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## Crime of Fraud in Vacancy of Freelance Job under the Guise of Like and Follow on Social Media

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**Abstract:** Social media as a means of communication and information exchange can now be utilized to create new jobs. However, the development of information and communication technology in the use of social media also has a negative impact, there is a group of people who are less responsible for its use, causing someone to suffer physical, psychological, and financial losses. The fraud of freelance under the guise of like and follow is a clear example of the negative impact that is present. This research uses an analytical descriptive qualitative approach with data collection through observation, interviews, and literature review to obtain clear and in-depth information about the role and typology of victim vulnerability in this fraud case. The results show that vulnerability factors such as youth, women, parents, narrow-minded people, depressed people, and greedy people support victimization. Thus, there is a need for prevention that can be started by oneself, the community, and law enforcement officials in educating and analyzing incoming fraud case reports, thus preventing the increasing number of victims.

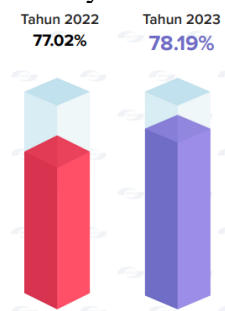
**Keyword:** Fraud, Guise, Like and Follow, Vulnerability Typology, Victim Precipitation Theory.

### INTRODUCTION

Along with the rapid development of science, technology, information, and communication globally, positioning humans to enter the era of digitalization. The impact that is then felt significantly is the presence of cell phones (gadgets) and the development of internet connectivity. Therefore, there is a form of digital transformation of society that was previously less developed and then changed towards a better social life, which can be called modernization (Aksa, 2023).

The use of the internet, which is very accessible and offers various functions in its use, facilitates human daily activities in searching and finding various information. This then creates a market space that attracts groups of people from minors, teenagers, and adults, to fulfill the needs for information acquisition and entertainment. According to a study by the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) during the 2022-2023 period,

known that 215.63 million people (78.19%) out of 275.77 million people in Indonesia are active Internet users. This figure increased by 1.17% compared to the previous period.



Source: APJII Survei Internet Indonesia 2023  
Figure 1. Increase in Internet Users in Indonesia (2022-2023)

Based on the 2023 internet penetration and behavior survey conducted by APJII, there are several reasons Indonesians use the internet, namely to be able to access social media, entertainment content, information or news, online transportation services, and financial services, conduct online transactions, use email, do work or study activities from home, and others (Hanneman, 2009).

The development of information and communication technology also includes the development of social media, which allows the dissemination of information remotely, as well as a set of internet-based applications that allow the creation or sharing of content with fellow users (Kaplan, 2010 in Fatmawati, 2021). Today's social life is influenced by social networks, because changes that occur in social interactions also affect the social system within it, including attitudes, values, and behavior patterns between communities, with various positive and negative effects.

The role of social media in the digitalization era is now not only limited as a tool for exchanging information and means of communication but also a gap for the community in creating new jobs. The utilization of social media for economic activities is one of the promising opportunities today because people consider the level of income to be of equal value to jobs in general. This open up more opportunities for jobseekers to carry out their economic activities as freelancers on a part-time or full-time basis, by utilizing existing technological developments that allow work remotely.

The presence of the role of social media does not escape the negative impacts that occur. There are people who use the internet who sometimes become less responsible and avoid the process of interacting with other people directly (Kollanyi, 2007 in Rusmana, 2015). The presence of these community groups then causes harm to others. Fraud that occurs through electronic media, especially social media, shows that the perpetrator utilizes the trust given by the victim with tempting or attractive offer tactics during the digital interaction and communication process between them (Rusmana, 2015). According to the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo, 2023), from August 2018 to February 2023, there were 1.730 digital fraud contents. According to (Finaka, 2023), various types of digital fraud that are often experienced are illegal online loans (74.8%), sending links containing malware or viruses (65.2%), fraud under the guise of a family crisis (59.8%), illegal investment (56%), fake websites or applications (52.6%), buying and selling fraud (52.3%), fraud under the guise of charity (50.6%), fake job vacancy fraud (44.8%), and others.

