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Increasing legal awareness for national defense through socialization on social networking applications in Indonesia

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Abstract---*The primary purpose of this study is to increase legal awareness of national defense efforts through socializing activities on social network media in Indonesia. Our data is obtained from various publication sources in books, magazines, articles, and other websites. Furthermore, we analyzed the data using a phenomenological approach to get many conclusions to get valid findings to answer the problem. Based on the analysis and discussion of the data, we can report that efforts to increase legal awareness for the Indonesian generation to increase national resilience through activities on social media are by providing awareness, understanding, and transparent legal sanctions on how activity on social media is not against the law either individuals or groups and any parties so that later it reflects a community of young Indonesians who are aware of the law and eventually become a national power. We hope that these findings will serve as a reference for future studies.*

Keywords---*legal awareness, national defense, participation, social media.*

Introduction

As a result of Article 5, Paragraph 1, Article 20, Article 27, Paragraph 3, Article 30, Paragraph 1, and Paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia concerned the safeguard of the Republic of Indonesia, specifically all endeavors to keep up with the power and trustworthiness of the wellbeing of the whole country and state from all matters evaluated upset public uprightness (Eddyono, 2016). So it must be attempted first when the law is spelled out in today's era of technology and information. Fortifying the National Defense System is one of the public needs plans. This plan is remembered for the immediate Nawacita plan, which is to introduce the state to safeguard the whole country and give a conviction that all is good to all residents through an accessible and dynamic unfamiliar regulation approach, solid public safety, and the advancement of a coordinated Tri Matra state guard because of public interests and reinforce character itself as an oceanic country (Pawestri et al., 2019). This need decision is halfway due to the worldwide geo-political star grouping that represents a test for an open and vast country like Indonesia, the rise of the worldwide psychological warfare development, rivalry in the stockpile of energy and food, globalization of social qualities, and shared attention to assemble worldwide administration. worldwide administration) Moreover, worldwide shared structures (worldwide design) can struggle with public interests (Listiyani & Said, 2018).

Vital issues and issues that become needed in the 2015-2019 RPJMN in the field of safeguard and security are the aftereffects of the definition of three primary parts. In the first place, the Phase III RPJMN is an elaboration of the public long haul improvement plan, which has the vision of understanding an Indonesia that is progressed and free, just, and majority rule, as well as protected and joined together. Inward security and government-managed retirement (Wulandari et al., 2021). Second, the Phase III RPJMN likewise focuses on the 2015-2019 Working Cabinet vision, precisely the acknowledgment of a sovereign, free. Character put together Indonesia based on collaboration, with a unique mission in the guard and security area to make public safety equipped for keeping up with regional power, supporting financial autonomy by getting assets. Sea undertakings mirror Indonesia's character as an archipelagic country. Third, this stage III RPJMN additionally audits the fundamental ongoing factors, both homegrown, provincial, and worldwide, that influence public interests straightforwardly or by implication. Locally, Indonesia's essential climate is described by socio-political strength and maintainable monetary development (Ahmad, 2019).

At the same time, there is rivalry at the provincial and worldwide levels because of the rearrangement of force to be reckoned with moved in the Asia Pacific. Given the contemplations of the three things over, the 2015-2019 RPJMN in guard and security completes an adjusted vital issue, remarkably increasing defense capacity and National Security Stability. These essential issues are then converted into seven key sub-issues for the following long term time frame, in particular: 1) Problems with the military and Police Almatas Alutsista and the protection industry strengthening; 2) Welfare and fantastic skill of warriors; 3) Police excellent skill; 4) Intelligence and Countermeasures Intelligence, e) Security unsettling influences and infringement of regulation adrift and landline regions and 5) Prevalence of substance addiction.

Integrative public wellbeing structure Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense communicates that National Defense is all undertakings to safeguard the influence of the express, the provincial dependability of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the security of the entire country from risks and agitating impacts to the genuineness of the nation and state (Santoso et al., 2018). All matters connecting with the execution of safeguard exercises coordinatedly are completed in a state guard framework (Blum, 2019; Wang, 2018). The pith of public guard is that all safeguard endeavors are all-inclusive, whose execution depends on familiarity with the freedoms and commitments of residents and faith in their strength, which plans to defend and safeguard sway express, the regional honesty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the wellbeing of the whole country from all types of threats. Therefore, the Indonesian protection framework should be put as one of the state's powerful frameworks to have the option to answer all dangers and security challenges that will be looked at by the country later on (Subagyo, 2018).

