

# Teenagers, Social Media, and the Law: Strategies for Dealing with Delinquency in the Digital World

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**Abstract :** *The development of technology with the times cannot be separated from one another. In addition, there is now Generation Z who is familiar with technological developments in society. The convenience of this technology encourages Generation Z teenagers to use it more in their daily lives. However, many violations of existing legal norms are committed by teenagers. Making them aware of the law is a must so that they, as the next generation, have the skills and integrity in the future. This research is focused on examining forms of violation of legal norms by adolescents on social media and the importance of legal counseling for them using social media. The results of this study are forms of violation of adolescent legal norms on social media, namely bullying, hate speech and spreading fake news. This needs to be done legal counseling so that they are aware and obey the law. Of course, this is by using social media that they are familiar with, because they use it more intensively so that it will be more effective in achieving the goals of this legal counseling.*

**Keywords :** *Teenagers, Legal Awareness, Legal Counseling*

**Abstrak :** Perkembangan teknologi dengan perkembangan zaman tidak bisa dipisahkan satu sama lainnya. Ditambah lagi sekarang muncul Generasi Z yang akrab dengan perkembangan teknologi yang ada di masyarakat. Kemudahan teknologi ini mendorong remaja Generasi Z lebih banyak menggunakannya dalam kehidupan sehari – harinya. Akan tetapi, banyak pelanggaran terhadap norma hukum yang ada dilakukan oleh remaja. Membuat mereka sadar hukum adalah suatu keharusan agar mereka sebagai generasi penerus memiliki kecakapan dan integritas di masa depan. Penelitian ini difokuskan untuk meneliti bentuk pelanggaran norma hukum oleh remaja di media sosial dan pentingnya penyuluhan hukum bagi mereka menggunakan media social. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara yuridis normatif yang mengkaji pokok permasalahan tersebut. Hasil penelitian ini ialah bentuk pelanggaran norma hukum remaja di media sosial ialah perundungan, hate speech dan menyebarkan berita bohong. Hal ini perlu dilakukan penyuluhan hukum agar mereka sadar dan patuh hukum. Tentu ini dengan menggunakan media sosial yang akrab dengan mereka, karena mereka lebih intensif dalam penggunaannya sehingga akan lebih efektif dalam mencapai tujuan dari penyuluhan hukum ini.

**Kata kunci :** Kesadaran Hukum, Penyuluhan Hukum, Remaja



## I. INTRODUCTION

The presence of law enforcement, especially the police, is a key cornerstone in maintaining public security and public order in every sovereign state. As a state apparatus, the police are entrusted with a unique and broad mandate, covering the maintenance of Public Security and order (Harkamtibmas), public services, as well as law enforcement. This capacity explains why people place high hopes on the police to ensure security and order in society. In Indonesia, the police are the embodiment of people's hopes for justice and security, as well as a symbol of authority and protection. This societal dependency reflects a deep sense of hope for law enforcement in the face of evolving challenges, including in the digital realm, where adolescent behavior often intersects with legal and ethical boundaries.<sup>1</sup>

Currently, public legal awareness is experiencing an alarming decline, this is influenced by various factors behind it.<sup>2</sup> This clearly causes concern because low legal awareness can have a negative impact on security and order in society. Legal awareness is the main and main basis in shaping the behavior of people who obey the law, it will form a law-cultured society. One group that is vulnerable to being affected by this decline in legal awareness is adolescents, who are experiencing a transition to adulthood.<sup>3</sup>

Adolescents as a group that is most potentially affected by social and technological changes, are the main target in efforts to increase legal awareness. During this period, adolescents are developing their own identity and are exposed to various influences from the surrounding environment, including social media. The development of information technology, especially social media, has changed the way adolescents interact, communicate and access information. Intensive use of social media by adolescents opens the door to a variety of new problems, including legal violations that occur in the digital realm.<sup>4</sup>

Adolescents often engage in a variety of unlawful behaviors without realizing the consequences.<sup>5</sup> For example, they commit defamation, spread hoax news, and hate speech. These are clear examples of negative behaviors that often occur on social media. Teenagers often do not realize that their actions on social media are also subject to the applicable laws in Indonesia.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, it is important to provide adequate legal counseling for teenagers, so that they know and understand the legal consequences of what they do on their social media.

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<sup>1</sup> Slamet Pribadi, "Polisi Hadir, Negara Hadir," *KRTHA BHAYANGKARA* 14, no. 1 (March 26, 2020): 100, <https://doi.org/10.31599/krtha.v14i1.39>.

<sup>2</sup> Ayu Sekar Saraswati Putri, "Pentingnya Kesadaran Hukum Pada Lingkungan Masyarakat," *De Cive: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan* 2, no. 12 (2022): 459.

<sup>3</sup> Mochamad Alfian and Jalaluddin Rumi, "Penyuluhan Tindakan Kenakalan Remaja Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Kesehatan Pada Siswa SMP Di Desa Kalisat Kecamatan Kalisat Kabupaten Jember," *JIWAKERTA: Jurnal Ilmiah Wawasan Kuliah Kerja Nyata* 1, no. 2 (2020): 45.

<sup>4</sup> Esti Aryani and Triwanto, "Penyuluhan Hukum Tentang Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya," *Empowerment : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 4, no. 3 (2021): 248.

<sup>5</sup> Anthony Marcelino, "Kenakalan Remaja Di Era Digitalisasi Berakhir Fatal," *Kumparan.Com*, January 13, 2023, <https://kumparan.com/anthony-marcelino/kenakalan-remaja-di-era-digitalisasi-berakhir-fatal-1zaPHceFVMU>.

<sup>6</sup> "Sebagian Kasus Kenakalan Remaja Dipicu Media Sosial," *Kompas.Id*, December 20, 2019.

One of the reasons why social media is an effective platform to provide legal education to teenagers is because social media is an important part of their daily lives. Teenagers tend to spend a lot of time on social media platforms, such as Instagram, Twitter, and TikTok, to interact with friends, follow content they are interested in, and share their experiences..<sup>7</sup>

From the explanation above, this research will examine 2 main focuses, including the various forms of juvenile delinquency on social media and the urgency of building juvenile legal awareness through these platforms. This research will comprehensively explore the various kinds of juvenile delinquency phenomena that occur on social media that have an impact and harm to individuals or society in general. In addition, the research will focus on the urgency of building legal awareness for teenagers through social media. It will use an in-depth analysis of the importance of teenagers' legal awareness on social media in shaping responsible behavior and complying with applicable laws, especially in today's digital era.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research falls into the category of normative legal research. According to Johnny Ibrahim, normative legal research is a scientific research method that aims to find the truth by using a legal scientific logic approach based on its normative side. Jacobstein and Mersky also define this legal research as a search for legal authority contained in primary sources relevant to a particular case, which is often similar to the concept of doctrinal research. In such a search, the main focus is on finding binding primary legal sources, such as legislation or court decisions that apply in the relevant jurisdiction.<sup>8</sup>

The approach used in this research is a sociological approach. The sociology of law approach aims to examine law in a social context, focusing on how law functions in society. Law is always closely related to individuals and society, so the application of law cannot be separated from the social reality in which the law develops.<sup>9</sup>

In this research, the legal materials used to discuss the subject matter consist of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials, which include laws and regulations, official minutes, court decisions, and official state documents, are used to understand the legal basis governing the issues studied. Meanwhile, secondary legal materials, such as law books, legal journals containing basic principles and views of legal experts (doctrine), as well as the results of legal research, are used to provide a more in-depth analysis and theoretical perspective on the issues raised.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Carita Ronauly Hasugian, "Pentingnya Penerapan Kesadaran Hukum Dalam Hidup Bermasyarakat," *De Cive: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan* 2, no. 9 (2022): 329.

