



The Role of INSTIKI Students in Preventing Cyberbullying Among Teenagers

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Abstract

Nowadays, the rapid development of information technology can have both good and bad effects on society, including teenagers. Technological advances allow many people to access the internet quickly, share information, and exchange information between one person and another without having to meet each other face to face. The freedom to use social media can lead to various social media cases of abuse. Cyberbullying is one of the misuses of social media that has recently been encountered. Cyberbullying is one example of the negative impacts arising from rapid technological development. Cyberbullying is a disgraceful behavior committed by individuals repeatedly to others via the internet. The relevant articles of the Criminal Code regulating this cyberbullying offense are those listed in Chapter XVI concerning Insults, specifically Article 310 paragraphs (1) and (2), and the ITE Law article 27 paragraphs (3) of the ITE Law. If there is no action to prevent or stop cyberbullying, then it could be that this action will increase and be very detrimental, especially for victims. This study aims to determine the role of INSTIKI students in preventing cyberbullying that occurs among teenagers. This research uses a mixed method, a combined method between quantitative and qualitative with the help of questionnaires in data collection. In this study, researchers distributed questionnaires online via a Google form. From the results of the questionnaire conducted, it shows that students play a role in preventing cyberbullying among teenagers, in this role, not a few students agree that holding socialization (seminars or counseling) is one of the best ways to prevent cyberbullying among teenagers. Socialization is given to teenagers to increase their understanding of the dangers and impacts of cyberbullying.

Keywords: *The Role of Students, Cyberbullying, Teenagers*

INTRODUCTION

The development of technology and information today shows a very rapid development. One of them is the use of the internet. All people can use the internet with much wider access to information and various functions.

Technological advances make it easy for many people to access the internet quickly, share information, and exchange information between one person and another without having to meet face to face. The advancement of technology is growing, internet access is effortless to do with the emergence of social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and WhatsApp. Not only adults can access the internet, but teenagers can also access the internet.¹

Based on a survey conducted by the Association of Java Internet Providers (APJII).² The number of internet technology residents in 2021-2022 is 210,026,769 people out of a total population of 272,682,600 people in Indonesia in 2021. The percentage rate is 77.02%. This percentage is greater than in 2019-2020 at 73.70%. Based on the age group 13-18 years and 19-34 years, they are the most frequent users of the internet with contributions reaching 99.16% and 98.64 percent. Meanwhile, the internet contribution rate in the age group 5-12 years reached 62.43%, higher than the age group 55 years and over with a value of 51.73%.³

In general, cyberbullying can be interpreted against various offenses regulated in general criminal law in Indonesia, namely those contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP).⁴ The relevant articles of the Criminal Code regulating this cyberbullying offense are those listed in Chapter XVI regarding Defamation, specifically Article 310 paragraphs (1) and (2) and the ITE Law article 27 paragraphs (3) of the ITE Law which states that every person intentionally and without the right to distribute and or transmit and or make accessible electronic information and or electronic documents that have defamation and insult content.⁵

The majority of internet users are teenagers, they are currently growing and developing in an environment where the development of information and communication technology is an integral part of everyday life. Almost all schools in Indonesia have used the internet as a learning tool, this happened due to the COVID-19 pandemic which encouraged many people to study at home which of course made the internet inseparable, especially in several big cities. Regarding some of the positive benefits, students get from using the internet, such as finding information and means of communication.

Teenagers not only use the internet as a learning tool but also most of them use the internet or social media to make new friends, share photos or videos about their activities, build self-image, as a place to comment on other people's status or posts, and so on. Unfortunately, not all teenagers can understand how to use social media properly, there are no mandatory requirements when using the internet or social media such as how they should be ethical and what things should not be done when using social media. The freedom to use social media

¹ Andrianto & Oksiana Jatningsih, "KETINTANG SURABAYA DALAM MENGHADAPI PELUANG CYBER BULLYING PADA ANAKNYA / Abstract," 2016, 927-41.