The public guard should be found in two vast structures, remarkably reasonably as the Indonesian Defense System and functionally as the Indonesian Defense Posture. In the Defense System, there are two principal components specific to the regional angle and the asset perspective (Galea & Tracy, 2007; Reed, 2008). The regional idea in the Indonesian guard framework partitions Indonesia's protection region into a layered safeguard comprising three sections, specifically guard in the Exclusive Economic Zone, Jurisdiction Areas, and the Deepest Islands Region. In the interim, the protection act comprises three principal components to be specific safeguard strength, guard abilities, and safeguard titles. Safeguard strength with all due respect should be visible from how much strength is moved by the INA, specifically the primary weapon framework and the quantity of staff. Currently, the INA faculty is 302,000 staff, with subtleties of 233,000 Army staff, 45000 Navy staff, and 24,000 Air Force personnel (Ramdhan, 2019).

One of the web items utilized to share data is social media. A few sorts of online social media famous in Indonesia are Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and Twitter. Online entertainment clients are exceptionally different, from the older to babies, even though they have been comfortable with the web and cell phones since the beginning (Osatuyi, 2013). We frequently hear different terms from this gathering of online social media clients with ages X, Y, Z, and, surprisingly, alpha. Age "Z" is an innovative educated age; everything should be a moment, not sluggish and tangled. Age "Z" is likewise still powerless against being impacted by pessimistic things since they are still in the phase of searching for character and character, which can be acquired from peers, virtual entertainment, family, and natural elements. The absence of lawful mindfulness in media utilization as a vehicle for sharing data and electronic exchanges can bring about adverse consequences; for example, they can become culprits or casualties of trick data, prompting tormenting, spreading damaging substance, disdain discourse, etc. The absence of lawful familiarity with understudies having a place with the "Z" age can prompt the rise of demonstrations of tormenting and the spread of tricks among understudies. This is a worry for all gatherings since survivors of these activities can encounter demonstrations of savagery both intellectually and genuinely (Sayyed et al., 2020).

Moreover, the culprits can depend upon the articles directed in Law No. 19 of 2016. In light of the depiction over, the scientists are keen on leading exploration with the definition of the issue how the degree of legitimate consciousness of age "Z" in involving virtual entertainment, then what steps are taken to develop and keep up with the lawful attention to age "Z" to be insightful in the utilization of online social media (Hanna et al., 2011; González-Bailón & Wang, 2016; Fardouly & Vartanian, 2016). Then, at that point, the motivation behind this study was to decide the degree of lawful familiarity with age "Z" in utilizing web-based entertainment; and to figure out the means to develop and keep up with the supportability of legitimate mindfulness involving web-based social media for the "Z" age in Indonesia (Vogelsang et al., 2018).

Research Method

In this method and material section, the study will present the stages of the implementation of this study, starting with problem formulation, data search, data analysis, reporting and discussion of results, and then ending with

writing a report on the scientific results of the study (Tomaszewski et al., 2020). We repeat that this study was carried out to gain a profound understanding of the younger generation's efforts through social media to increase legal awareness for national unity and integrity through interaction and social media in Indonesia (Cardano, 2020). Without being supported by valid data, this study could not be completed; therefore, we have visited various literature sources to obtain the latest findings or data, which are the results of previous field studies which have now become publications that can be obtained from various sources (Busetto et al., 2020).

After finding the literature sources related to the problems we were carrying out, we analyzed them under a sociological and phenomenological approach. A scientific method was to get data from several existing data that we believe are phenomenal for us to bring to the surface (Turale, 2020). Our study was elementary, including coding data, thorough evaluation, and in-depth interpretation to get a valid and valid data finding to answer the problem (Silverman, 2020). We report the data in a descriptive collection design where in this study, we see that something very phenomenal that needs to be brought back to be presented can be understood by the public. In compiling the report, we followed a review of the existing literature. Namely, we were able to do qualitative Research, a study reporting the results of understanding from several applications published in various contexts such as magazines, newspapers, books, and others (Doyle et al., 2020). These include, among others, the steps we have taken to complete the literature review task, which aims to understand how to increase legal awareness for national security through social media activities in Indonesia (Rejekiingsih, 2015; Correia et al., 2005; Rovei et al., 2010).