<sup>8</sup> Muhammad Siddiq Armia, *Penentuan Metode & Pendekatan Penelitian Hukum* (Banda Aceh: Lembaga Kajian Konstitusi Indonesia, 2022), 10.

<sup>9</sup> Nur Solikin, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian Hukum* (Pasuruan: Qiara Media, 2021), 68.

<sup>10</sup> Muhaimin Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Mataram: Mataram University Press, 2020), 60.

### III. DISCUSSION

In legal terms, there is no terminology for adolescents. Only the terms children and adults.<sup>11</sup> The term adolescence can be interpreted as when a person is in their teens. It can be interpreted that adolescence is the age between childhood and adulthood. This period is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood. This transition period is a vulnerable period with various kinds of turmoil.<sup>12</sup> According to psychology experts, this adolescent condition is a transitional period from children to adulthood, with an age of 10-12 years, which ends between 18-22 years. This period begins when a person experiences various kinds of changes in it, such as behavior, interests, body and emotions.<sup>13</sup> This opinion is in line with the opinion of Muhammad Said, who stated that human age also has a classification in terms of culture and biology. According to the biological method, adolescence ages between 12 - 15 years. According to culture, after adolescence is at the age of 13 to 18, or it can also end at the age of 21.<sup>14</sup> This adolescence is a period that is often involved in several things that can damage themselves. This is motivated by various things that encourage them to do so. Whether they realize it or not, the consequences of their actions are real.<sup>15</sup>

#### Various Forms of Juvenile Delinquency on Social Media

In the expanding digital age, social media has become a key tool for teenagers to interact, share information and build their identity.<sup>16</sup> However, behind the convenience and benefits offered by social media, there are also various challenges and risks that can negatively affect teenagers' behavior.<sup>17</sup> Juvenile delinquency that occurs in the digital realm, especially through social media, has become a serious concern for various parties. It is important to have an in-depth understanding of the various forms of juvenile delinquency on social media so that appropriate preventive and intervention measures can be taken to protect adolescents from the negative impacts that may arise. In this paper, we will explore the various forms of juvenile delinquency that occur through social media and the urgency of increasing juvenile legal awareness as a first step in addressing this issue.

<sup>11</sup> Muhammad Ansori Lubis, Gomgom T.P Siregar, and Rudolf Silaban, "Restorative Justice As A Protection Model For Juveniles Against The Law," *Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems* 12, no. 6 (2020): 581.

<sup>12</sup> Nunung Unayah and Muslim Sabarisman, "Fenomena Kenakalan Remaja Dan Kriminalitas," *Sosio Inform* 1 No. 2 (2015): 124.

<sup>13</sup> Lilis Karlina, "Fenomena Terjadinya Kenakalan Remaja," *Jurnal Edukasi NonFormal* 1 No. 1 (2020): 150.

<sup>14</sup> Nurwahidah, "Usia Anak Dan Remaja Dalam Perbuatan Perdata Dan Pidana Menurut Hukum Islam Dan Hukum Positif," *Syariah: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Pemikiran* 17 No 2 (2017): 205.

<sup>15</sup> Mutiara Ayu Lestari and Meilanny Budiarti Santoso, "Penguatan Karakter Pada Remaja Berhadapan Dengan Hukum Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA)," *Prosiding Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 6 no. 3 (2019): 298; Molly Buchanan et al., "It's F\*\*ing Chaos: COVID-19's Impact on Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice," *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 45 (2020): 579.

<sup>16</sup> Muhammad Arief Maulana and Panggih Wahyu Nugroho, "Mengurangi Kenakalan Remaja Menggunakan Konseling Behavioral Pada Peserta Didik Di SMA," *KONSELI: Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling* 6, no. 1 (2019): 57.

<sup>17</sup> Murjani, "Pergeseran Nilai-Nilai Religius Dan Sosial Di Kalangan Remajapara Era Digitalisasi," *Educatioanl Journal: General and Specific Research* 2, no. 1 (2022): 2.

The meaning of juvenile delinquency can be understood from the foreign term Juvenile Delinquency. This terminology, if broken down, comes from the terms Juvenile and Delinquency. Juvenile means young people who have traits or characteristics that are inherent in this period. Then the term Delinquency can be translated easily with the meaning of neglect, and that meaning can be understood by being asocial or evil in the eyes of society.<sup>18</sup>

Juvenile delinquency can be said to be a disturbance in adolescents in fulfilling the various things they must do that are expected by the surrounding community where they live. It is a social disease in adolescents. This is caused by them having difficulty making social accommodations in their lives so that they deviate from behavior that will harm them in their future lives. This is also influenced by the socio-cultural life that exists in society in its role as the formation of evil behavior in adolescents. These actions indicate a sign of a lack of adolescent conformity to various kinds of existing social value.<sup>19</sup>

According to Kartini Kartono, juvenile delinquency is understood as a social pathology driven by adolescent social neglect of applicable regulations. So that the result of these actions is that they commit deviations in their lives.<sup>20</sup> This is in line with what is stated by Santrock who states that this juvenile delinquency is a variety of behaviors from these adolescents which are unacceptable to society and criminal acts are committed by them. The opinion of Willis says that juvenile delinquency is the action of adolescents who go against the rules of law that apply in the community where they live / In addition to contradicting this, it also contradicts religious norms and societal norms so that the consequences of this action cause other people to suffer losses and public peace can be disturbed by their actions. Without realizing it, his actions will also harm himself.<sup>21</sup>

#### a. Bullying on Social Media

The findings regarding the prevalence of cyberbullying among teenagers in Indonesia can be supported by data released by UNICEF, which states that 45 percent of Indonesian teenagers aged 14-24 have experienced online bullying. Based on the report, 45 percent of teenagers experienced harassment through chat applications, 41 percent were victims of unauthorized photo or video distribution, and others experienced various forms of cyberbullying. This data is in line with the opinion of Rachma Ayuningtyas, a lecturer at the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (UMS), who stated that online bullying among early adolescents is potentially greater than the UNICEF survey results, especially with the increasing use of the internet. Rachma also emphasized that the problem of cyberbullying is increasing along with the growth of internet users in Indonesia.

<sup>18</sup> Mustafa Bola et al., "Pembinaan Kesadaran Hukum Bagi Anak Dan Remaja," *Perspektif Hukum* 16 No. 2 (2016): 244; Tom D. Kennedy, David Detullio, and Danielle H. Millen, *Juvenile Delinquency (Theory, Trends, Risk Factors and Interventions)* (Cham: Springer, 2020), 1.

<sup>19</sup> Karlina, "Fenomena Terjadinya Kenakalan Remaja," 153; Peter C. Kratcoski, Lucille Dunn Kratcoski, and Peter Christopher Kratcoski, *Juvenile Delinquency (Theory, Research, and the Juvenile Justice Process)*, 6th ed. (Cham: Springer, 2020), 53.