Fraud in this case, is one of the criminal offenses regulated in Article 378 of the Criminal Code Chapter XXV which states: "Whoever, with the intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another by using a false name or false dignity, by deceit or a series of lies, induces another person to deliver something to them, to give a debt or to cancel a debt, shall

be punished by a maximum imprisonment of four years" (Lamintang and Samosir, 2010 in Kakunsi, 2012). The subjective element is the perpetrator who acts unlawfully for the benefit of himself and others. The objective element is the act of persuading and encouraging others to hand over something, give or eliminate debt, fraudulently using a false name, false dignity, deception, and various lies. Article 28 Paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 45A of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (2016) also states that: "Every person who intentionally and without right spreads false and misleading news that results in consumer losses in electronic transactions, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp1.000.0000.000 (one billion rupiah)".

One of the modes or guises of fraud discussed in this study is online fraud of freelance offers with job desc to like and follow through social media. As reported by the Media Indonesia news channel on July 20, 2023, there was a group of people who claimed to be victims of cyber fraud of part-time workers, visited the Police Criminal Investigation Unit building and submitted a data report on the losses of fraud victims which reached Rp35.4 billion with nearly a thousand victims spread across various regions in Indonesia. In this case, the victim received offers from various media, through job search platforms such as Jobstreet or LinkedIn and others, through posters or job advertisements scattered on various social media, direct offers through personal chat features on various social media applications such as WhatsApp and Instagram, with an explanation of the purpose of this work is to increase the rating of impressions and sales of an affiliated product. At first, the victims received remittances to their respective accounts for the like and follow tasks they had done. However, in completing the task, the victim was then asked to do a different task called a deposit task by transferring or topping up according to the nominal options provided and was promised a higher commission value, so the victim was attracted or tempted. At first, the money that has been deposited along with the commission can still be withdrawn by the victim to their personal account. However, as the deposit task progressed and the members (target victims) moved from a large group to an exclusive group with a larger nominal deposit and reached millions, the money that had been deposited by the victim was unilaterally deferred by the perpetrator in an e-commerce web and never returned to the victim's account. At this stage, a unilateral agreement was made by the perpetrator where the perpetrator asked the victim to continue making deposits until the task was declared complete, as a condition for the victim to be able to claim the entire suspended balance. However, the deposit task is never completed and the victim continues to spend money over and over again to them in the hope that the deposit task will be completed and they can withdraw their money or balance that was previously held back (Media Indonesia, 2023).

This freelance scam under the guise of like and follow has become quite a hot topic of discussion since May 2023 and has caused many pros and cons, namely most of the public pressuring the government and law enforcement officials to handle this fraud case immediately to prevent the increasing number of victims, as well as some of the public who think that this fraud occurs because of the victim's carelessness or negligence and is also caused by the high level of victim vulnerability. The number of discussions and the high number of victims in this fraud crime encourage researcher to be interested discuss more deeply about the role and typology of victims based on their level of vulnerability, as well as to build public awareness about the development of new fraud modes and prevention of cyber fraud cases on social media. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze how the criminal act of freelance job vacancy fraud under the guise of like and follow in social media according to the theoretical review of victim precipitation theory.

## METHOD

In this research, an analytical descriptive qualitative method is used with processing that departs from existing data and utilizes theory as an explanation in the research conducted. Qualitative research is a type of research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects as a whole, such as behavior, motivation, action, and others by utilizing various natural methods (Moleong, 2018). Descriptive analytical qualitative research is used to investigate, find, describe, and explain such situations, social conditions, and certain relationships based on data obtained in the field without generalizing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2017). Not only to provide an in-depth description of the characteristics of an incident but also try to analyze the factors involved in the phenomenon. The selection of this type of research in this writing is intended to obtain clear and in-depth information about the role of victims of freelance vacancy fraud under the guise of like and follow in social media.