² APJII, "Survei Profil Internet Indonesia 2022," 2022, <https://apjii.or.id/survei/surveiprofilinternetindonesia2022-21072047>.

³ Bayu D, "Pengguna Internet Indonesia Tembus 210 Juta Pada 2022. DataIndonesia," 2022, <https://dataindonesia.id/digital/detail/apjii-pengguna-internet-indonesia-tembus-210-juta-pada-2022>.

⁴ Republik Indonesia, "Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana" (2021), <https://jdih.mahkamahagung.go.id/legal-product/kitab-undang-undang-hukum-pidana/detail>.

⁵ H. M. T. Imani, F. A., Kusmawati, A., & Amin, "Pencegahan Kasus Cyberbullying Bagi Remaja Pengguna Sosial Media," *KHIDMAT SOSIAL: Journal of Social Work and Social Services* 2, no. 1 (2021): 74-83, <https://jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/khidmatsosial/article/view/10433>.

can lead to various misuse of social media. One of the misuses of social media that has recently been encountered is cyberbullying.⁶

The phenomenon of cyberbullying inevitably becomes an important spotlight for all circles, cyberbullying is not solely a problem of adolescents but also the responsibility of society, groups, communities, or individual humans who have a relationship and interest in cyberbullying problems, such as parents, law enforcement, schools, government, and the wider community in general. If there is no action to prevent or stop cyberbullying, then it could be that this action will increase and be very detrimental, especially for victims.⁷

Seeing the rampant phenomenon of cyberbullying, researchers need to conduct research on the INSTIKI Campus with the aim of research entitled "The Role of INSTIKI Students in Preventing Cyberbullying Among Teenagers" this study aims to find out about the roles and responsibilities of INSTIKI Students in addressing the phenomenon of cyberbullying among teenagers and to find out the steps that can be taken both to prevent and overcome cyberbullying actions among teenagers. It is hoped that after the actual conditions are known, actions can be taken to provide awareness to the community so that cyberbullying behavior among teenagers can be prevented.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a mixed method, a combined method between quantitative and qualitative.⁸ The quantitative method used is descriptive where the research focuses more on solving problems that exist at the time the research is conducted (ongoing), or in the form of accrual and meaningful problems/events. This research is intended to describe the situation precisely and accurately, not to look for a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable or to compare two or more variables to find cause and effect. According to Ratna's Book⁹ quantitative descriptive research is research conducted to provide answers to a problem and obtain broader information about a phenomenon using the stages of a quantitative approach.

The type of quantitative research used is a questionnaire. Questionnaire research is a data collection technique using researchers to provide a list of questions or written statements to be answered by respondents. In this study, researchers distributed questionnaires online via google form.¹⁰ In this study, the variable being studied is the role of INSTIKI students against cyberbullying among teenagers.

⁶ El Chris Natalia, "REMAJA , MEDIA SOSIAL DAN CYBERBULLYING Latar Belakang Para Remaja Sebagai Ajang Untuk Terkoneksi Dengan Media Sosial . Orang Alat Untuk Melakukan," *Jurnal Ilmiah Komunikasi* 5 (2016): 119–37, <http://journal.wima.ac.id/index.php/KOMUNIKATIF/article/view/991/944>.

⁷ F. Syahidah, & Azmi, "HUBUNGAN ANTARA EMPATI DENGAN CYBERBULLYING PADA REMAJA DI YOGYAKARTA" (Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2017), <http://eprints.mercubuana-yogya.ac.id/id/eprint/1222/>.

⁸ Agung Sutriyawan, Universitas Bhakti Kencana, and Agung Sutriyawan, "Studi Mixed Method : Gambaran Epidemiologi Dan Analisis Sistem Surveilans Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) Di Kota Bandung Dinas Kesehatan Kota Bandung Dan" 8, no. 2 (2021): 15–29.

⁹ Sulistyan. Dr. Ratna, W., Noviansyah, R., *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*, Ketiga (Yogyakarta: Widya Gama Press, n.d.), www.rosda.co.id.