<sup>20</sup> Erwan Effendy, Muhammad Rivaldi Harahap, and Nurul Aulia, "Kriminalitas Pada Remaja Dalam Perspektif Pandangan Islam," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling* 5, no. 2 (2023): 4329.

<sup>21</sup> Fahrul Rulmuzu, "Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya," *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan* 5 No. 1 (2021): 366.

According to her, this phenomenon also occurs in the educational environment, where awareness of online bullying among school community members is still low. For example, the distribution of photos without permission is often not recognized as a form of cyberbullying, and the gap in understanding between teachers and students in handling this case is still an obstacle.<sup>22</sup>

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the meaning of bullying is to harass, or disturb continuously and inconvenience a certain person. Bullying can also be interpreted as an action that causes harm by certain people by doing it on social media to anyone who is not liked by them.<sup>23</sup> This can be done by giving scathing and unethical comments with the aim of bringing down the person's self-esteem.<sup>24</sup> Bullying on social media will have a lasting impact on those who are victimized. The effect that often arises is the phenomenon of cyberbullicide. This term arises because of the phenomenon of suicide committed by people who are victims of bullying.<sup>25 26</sup> Many cases have occurred because of this bullying, for example in the United States there is a report from The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which states that suicide is the cause of death in teenagers.<sup>27</sup> The impact obtained from the victim is so serious and dangerous. The impact received by victims is like a variety of negative emotions such as shame, sadness, threatened, depressed, uncomfortable. Although they feel this way, they feel helpless to deal with it. If this happens for a long time and continuously, there will be a sense of hopelessness and acute depression. Difficulty in adjusting to the environment will also be an obvious result of this bullying.<sup>28</sup> Bullying on social media can be classified into seven categories, including:<sup>29 30</sup>

1. Flamming which means that the teen sends messages that have harsh and abusive language. Besides being rude, the language used is also vulgar.
2. Online harrashment means that the teen sends messages that attack and corner other people.
3. Cyberstalking, meaning that the teen is conducting a threatening online harassment, can also use comments that make people hurt.

<sup>22</sup> "45 Persen Remaja Di Indonesia Jadi Korban Cyberbullying, Ini Contoh Kasus Yang Terjadi," *Radarsolo*, May 22, 2024.

<sup>23</sup> La Ode Muhamad Sulihin et al., "Edukasi Hukum Tentang Perundungan Dan Ujaran Kebencian Pada Siswa SMPdi Kecamatan Konda Kabupaten Konawe Selatan," *INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 5 (2023): 3.

<sup>24</sup> Kevin Anugrah Panggabean and Redyanto Sidi, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Remaja Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Perundungan Media Sosial Di Dunia Siber," *INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research* 4, no. 2 (2024): 8.

<sup>25</sup> Katarzyna Borzucka-Sitkiewicz and Karina Leksy, "Cyberbullying as a New Problematic Behaviour Presented by Polish Youth," *The New Educational Review* 54, no. 4 (2018): 43.

<sup>26</sup> Akhlak Kazhimi Harahap, "An Overview Of Anxiety Levels In Teenage Victims Cyberbullying In Medan City," *Journal Basic Science and Technology* 9, no. 3 (2020): 81.

<sup>27</sup> Ranny Rastati, "Bentuk Perundungan Siber Di Media Sosial Dan Pencegahannya Bagi Korban Dan Pelaku," *Jurnal Sositologi* 15 No. 2 (2016): 170.

<sup>28</sup> Endah Ruliyatin and Dwi Ridhowati, "Dampak Cyber Bullying Pada Pribadi Siswa Dan Penanganannya Di Era Pandemi Covid-19," *Jurnal Bikotetik (Bimbingan Dan Konseling : Teori Dan Praktik)* 5 No. 1 (2021): 5.

<sup>29</sup> Karyanti and Aminudin, *Cyberbullying Dan Body Shaming* (Yogyakarta: K-Media, 2019), 50.

<sup>30</sup> Fiqri Subhan et al., "Sinergisitas Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dalam Meminimalisir Tindakan Cyberbullying Di Dunia Digital," *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dan Politik (JPKP)* 1, no. 2 (2023): 98.

4. Denigrations, meaning the teen sends a statement that is untrue, malicious or can be cruel.
5. Masquerade, meaning that the teen pretends to be someone else and performs activities on social media that make the victim fall in self-esteem.
6. Outing, meaning that the teen posts something that has sensitive content, is private and the information has a value that embarrasses the victim. This can be in the form of pictures or messages.
7. Exclusion means that the teen is ostracizing someone.

These various kinds of bullying are driven by several motives that exist within adolescents. These motives include:<sup>31</sup>

1. Teenagers have hatred for someone they hate. Every time the person is posted on social media, he will get various kinds of comments that corner him. It can be said that the person must provide a post that the bully likes.
2. Teenagers have a motive to satirize people they hate in a satirical and negative tone where it contains unethical language. This is certainly based on hatred and resentment of the perpetrator towards his victim. The perpetrator will get satisfaction after the satirical act is responded to by the victim. This means that the satire has been successful.
3. Teenagers are just idle and do not have a sense of spite. This means that it is only for entertainment, this is also so that it can get a sense of laughter from the people who see it.
4. Teenagers have a sense of spite. This is caused by dislike because the victim posts things that make the perpetrator spiteful towards him. The perpetrator often feels that he/she deserves it more than the perpetrator.
5. Teenagers have a feeling that they are superior to their victims. They often feel more deserving than their victims.

#### b. Committing Hate Speech

The case of hate speech committed by teenagers in Indonesia is one of the crucial issues that need attention. One concrete example is an incident that occurred in Makassar, South Sulawesi, where a 14-year-old student was secured by the police after insulting the Indonesian National Police (Polri) through social media. The teenager posted harsh words on Facebook, criticizing the activities of the Makassar Police Sabhara Unit which broke up illegal races on the streets. Makassar Police Chief, Kombes Irwan Anwar, stated that the case was being investigated as a hate speech crime, and the police would coordinate with various experts, including IT Experts, Indonesian Language Experts, and Criminal Experts, to conduct further investigation. However, the police decided not to detain the student due to his age, and based on Law No. 11/2012 on the Criminal Justice System.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Rahmiwati Marsinun and Dody Riswanto, "Perilaku Cyberbullying Remaja Di Media Sosial," *Analitika* 12 No. 2 (2020): 107.

<sup>32</sup> "Hina Polri Di Facebook, Remaja Di Makassar Diamankan Polisi," *detikNews*, May 27, 2018, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4040389/hina-polri-di-facebook-remaja-di-makassar-diamankan-polisi>.