Data collection in this study started from December 2023 to April 2024, using primary data sources obtained through non-participatory observation activities online by observing group chats on Telegram social media used by perpetrators as a medium or means of collecting, leading, and persuading victims to do their work. In addition, researcher also conducted interviews with three resource persons who were victims of freelance vacancy fraud on social media under the guise of like and follow, in order to obtain accurate comparisons and information regarding the presence of the victim's role which then encourages victimization. Secondary data was used in the form of literature studies, such as e-books, journal articles, scientific papers, online articles, official publications from government or private institutions, and related regulations regarding fraudulent job vacancies under the guise of like and follow in social media.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Victim Precipitation Theory*

Victim Precipitation Theory is a criminological theory with a deeper approach to the theory of victimology. Victimology plays a role in linking the positions of victims and perpetrators so that it can be better understood how victimization happens. According to Arif Gosita, victimization can be formulated as a process of mental, physical, and social suffering on certain parties, by certain parties, and for certain interests. What is meant is certain parties are those involved in the existence of a victimization, in the form of individuals, groups, or corporations. (Gusnita, 2024).

Victim precipitation theory is a concept in victimology that states that the role, behavior, or characteristics of victims can trigger crimes against them, with the aim of investigating whether there is a link between certain patterns or characteristics that make a person more vulnerable to becoming a victim. Victim precipitation can be defined as a victim who participates or contributes to wrongdoing and in the occurrence of victimization (Angkasa et al, 2021). According to experts, victim precipitation has the following meanings: (Hamzani et al, 2023)

1. Patrick Corputty said victim precipitation is a model of thinking and a person's condition that provides opportunities and encourages offenders to commit crimes against victims. All actions of the perpetrator, when and where he does it, affect the role of the victim in the occurrence of criminal acts. Crimes can also happen if there is a working bond or functional relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.
2. According to Stephen Schafer, victim precipitation is someone who puts themselves in a state of danger and injury. This theory debates the extent to which the victim is responsible for victimization.
3. According to Hans von Hentig, victim precipitation is a crime that can be viewed from various aspects such as behavior, nature, and predisposition of the victim in dealing with

the crime that happened. This means that victims often unintentionally contribute to the harm experienced and cannot distance themselves from the crimes committed by the perpetrators because they are participating and responsible for the crime.

In addition, Hans von Hentig states that the victim is an important part of the victimization process. In his book entitled *The Criminal and His Victim*, he states that the victim is an agent provocateur, and the role of the victim is active, both because of his behavior and his individual social position as a victim. There are thirteen typologies of victim vulnerability according to Hans von Hentig towards the tendency or inability of victims to resist the perpetrators who make them become victims:

1. The young or teenagers tend to use their ego and aggressive attitude more than their logical thinking. Those who are in a transitional period and looking for identity are more vulnerable to becoming victims because of the pressure of facing new social situations.
2. The female, an imbalance of power and injustice with the view that women are weaker, unstable, and emotionally vulnerable.
3. The old with vulnerabilities in terms of health and security are no longer strong enough to take care and protect themselves fully.
4. The mentally defective and deranged are often seen as abnormal, blamed, considered weak and helpless, and unable to defend or protect themselves.
5. Immigrants are prone to oppression and discrimination because they are often considered different and usually not accepted in society.
6. Minorities, the communities who are often isolated, unfavorable, receive discrimination, and are often denied their rights (Fadhli, 2014).
7. Dull normal, people who have narrow or short thinking. When they get a tempting offer, they will immediately accept and do it without thinking deeply and thinking about the risks that might be faced later. Short-minded people will be more easily played by the perpetrator and then become victims of crime (Tasyaa and Risqi, 2021).
8. The depressed who are weak and submissive because of their negative behavior, limited social interaction, and difficulty in adjusting and concentrating (Rahmy and Muslimahayati, 2021) because they are in an unstable psychological state so they are less precise in making decisions.
9. The acquisitive (greedy person), who are ignoring the serious risks that can arise due to the mere desire for quick profits (Abdillah, 2019).
10. The wanton (naughty people) who are easy to commit and accept violent treatment that has the potential to harm themselves because of their lack of caution, closed-mindedness, and inability to think calmly (Tasyaa and Risqi, 2021).
11. The lonesome and the heartbroken. These circumstances affect a person's state of mind and slowly paralyze their thought patterns, making them impressionable.
12. The tormentor who often abuses others and ultimately ends up affecting themselves.
13. The blocked, exempted, and fighting (people who are closed, blocked, or are in a condition that is difficult to get out of danger), are vulnerable to becoming victims because it is often difficult to move and get help from others because they are being watched or threatened by someone.