Result and Discussion

Young generation and legal awareness

The consciousness of protecting the state is a significant piece of the public system of the Indonesian country and state in managing different dangers, aggravations, obstructions, and difficulties. The historical backdrop of establishing the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which was gotten through a long and conciliatory battle, cannot be isolated from the jobs and commitments of all parts of the country (Krasilnikova et al., 2020). The Indonesian state and country should apply every one of their endeavors to accomplish the public objectives as expressed in the preface of the 1945 Constitution, explicitly safeguarding the whole country and the country of Indonesia, propelling public government assistance, instructing the country's life, and partaking in completing world request. The Indonesian public work together to defend the state in strategy and state defense policy of perspective article By Brigadier General Military Kup Yanto Setiono, M.A Dirjakstra Directorate General Strahan Kemhan accomplish this public objective to accomplish the standards of the Indonesian country, to be specific to make a free, joined together, sovereign Indonesian state, fair and prosperous (Danilewicz & Prymak, 2017).

To accomplish the public objectives and standards of the Indonesian public, a public technique is expected to manage the elements of the advancement of the essential climate, both at the worldwide, provincial, and public levels (Ginting et al., 2021). Each nation needs to have a general procedure, taking into account that the elements of the improvement of the essential climate can not just have a positive impact as any open doors, yet can likewise have adverse consequences as dangers, unsettling influences, hindrances, and difficulties, for sure is known as the idea of dangers to the Indonesian state. The public safeguard procedure that can ensure the foundation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and answer future public protection challenges is the execution of the Universal Defense System as a Layered Defense Strategy that synergizes the layers of the military guard with non-military layers of safeguard. The Layered Defense Strategy, which consolidates layers of military protection and non-military layers of the guard, is a sign of the cooperation of all Indonesian residents in public safeguard endeavors by using all public assets without limit. The fundamental thing about this general public safeguard is the requirement for attention to guard the country against all Indonesian residents from varying backgrounds (Ender et al., 2013).

The importance of legal awareness

For the guidelines and approaches made by the Government to run actually and effectively to beat the spread of Coronavirus, the local area is the way into this achievement; along these lines, there is a requirement for lawful mindfulness from inside the local area by self-control to comply with the principles and arrangements that have been set. The public authority. Assuming the local area is mindful with no tension and compulsion consistent with the Government's guidelines and approaches, the law does not have to force sanctions. Coronavirus spread chain, for instance, utilizing veils, keeping up with tidiness, washing hands, and others. Notwithstanding, frequently found individuals do not consent to the guidelines and arrangements set by the public authority, particularly concerning the execution of wellbeing conventions, for instance, example, not wearing veils, individuals are as yet swarming,

lethargic to clean up, etc., subsequently, the treatment of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia is hampered and causing an expansion in the quantity of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia (Dye-Reeves, 2019).

Legitimate mindfulness alluded to here is mindfulness without tension and intimidation or orders from outside to follow appropriate regulations. Building legitimate public mindfulness is difficult, particularly with the various foundations of the Indonesian public, be it contrasts in nationality, religion, economy, culture, and schooling (Suryawan, 2020). This is because building lawful mindfulness affects an individual's internal interaction. The inward cycle between every individual is different because it includes insight, information, public activity, enthusiasm for legitimate standards, and every individual's experience (Dye-Reeves, 2019). Legitimate mindfulness will emerge assuming there is a lawful inclination where the legitimate mindfulness will develop alongside the legitimate profound quality in the overall set of implicit laws in a mindful legitimate culture. This lawful inclination can be deciphered as an honest appraisal that emerges quickly from the local area. Assuming legitimate mindfulness locally has been running, the law does not have to force sanctions (Azmi et al., 2021).

Social media responsibilities in disseminating information

The task of social media in the field of journalism, social media conveys information to various outlets of social media users. They start from the news on the homepage to the status and message messages. Thus, the main task of a social media user is to collect various data that will be presented in a status update format. And others. Therefore, as media users and social media teams, they must be responsible and maintain all ethics in disseminating information and other content properly. This is intended so that the delivery of information does not mislead and injure other citizens. Media has an essential role in the world of information dissemination. Without social media, a quality and transparent community will not be created. Social media users cannot be separated from the principle of freedom/independence as regulated in social media policies and privacy with responsibility, complaint, intelligence, and respect for law and ethics (Chukwuyere et al., 2020).