In language, hate speech can be used to silently criticize a social policy that is carried out in a hurry as if it were politically correct. In the English dictionary, defamation can be translated into slander, libel and defamation. These three have different meanings when translated into Indonesian. Slander means slander that is done verbally. Libel means slander committed in writing. While defamation means slander in general.<sup>33</sup> In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, hatred can be defined as hateful traits or something that is hated. The word speech means a sentence or part of a sentence that is spoken by someone. This hatred is a very strong emotion and describes a person's dislike for something or someone else, which is often wrapped up in backbiting or slander and even pitting others against each other. Regarding things that are good or bad, it will end with slander and fighting against each other, which is not in accordance with the norms in society and ethics in society in general.<sup>34</sup>

Hate speech is often one of the most troubling forms of juvenile delinquency. Hate speech can be defined as an act of communication that incites, provokes, or insults a person or group based on various aspects such as skin color, race, gender, or religion. In the legal realm, hate speech is considered a statement, action, or writing that is prohibited because it has the potential to trigger violence or prejudice from the victim or perpetrator. In the digital era filled with social media, hate speech can easily spread and influence many people, including teenagers. Therefore, increasing teenagers' legal awareness on the importance of avoiding and tackling hate speech is crucial. Through a better understanding of the legal consequences of such actions, teens can strengthen their defenses against the negative influence of social media and contribute to creating a safer and more inclusive online environment.<sup>35</sup>

Hate speech can cause pain to its victims. The pain can be direct or indirect. The cause of direct pain is intimidation or harassment from the other person, while the cause of indirect pain is the person convincing other viewers that the victim is dangerous or unwanted. The National Institutes of Health conducted a study and found that violence obtained through social media has a much greater effect than physical violence. Hate speech can make certain individuals or groups emotionally distressed which is dangerous for them.<sup>36</sup>

The expression of hate speech often takes several different forms. One of them is a sentence with a declarative nature, which serves to spread information about a certain news or thing. These active declarative sentences are a way for speakers to directly convey a message to those who are active in the situation. Another form of hate speech is the imperative sentence. In this form, there are commands that can be in the form of prohibitions, negative expressions, or invitations and expectations to others. Another form is the interrogative sentence, which is used to ask questions and seek clarification on certain matters to other individuals. In the context of social media, an understanding

<sup>33</sup> Pavel Slutskiy, *Communication and Libertarianism* (Singapore: Springer, 2021), 337.

<sup>34</sup> Maris Safitri, "Problem Ujaran Kebencian(Hate Speech)Di Media Sosial Dalam Al-Qur'an," *Jurnal Al-Fath* 14 No. 2 (2020): 205.

<sup>35</sup> Sri Mawarti, "Fenomena Hate Speech Dampak Ujaran Kebencian," *Toleransi: Media Komunikasi Umat Beragama* 10 No. 1 (2018): 3.

<sup>36</sup> Atikah Marwa and Muhammad Fadhlán, "Ujaran Kebencian Di Media Sosial Menurut Perspektif Islam," *Al-Afkar, Journal for Islamic Studies* 4 No. 1 (2021): 4.



of the various forms of hate speech expression is important to increase teenagers' legal awareness in understanding and overcoming the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in the digital realm.<sup>37</sup>

Communication and culture are interrelated. These two things are things that influence each other. This means that changes in society will have an impact on the other side. The communication side with various things from social media will also have a real impact on beliefs, attitudes and values. In addition to this, it will also affect the worldview, social organization, human behavior, activity orientation and finally the perception of self and others. The phenomenon of hate speech can also be in the form of actions because of the publication of content that is carried out continuously by someone on social media. Even these actions are given a real purpose to become a social construction in society.<sup>38</sup>

The phenomenon of hate speech is influenced by various factors, which can be categorized into several dimensions. First, internal factors within the individual play a significant role, particularly psychological aspects such as motivation. Hate speech often stems from emotions like envy or dissatisfaction, where individuals perceive others as more fortunate, happier, or better off, thus triggering the desire to engage in such harmful behavior. Second, societal ignorance regarding hate speech contributes to its prevalence. Many individuals fail to recognize hate speech due to a lack of awareness and normalization of derogatory behaviors, particularly on social media platforms. For instance, insults and discriminatory comments are often excused as part of cultural norms or seen as harmless. This is evident in everyday interactions on social media, where behaviors such as body shaming are normalized in viral comment sections, perpetuating a culture of hate. A lack of socialization or education on the consequences of hate speech exacerbates this issue, leaving individuals unaware of its damaging effects on others. Third, technological factors, such as the availability and accessibility of social media platforms, indirectly facilitate hate speech. In the era of globalization, social media has become an essential tool for information exchange, enabling rapid dissemination of content. However, without proper monitoring or user policies, these platforms can become breeding grounds for harmful speech. The lack of oversight can lead to unregulated free speech, which may cross the boundary into hate speech. Fourth, inadequate social control mechanisms, both internal and external, contribute to the rise of hate speech. Internal controls, such as familial guidance, and external controls, including community vigilance by neighbors, friends, or colleagues, are often neglected. This lack of accountability fosters an environment where individuals feel free to express hateful sentiments, both verbally and in written form, without consequence. Additionally, poor communication and apathy within communities further undermine efforts to curb such behavior. Finally, societal interests and the broader socio-political climate can also drive hate speech. The rapid spread of misinformation or hoaxes in the digital age has created fertile ground for the proliferation of hate speech. While this factor may not

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<sup>37</sup> Sasongko et al., "Ujaran Kebencian Di Media Sosial Dalam Perspektif Cyberlaw Di Indonesia," in *Proceeding of Conference on Law and Social Studies* (Madiun: FH Universitas PGRI Madiun, 2021), 4.

<sup>38</sup> Muhammad Arif Hidayatullah Bina, "Fenomena Hate Speech Di Media Sosial Dan Konstruksi Sosial Masyarakat," *Jurnal Peurawi:Media Kajian Komunikasi Islam* 4 No. 1 (2021): 97.

directly pertain to individuals, it highlights the importance of addressing societal dynamics that enable the spread of false narratives, which in turn fuel hatred and division.<sup>39</sup>

c. Spreading fake news or hoaxes

Cases of hoax spreading among teenagers have shown serious impacts, one of which occurred in Makassar, South Sulawesi, where 13 teenagers were involved in an attack on residents after being consumed by fake news. The incident began when the group of teenagers received false information that one of their friends had been killed and thrown into the sea. The hoax quickly spread among them, sparking an act of violence that left three people injured in a samurai attack. Makassar Police Head of Public Relations, AKP Lando, explained that the fake news spread through word-of-mouth communication among the teenagers. In the end, the group attacked several teenagers in the Hartaco Housing area, Tamalate District, causing the victims to suffer injuries to their hands from sharp weapons and bows. In addition to injuring the victim, the perpetrators also damaged and burned the victim's motorcycle.<sup>40</sup>

The spread of hoaxes by teenagers has become a serious concern in this digital era. One example of a case that occurred in Makassar, South Sulawesi, illustrates how a 14-year-old teenager was involved in hate speech on social media. The teenager insulted the Indonesian National Police (Polri) through a Facebook post regarding the activities of the Makassar Police Sabhara Unit which often broke up illegal races. The Chief of Police of Makassar, Kombes Irwan Anwar, stated that although this case was investigated as a criminal offense of hate speech, the police decided not to detain the teenager because he was still underage, in accordance with Law No. 11/2012 on the Juvenile Justice System (SPPA). However, this case also illustrates how teenagers can be involved in spreading inaccurate information, hoaxes, or hate speech, which has the potential to trigger tension in society.<sup>41</sup>

This hoax is a phenomenon that arises because of the existence of social media among teenagers. teenagers in social media can re-edit content and spread it according to their purpose. This fake news makes other teenagers have to be careful if they receive certain messages on their social media or in their social media groups. must be observant of what the content is, where the source is from and who sent it. the phenomenon of fake news causes various kinds of problems among teenagers. sometimes it is even adopted without any clarification. social media has become a medium for spreading the most fake news.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Fazli Abdillah, Aqilla Syafah Marwah Pohan, and Eka Susanti, "Bullying Dan Hate Speech Pada Mahasiswa MPI," *Jurnal Yudistira : Publikasi Riset Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Bahasa* 2, no. 1 (December 12, 2023): 62, <https://doi.org/10.61132/yudistira.v2i1.371>.

