



SOCIALIZATION TO TEENAGERS REGARDING THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF BULLYING BEHAVIOR ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract— Bullying is threatening, mocking or annoying behavior carried out by a person or group of people intentionally towards someone who is weaker. This action is generally carried out only for personal satisfaction. Along with the development of technology, bullying is now carried out using social media or cyberbullying. It will allow more people to see and imitate the behavior. If this action is carried out continuously or excessively, it will have an impact on the victim, such as experiencing mental disorders, depression and even suicide. Because of its bad impact, bullying can still be prevented and overcome because bullying is an action based on the perpetrator's choice. Bullying behavior is rampant among teenagers, especially middle schools. Providing understanding to teenagers is very influential in prevention efforts. The aim of this community service is to provide education, insight and better understanding to students. The result of this activity was to build Anti-Bullying students' awareness. The method used in this activity was to provide education by delivering material by showing videos that include definitions, types, legal traps and the impact of victims of bullying behavior, which is then closed by question and answer session to teenagers.

Index Terms— bullying, teenagers, social media

I. INTRODUCTION

Many aspects of world society's lives have changed as a result of the era of globalization. One example is the transformation of interaction patterns between individuals from traditional to more contemporary as a result of advances in information and communication technology. With the existence of internet technology, or interconnection networks, people can take advantage of various easy access, such as searching for information and data, updating news, running business and commerce, sending messages, and communicating through various social networking media that are widespread on the internet. Some examples of social networking media that are popular in Indonesia include Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok, among others.

However, there are many cases where teenagers, who are the technology generation, do not use social media wisely. It is very easy for opinions to be expressed to influence people without paying attention to facts and norms, causing negative propaganda, criminal acts of bullying, and even pornography. One of the issues that is increasingly creeping into teenagers' lives is bullying behavior, which is now increasingly complex with the existence of digital platforms. Bullying or bullying behavior can be detrimental not only from a psychological perspective, but also has legal impacts that teenagers need to understand thoroughly. Within this framework, knowledge of the laws governing bullying behavior in the digital world will provide a strong foundation for teenagers to protect themselves and others. Apart from providing a useful contribution, education must raise awareness that bullying is an act that is not justified [6].

As technology develops, laws governing bullying behavior in the digital era have expanded to cover various forms of bullying, harassment, and threats that occur via social media, instant messaging, or other online platforms. Teenagers need to understand that bullying in the digital world can also have serious legal consequences. Therefore, teenagers must understand that respecting privacy, not sharing harmful content, and avoiding acts of harassment online are an integral part of complying with the law.

The article Bullying or bullying on social media in the form of insults is regulated in the ITE Law as amended by Law 19/2016. In principle, actions that show insult to other people are reflected in Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law which reads: every person intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that have contents of insults and/or defamation. The criminal threat for those who fulfill the elements in article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law is to be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 4 years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 750 million. Meanwhile, if insulting acts on social media are carried out together (by more than one person), these people will be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 750 million.

Understanding bullying laws in the digital era can also be an effective prevention tool. By knowing the legal risks of bullying behavior, teenagers are expected to be more careful in using digital platforms and act responsibly.

II. METHOD

This service activity was carried out in the form of outreach to groups of teenagers at school, with a bullying education program through showing material and videos containing examples of bullying behavior and steps taken by victims of bullying. Socialization related to the introduction and development of digital media in general [5]. Video or audio-visual was chosen as a way to educate the public because apart from providing an effective method in a short time, the information or message received will also last longer and remain comfortably in memory [2]. Apart from that, it is also able to make it easier for someone to channel or accommodate messages and information and can also minimize misunderstandings. Videos can have a big impact on changing people's attitudes or behavior, especially in the aspects of information and persuasion [4].

This activity was carried out for students in Gajah Mada Medan School environment, Medan City. The activities carried out were in the form of counseling or outreach which begins with formulating outreach material regarding education, insight and understanding of the dangers of bullying/bullying and punishments for perpetrators of bullying/bullying according to Indonesian law. Which is then made into an interesting socialization video. The tools used were cameras, cellphones, laptops and the use of social media applications. The approach used is a qualitative approach with survey methods and questionnaire techniques. Questionnaires were distributed to forty (40) respondents who had watched the socialization video.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Education to build anti-bullying awareness on social media is important to instill awareness about bullying in students aged 12-15 years, where they learn to grow and develop into humans with their best potential. In line with the statement of Samad & Suardi (2020), the approach that is considered appropriate to help resolve the problem of bullying is to provide education related to preventing bullying in schools, so that students can be more careful in acting with peers which can keep them away from all forms of bullying.



Figure 1. Presentation of Bullying

Based on a questionnaire distributed to 40 (forty) respondents, 55% of respondents strongly agreed and 45% agreed that the video presented increased awareness of the impact of bullying via social media. Furthermore, as many as 75% of respondents understood, 25% lacked understanding of the legal traps involved in bullying or discrimination. Punishments based on the Criminal Code (criminal code) contain several articles that can be used to ensnare perpetrators of bullying or discrimination, including:

Article 351 of the Criminal Code concerning abuse, with a maximum threat of 2 years and 8 months in prison. This article can be applied if the bully commits physical violence against the victim, such as hitting, kicking, pulling, pinching, scratching, etc.

Article 170 of the Criminal Code concerning beatings, with a maximum threat of 5 years and 6 months in prison. This article can be applied if the bully commits physical violence together with other people against the victim.

Article 335 of the Criminal Code concerning threats, with a maximum threat of 9 months in prison or a fine of IDR 4,500. This article can be applied if the bully commits psychological violence against the victim, such as threatening to kill, injure or harm the victim or his family.

Article 310 of the Criminal Code concerning defamation, with a maximum threat of 9 months in prison or a fine of IDR 4,500. This article can be applied if the bully commits psychological violence against the victim by spreading statements that are not true and harm the victim's good name.

Article 311 of the Criminal Code concerning slander, with a maximum threat of 4 years in prison. This article can be applied if the bully commits psychological violence against the victim by accusing the victim of committing unlawful acts without sufficient evidence.

However, punishment alone is not enough to prevent and overcome bullying in the school and community environment. There needs to be other efforts involving all related parties, such as teachers, parents, students, government and child protection institutions. Some suggestions or recommendations that can be made are:

- 1) Report cases of bullying to the authorities, such as teachers, school principals, police, or child protection agencies. Don't be silent or afraid to face the bully.
- 2) Provide support to victims and perpetrators of bullying. Bullying victims need to get psychological and social help to overcome trauma and increase self-confidence. Perpetrators of bullying also need to receive guidance and counseling to change their behavior to be more positive and responsible.
- 3) Conduct anti-bullying programs in schools and communities. This program can take the form of outreach, education, campaigns, discussions, simulations, etc. This program aims to increase awareness, knowledge and skills about bullying and how to deal with it.

4) Building a culture of mutual respect and appreciation in the school and community environment. This culture can be formed by instilling moral, ethical, religious values, etc. This culture can also be formed by providing examples of good behavior and role models from leaders, figures, idols, etc. This educational program to build anti-bullying awareness is certainly not perfect and requires improvement in various aspects. It is hoped that future similar programs can be implemented by including skills aspects related to anti-bullying, not just knowledge aspects. Understanding legal aspects is the main foundation for teenagers. By having sufficient knowledge, teenagers can play an active role in creating a safe and supportive digital environment. Therefore, a holistic approach to understanding bullying law needs to be applied so that teenagers can face digital reality wisely and responsibly.

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