Implementation of PPKn Learning in Building a Tolerant and Responsible Digital Society to Prevent Bullying

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Abstract

Technological advances make human activities more practical and the spread of information faster. The main challenge in building a tolerant and responsible digital society is the increasing spread of false information (hoaxes) and irresponsible and intolerant behavior on social media. This not only damages the order of social life but also raises serious challenges, such as increasing cases of bullying and other negative behavior. Therefore, education and internalization of Pancasila values in the use of digital technology are very important. One of them is through the implementation of PPKn learning. The purpose of this study is to reveal the implementation of PPKn learning in building a tolerant and responsible digital society life to prevent bullying. This study uses a type of research, namely library research or literature. The results of the study show that the implementation of PPKn learning in building a tolerant and responsible digital society life to prevent bullying can be done in two ways, namely the formation of citizenship character through direct teaching and indirect teaching. Tolerant and responsible attitudes in digital society through PPKn learning to prevent bullying that can be done, namely 1) Tolerant attitudes emphasize the importance of just and civilized human values including respect for the rights of others. 2) Responsible attitudes teach that every citizen has an obligation to maintain social harmony, including in the digital world. The role of PPKn teachers in implementing learning is not only to instill knowledge, but also attitudes that encourage students to respect differences and act responsibly in the digital world. Meanwhile, the government must be active in providing support through policies, programs, and regulations that can strengthen character education in the digital world.

Keywords: PPKn Learning; Tolerant; Responsible

Introduction

Technological advances make all human activities more practical and the spread of information faster. This progress has a positive impact and benefits for human life because it makes activities in everyday life easier. The rapid development of technology has resulted in a new life for modern humans because they have begun to abandon traditional ways of living their lives and switch to a modern and sophisticated lifestyle (Saragih, 2023).

However, along with these benefits, various challenges arise that must be overcome because they can have negative impacts on humans. Moreover, now it is very necessary to have the right method or implementation to overcome the challenges caused by the digital era. The main challenge in building a tolerant and responsible digital society is the increasing spread of false information (hoaxes) and irresponsible and intolerant behavior on social media.

Maarif Institute researcher Khelmy said that negative content spread on social media in the form of hate speech, fake news and sentiments based on SARA (ethnicity, race and religion), has a big impact on the mindset and attitudes of the younger generation, namely they tend to have an intolerant attitude.

Based on data from the Ministry of Communication and Information, throughout 2017 there were 13,829 negative contents in the form of hate speech that were rampant on social

media, 6,973 fake news and 13,120 pornographic contents. In addition, until September 18, 2017 there were 782,316 sites that had been blocked by the government (COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION, 2017).

This not only damages the order of social life but also raises serious challenges, such as increasing cases of cyberbullying and other negative behavior in the digital world. Therefore, education and internalization of Pancasila values in the use of digital technology are very important. In the midst of the rapid flow of technology and digital development, Indonesia has a moral foundation that is manifested in Pancasila (Ashari et al., 2023).

In a period of 9 years, namely from 2011 to 2019, KPAI noted that complaints of violence against children reached 37,381 cases. The violence was an act of bullying both in education and on social media, which reached 2,473 reports and continues to increase until now (KPAI Team, 2020).

The bullying case that was hotly discussed occurred in 2024. Reported by Tempo.co, the act of bullying or bullying of Binus School Serpong high school students. The South Tangerang Police named eight children in conflict with the law (ABH) and four suspects in the bullying case at Binus School Serpong, on Friday, March 1, 2024 (Advise Khoirunikmah, 2024).

Given the rampant bullying that occurs in Indonesia, as educators, we must play an active role in helping to overcome this problem. A teacher or educator has a fairly important role in overcoming deviations that occur in students. One of them is by teaching Civic Education. Good character is expected to be formed through instilling moral values contained in Civic Education (Pratiwi et al., 2021).

In the midst of these challenges, Pancasila and Citizenship Education (PPKn) has a strategic role in shaping the character of students to become good, tolerant, and responsible citizens. The implementation of effective PPKn learning can be a solution in preventing bullying, including cyberbullying. By providing a deep understanding of digital ethics and citizenship values, PPKn learning can help students internalize attitudes of tolerance and responsibility in every digital interaction they have. This is in accordance with the opinion of (Benaziria, 2017) stated that PPKn is a subject that plays a role in fostering

digital ethics in students as young citizens, which includes students' understanding of the positive and responsible use of digital media, and how to communicate online safely.