<sup>40</sup> "13 Remaja Di Makassar Serang Warga Usai Termakan Hoax, Korban Ditebas Samurai," *detikNews*, October 1, 2022, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5891575/13-remaja-di-makassar-serang-warga-usai-termakan-hoax-korban-ditebas-samurai>.

<sup>41</sup> "Hina Polri Di Facebook, Remaja Di Makassar Diamankan Polisi," *detikNews*, May 27, 2018, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4040389/hina-polri-di-facebook-remaja-di-makassar-diamankan-polisi>.

<sup>42</sup> Ririn Puspita Tutiasri, Ade Kusuma, and Sumardijati, "Perilaku Remaja Dalam Penyebaran Hoax Di WhatsApp Grup," *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 2 No. 1 (2019): 4.

The prohibition of the spread of this fake news has been regulated in Indonesia. The law that regulates it is Law of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 1 Of 2024 Concerning The Second Amendment To Law Number 11 Of 2008 Concerning Information And Electronic Transactions. The changes indicate that the government of the Republic of Indonesia is very serious in preventing and overcoming various things that are prohibited in the ITE Law that are developing in the community. The spread of fake news has been regulated in Article 28 *jo*. Article 45A. In article 28 verse 3 stated that:<sup>43</sup>

*“Any person who intentionally distributes Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents which he knows contain false information which causes unrest in society.”*

The sanction if they spread fake news regulated in Article 45A verse 3:<sup>44</sup>

*“Any person who intentionally disseminates information and/or electronic documents known to contain false notices that cause riots in the community as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (3) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 years and / or a maximum fine of Rp1 billion.”*

The proliferation of fake news by teenagers gives a serious sign of the degradation of the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.<sup>45</sup> This poses a danger to the younger generation who will one day lead this country. Of course, serious and real efforts are needed for the government which must be supported by the community so that this fake news can be overcome properly and correctly.

Various kinds of fake news on social media are phenomena that must be addressed wisely and wisely by teenagers. As social media users, teenagers are the millennial generation who will later become leaders in this country, therefore they must be wise and water in social media. This wise and prudent attitude must be fully supported by all parties so that their future is much better in the midst of various problems that exist as part of the effects of globalization.<sup>46</sup>

#### d. Accessing pornographic content

Teenagers' access to pornographic content in Indonesia is one of the crucial issues in today's digital development. Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) shows that 66.6% of boys and 62.3% of girls in Indonesia have witnessed sexual activities through online media. This finding

<sup>43</sup> Muhammad Mabur Haslan, Yuliatin Yuliatin, and Rispawati Rispawati, “Penyalahgunaan Media Sosial Dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana (Penyuluhan Pada Siswa SMAN 1 Pemenang Kabupaten Lombok Utara),” *Jurnal Pengabdian Inovasi Masyarakat Indonesia* 3, no. 2 (2024): 126, <https://doi.org/10.29303/jpimi.v3i2.5809>.

<sup>44</sup> Shintia JS Lumenta, Doortje D. Turangan, and Cevonie M. Rantung, “Peran Hukum Dalam Mengatasi Media Massa Yang Menyebarkan Berita Provokatif Yang Menimbulkan Kegaduhan Masyarakat Ditinjau Dari Pasal 28 Ayat 3 Undang-Undang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik,” *LEX PRIVATUM* 14, no. 2 (2024): 2.

<sup>45</sup> Supriyono and A. D Irawan, “Semangat Kebangkitan Nasional Untuk Menghadapi Covid-19 Dalam Konteks Pancasila Dan Konstitusi,” *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Keberagaman* 7 No. 2 (2020); Faisal Azis Muttaqien and Anang Dony Irawan, “Penerapan Hukum Pidana Penyebaran Berita Hoax Melalui Media Sosial Era Pandemi Covid-19,” *MEDIA of LAW and SHARIA* 2 No. 4 (2021): 308.

<sup>46</sup> Dyaloka Puspita Ningrum, “Pemanfaatan Media Sosial Terhadap Fenomena ‘Hoax’ Di Kalangan Remaja Milenial (Studi Di SMA N 1, Kecamatan Pleret, Bantul, Yogyakarta),” *Padma Sri Kresna* 1 No. 1 (2019): 29.

was revealed by Robert Parlindungan S., Assistant Deputy for Children's Services at KPPPA, based on the results of the National Survey on the Life Experiences of Children and Adolescents (SNPHAR). In addition to passive access to pornography, the survey also revealed that 34.5% of boys and 25% of girls have been directly involved in pornographic activities or sexual practices. In fact, 38.2% of boys and 39% of girls were found to have sent photos of sexual activities through online platforms. These figures indicate that more and more children are being exposed to and involved in pornographic activities, which has a negative impact on their mental and social development.<sup>47</sup>

Adolescence, often referred to as the age of turmoil, is an important period in an individual's life characterized by rapid growth and development, both physically and emotionally. Adolescents are undergoing a change from concrete to abstract thinking, and in the process, they are searching for their self-identity. One very prominent aspect of adolescence is the increased interest and motivation towards sexuality, which is influenced by physical and hormonal changes. In the midst of rapid technological advances, adolescents have easy access to information from various sources, including pornographic content through the internet, social media, and television shows. In Indonesia, pornography has become a common problem due to its easy access by people of all ages, despite the existence of laws regulating it. Research shows that most adolescents in Indonesia have been exposed to pornography, potentially increasing the risk of sexual violence.<sup>48</sup>

Although there are laws governing pornography in Indonesia, easy access makes it a common problem among teenagers. Research shows that many teenagers in Indonesia have been exposed to pornography, which may increase the risk of sexual violence and other negative behaviors. Therefore, an understanding of the laws governing pornography and efforts to increase adolescents' legal awareness are crucial. With a better understanding of the legal consequences of accessing and disseminating pornographic content, teenagers can be more aware of the negative impacts and take appropriate steps to protect themselves and others in this increasingly complex digital environment.<sup>49</sup>

### **The Urgency of Building Adolescent Legal Awareness Through Social Media**

The preparation needed to raise adolescents' legal awareness is essential so that they can wisely utilize the opportunities offered in this digital era. With the ever-evolving technological advancements, social media has become one of the effective tools in building youth legal awareness. Legal awareness is not only about having control over internal and external stimuli, but also includes perceptions and thoughts that guide individual behavior in the use of social media. Students, as educated people who must

<sup>47</sup> "Lebih Dari 60 Persen Anak Mengakses Konten Pornografi Melalui Media Online," *Suarasurabaya.Net*, November 30, 2021, <https://www.suarasurabaya.net/kelanakota/2021/lebih-dari-60-persen-anak-mengakses-konten-pornografi-melalui-media-online/>.