### **Analysis of the Crime of Fraud in Freelance Job Vacancies under the Guise of Like and Follow on Social Media in Article 378 of the Criminal Code**

Based on the results of interviews with interviewees X, Y, and Z, it is known that in the occurrence of fraud in the case of freelance job vacancies under the guise of like and follow, the perpetrator approaches the victim which consists of several aspects. The approach taken by the perpetrator is in accordance with the definition of fraud itself, which is an act carried out by a person or group of people in such a way as to create the impression that

something is true and not fake so that other people believe it (Rusmana, 2015). Literally, fraud is the act of persuading others with trickery, a series of false words, false names, and false circumstances to give or negate something. Deception is an action with the aim of fostering trust or making the person who is moved feel that they are in the right situation (Nasution, 2019). The parameter in determining the crime of fraud is a crime (*mens rea*) against a person's property where one party misled the other party in an agreement so that the position between one party and the other is not balanced (Aritama, 2022).

In accordance with Article 378 of the Criminal Code, this freelance fraud under the guise of like and follow also fulfills the subjective and objective elements of the definition of fraud itself. The subjective element is the perpetrator who has bad intentions and elements of intent (*dolus/opzet*) to benefit themselves or their groups. This was experienced by interviewees X, Y, and Z. The perpetrator had bad intentions and deliberately played a trick because the three interviewees were depressed about their economic situation, so the perpetrator saw a gap and took advantage of the victim's situation who needed a side job and additional income to fulfill their daily needs. The perpetrator lured interviewees X, Y, and Z with a large commission income and deliberately stalled them to continue making deposits as if the tasks they had done were wrong and the three interviewees were required to re-deposit. With this approach and situation, the victims became careless and vulnerable because they were tempted by the offers given and promised by the perpetrator.

The first objective element is the perpetrator and the victim themselves who are involved in the victimization that happens. The second objective element is that the perpetrator encouraged interviewees X, Y, and Z to hand over something which in this case is the deposit money and entered into a binding work agreement and harmed the victim where the three interviewees were required to continue the deposit task if they wanted to withdraw their balance. The third objective element is the deliberate intention and fraudulent act of the perpetrator by deceiving interviewees X, Y, and Z by using an identity such as a fake name claiming to be part of a company, a disposable phone number, and a fake profile photo with using a company uniforms to influence their trustworthiness, made offers that benefited the three interviewee, namely offers with higher commissions, influencing the victim to make a deposit to them by providing convincing testimonials from other group members, using deception by providing assignment letters and work certificates with the logo and name of OJK (Financial Services Authority) printed on them, luring the three interviewees in advance through the provision of commissions for working on tasks in the first and second sessions beforehand, and using a series of misleading lies as if the tasks carried out by interviewees X, Y, and Z were wrong so that the victim was asked to continue repeating while the deposit task was never completed, until finally the victim realized that they were trapped in a cyber fraud case.

In this case, most victims tend not to want to disclose what happened to them so they shut themselves down. Victims feel lost and confused about where to report or who to talk to, feel that no one will understand them, feel afraid of other people's responses, and feel threatened, so most victims do not report their fraud cases to the police, such as victim Z. However, victims X and Y chose to report the incident to the local police and act to demand justice for themselves.