¹⁰ Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Statistika Untuk Penelitian* (Bandung: CV. Alfabeta, 2017).

The qualitative research method is a method or research method that emphasizes analysis or descriptive. In a qualitative research process, the subject's perspective is emphasized, and theoretical foundations are utilized by researchers as a guide so that the research process is on the facts encountered in the field when conducting research.¹¹ In this method, the author uses the analysis technique used in the literature study method derived from scientific journals, seminar papers, books, and so on.¹²

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Adolescents

Adolescents are children aged 10-24 years who are the age of childhood and adulthood and as a starting point for the reproductive process, so they need to be prepared early.¹³ Emotional disorders and behavioral disorders as a result of the pressure experienced by adolescents due to changes in changes that occur themselves and changes caused by the environment.¹⁴ Like the development that takes place in childhood, development in adolescence is characterized by change.¹⁵ During childhood, adolescents spent thousands of hours interacting with parents, friends, and teachers. Now they are faced with dramatic biological changes, new experiences, and new developmental tasks.¹⁶

Characteristics of adolescents

The difficulty departs from the phenomenon of adolescents themselves with some special behaviors, namely:¹⁷

- 1) Adolescents begin to assert their freedom and right to express their own opinions. Inevitably, this can create tensions and disputes and can alienate the adolescent from his or her family.
- 2) Teenagers are more easily influenced by their friends than when they were children. This means that parental influence is getting weaker. Adolescents behave and have pleasures that are different and even contradictory to those of the family. A common example is in terms of clothing fashions, haircuts, and musical pleasures which all have to be up-to-date.
- 3) Adolescents experience tremendous physical changes, both in growth and sexuality. Emerging sexual feelings can be frightening, confusing, and a source of guilt and frustration.

¹¹ Fai, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Adalah," 4 Desember 2022, 2022, <https://umsu.ac.id/metode-penelitian-kualitatif-adalah/>.

¹² DQlab, "Jenis Teknik Analisis Data Kualitatif Paling Sering Digunakan," 2022.

¹³ Zulkifli, *Psikologi Perkembangan*, Kelima (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2005).

¹⁴ Emria Fitri, Nilma Zola, and Ifdil Ifdil, "Profil Kepercayaan Diri Remaja Serta Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi," *JUPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)* 4, no. 1 (2018): 1–5, <https://doi.org/10.29210/02017182>.

¹⁵ Nilma Zola, Asmidir Ilyas, and Yusri Yusri, "Karakteristik Anak Bungsu," *Jurnal Konseling Dan Pendidikan* 5, no. 3 (2017): 109–14, <https://doi.org/10.29210/120100>.

¹⁶ Abin Syamsuddin Makmum, "Karakteristik Perilaku Dan Kepribadian Pada Masa Remaja," *Jurnal Penelitian Guru Indonesia* 2, no. 2 (2017): 17–23, <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jpgi/article/view/220>.

¹⁷ Merryana Kurnia Tampubolon, Syamsu Yusuf, and Tina Hayati Dahlan, "Mindfulness as the Fundamental Element in Developing Effective Communication Between Late Adolescents and Parents," *International Journal of Education* 14, no. 2 (2022): 106–16, <https://doi.org/10.17509/ije.v14i2.43876>.

- 4) Adolescents often become overconfident (overconfidence) and this together with their emotions usually increases, making it difficult to accept parental advice and direction.¹⁸

Cyberbullying

As we all know, the most commonly used medium for cyberbullying is social media. Recently, there has been a trend of haters on the internet. Usually, haters launch bullying actions on the victim's page¹⁹ (Meinarni, 2019). Cyberbullying is bullying using digital technology. This can occur on social media, chat platforms, gaming platforms, and cell phones.²⁰

Factors that influence cyberbullying actions Things that can indicate as important factors that influence bullying in the literature as factors that play a role in the occurrence of cyberbullying, according to Li, (2010):