Therefore, in this paper, the author will explain further about how PPKn learning can be implemented in building a digital society so that the title of this paper is "Implementation of PPKn Learning in Building a Tolerant and Responsible Digital Society Life to Prevent Bullying."

Literature Review

The following are studies relevant to the research title taken from several articles, journals and social media.

Implementation of PPKn Learning

Through the implementation of PPKn learning, digital literacy can be developed in students. PPKn is a subject that plays a role in developing digital ethics in students as young citizens who provide students with an understanding of the positive and responsible use of digital media, and how to communicate online safely (Benaziria, 2017).

So it can be said that PPKn learning can be effective for use as a medium to develop students' digital literacy if the learning model applied is appropriate.

PPKn learning is a core subject that aims to educate students in social, emotional and spiritual dimensions and becomes a forum for students to participate as part of citizens (Laili et al., 2021).

Although it has been integrated into PPKn learning, a teacher who has developed his/her capacity will have his/her own methods and strategies to adjust to teaching activities and student characteristics. As Ruslan (2021) did in his research which modified the RPP, learning models, media and teaching materials in PPKn lessons adjusted by including real examples such as diversity, religious differences, ethnic differences and so on.

Digital Society

Society comes from the word "society" which means society and "society" comes from Latin, namely "societas" which means friend, while society comes from Arabic, namely "musyarak", so society is a group of individuals who live together to obtain common interests and have a way of life,

norms, and customs that are obeyed in their environment (Palit et al., 2021).

Digital society can be defined as interactions or relationships between fellow human beings that occur through existing technology by utilizing internet networks and platforms. Digital society is also known as a society that is aware of the importance of digital technology (Malik, 2021).

Tolerant and Responsible

Tolerant is the nature or attitude of a person who is able to accept and respect the differences that exist around him (Annisa, 2023).A tolerant person does not easily judge or discriminate against others based on differences in views, beliefs, backgrounds, or behavior. While tolerance is an attitude or ability to accept and respect differences that exist around us, be it differences in religion, culture, race, opinion, or way of life.

Responsible is an attitude or behavior in which a person is willing to accept and carry out the obligations or tasks that have been given to him, and is willing to accept the consequences of the actions or decisions taken. A responsible attitude reflects maturity, honesty, and integrity in carrying out roles and tasks (CNN Indonesia, 2023).

Bullying Actions

The term bullying in Indonesian is better known as "perundungan" which is any form of oppression or violence carried out intentionally by one or a group of people who are stronger or more powerful against others with the aim of hurting and is carried out continuously. Bullying refers to oppression that intends to hurt or abuse others repeatedly.

According to Fitria (2015) bullying comes from the word bully which means to bully. In conclusion, bullying is an action, while the bully is the perpetrator. "Bullying is a complex and widespread public health issue affecting a child of all ages and aduh" (Rattew & Pawlowski, 2016).

Bullying has several forms, such as: 1) Verbal Bullying, in the form of insults, slander or the use of bad words to hurt others. 2) Physical Bullying, in the form of hitting, kicking, slapping, spitting, or any form of violence that uses physical. 3) Relational Bullying, in the form of ignoring, ostracizing, mocking, and any form of action to isolate someone from their community. 4) Cyber

Bullying, in the form of any form of action that can hurt others through electronic media (video recordings of intimidation, defamation through social media) (Bakhtiar et al., 2023).

Method

This research uses a type of research that is literature or library research. The data used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is data that does not directly provide data to researchers or data collectors, secondary data sources used are notes or documents such as books, literature, and readings from various media, sites, websites, and so on that are supportive of research needs (Mutiara Mukti et al., 2020). In this study, the data used are data that are related to the research title, previous research, data from internet media, news, and so on.

Results and discussion
Implementation of PPKn Learning in Building a Tolerant and Responsible Digital Society to Prevent Bullying

The implementation of PPKn learning in building a digital society is carried out by integrating Pancasila values into the development of digital technology and culture as an important step in creating a tolerant and responsible digital environment.

Civic Education as an educational program is designed by focusing on the formation of personality that includes religious, socio-cultural, language, national and state aspects in order to create citizens or residents who are intelligent (civic knowledge), skilled (civic skills), and responsible (civic dispositions) so that they are able to play an active role in society in accordance with the rules in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Rachman et al., 2021).