### **Analysis of the Crime of Fraud in Freelance Job Vacancies under the Guise of Like and Follow on Social Media in Victim Precipitation Theory**

Victim precipitation theory is a concept that states that the role, behavior, or characteristics of victims can provoke or trigger crimes directly or indirectly against themselves and investigate how the relationship between certain characteristics then makes a person more vulnerable to becoming a victim. This can be seen through Hans von Hentig's

statement regarding the typology of the victim's vulnerability or inability to resist the perpetrator, that is:

1. The young or adolescent adults

The victimization process that occurs, in this case, is often carried out and targets groups of young people who are more prominent in rushing to do and achieve or get something, rather than using their logical thinking, so they are more vulnerable to becoming victims. As happened to interviewee Y, who is classified as a young person aged 22 years, because he saw other group members following the SPV's directions and proved successful in withdrawing their total funds, Y felt encouraged and decided to make the next transfer. So Y made a transfer the next day in the amount of Rp6.000.000 and Rp2.000.000, but the perpetrator then disappeared. It is also reinforced by the statement from the interview with interviewee X, that the victims of freelance fraud under the guise of like and follow also occur in many groups of young people, many of whom are students on several campuses in Indonesia.

2. The female

The existence of an imbalance in the social position that women are considered weaker, unstable, and easy to be affected, creates certain assumptions and mindsets that women are suitable targets of victimization because they do not have enough power to fight back and protect themselves. According to interviewee Z, victims of freelance fraud under the guise of like and follow are more likely to occur in women because women are in a more vulnerable position because of the need to manage little money for quite a lot of economic needs. So the job offer is considered quite profitable, which ultimately makes someone in this case a woman, tempted and trapped in cyber fraud under the guise of like and follow.

3. The old

In this study, it was found that freelance fraud under the guise of like and follow also targets the elderly. This is because parents or the elderly are considered to have vulnerabilities in security, are easily influenced by their mindset, and are easily persuaded to do something that is considered to benefit the parents as the subject of victimization themselves. Another reason is also because there are still many parents who do not understand technology and do not keep up with the development of cyber fraud crime modes, as well as the burden and responsibility of parents to continue and to fulfill the needs of their children. Thus, the position of parents or the elderly is more vulnerable to becoming victims.

As experienced by interviewee X, because of the need for school fees and living expenses for her childrens, is the reason for her to do this freelance like and follow work. Meanwhile, interviewee Z as a parent also did not know the types or modes of cyber fraud that happened on social media, so Z responded to the job offer and believed that this work was indeed a rewarding and a promising job.

4. Dull normal, people who have narrow or short thinking.

When narrow-minded people are faced with a situation where they get a tempting and profitable offer, they will immediately accept and work on the offer without thinking carefully and considering the risks involved. In this case, they will be more easily tricked by the perpetrator and then become victims of crime (Tasyaa and Risqi, 2021). As experienced by interviewee X, who admitted that she did not really think carefully about the deposit task offer given, because of the feeling of pleasure when she actually received the commission she managed to get the amount of Rp110.000 after carrying out the first deposit task with a nominal value of Rp100.000.

This was also experienced by interviewee Y, who at the time felt trusting and did not think about the credibility of this job. At that time Y actually continued to make transfers

the next day in the amount of Rp6.000.000 and Rp2.000.000 even though he knew that the job could be a mode or a cover for fraud, because Y wanted to prove whether or not the information he received on indications of fraud was true, as his friend said.

As for interviewee Z, she admitted that she felt attracted by the offer sentence in the job poster that was said to generate profits ranging from one to five million per day. Moreover, at that time, interviewee X managed to get a commission from the first deposit activity of Rp200.000 with a total profit of Rp95.000 which was still stored on an e-commerce web. At that time, Z did not think carefully but only thought about the benefits she would get so Z decided to continue the second and third deposit activities and repeat tasks with a nominal value of Rp800.000, Rp4.850.000, and Rp4.850.000 which ultimately made her fall into this freelance fraud scheme under the guise of like and follow.