<sup>48</sup> Galih Haidar and Nurliana Cipta Apsar, "Pornografi Pada Kalangan Remaja," *Prosiding Penelitian & Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 7, no. 1 (2020): 135.

<sup>49</sup> Rachmaniar, Puji Prihandini, and Preciosa Alnashava Janitra, "Perilaku Penggunaan Smartphone Dan Akses Pornografi Di Kalangan Remaja Perempuan," *Jurnal Komunikasi Global* 7, no. 1 (2018): 5.

develop themselves from the secondary school level, are required to understand the ethics that apply in online interactions, including in the campus environment. This is where the role of social media becomes important, as it can be a platform to build youth legal awareness through various educational content and campaigns that convey ethical and legal values that apply in the use of digital technology. Thus, students can develop more flexible and innovative thinking skills in utilizing technology in the digital era, while maintaining awareness of their legal responsibilities in interacting online.<sup>50</sup>

Increasing legal awareness for teenagers to act in accordance with applicable regulations does not need to use repressive efforts in the form of criminal threats. This can be done by structuring laws that are tightened. This increase in legal awareness must be carried out from an early age so that adolescents understand well what the law is, what its benefits are, what its purpose is for their lives as well as for the wider community. It is expected that adolescents also have a soul and morality that complies with the laws in force in Indonesia. Adolescents as the next generation for this nation in the future need to be given moral growth - morals and values - values to be able to comply with obligations to themselves, to the family, to society, to the nation and state.<sup>51</sup>

Adolescent legal awareness can be interpreted as an understanding of adolescents about what laws apply and exist in their society. It can also be interpreted as adolescents' legal understanding of the law without coercion, demands or pressure from the state through its apparatus. With the growing legal awareness of adolescents, it is hoped that they will become individuals who have noble and noble character. In addition, they will have noble character and care for others. This legal awareness will make an impact that is not only felt by teenagers but also the people who live around these teenagers.<sup>52</sup>

Teenagers as generation Z are a generation that grew up in a special era, namely in the digital era. They are born, grow and develop when technology is progressing and developing. The reason for this legal counseling through social media is that they have a better and different perspective on information and technology. This generation has been shaped by existing technology. This affects the way they interact, communicate, think and hone their skills. The effectiveness of social media outreach is because they are good at utilizing technology in their lives, from small things to big things. Moreover, they often interact on social media, and spend their time there. This is what makes this education or legal counseling will make the purpose of the legal counseling can achieve legal awareness for these adolescents in their interactions on social media.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> Siti Muldiah, "Kesadaran Mahasiswa Dalam Beretika Di Zaman Era Digital," *JIPKIS : Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Dan Keislaman* 3, no. 2 (2023): 242.

<sup>51</sup> Damianus Agus Sido, Dalintang Ketut Dwi Saputri, and Anita Trisiana, "Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Bagi Remaja Untuk Menanggulangi Pengaruh Globalisasi," *Global Citizen* 6 No. 2 (2018): 76.

<sup>52</sup> Tsania RiFatul Munna and Arditya Prayogi, "Strategi Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Kelurahan Bligo Kecamatan Buaran Kabupaten Pekalongan," *JURPIKAT(Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat)* 2 No. 3 (2021): 408.

<sup>53</sup> Ria Safitri et al., "Edukasi Hukum Melalui Media Sosial Bagi Generasi Z," *Jurnal Citizenship Virtues* 2 No. 2 (2022): 382.

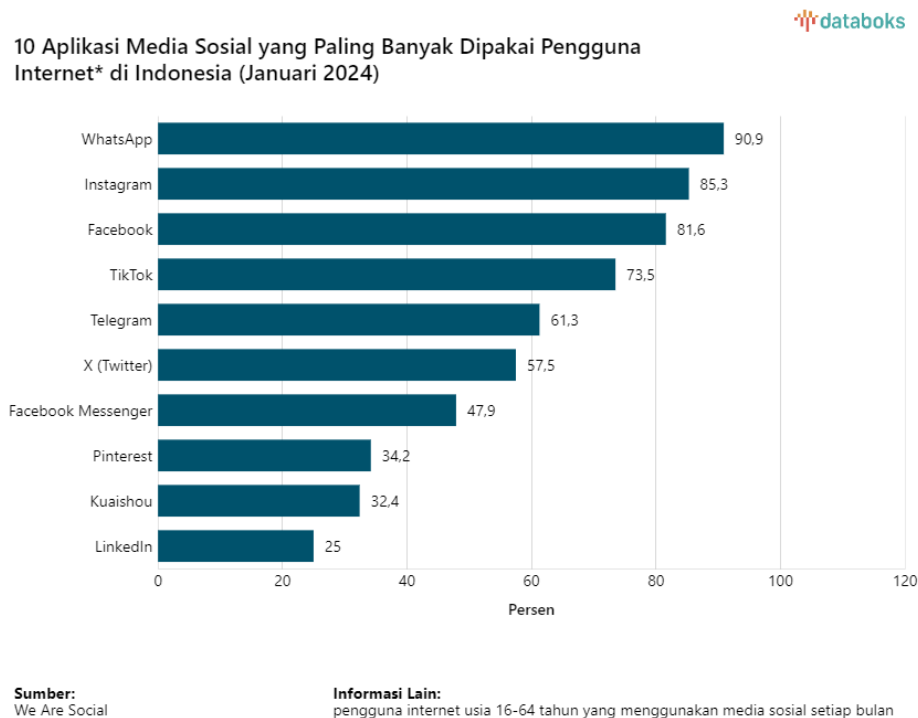


Table 1. Most Used Apps in Indonesia

Overall, the data presented illustrates the pattern of social media usage in Indonesia in January 2024 quite clearly. WhatsApp emerges as the most dominant platform with the majority of Indonesian internet users aged 16 to 64 using the app. The strong presence of WhatsApp indicates that the platform has gained a solid position as the main tool for communication and information sharing among Indonesians. Next, we see that Instagram, Facebook and TikTok follow WhatsApp as the most used social media platforms. This shows that while WhatsApp dominates the market share, Indonesians are also actively using other platforms for social media purposes. Instagram, with its focus on photo and video sharing, remains a favorite among social media users, while Facebook, despite having been in the social media industry for a long time, still maintains a strong user base. TikTok, which is a relatively new platform, has also gained significant popularity among Indonesian internet users. This diversity of social media user preferences can be an important cornerstone of youth law outreach strategies through these platforms. By understanding the preferences of social media users, legal education can be tailored in a more effective way to reach the right target audience. Various social media platforms can be used as channels to deliver legal messages to adolescents, taking into account the characteristics and habits of the platform users. As such, this data not only illustrates the pattern of social media usage in Indonesia, but also provides valuable insights for youth legal education efforts in this digital.