Civic education (civic or citizenship education) in Indonesia is known as PPKn. According to Groof and Franck (International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), 2013)The goal of civic education is to shape every young person into a person who thinks and acts democratically so that they have basic skills in social life. Civics learning is a core subject that aims to educate students in social, emotional and spiritual dimensions and becomes a forum for students to participate as part of citizens (Laili et al., 2021).

(Lestari, 2016) stated that the implementation of citizenship education can be

done in two ways, namely first, the formation of citizenship character through direct teaching. Second, the formation of citizenship character through indirect teaching.

1. Direct Teaching (Direct Teaching)

   Direct instruction refers to the learning method that is done formally in the classroom. In this case, the teacher provides materials related to citizenship, such as tolerance, responsibility, rights and obligations of citizens, and rules in society.

2. Indirect Teaching (Indirect Teaching)

   Indirect teaching involves learning processes that instill civic values through everyday experiences and the learning environment or indirectly. This teaching often occurs through role modeling, participation in school activities, or a social environment that supports character development.

In the implementation of PPKn learning, one of the characters that must be developed is digital literacy to form digital citizenship. Digital citizenship is the character of citizens who are literate in digital literacy, namely wise and responsible in using digital media and the internet. Currently, digital literacy skills are one of the important skills for students (Benaziria, 2017).

Based on several studies on the use of digital media and the internet in Indonesian children and adolescents, it tends to have a negative effect on their behavior because the lack of parental supervision of the use of digital media and the internet triggers behavior that leads to moral degradation. One of them is the rampant cases of bullying.

Nowadays, bullying has become a trend among high school students, especially in environments where social interaction between students often occurs. Rigby (in Arya, 2018) stated that bullying behavior is a worrying phenomenon and causes danger to victims and perpetrators. For victims, they will experience psychosomatics when going to school, feel worthless, feel alienated, depressed and even commit suicide. While for the perpetrators, they will develop into someone who threatens many parties when they are adults.

Therefore, in building a tolerant and responsible digital society to prevent bullying, preventive and repressive steps are needed through the implementation of PPKn learning.

The implementation of proper PPKn can provide solutions to bullying behavior that occurs in the school environment and in the curriculum that is taught also provides information about bullying actions. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Smith, one approach in intervening against bullying is in the curriculum providing information about what bullying is, the impact caused by students, overcoming social prejudice and unwanted attitudes such as SARA, supervision and monitoring of behavior outside the classroom, and providing non-physical penalties or sanctions (Bakhtiar et al., 2023).

Tolerant and Responsible Attitude in Digital Society Through PPKn Learning to Prevent Bullying

Along with the development of the increasingly sophisticated era in the current era, there are differences and shifts in the habits of Indonesian people in carrying out their daily activities. For example, in the past people could only exchange news through letters, but now they can use sophisticated technology called cellphones, the internet, and so on. This means that now the digital era has helped people's lives towards a better and faster direction.

Even though technology is now very sophisticated, it cannot be denied that there are negative things that accompany it, such as the fading of the values contained in Pancasila, such as the fading of the value of justice, the digital era has brought ease in accessing information, but also allows the spread of hoaxes and hate speech.

Fairness in social media and access to information is important to ensure that everyone can benefit from technological advances without leaving those who may be left behind (Lamatokan, 2023).

In addition, the use of technology in everyday life has brought changes in people's mindsets and lifestyles. However, a civilized society can also be threatened if the use of technology is not balanced with good digital literacy. For example, the use of mobile phones for unhealthy content can damage morals and civilized values in society (Admin, 2023).

Based on the research results of Mitchell Kapoor (in Hagel, 2012), it shows that the current young generation basically has the skills to access digital media so that they can be called a digital society, but they have not been able to

keep up with their ability to use digital media to obtain information that can develop their potential (Sulianta Ferry, 2020).

Currently, the number of media in Indonesia has increased rapidly, reaching 43,400, while the media registered with the National Press Council is around 100 media. This proves that many media are easily connected to the internet and accessed by the public (Press D, 2017).

The young generation who are the next generation of the Indonesian nation should be proud of Pancasila. Pancasila is a national ideology that has encompassed everything. Now the Indonesian nation is faced with a shift in Pancasila instead of implementing the values of Pancasila.