#### 5. The depressed who are weak and submissive

People who are depressed, weak, and submissive are vulnerable to becoming victims because it is difficult to concentrate on finding solutions or alternatives that are more beneficial from their physical and security perspective. This happened to interviewees X, Y, and Z who felt depressed about their economic situation at the time and eventually triggered and pressured themselves to immediately find a solution in a fast way. Interviewee X admitted that at that time she was pressured by her situation, which now has no job so she has no active income, but on the one hand, there are still daily expenses and children's needs that must be fulfilled, such as children's school fees, children's social support needs, and others.

Interviewee Y also felt pressured and stressed due to his family's declining economic situation coupled with the condition of his sick mother, so Y felt he had to immediately find a job and additional income to help the family financial. This situation eventually made Y follow the direction of the perpetrator to undertake various tasks in order to get the commission promised by the perpetrator earlier.

Similarly, interviewee Z also experienced depression and pressure due to previous online loan debts. Therefore, Z planned to use the commission from the third session deposit task on this freelance task to cover her online loan debt. However, Z actually suffered a double loss because she also became a victim of freelance fraud under the guise of likes and follows.

#### 6. The acquisitive (greedy person)

The disregard for warnings or serious risks that can affect the victim is due to the mere desire to make a quick profit and the desire to get more than they have earned. Interviewee X was tempted by the Rp110.000 she received after making her first deposit. She felt happy, as well as human nature to feel dissatisfied and continue to want more things and benefits, so X continued to deposit tasks with increasing amounts.

Interviewee Z also felt happy and only thought about the benefits of this undercover freelance work, and also felt witless and avaricious because she was hooked and obsessed with continuing to earn money in a fast way even though she was required to make a deposit first.

Based on the data obtained through interviews with the three informants, there are also several explanations where the victim plays a role and the behavior or characteristics of the victim cause and encourage the victimization process, that is:

##### 1. Full trust in the perpetrator

Interviewees X, Y, and Z had a functional relationship with the perpetrator and placed full trust in the perpetrator, so the three interviewees felt confident and safe to carry out the transfer activity because it was supported by several things, such as the use of convincing account names and profile photos, clear and easy to understand work



directions, convincing testimonials, transfer activities directed on behalf of the company, proof of assignment letters and work certificates, and delivery of commissions for work on previous tasks that were successfully received to them. Some of the above removed the feelings of doubt that had been felt by them, encouraging a sense of trust to continue the deposit task without cross-checking during the incident regarding the truth of the information obtained, even though the work was carried out remotely and the victim did not even know the perpetrator.

2. Checking the perpetrator's number and account

This is conducted with the aim of preventing oneself from becoming a target or victim of a crime. Like interviewee Z who checked the account number when she was about to make a transfer. However, the results of the check didn't show any indication of fraud. In contrast, interviewees X and Y didn't do any checks on the phone number or account or else that provided the job offer. Therefore, this has the opportunity to make interviewees X and Y more vulnerable to becoming victims and increase the opportunity for perpetrators to take advantage of the situation.

3. The interviewee's willingness to deposit their money for a large commission

Interviewees X, Y, and Z were lured into making a deposit with the perpetrator because of the lure of a lucrative bonus or commission. Due to the desire to get a bigger bonus, interviewees X, Y, and Z were then willing to make a deposit without first considering the risks that would arise because they had put their trust in the perpetrator. In this situation, the three interviewees were not careful enough and indirectly participated through their passive behavior which made it easier for them to become victims.

4. The interviewee's willingness to deposit their money to be able to claim the total deferred balance

Interviewees X, Y, and Z were willing to continue the next deposit task until the end according to the agreement made by the perpetrator, so that the three interviewees could claim the total money or balance that was on hold, at the end of the task. The three interviewees put aside their feelings of doubt and caution and confidently and trustingly made another deposit to the perpetrator even though the money previously deposited could not be withdrawn first. The willingness to continue with the deposit created a situation that indirectly encouraged them to become victims of the fraud victimization process.