The data also shows that almost everyone in the 16-64 age range owns a smartphone, with the percentage reaching 98.3%. The advantages of smartphones in terms of ease of use and flexibility in mobility make them a top choice for people. Along with this trend, the report also reveals that smartphone users in Indonesia spend an average of 8 hours per day surfing the internet. This sea change is becoming increasingly

important in the context of the 4.0 industrial revolution, where digital transformation is changing the way we communicate and exchange information. In this era, the boundaries between the physical and digital worlds are increasingly blurred, with data exchange becoming more real-time. As the second largest active user of digital devices, teenagers play a key role in adapting to these technological changes. Therefore, social media, as one of the main forms of such change, is an effective platform for building youth legal awareness. With its wide penetration and ability to disseminate information quickly, social media can be used as a tool to educate adolescents on the importance of complying with laws and ethics in the use of digital technology, as well as reducing negative behaviors such as hate speech and the dissemination of illegal or harmful content. Thus, through the right approach, social media can be an effective tool in building youth legal awareness in this digital era.<sup>54</sup>

One of the key strategies in minimizing juvenile delinquency on social media is to improve digital literacy. Along with that, digital literacy also helps individuals to understand the information they receive. In this context, the law plays an important role as an instrument in tackling juvenile delinquency on social media. Legal awareness and knowledge of the boundaries set out in laws and regulations, such as the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE), are important in educating adolescents about the legal consequences of their actions on social media. Through good legal awareness, adolescents can understand that juvenile delinquency on social media is an unlawful act and can fall under the realm of criminal law. As such, social media can be used as an effective platform to disseminate information about the law and raise adolescents' legal awareness, thereby helping to protect them from falling into unlawful behavior and harming themselves and society. In this context, digital literacy becomes a “vaccine” that protects individuals from the negative impact of juvenile delinquency on social media, while legal awareness becomes a “self-defense” that ensures that individuals act in accordance with the law and ethics in the use of social media.<sup>55</sup>

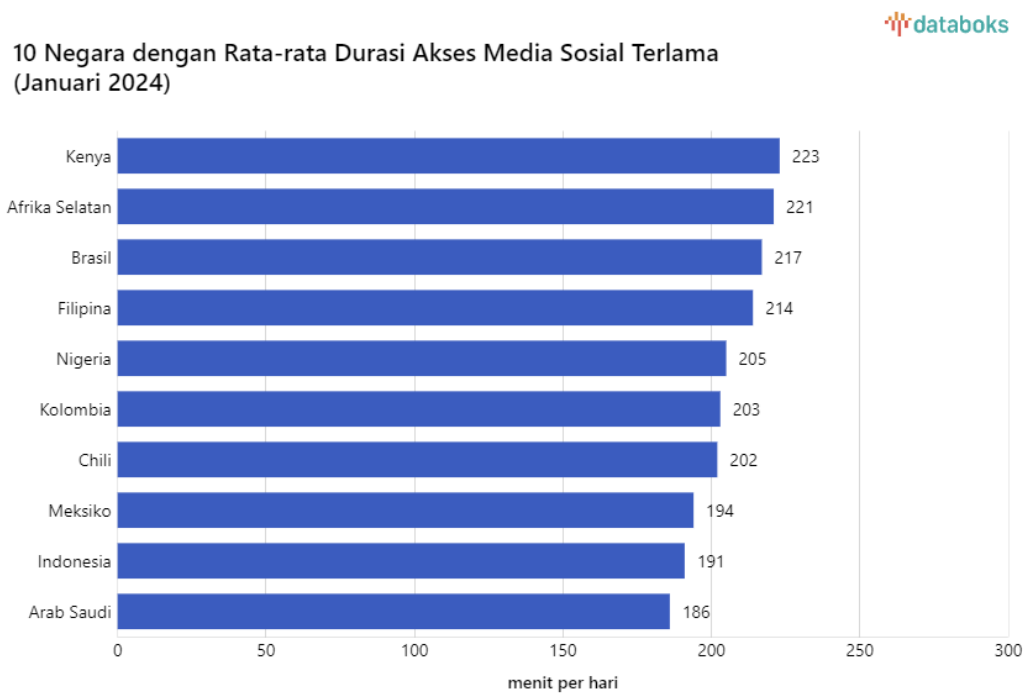
Teenagers are a group that tends to always keep up with the latest developments, especially in matters that interest them. They have a strong drive to develop themselves and utilize available information technology for their personal growth and development. In their daily lives, teenagers are often exposed to social media, which shapes how they behave and interact. Social media becomes an effective tool for them to get information and education, as it allows them to interact with relevant content and gain a better understanding of various things, including legal norms. In this context, instilling legal awareness through social media is important, as adolescents tend to easily digest, understand, and internalize legal norms conveyed through these platforms. By utilizing social media as a means to disseminate information on law and ethics, we can expand the reach of legal education to teenagers and help them become more responsible and law-

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<sup>54</sup> Merry Fridha Tri Palupi and Fitri Norhabiba, “Edukasi Literasi Digital Pada Remaja Dalam Menangkal Cyberbullying,” *Jurnal Abdidas* 2, no. 4 (2021): 1015.

<sup>55</sup> Ahmad Habib Al Fikry, “Edukasi Anti-Hoax Untuk Remaja Desa: Perspektif Literasi Digital Dan Hukum,” *Jurnal Dedikasi Hukum* 2, no. 3 (2022): 334.

aware members of society. Thus, social media is not only a place for social interaction, but also an effective tool in building teenagers' legal awareness in their daily lives.<sup>56</sup>



**Sumber:**  
We Are Social

**Informasi Lain:**

Table 2. Countries with the Longest Average Social Media Access Duration (January 2024)

In the data presented, there is an interesting fact that Indonesia is ranked ninth in social media usage. Although not at the top of the list, Indonesia's presence in this list shows that social media usage in the country remains quite significant. Factors such as wider internet penetration and a large population could be responsible for the high level of social media usage in Indonesia. In addition, the data also reveals that on average, Indonesians are recorded to use social media for 191 minutes, or the equivalent of 3 hours and 11 minutes, per day. This figure reflects the high level of engagement of Indonesians in activities on social media platforms. With significant time spent on social media every day, it can be assumed that these platforms have a great influence in the daily lives of Indonesians.

High engagement in social media also creates great opportunities in delivering legal education messages to the public. With the intense use of social media, these platforms can be an effective channel to disseminate information about the law to teenagers. Through the right approach and relevant content, legal education can reach a wider audience and positively influence youth behavior. As such, this data provides a deeper understanding of the role of social media in the daily lives of Indonesians, as well

<sup>56</sup> Nur Ainiyah, "Remaja Millenial Dan Media Sosial: Media Sosial Sebagai Media Informasi Pendidikan Bagi Remaja Millenial," *JPII* 2 No. 2 (2018): 234.



as highlighting the potential of these platforms as a means to build adolescent legal awareness.