The content of these rules and privacy is very detailed that a social media user in interacting and making posts must be based on the principle of responsibility, acknowledging the rights of others, and legal compliance for the sake of the implementation of a society that is aware of the law and obeys the laws in force in Indonesia and the country (Dumbrell & Steele, 2013). Trans Tech Publications Ltd. Apart from the media that is given the breadth of presenting information, it cannot be denied that a user must be responsible when providing news that is inappropriate or not based on concrete evidence and only based on a particular problem. The press media (print, radio, television, online – from now on, referred to as the media or the press) are an extension of the civil rights of the public, the general public, or in a political language called the people. In a democratic country, where power is in the hands of the people, the public has the right to control the power so that there is no abuse of power. This is an adage in the world of politics that is very well known, lifted from Lord Acton's words. The power tends to corrupt; the absolute power tends to corrupt absolute." As a consequence of the right of control, all matters relating to many people's lives must be accessible informed, known, openly, and freely by the general public (Owiny et al., 2014).

Theories on social media

Web-based media is the improvement of data innovation gets a changes society. The introduction of virtual entertainment makes individuals' ways of behaving experience a change in culture, morals, and existing standards. With a massive populace with different ethnic, racial, and strict societies, Indonesia has the potential for social change (Eltantawy & Wiest, 2011). From different foundations and ages, practically all Indonesian individuals have and involve web-based entertainment to acquire and pass data on to general society. Virtual diversion is a web-based media, with its clients having the choice to partake easily, offer, and make content, including on the web diaries, casual associations, and wikis. Conversations and virtual universes. Destinations, casual associations, and wikis are the unique kinds of web-based diversion used by people all around the planet. The positive effect of online entertainment is that it makes it more straightforward for us to collaborate with many individuals, extend connections, distance and time are not an issue, simpler to articulate our thoughts, data scattering can occur rapidly, and costs are less expensive. While the pessimistic effect of online entertainment is to keep close individuals and the other way around, eye-to-eye connections will generally diminish, making individuals dependent on the web, causing clashes and protection issues, and helpless against terrible impacts from others (Shi et al., 2018).

Content illegal via social media

Disdain Speech is a demonstration of correspondence done by an individual or gathering as incitement, affectation, or an affront to one more individual or gathering as far as different viewpoints, for example, race, skin tone, identity, orientation, inability, direction, sexuality, ethnicity, religion, and others (Tsisis, 2017). Disdain discourse is a restricted word, conduct, composing, or execution from a legal perspective. It can set off exhibitions of viciousness and inclination concerning the guilty party of the declaration or the overcomer of the movement. Locales that use or execute Hate Speech are called Hate Sites. Large numbers of these regions use Internet Forums and News to assemble a particular viewpoint. Savants fight that the term Hate talk is a state-of-the-art representation of the sharp Newspeak when Hate talk is used to give a peaceful examination of a social methodology that is done insufficiently and rapidly like the course of action looks very touchy (Chetty & Alathur, 2018). Recently, there has been no lawful comprehension or meaning of Hate discourse and slander in Indonesian. In English, criticism is characterized as maligning, defamation, and criticism which, whenever converted into Indonesian, is maligning, oral criticism, and composed criticize (slander). In Indonesia, there is no legal term to recognize the three words.

Unlawful substance through social media

Scorn Speech is a show of correspondence done by an individual or social occasion as an aim, gesture, or an attack against another individual or get-together to the extent that various perspectives, for instance, race, complexion, character, direction, powerlessness, course, sexuality, identity, religion, and others. According to a lawful viewpoint, scorn talk is a little word, lead, forming, or execution (Carrotte et al., 2015). It can set off exhibitions of viciousness and predisposition concerning the guilty party of the affirmation or the overcomer of the movement. Areas that utilize or execute Hate Speech are called Hate Sites. Large numbers of these regions use Internet Forums and News to foster a specific perspective. Educated people fight that the term Hate talk is a best in the class portrayal of the guile Newspeak when Hate talk is utilized to give a quiet assessment of a social system that is done insufficiently and quickly like the game-plan looks exceptionally delicate. As of late, there has been no legal perception or importance of Hate talk and defamation in Indonesian. In English, analysis is portrayed as censuring, criticism, and analysis, which changed over into Indonesian, is defaming, oral analysis (reprimand), and formed analysis (criticize). In Indonesia, there is no legal term to perceive the three words (Tunick, 2015).

