even though there are regulations that protect children's privacy rights, their implementation still requires more attention, especially in the context of sharenting practices, there is still a legal vacuum that requires more attention from the government and society

Practice sharenting carried out by parents without the child's consent has the potential to violate the child's privacy rights and pose serious risks, such as exploitation, kidnapping and misuse of personal data. Even though parents have authority over children, based on Article 47 of Law no. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage.

They also have a responsibility to respect and protect children's privacy rights. Current regulations do not specifically regulate sharenting practices, so efforts are needed to strengthen the legal framework that protects children's personal data on social media. At the international level, countries such as the European Union and the United States have more comprehensive regulations, such as GDPR and COPPA, which provide special protection for children's personal data.

The Indonesian government needs to take concrete steps, such as increasing public awareness about the risks of sharenting, revising existing laws, and adopting specific regulations governing this practice. In addition, institutions such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) can play an important role in providing guidance and intervention to protect children's privacy rights from practices sharenting which is detrimental. In this way, children's rights, including the right to privacy, can be optimally protected, and Indonesia can create a safe and supportive environment for children's growth and development in the digital era.

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