This shift in Pancasila can be seen from the shift in the main pillars of Indonesian morality. In addition to the main pillars of the Indonesian nation that have been replaced, there are also social justice values that have changed into greed and deliberation which is a family attitude has now become brutality (Shakila Meisa Putri et al., 2022). This can later create new social challenges, one of which is the increase in bullying cases both in the real world and in cyberspace (cyberbullying).

The results of research by Amanda et al. (2020) show that the negative impacts of bullying that occur are decreased self-confidence, feelings of depression, considering oneself the lowest, feeling uneasy and uncomfortable, not daring to socialize in their area and having difficulty concentrating while studying. Bullying cases are closely related to character education.

Bullying will not happen if students implement good behavior and mastery of material in Character Education. In this case, one of the character educations that can be given is through Citizenship Education or PPKn. Citizenship Education is present to create (civic disposition/responsibility) character or attitude of students' personality and be able to be responsible (Setiawan et al., 2020).

In Citizenship Education or PPKn, the attitudes that can be implemented in this digital society are tolerance and responsibility.

1. Tolerant Attitude in Digital Society
   Tolerance means respecting differences in opinion, beliefs, culture, and background of others, including in digital interactions. Tolerance is key to creating harmonious relationships on social media and other

digital platforms. In learning PPKn emphasizes the importance of just and civilized human values, which include respect for the rights of others. Through class discussions, simulations, and interactive learning, students are taught to appreciate the differences that exist in the digital society.

2. Responsible Attitude in Digital Society
   Responsible attitudes in digital society refer to a person's awareness of the consequences of their actions in cyberspace. This includes responsibility for what is uploaded, shared, or commented on digital media. In learning PPKn, it is taught that every citizen has an obligation to maintain social harmony.

Tolerance and responsibility are very important in preventing bullying in the digital world. Through PPKN learning that emphasizes national values, digital ethics, and character education, students can be equipped with the skills and attitudes needed to become good digital citizens. Pancasila and Citizenship Education (PPKn) learning has a strategic role in building tolerance and responsibility in students, so that bullying can be prevented in the digital environment. This attitude is very important to create a healthy and ethical digital culture.

The Role of PPKn Teachers and the Government in Supporting the Implementation of PPKn Learning in Building a Digital Society

The Role of PPKn Teachers

Teachers have an important role in helping their students to grow positively and stay away from bad things that can damage their future. As conveyed by (Alawiyah & Busyairi, 2018) instructors play an important role in determining the success or failure of students in creating a cohesive personality. The main responsibility of a teacher is to teach but besides that, the main responsibility of teachers as professionals in the field of education includes teaching, training, directing, and assessing students.

Especially PPKn teachers also play an important role in shaping the character of students, in line with Mayasari (2020) who also explained in his research that PPKn teachers have a very important contribution to the

formation and development of character so that students can become citizens who are not only good citizens but also smart citizens.

The role of PPKn teachers in forming character values of students in preventing bullying behavior is carried out by instilling the material contained in PPKn, namely tolerance, social concern, democracy, love of peace, and responsibility (Nursalam et al., 2020).

PPKn teachers have a central position and role in shaping the character of students in digital citizenship so that students become tolerant and responsible digital citizens. In this digital era, the challenges faced are increasingly complex, including the rampant acts of bullying. PPKn teachers have a great responsibility in supporting the implementation of learning that not only instills knowledge, but also attitudes that encourage students to respect differences and act responsibly in the digital world.

The following are the key roles of PPKn teachers in this effort, as follows:

a. PPKn teachers act as facilitators who guide students in understanding citizenship values, including tolerance and responsibility in the digital world.
b. PPKn teachers need to provide education on digital ethics that are relevant today.
c. PPKn teachers must be real examples for students in using technology wisely.
d. PPKn teachers are responsible for creating a conducive learning environment, where students feel safe to express their opinions without fear of intimidation.
e. PPKn teachers must be sensitive to cases of digital bullying that may occur among students.

In building a tolerant and responsible digital society, instilling an attitude of tolerance can be demonstrated by PPKn teachers always teaching material about tolerance during teaching and learning activities; always explaining to respect physical differences, intelligence and strength between students and not to belittle friends; teachers always act as mediators if there are differences of opinion that lead to fights between students; and teachers never let students laugh and mock their friends if they cannot answer easy questions.

