



Social Media Police to Shape Citizen Ethics in The Digital Age

S. N. Latiefah*, Widya Devita Sari, Deny Zein Tarsidi

Universitas Pasundan, Bandung, Indonesia
Correspondence: E-mail: nurullatiefahs@gmail.com

ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>Along with the times, technological advances greatly affect all daily activities, one of which is the existence of social media which is a tool for communicating and socializing, there are many conveniences that are felt by the existence of social media, for example in the fields of education, economics, social and politics, but sometimes this communication in social media can backfire against the users themselves, this happens because of the unwise use of social media. The number of cases that are detrimental to victims in the unwise use of social media has become one of the triggers for conflicts and even divisions between groups, so that the government proposes to form social media police which is expected to be able to monitor social media users to be wiser in the use of social media and provide sanctions for anyone who violates this policy in the use of social media. With current technological advances, knowledge about how to be a good society is very much needed, so Digital Citizenship must begin to be formed for the whole community to shape the character of how to use social media well.</p> <p>© 2022 Jurnal Civicus</p>	<p>Article History: <i>Submitted/Received 27 Feb 2022</i> <i>First Revised 29 Mar 2022</i> <i>Accepted 30 Apr 2022</i> <i>First Available online 30 June 2022</i> <i>Publication Date 30 June 2022</i></p> <hr/> <p>Keyword: <i>Digital Citizenship,</i> <i>Social Media,</i> <i>Society.</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the activity of using social media has become a routine activity that must be carried out by them, because now social media is developing rapidly, whole activity Even now it is controlled by social media which is the centre, but freedom of expression must adhere to good communication ethics and self-control (Anwar, 2017). Media use socially dependent on the internet, which has many forms of participation in activities such as culture, education, health, business and politics (Jorring et al., 2018). Activities on the internet, especially social media such as educational, buying and selling, social and even political activities, there is no age limit for using social media, except for certain accounts that allow users to be 18 years old, this is based because those who are 18 are already able to manage whatever is good and bad about using social media, there are still many residents who are over 18 years old but are not wise in using social media, this will have an impact on commotion or conflict in which one person feels disadvantaged. Social change is, of course, influenced by the way a person responds to himself and the group (Donnison, 2007).

Because of the rampant cases of bullying or violations of the ITE Law, the government is now forming social media police, regardless of the use of social media which still has many deviations, this social media police will fully supervise colors, social media users need to maintain ethics more, the article is the Directorate of Crime Cyber *Bareskrim Polri* Began to activate the virtual police as of Wednesday (24 Feb 2021) to monitor citizens' activities in cyberspace networks. Police officers will take firm action against virtual activities that have the potential to violate the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE). Collaborating with the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Polri launched a virtual police force to monitor digital uploads. The virtual police function to warn people who upload activities that have the potential to violate the ITE Law. The virtual police are also tasked with educating the public regarding the ITE Law.

One of the tasks of the social media police is to violate things that are deemed to be in a corner, bullying in nature, and contain racial elements. If it is declared a criminal offense, a report is submitted to the Director of Cybercrime at the Bareskrim Polri or the official appointed in the assignment. Furthermore, a warning alarm is sent via private message to the owner of the social media account. The warning alarm contains an order for social media owners to delete uploads that have the potential to violate the ITE Law within 1 x 24 hours. If the two warnings are not heeded, the account owner will be summoned for clarification.

However, on the other hand, human rights activist Haris Azhar, as reported by Tempo, said he was worried that the virtual police would risk violating the realm of public privacy. Social media users should indeed have to be wise. Values, norms, morals, ethics and outlook on life are very closely related life humans as citizens, while values as an instrumental form are related to human attitudes and behavior which must be realized through the process of complying with applicable regulations (Suyatno, 2012).

So that there is no criminal offense, which ends in prison. Cyber Security Observer Teguh Aprianto said that the Virtual Police launched by Bareskrim Polri made people afraid to express opinions on social media. In fact, what they (*Polri*) did actually tended to make people more afraid to express opinions. He further assessed that the way the Police issued a warning to social media users via Direct Message (DM) was considered inappropriate, because it was not the duty of the Police.

2. METHODS

In this study, the type of research used is Method the study of literature is a series of activities related to library data collection methods, reading and record, and manage research materials. Literature study is looking for theoretical references that are relevant to the cases and problems found. The reference contains the following:

- (i) Social media in general
- (ii) Social Media Police Authority
- (iii) The rules that apply are how the Social Media Police work procedures

These references can be searched from books, journals, research report articles. The output of this literature study is the connection of relevant references to the problem formulation. The aim is to strengthen the problem and serve as a theoretical basis for conducting studies and also as a basis for redesigning and simulating the movement of the Social Media Police to shape Citizen Ethics in the Digital Age.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Police

The police are a tool of the state whose job is to maintain public order and security, provide protection and provide protection to the community (Arif, 2021). If the law aims to create order in society, including fighting crime.