Social media legal education

The improvement of innovation in the cutting edge of time today is so fast; individuals are so natural to get to any virtual entertainment content to connect with other online entertainment clients even to the sides of the world. Individuals in the continuous period of innovative advancement are expected to be capable of using web-based entertainment in day-to-day existence as an apparatus for social connection, business media, or acquiring logical data and others (Stuart & Vance, 2013). Online entertainment clients themselves from the Tetra Pax Index information in 2017 noticed around 132 million web clients in Indonesia, while close to half of them are virtual entertainment fans, which is around 40%. The information shows that Indonesia is probably the most significant country with web-based entertainment clients. The utilization of web-based entertainment in two ways can help its clients, but hurting different clients through disdain discourse crimes can be abused through online entertainment. The vast number of online entertainment clients in Indonesia raises another issue, specifically the preparation of virtual entertainment clients in Indonesia to utilize web-based entertainment carefully. In 2016 the National Police took care of 1,657 disdain discourse cases, then, at that point, expanded to 2017 instances of disdain discourse dealt with by the National Police, which is then anticipated to increment in 2018 expanding in that year the neighborhood decisions were held all the while in 171 regions that were inclined to erosions via online entertainment may bring about the Crime of Hate Speech (Ring, 2013).

Articles that manage activities concerning Hate Speech against an individual, gathering, or establishment were given the Circular Letter of the Chief of Police No: SE/06/X/2015 are contained in Article 156, Article 157, Article 310, Article 311, then Article 28 is. Article 45 section (2) of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning data and electronic exchanges and Article 16 of Law No. 40 of 2008 concerning Racial and Ethnic Discrimination Elimination (Mathias, 2021). In these guidelines, there is a danger of detainment for one to five years; from one viewpoint, with the sanctioning of regulation which is the legitimate umbrella for disdain discourse wrongdoings via online entertainment, it gives an obstruction impact to the culprits. However, from another point of view, the culprits are also survivors of obliviousness—arrangements of regulations and guidelines overseeing the impediments of web-based entertainment. The wrongdoing of disdain discourse via web-based entertainment is the effect of countless

web-based entertainment clients in Indonesia and the public's ignorance of the legal limits of social media; therefore, the author made a legal, scientific paper for the Social Media Law Education Fast School (Vilím, 2021).

Education using media social is a legitimate training program whose instructing and learning exercises do not consume a large chunk of the day, which is something like one to two semesters; in this program, three things that each understudy should possess are showing disdain for discourse offenses, local area administration as socialization, schooling, and openness and the latter is Research connected with the media for showing disdain discourse and experimentally investigated (Syahid et al., 2021). This school program expects to spread and instruct the public that virtual entertainment is a vote-based space and a space for the opportunity of articulation yet should be restricted by legitimate standards, conventionality, and civility. Likewise, this program additionally gives elective answers for conquering the widespread instances of disdain discourse. Lately, the state should teach individuals' lives, one of which is to instruct people, in general, to utilize web-based entertainment admirably. Moves on from the Sepat Kasih Medsos program will later commit to applying information via online entertainment and spreading data about disdain discourse wrongdoings to general society. A definitive objective is to lessen disdain discourse violations cases, relax individuals' associations via virtual entertainment, and teach individuals to utilize web-based entertainment—virtual entertainment for things valuable for them and, surprisingly, the encompassing local area (Martínez-Romero et al., 2021).

Intellectual awareness, risk, and social networking

Social networking is used to expand the personality of social media users, maintain existing social status, and reflect what is new for media users (Chadwick & Fullwood, 2018). All this must be done through online media 'characters' or 'profiles.' It is a common strategy to do this on social media via images and audio. It focuses on traditional societies to post certain information about social media users, for example, using pictures or other characters as Facebook profile avatars. The more critical part of this content is protected by law and copyright or possibly corporate brand opportunity. Lloyd et al. (2014), found about Digital Natives: These teens are not uninvolved buyers of the media presented to them but individual media users who are unique in making significance in their lifestyle through social media. Their remix show stops, in which electronic reports are combined to create video or other sound recordings, affecting social consciousness worldwide. Imagination is an additional possibility of the presence of this latest media. The downside is that it breaks the guidelines. In the end, most Digital Natives, at this point, surpassed the innovation guidelines reliably protected (O'leary, 2011).