- 1) Conventional Bullying: In the research of Riebel, Jager & Fisher, (2009) there is a relationship between bullying that occurs directly and cyberspace. So it allows bullying that starts directly to spread to cyberspace. This provides new land for bullies to insult others.
- 2) Gender: Many studies have shown that men are more likely to commit acts of cyberbullying than women.
- 3) Culture: Li's research, (2010) indicated that culture is a strong predictor of cyber bullying which is in line with Baker's research, (2010) regarding bullying which plays an important role in the occurrence of bullying and cyberbullying.
- 4) Internet Users: The great need for the use of the internet for humans has a positive impact but still has an impact on the risks that may occur. In terms of social life, one serious threat is cyberbullying. Cyberbullying occurs in cyberspace, it is reasonable to assume that the intensity of a person's use of the internet can make them a perpetrator or victim of the adverse effects that can result from interactions in cyberspace.²¹

Chadwick (2014) also explains that there are 8 aspects of cyberbullying behavior, namely:

- 1) Harassment, is the behavior of sending messages with disrespectful words, aimed at someone in the form of interference sent via email, sms, or text messages, on social networks continuously.
- 2) Denigration, is the behavior of exposing someone's ugliness on the internet to damage the reputation and good name of the intended person. Such as someone who sends pictures of someone that have been changed beforehand to be more sensual so that the victim is made fun of and gets bad judgment from others.
- 3) Flaming, is a behavior in the form of sending text messages with harsh words, and frontal. This behavior is usually done in chat groups on social media such as sending pictures that are intended to insult the intended person.
- 4) Impersonation, is the behavior of pretending to be someone else and sending messages or statuses that are not good.
- 5) Masquerading is the act of pretending to be someone else by creating a fake email address or can also using someone else's cell phone so that it will appear as if the threat was sent by someone else.

¹⁸ Imani, F. A., Kusmawati, A., & Amin, "Pencegahan Kasus Cyberbullying Bagi Remaja Pengguna Sosial Media."

¹⁹ N P S Meinarni, "Tinjauan Yuridis Cyber Bullying Dalam Ranah Hukum Indonesia," ... : *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 2019.

²⁰ UNICEF, "Cyberbullying: Apa Itu Dan Bagaimana Menghentikannya," 2020, <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/id/child-protection/apa-itu-cyberbullying>.

²¹ Imani, F. A., Kusmawati, A., & Amin, "Pencegahan Kasus Cyberbullying Bagi Remaja Pengguna Sosial Media."

- 6) Pseudonyms, are the behavior of using aliases or online names to mask their identity. Other people online are only known by aliases, and this may be harmful and insulting.
- 7) Outing and trickery, Outing is the behavior of spreading other people's secrets, or other people's private photos, while trickery is the behavior of persuading someone with deception to get the person's secrets or private photos.
- 8) Cyberstalking, is the behavior of harassing and defaming someone intensely to make great fear in that person

Survey of the Role of INSTIKI Students in Preventing Cyberbullying among Teenagers

This survey aims to get an overview of how many students play a role in preventing cyberbullying among teenagers. This survey was conducted on 128 INSTIKI students.

