



Law Review for Perpetrators of Prank Content on Social Media

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Abstract

The study was done on the basis of the pranks prevalent in Indonesians. Technological developments have had a dramatic impact on people's lives. One recent example of benefits comes from the creative content 'ger that they made and uploaded on YouTube, such as prank videos that enter the serious domain. The purpose of this study is to find out regarding penal procedures and law reviews for false report makers via illegal pranks in Indonesia. Researchers conducted a study using a normative-juridical approach with a type of descriptive research in addressing the problem. Then it would get the correct results of the procedure in reporting a felony to the police and all that had to be taken care of was to sort out anything that could be made up of jokes and time to get serious.

Keywords: *Criminal Prank; Social Media; Indonesian Law; False Statements*

Introduction

The progression of the ages is followed by the sophistication of the unavoidable technology. Its reach can be global, so it can be easy and prompt in sharing a matter. Such conditions make the digital age of generations a must and need to use everything that is in a technological dimension, including the use of social media. Yet social media in its development and use has affected various aspects of people's lives, ranging from economic, educational and social aspects to cultural. The social aspects of culture, cultural shift, and social norms before the digital age and today's society were certainly steeped in the distant and now seem to be lost in the sophistication of social media use.

A compelling evidence of today's use of social media is the emergence of new cultures and phenomena in people's lives, especially the millennial generation today. Today's social-media communication culture is an undeniable and unavoidable fact that people are changing their way of life. The new phenomenon caused by the appearance of social media in the post-truth era is a pattern of justification through social media.¹ One of the current facts is that it is too easy to follow and adopt new

¹ Iswandi Syahputra Rajab Ritonga, "Citizen Journalism and Public Participation in the Era of New Media in Indonesia: From Street ToTweet," *Media and Communication* 7, no. 3 (2019).

cultures and phenomena without thinking of any adverse effects. One of the new cultures and phenomena adopted by the millennials through social media today is the culture of prank, which in mission the prank phenomenon was intended to provide entertainment. But ultimately it causes anxiety, shame, even harm to others. The above indicates that pranks are performed for the sole pleasure of others. Besides the thrill aspect, the behavior is also a phenomenon that has come to blah blah blah because its main orientation is to inflict shock, shame, and even harm to those who are getting the prank. While a prank may bring joy and joy to the mind that surprises others.

As quoted from the compass, one of the rumors that also generate enough public attention is the making of a prank content by a popular artist and YouTuber, bw and his wife pv. Both were content to pretend that there had been domestic violence, and the wife then reported the "fake" incident to the old Kebayoran police.² The excitement involves police, whether they have been drafted or they are "victims" of the content. One more thing that makes this domestic abuse prank such a nuisance is the report from a friend of the Indonesian police.

Fuadi Isnawan explained that the behavior in prank was intended to rear and get like and subscribe on the subject's psych account.³ So that from like and subscribe the perpetrators would get a confession and could affect the community. While muhlis sinjai and suriati state that the phenomenon of prank on one side provides both an aspect of benefit and a form of entertainment, the cry-video phenomenon has the potential to corrupt the generation of nations and generate useless and worthless deeds.⁴ From the studies described above, it seems that the phenomenon of pranks in the millennial era is now experiencing a high level of agitation and influencing and forming a new character in socio society's culture.

Formulation of the Problem

- 1) How does the procedure report a felony to the police?
- 2) How does the law review for false report makers via prank?

Research Methods

Research methods use normative-judicial methods because researchers conduct the procedures for reporting crimes and law review for false report artists via prank. This method is used by reviewing the current issues by reviewing the legal theories and regulatory regulations related to legal practices.⁵ The approach used is a qualitative approach by gathering information, formulating related questions and then relating to existing theories and principles. Normatif's juridical research method was conducted through a literature study that included document study, law regulations, research, and other books and literature. Then based on the data obtained, a qualitative analysis of proper and proper law enforcement is appropriate for a person ora group of people who are thoughtless of the adverse effects to prank.

² Sandro Gatra, *Konten Prank: Memudarnya Empati dan Etika*, Kompas, 4 Oktober, 2022, <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2022/10/06/13104071/konten-prank-memudarnya-empati-dan-etika?page=all>.