Social Media in the lives of teenagers has privileges and advantages when compared to conventional counseling. The advantage is "user friendly" because it is much easier to be accepted and accessed by the teenager. Especially if it is something that amuses them. According to what has been proposed by UNESCO, digital literacy in this field can make adolescents have the ability to process existing digital technology and obtain thousands of existing information and they will carry out processing to solve problems on their own.<sup>57</sup>

Digital literacy has become an increasingly important aspect of modern life, both in academic and social contexts. In an era where information and communication technology is increasingly rampant, digital literacy is becoming the key to understanding and utilizing technology wisely. The use of social media, as a form of digital literacy, has a huge impact on the way adolescents understand and interact with the law. With the prevalence of smartphone use and applications based on artificial intelligence (AI), social media has become a very influential environment in the lives of adolescents. Through social media, teens can learn about various aspects of the law, from their rights and obligations as citizens to the legal impact of their behavior in the digital world. Their involvement in legal discussions and information available on social media can help build their legal awareness effectively. Thus, digital literacy not only provides technical capabilities in using technology, but also facilitates a deeper understanding of legal and ethical concepts in a digital context. This is important because it prepares adolescents to become responsible and law-conscious members of society in their use of social media and digital technology as a whole.<sup>58</sup>

Why on social media is this a good place to give legal counseling to teenagers? According to Cmor and Lippold and Griffiths and Brophy, teens have social media privileges in their lives. The advantages is: <sup>59</sup>

1. They are active in using social media  
Teenagers have a tendency to be active on social media because it is an integral part of their daily lives. Facebook Instagram, Twitter, and other social media platforms are used to interact with friends, follow their favorite accounts, and find interesting content. Because of their activeness on social media, legal counseling can be delivered directly to them easily.
2. Social media use can take a while, even hours.  
Teens often spend significant time on social media, whether surfing, uploading content, or interacting with others. Because they spend so much time on the

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<sup>57</sup> S. A Hapsari, M. R. Pratiwi, and H Indrayani, "Konten Edukasi Pengasuhan Anak Melalui Media Online Komunitas Parenting Keluargakita.Com," in *International Conference Communication and Sosial Sciences (ICCOMSOS)*, 2020; Fajar Nurdiansyah and Titin Suhartini, "Nilai Edukasi pada Aplikasi TikTok di Kalangan Remaja Kota Bandung," *Komunikasiana* 3 No. 2 (2021): 142.

<sup>58</sup> Ali Alamsyah Kusumadinata et al., "Membangun Konsepsi Literasi Digital Kepada Ikatan Remaja Masjid," *Jurnal Masyarakat Madani Indonesia* 2, no. 3 (2023): 193.

<sup>59</sup> Margaret Aulia Rahman, "Nilai, Norma Dan Keyakinan Remaja Dalam Menyebarkan Informasi Sehari-Hari Di Media Sosial," *JUPI* 4 No. 1 (2019): 75.

platform, legal counseling can be delivered in a short time through posts, stories, or videos that catch their attention.

3. They have more variety.

Teens tend to be more skilled at doing searches on social media. They have the ability to quickly find the information they need through various search features and hashtags. This allows legal counseling to be presented in a variety of formats and contexts that suit their interests and needs.

4. They will be moved to comment on what they read and see.

Teens are active in providing their comments, reactions, and opinions to the content they encounter on social media. They often respond to posts with comments or emojis, or even create their own posts in response. This creates opportunities for legal counsel to interact directly with them, answer questions, and provide clarification on relevant legal topics.

The approach to legal counseling through social media is proving itself to be a very effective tool in conveying legal messages to adolescents. By taking advantage of the privileges that adolescents have in the use of social media, such as their activity on these platforms, their ability to spend a long time on social media, their skills in conducting varied searches, and their tendency to comment and react to the content they encounter, legal counseling can be delivered more easily and on target. Through posts, stories, videos, or live interactions, legal messages can be presented in a way that engages teens and builds their awareness of the importance of the law in their daily lives. Thus, social media is not only a place to socialize and have fun, but also an effective forum for legal education, helping to form positive and responsible behavior among adolescents.

Digital literacy has become a major key for individuals to adapt to the ever-evolving digital age, as well as to lead more open and diverse lives. In this context, social media plays a very important role in shaping the digital literacy and legal awareness of adolescents. As the dominant means of communication and information exchange, social media offers wide accessibility to various aspects of life, from banking to education, work, and even entertainment. Through social media, teens can learn about their rights and obligations in a legal context, as well as understand the implications of unlawful online behavior. By becoming digitally literate, teens can make positive use of social media to develop their legal awareness, both by gaining information about applicable rules and regulations, and by avoiding negative behaviors such as the spread of hate speech or illegal content. Therefore, digital literacy and wise use of social media is the key to effectiveness in building legal awareness of adolescents in this digital era. By utilizing social media as a platform for legal education and advocacy, we can create a generation of youth who are more aware of their rights and obligations in this complex digital society.<sup>60</sup>

Indicators of adolescents who have legal awareness is composed of four indicators that exist according to Soerjono Soekanto. The indicator is:<sup>61</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Adi Irvansyah, "Literasi Digital Dalam Memanfaatkan Media Sosial (Studi Kasus Pada Asisten Rumah Tangga Usia Remaja)," *Jurnal AKRAB!* XIII, no. 2 (2022): 63.

<sup>61</sup> Warsito, "Menumbuhkan Kesadaran Hukum Di Masyarakat Dan Dunia Perguruan Tinggi," *Jurnal Pelita Dharma* 2 No. 1 (2016): 7.

1. The presence of legal knowledge by adolescents. This means that the teenager has knowledge and insight into the behaviors regulated by applicable laws and regulations. This knowledge is about what actions are prohibited and allowed by laws and regulations by the government. This indicator of knowledge is closely related to legal fiction, which means that people are considered to know the law since the law has been enacted.
2. There is sufficient legal understanding by adolescents. Here teenagers have understood the content and purpose of the law, both written and unwritten. In addition, teenagers know what the benefits of the law are for their lives and their lives with their communities.
3. Adolescents have a good legal attitude. This means that they internalize the law in their lives because the law is beneficial and benefits them if the rules are obeyed.
4. Adolescents have good legal behavior. Here the teenager has a pattern of action about the rules that apply in his life. They obeyed him with full awareness of the law.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The digital age has brought major changes in the way teens interact and build their identities, with social media being the primary means for such activities. However, behind the ease and benefits offered by social media, there are various challenges and risks, including juvenile delinquency that occurs in the digital realm. This juvenile delinquency is a serious concern for various parties, and it is important to understand in depth the various forms of juvenile delinquency on social media so that appropriate preventive measures and interventions can be taken to protect adolescents from the negative impacts that may arise. Various forms of juvenile delinquency on social media that have been described include bullying, hate speech, the spread of false news (hoaxes), and access to pornographic content. Each of these forms of delinquency has serious negative repercussions, both for the individual who is the victim and for society as a whole. It is important to understand the motives and factors that push adolescents to commit such acts, as well as the importance of efforts to increase the legal awareness of adolescents in the face of this phenomenon.

Legal awareness of adolescents is an important aspect that needs to be considered in this digital age, especially with the increasing use of social media among them. In this context, careful preparation to increase the legal awareness of adolescents is essential so that they can make wise use of the opportunities offered by technology. With the advancement of technology that continues to grow, social media is becoming one of the effective tools in building legal awareness of adolescents. This is reflected in the fact that adolescents tend to be active on social media, so these platforms can be used as channels to convey messages of legal counseling. Legal awareness of adolescents includes an understanding of the rules and regulations that apply in the use of social media, as well as the thoughts and perceptions that guide their behavior online. In this context, digital literacy plays an important role in helping adolescents understand the legal implications of their behavior on social media. By improving digital literacy, adolescents can be more aware of their rights and obligations in a digital legal context. In addition, legal counseling through social

media also utilizes the advantages of these platforms, such as teenagers ' activeness in using social media, their ability to spend a long time on these platforms, and their skills in searching for varied information. Through various interesting content formats, legal counseling can be delivered in an easier and targeted manner to adolescents.

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