This raises the issue of educating these media users about the legal threats to their social media activities and a better demand whether the current regulations, which are an integral part of it, are adapted to the advancement of law enforcement and awareness among media users, which is reflected in social affinity in electronic media. In using social networking media to create profiles that reflect self-variation. Users record requests and the nature and development of social media. As O'leary (2011), has seen, media users are engaged by the possibilities of social media to transfer explicit substance; Design demands that people consider their character to the extent that traditional societies refer to it. By requesting action programs of the most loved content, TV programs, and books; with the ability to select a tone to play when the page is loaded; and with the capacity to stack images and videos from multiple sources. Character recognition is activated and works with progress. The disjointedness is that clients are successfully asked to infuse this material into their personality and lifestyle, regularly demonstrating their particular tastes. However, the culture remains 'guaranteed' by the proprietors of progress that social media companies guard (Couldry, 2012).

In this case, social media users often hope that because their appearance is not made for profit, they do not need the approval of the copyright owner to upload music or images and other content (Schroeder, 2018). This speculation has almost no genuine basis. A further issue for belief is that students can submit and customize their copyrighted content, such as artwork, short stories, images, and other content. They need to consider whether and how to maintain their image via photos, videos, art, and other messages transferred to social media is copyright and can be protected as long as guidelines are adhered to. Copyright usually appears in Indonesia after reducing content design settings. Like this, copyright is said to protect the type of verbalization rather than suspected secrets. Infringement may occur when the work is reproduced or modified without the copyright owner's consent and may apply to persons exhibiting or supporting others to perform. The performance of violations must be carried out in large part of the relevant work (Couldry, 2012).

Regardless of belief, there are no exceptions to widespread individual use. In Indonesia, there are limited gatekeepers for copyright infringement. The ultimate custodian for fair users watching for investigations or overviews or jokes and satire. For each circumstance, employment must be 'fair' and for the reasons communicated

(Ossewaarde, 2019). Like this, an accurate display of an entire picture or execution of an entire song without a vital article or parody will most likely not fulfill the security part. Likewise, while explicit postings to social media may be expressly or impliedly approved or permitted by the copyright owner or to the extent of copyright insurance, fair manufacture because, or may not include most, all in all, most such intentions are infringing. Copyright infringement is contingent on natural and criminal commitments (Webster, 2017).

The existence of a consent obligation also implies that there is a possibility that expert associations, SNS providers, or schools could commit violations. Posting works of fiction and images to media and blog organizations can create significant copyright issues. For example, assuming the student has compiled an outstanding work, the long-term relational correspondence site direction requirement can have a copyright idea. Another potentially accurate representation of copyright issues is accepting students to circulate material that relies on copyright appearances, similar to fan fiction. In addition to the presence of dynamic fan fiction organizations, for example, those adapted to Harry Potter and Twilight, it can encourage young people to accept that fan fiction arrangements are okay to be ignored. However, Australian guidelines are inappropriate in this regard. In another Indonesian case, Shah et al. (2015), sued the reference set is copyright infringement. The Court held a violation because there had been a large-scale extraction of material from the main works, but the Court generally favored additional markings. The current situation has gone too far. It should be seen that the Indonesian guidelines could allow for more expansion at this point than the guidelines in other countries (Coleman, 2010).

Conclusion

Finally, we can conclude the study's results and review several kinds of literature to answer the problems of this study, including how to increase legal awareness for national resilience through social media and social networking in the country. We believe that through evidence in the form of study results or research evidence from various groups and the context of the problem, this study has succeeded in getting to what the problem is. The important things we have found here include the younger generation and their awareness of the law through their involvement in social media. This indicates that the younger generation's potential to become citizens is legally closely related to the behavior and content they get from social gatherings. Other things we have found, for example, the importance of legal awareness of the millennial generation in various contexts where Indonesia is a country that respects the law, every step of the younger generation, such as involvement in social media, must also be based on awareness and legal compliance for national security and comfort.

Furthermore, we also found several theories and the rationale for the importance of social media in educating legal awareness and the progress of a nation. Next is the importance of legal awareness when the younger generation is on social media so that their concern does not cause problems because social media is not only used for friendship but also becomes a place for them to socialize so that it is not uncommon for them to be led to things that allow for hate mistakes and various things. Social behavior by generations.

Furthermore, we also found that intellectual awareness and the risk when they are on social media, which among others here is social media describing various content such as video images and taking one which is content that can invite problems that can be a violation of human rights law. Finally, we underline that social media is a place for friendship and a place for education to provide legal awareness to every citizen so that they respect the professional rights of other people, ethnic groups, races, and nations. reflects the characteristics of a nation.

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