³ Fuadi Isnawan, "Konten Prank Sebagai Krisis Moral Remaja Di Era Milenial Dalam Pan-Dangan Psikologi Hukum Dan Hukum Islam," *Jurnal Surya Kencana* Satu: Dinamika Masalah Hukum Dan Keadilan 12, no. 1 (2021).

⁴ Muhlis Sinjai dan Suriati, "Persepsi Mahasiswa IAIM Sinjai Terhadap Fenomena Video Prank Di Media Sosial," *Retorika: Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi Dan Penyiaran Islam* 2, no. 1 (2020).

⁵ Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, 2001, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, Hal. 13-14.

Discussion

1. Criminal Reporting Procedure

Reports are notices passed on by a person because of the rights or obligations under the law of authorized officials about having or being or suspected of criminal events. It was arranged in article 1 of the number 24 of the 1981 penal code (KUHAP). Understanding the chapter explains an incident that was reported was not necessarily a criminal offense, so it was necessary to investigate first by the official in charge to establish a crime. We as people who see a crime have an obligation to report the action.

Some affairs with the police are criminal and see crimes (such as murder, robbery, corruption, and so on). Then to determine what was reported as a crime or not, the authorities would conduct an inquiry first:

a. How to report a felony to the police

Here is a procedure reporting crimes to police, reporting from the official government page:

- 1) Report any criminal action to the nearest police station first. There is an area of Indonesian police law, governed in article 4 of this chapter (1) of the 2007 government regulation 23 of the 2007 headquarters (headquarters) of the police (police) for the united republic of Indonesia, the regional police (police) for the provincial territories, the police resort (police) for district/city, and police sector (police) for district/city district (police), and police sector (police) for district/city area. In any case, citizens can report criminal or criminal crimes to the sector-level police on which the crime occurred.
- 2) According to article 106 verses (2) the 2010 state police chief's 102-year rule on organization and governance at the rate of resort and sector police, SPKT (sentra of united police services) serves to give united police services to public reports or complaints, provide assistance and assistance, and provide information services. Therefore, after reaching the police station, it can go directly to the SPKT section to give a report or a complaint. Henceforth an investigator will give the person a letter of admission or a complaint.
- 3) Afterward, a criminal investigation was conducted on the basis of police reports and a search warrant. After a police report was made, an inquiry was made on the informer that was set out in "the attendant's obit (fir) witness report (fir)." Therefore, criminal ACTS were committed on suspicion warrants and police reports. For reporting alleged crimes, no charge is taken. But if someone charges a fee, it's an entity and people can report it to the policewoman's professional and security section.

Reporting in writing, both oral and electronic media to the united police department (" SPKT ") section that is the key that conducts and controls police service in unison to public reports and presents information relating to police duties. On the report received by SPKT (the investigator), a preliminary study will be conducted to assess whether the police report is worthy. The police report was then given an entry as the registration of the investigation administration, which was the manually and/or through the inquiry e-management application

After the police report was made, the investigators conducted an inquiry into the reporting of a witness interview. After that, according to the report and the search warrant, a process of inquiry was carried out. If the incidents that were reported were criminal, then according to the police reports and the investigation orders, the investigation was carried out.

b. Call Center Polri

People can also report criminal or criminal reports through a free 24-hour call centre. People will then make a free call to access number 110, which is directly connected to the service agency in information, reporting (accidents, disasters, riots, etc.) as well as complaints (defamation, threats of violence, etc.). Especially for DKI residents of Jakarta, aside from a call centre, the public could take out a text message sent to 1717. This complaint is run by Metro Jaya Police. Besides, people can also complain online. In today's digital age, people can report on Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram. There are police units that have their own social media accounts, so people can interact with the police. However, Polri constantly encouraged that this 110 service should not be made fun of, for if it did, it would certainly track down the people who were making false reports.

2. Law Review for False Report Makers Via Prank

There is a criminal that can be charged with giving false information as arranged in Chapter IX of Perjury and Perjury, Article 242 Verse (1) Book of Penal Law (Criminal Law), anyone under the circumstances where the law dictates to give above the oath or apply the law to such information, whether by word of mouth or writing, both personally and by his specially appointed power to it, were threatened with a maximum prison term of seven years.

R. Soenarto Soerodibroto in his book of Criminal Law and I Hap with the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Hoge Raad state the terms of the criminal offense:⁶

- a. A provision of the law that wills a sworn statement or has legal consequences;
- b. His presentation of false information and his approachableness were aimed at his unkindness.