There are two types of participating victims, active precipitation which involves a war of words or movements where they are aware that they have become the target and actually act to approach or challenge the perpetrator. Meanwhile, passive precipitation is victims who do not realize that their behavior or attitude can make them experience victimization, threaten or facilitate their attackers (Kurniawan et al., 2023). Active precipitation is like what interviewee Y did by deciding to keep doing transfer activities after he found out that the job he was doing was a fraud. Whereas passive precipitation like interviewees X and Z, they did not realize that the behavior they did to get back the total money deferred by continuing to carry out continuous transfer activities, actually made them easier to become victims and caused greater losses.

5. Looking for a job with a quick income

Interviewees X, Y, and Z had certain circumstances that were pressured by economic needs so they were looking for additional work. When offered a freelance job to like and follow, all three interviewees immediately agreed because they needed a job that could make money quickly. Due to the urgency of the economic situation, the interviewees' carelessness in not thinking carefully and considering the risks involved, and the nature of wanting to get something instantly with a large amount of profit, this triggered and encouraged victimization to happen in interviewees X, Y, and Z.

Based on the above narrative, in the case of freelance fraud under the guise of like and follow, it can be seen that nature, motivation, behavior, and position of the vulnerability of the victim itself play a role, encourage, and facilitate the process of victimization. In addition, the influence of the victim's contribution, whether intentionally or unintentionally, consciously or unconsciously, affects the victimization process itself. According to (Rosyadi et al, 2020), every crime must have a perpetrator and a victim, and the crime can be caused by the behavior of the victim. So in this case, the victim can be considered to contribute or encourage the crime to occur. However, this cannot be used as a benchmark to solely blame the victim, because there is a perpetrator as the main element whose role is to strategize the crime in obtaining the desired benefits.

## CONCLUSION

The fulfillment of the characteristics or subjective and objective elements of fraud in accordance with the definition of fraud in Article 378 of the Criminal Code. The subjective elements are the perpetrator and also the victim who is then harmed. The objective elements refer to the perpetrator who has bad intentions to benefit themselves or their group and violate the law, encourage the victim to hand over something and enter into an agreement, incite others, use false names and positions, deception, and a series of lies that foster trust, make the victim feel in the right situation, and follow the perpetrator's direction to continue making deposits.

In the victim precipitation theory review of freelance job vacancy fraud under the guise of like and follow in social media, several factors were also found where the victim played a role and supported the victimization that occurred to them. This can be seen from the behavior and characteristics of the victim such as giving full trust to the perpetrator, the aspect of checking the perpetrator's account number, the victim's willingness to deposit their money for a larger commission, the victim's willingness to do the next deposit task to be able to claim their total balance, and the victim's own motivation to find a job with a fast income.

Based on the typology proposed by Hans von Hentig as well as the analysis of the findings above, the victims of this freelance scam under the guise of like and follow in social media are young people, women, parents/the elderly, people with narrow thinking, depressed people, and greedy people. Young people or teenage adults because of their unstable character tend to rush to achieve something. Women are easily influenced emotionally and are required to be able to manage and fulfill quite a lot of economic needs with little finance. Parents or the elderly because of the responsibility to fulfill the needs and needs of children, as well as ignorance of the development of fraud modes. People who have narrow or short thinking because they are easily tempted by profitable offers without thinking about the risks involved. People are depressed because they are pressured by their economic situation, and people who are greedy because they want to continue to get more than they have received.

In this case, greater efforts are needed to prevent this crime, starting from ourselves to get used to cross-checking new things. For the public to be more careful in using social media, not to be easily provoked and believe in job offers with the lure of large salaries that require workers to make deposits first. For victims, to have the courage to take action in demanding justice and report the incident to the local police. As well as law enforcement officials to increase awareness in the community, conduct socialization and education activities regarding the development of cyber fraud modes, and swiftly assist and serve the community well in processing the incoming fraud case reports so that victims can get justice.

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