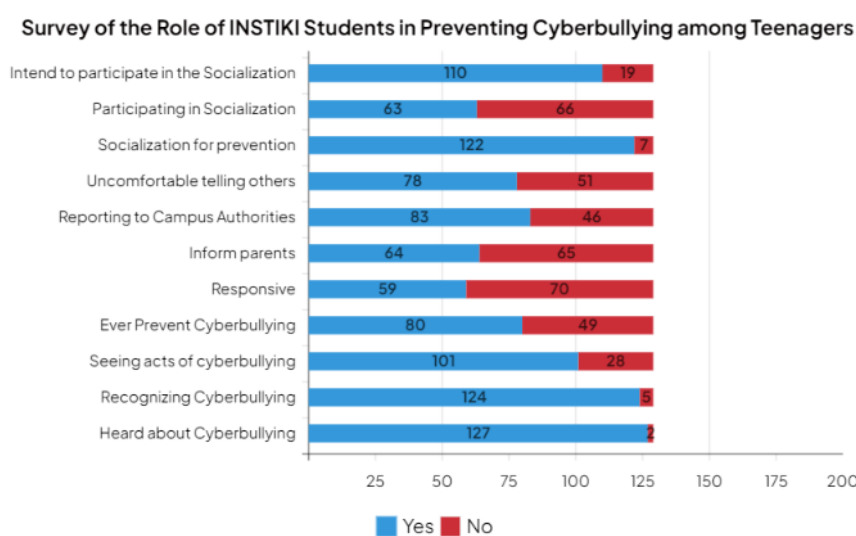


Figure 1

Based on the data contained in Figure 1, it can be seen that almost all INSTIKI students are familiar with the word cyberbullying. If accumulated 72.8% of students play a role in preventing cyberbullying, in this role not a few students agree that holding socialization (seminars or counseling) is one of the best ways to prevent cyberbullying. Socialization is given to adolescents to increase understanding an understanding of the dangers and impacts of cyberbullying, as well as provide an explanation of the forms, elements, prevention, and legal regulations in the event of a violation or the crime that causes suffering to others and is always careful in using technology in the form of Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.²²

There are preventive measures that can be taken to minimize cyberbullying among teenagers:

- 1) Do not accept friend requests from strangers on social media and people who are indicated to often bully both in the real world and cyberspace.
- 2) Use filters for emails, incoming calls on cell phones, and text messages.
- 3) Avoid uploading and sending indecent images to anyone in the cyber world.

²² Fransiska Novita Eleanora and Rabiah Al Adawiah, "Sosialisasi Bahaya Dan Dampak Cyberbullying (Perundungan Dunia Maya) Bagi Pelajar Di Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMK) Negeri 3 Bekasi," *Jurnal Pengabdian Barelang* 3, no. 01 (2021): 70–72, <https://doi.org/10.33884/jpb.v3i01.2685>.

- 4) Do not write all personal information on social media profiles to avoid identity theft that leads to the creation of fake accounts from irresponsible parties.
- 5) Do not be provoked to respond to anything on social media that leads to online arguments and negative posts.
- 6) Do not share your social media passwords with anyone. It is important to change passwords regularly to reduce the risk of hacking.

CONCLUSIONS

Cyberbullying is the intent to offend, abuse, embarrass, or intimidate someone by sending text messages, emails, images, or videos over the Internet or other digital technology, is a behavior that is intentionally directed at someone repeatedly. Based on the results of a survey conducted, INSTIKI students are shown to play a role in preventing cyberbullying among their teens. While there are no serious cases yet, there are already quite a few of her teens who have witnessed acts of cyberbullying firsthand. Her 78% of 128 students. Perpetrators of cyberbullying are primarily peers, and the most common information technology vehicle for cyberbullying is social networking websites. About 60% of the 128 students felt uncomfortable telling others about the cyberbullying they had witnessed. The results can be summarized as 72.8% of students play a role in preventing cyberbullying. In this role, a significant number of students agree that one of the best ways to prevent cyberbullying is socialization. There is growing concerned about cyberbullying behavior by teenagers. Cyberbullying affects not only the victim but also the perpetrator. Cyberbullying has a devastating effect on victims, including low self-esteem, poor grades, depression, anxiety, disinterest in previously enjoyable activities, pointlessness, withdrawal from friends, avoidance of social life, and even mood swings, behavior, even sleep pattern changes; and appetite. One way of prevention that can be done is by holding socialization either in the form of seminars or counseling. This socialization is viewed as a source of information for the prevention of youth cyberbullying, providing further understanding and understanding of the dangers and impacts of cyberbullying and providing explanations of its forms, prevention, and legal provisions. is expected to Provide socialization on the topic of cyberbullying not only helps raise awareness among young people to understand cyberbullying; but also helps raise awareness among parents, schools, communities, law enforcement, etc. increase.

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