The Soenarto where an identification is false, where part of the information is false, is the exception if it is in such a way that it can be assumed that it was accidental in giving a false identification.

The threat of criminal punishment for the perpetrators of false reports can be answered if the alleged perpetrators have been proven and fulfilled the elements of the criminal act under 220 Criminal Code. The false report of a "prank" by one of the YouTubers to the police about domestic violence (domestic violence) is reaping pollutants in society because it is thought to play on rumors about domestic violence and the police receiving the false report. The act was a clear violation of criminal law because it was thought that it had made a false report to the police. For his actions, the perpetrators were threatened with sanctions under Article 220 under Criminal Law. The chapter reads: whoever makes known or complains that something is punishable, while he knows it is not, is sentenced to a prison for a year and four months.

A false report is either a form of reporting, information, or an incorrect notification of an event. Basically in legislation, there is no explicit understanding of false reports, but relating to false reports can be subject to criminal threats as in Article 220.

A person who is threatened with a criminal false report when it fills the following elements in Article 220 Code, among other things:

- 1) Any legal subject or person does
- 2) To commit a crime of telling or telling

⁶ R. Soenarto Soerodibroto, *KUHP dan KUHP dilengkapi dengan Yurisprudensi Mahkamah Agung RI dan Hoge Raad*, (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007), Hal. 108

- 3) Known or suspected crimes are not committed or not committed
- 4) The penalty for such ACTS is a 1 year 4 month maximum prison penal threat.

When a false report is brought to trial, it can be charged with a criminal threat to false information as in article 242 of 1 and verse (2) of the criminal code. Article 242 verse (1) this reads, anyone under the circumstances where the law dictates that it gives an oath or effect on a law to such information, deliberately making a false statement upon the oath, either by word of mouth or by his specially appointed power, is threatened with the maximum prison sentences of seven years.

Then the text (2) reads: if the false information above an oath is administered in a criminal case and harps public belching or the guilty suspect, is threatened with a prison sentence of nine years at most. In the false report, there are four people that can be convicted:

- 1) A person who does, that is, a person who alone has committed all elements of criminal activity.
- 2) The one doing the doing, the one doing the doing and the one being told. Such a person would be punished and be viewed as a person who committed the false report himself.
- 3) The one who did the same, the one who did the same.
- 4) A person who gives a gift, misuses power, or helps to promote or assist in any crime can be convicted.

False report or false complaint according to section 220 of the above code must have object to any criminal activity. For false reports or false complaints is sufficient to inform of material elements and something actionable. So it can make a thing that is not true and should not be deliberate by not looking at its purpose.

Influence couples bw and pv can also be lashed with information articles and electronic transactions. The ite act is a lex specialist of the penal code. The prank was categorized as contempt and as a form of defamation through electronic media (videos). If found guilty, both men would receive criminal penalties based on article 27 verses (3) the ite bill being a prison sentence of 4 years at most and/or a fine of Rp. 750,000,000,00 (seven hundred and fifty million rupiah). Delik can be used against prank cases just as one victim can use complaint to make complaints to the police as a delic law of defamation on social media. It is unfortunate that things that should be taken seriously in legal circles can still be considered a joke by a few. The need to sort out which ones are joking or joking with serious matters.

The terms of contempt or defamation are denunciations, often making pranks escape the legal snare. Not all prank victims are willing to report to the police. The victim feels embarrassed and refuses to prolong the affair even if he is injured. Furthermore, not all victims knew what legal steps could be taken to report the prank to the police. Therefore, it is necessary to enforce a firm and independent law enforcement with claims made by the victim, since the good name of the victim is threatened with contamination and social conditions.

Conclusion

Prank or prank is a see-through phenomenon that has become a trend in current generations. Pranks are forms of pranks and humor and fun. Despite the accepted norms of the current millennial generation, prank behavior brings both positive and negative effects, although in practice it has more to do with negative effects. Negative effects can ensnare a person in a legal sense, such as by toying with a police report.

Reports are notices passed on by a person because of the rights or obligations under the law of authorized officials about having or being or suspected of criminal events. This can be done by going to the police offices, the call center polri, or through existing social media. An appeal not to mess with either a false report or to make a false statement is found on a cell phone with a threat of criminal penalties for a fake report can be held accountable if the alleged perpetrators have been proven and fulfilled the criminal element. And can be framed for the prank by electronic media (videos).

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