Meanwhile, in instilling a sense of responsibility, it can be shown that PPKn teachers also play a good role in instilling the value of responsibility, as shown by the

respondents' answers stating that PPKn teachers always teach to be responsible for their own actions if they are wrong, such as when teasing friends and taking things that are not their own, they will be punished; always teach to obey the rules during teaching and learning, if not, they will be sanctioned; never allow students to not carry out the obligations that should be carried out (Batubara et al., 2022).

Role of Government

The Indonesian government has an important role in implementing PPKn learning in building a digital society to prevent bullying. The government also has an important role in supporting the implementation of Pancasila and Citizenship Education (PPKn) which aims to form a tolerant and responsible digital society, especially in preventing bullying. Therefore, the government must be active in providing support through policies, programs, and regulations that can strengthen character education in the digital world.

In addition, the government is also tasked with internalizing the values of Pancasila in society, this is done through education, advocacy, and the formation of forums to discuss and apply the values of Pancasila in everyday life (Wijayanto et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the Minister of Communication and Information said that currently Indonesia already has a legal umbrella that is adequate to support anticipating the development of digital technology and developments towards a digital society. Among them are regulations on handling digital content through Law Number 11 of 2008 (UU ITE), Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Transaction Systems, and Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information Number 5 of 2020 concerning Private Electronic System Organizers (Public Relations Bureau, Ministry of Communication and Information, 2022).

A tolerant and responsible society in the context of a good digital era is one that uses internet technology responsibly, meaning that Indonesian people who use or utilize internet technology must do so responsibly, such as avoiding the spread of false information, stopping responding to acts of discrimination online, not spreading fake news on social media, not provoking trouble on social media (Seyengan 1 High School, 2024).

In addition, a responsible and tolerant society in the digital era must be able to appreciate the diverse cultures wherever they are because virtual space is a meeting place for diverse cultures and the importance of upholding the values of Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika in using digital media (Kontan.co.id, 2021).

Furthermore, the role of the government in building a tolerant and responsible digital society is very important. Here are some steps that the government can take to achieve this goal, namely:

a. First, the government can launch several programs on digital literacy that focus on big themes, such as being smart and capable of using digital media, a culture of playing on digital media, being safe on digital media, and so on. This program aims to improve the ability of the community to use technology wisely and ethically (Kilaskementrian.kontan.co.id, 2021).

b. Second, hold webinars and training. The government can hold webinars and training that discuss topics or themes such as democracy and tolerance in the digital world. This webinar can be attended by various levels of society, later this webinar will discuss various important aspects in using technology, such as digital skills, digital ethics, digital culture, digital safety (Kilaskementrian.kontan.co.id, 2021).

c. Third, Developing Accessibility and Connectivity Between Regions. The government can improve accessibility and connectivity between regions within a country by developing digital infrastructure. This will allow people in various regions to access information, public services, and economic opportunities more easily (Ugm.ac.id, 2024).

d. Fourth, implementing Pancasila Values. The government must implement the values of Pancasila and Bhineka Tunggal Ika in using digital media which is related to PPKn. Digital literacy in the context of culture is how to implement the values of Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika in using digital media.

e. Fifth, The government establishes regulations governing the ethics of using social media and the internet, and protecting citizens' digital rights.

Integrating digital literacy education into the school curriculum to form a generation that is ethical and responsible in using technology.

Conclusions

Implementation of PPKn Learning in building a tolerant and responsible digital society to prevent bullying can be done in two ways, namely first, the formation of citizenship character through direct teaching. Second, the formation of citizenship character through indirect teaching. In the implementation of PPKn learning, the character that must be developed is digital literacy to form digital citizenship.

Tolerant and responsible attitudes in digital society through civics learning to prevent bullying that can be done, namely 1) Tolerant attitudes mean respecting differences in opinion, beliefs, culture, and background of others, including in digital interactions. 2) Responsible attitudes in digital society refer to a person's awareness of the consequences of their actions in cyberspace, including responsibility for what is uploaded, shared, or commented on in digital media.

The role of PPKn teachers in building a tolerant and responsible digital society to prevent bullying is that PPKn teachers have a great responsibility in supporting the implementation of learning that not only instills knowledge, but also attitudes that encourage students to respect differences and act responsibly in the digital world. While the role of the government is that the government must be active in providing support through policies, programs, and regulations that can strengthen character education in the digital world.

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