Ultimately it is the police who will concretely determine what is called order enforcement. In Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police in article 1 paragraph (1) it is explained that the police are all matters relating to the functions and institutions of the police in accordance with the regulations according to the law. Judging from the article, it is explained that the function of the police as one of the functions of state government is in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection and service to the community.

The duties of the police in general as stated in Article 13 of Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, states that the main duties of the Indonesian National Police are:

- (i) Provide security and public order
- (ii) Law enforcement
- (iii) Providing protection, shelter and service to the community

3.2 Police Authority

Police authority obtained by attribute, namely the authority formulated in laws and regulations, including the authority of the police which is formulated in Article 30 paragraph (4) of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning *POLRI*, the authority formulated in Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (Jasardi et al., 2020).

Based on the description above, it can be seen that the police have duties and authorities that play an important role for the community. Not only that, the police are also one of the tools of the state to maintain security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection and security service to the community public order. Therefore, the police must have credibility so that they are able to provide direction to the public on how to direct the public to use social media wisely in their daily activities.

3.3 Social Media

Social media is a medium on the internet that allows its users to present themselves and interact, collaborate, share, communicate with other users and form social bonds virtually. types of social media:

In a book entitled social media, there are six major categories of social media, namely:

- (i) *Social Networking* is a means that can be used to carry out interactions, including the effects resulting from these interactions in the virtual world ([Soliha, 2015](#)). The main characteristic of social networking sites is that they are used to form new friendship networks ([Puspitarini & Nuraeni, 2019](#)). In many cases, a network of new friends is formed based on an interest in the same things, such as shared hobbies. Examples of social networks are Facebook and Instagram.
- (ii) *Blog* is a social media that facilitates use for commenting and sharing web links, information, and so on ([Puspitarini & Nuraeni, 2019](#)).
- (iii) *Microblogging* is a type of social media that facilitates users to write and upload their activities and opinions. Historically, the presence of this type of social media refers to the emergence of Twitter which only provides a certain space, namely a maximum of 140 characters ([Ariyanti, 2018](#)).
- (iv) *Media Sharing* it allows its users to share and store media, such as documents, videos, audios, images online. Examples of social media namely *YouTube, Flickr, Photobucket, or Snapfish* ([Warpindyastuti & Sulistyawati, 2018](#)).
- (v) *Social Bookmarking* namely social media that works to organize, store, manage, and also search for information or news online. Site *social bookmarking* that is popular *Delicious.com, StumbleUpon.com, Digg.com, Reddit.com*, in Indonesia itself, namely *LintasMe*.
- (vi) *Wikipedia* a site where the content is a site where the content is the result of the collaboration of users. Every web user can modify or edit content that has been published.

3.4 Ethics

Etymologically, ethics comes from the Greek, *ethos* which means the character of decency or custom ([Syukur, 2018](#)). In the general Indonesian dictionary, ethics is defined as the science of moral principles. Next, deep *encyclopedia Britannica*, ethics is expressed as moral philosophy, namely the systematic study of the nature of the concepts of good, bad, right, wrong, and so on. Meanwhile according to Professor Robert Salomon in ([Samsuni, 2014](#)), ethics can be grouped into two definitions:

- (i) Ethics is an individual character, in this case including that an ethical person is a good person. This understanding is called human understanding as an ethical individual. Ethics is a social law.
- (ii) Ethics is the law that regulates, controls and limits human behavior.

With such characteristics, then ethics is more of a science related to efforts to determine what actions humans do to be said to be good or bad. So, it is important to form ethics from an early age in order to be able to distinguish between good and bad behavior and actions of a person to be able to adapt, various thoughts put forward by western philosophers of the expansion of ethics, because it comes from thinking. Thus, ethics is humanistic and

anthropocentric, that is, it is humanistic in nature and is directed at humans. In other words, forming ethics makes people have patterns of behavior that are produced by human reason.

3.5 Citizen

The definition of a citizen according to the 1945 Constitution in Article 26 who is said to be a citizen is as follows:

- (i) Those who become nationals are native Indonesians and people of other nationalities who are confirmed by law as nationals.
- (ii) Residents are Indonesian citizens and foreigners residing in Indonesia.
- (iii) Matters concerning citizens and residents are regulated by law.

The definition of a citizen in general is a resident of a country or nation based on ancestry, place of birth and so on, who has full obligations and rights as a citizen of that country ([Abdin, 2020](#)). According to Koerniatmanto, S. citizens as members of the state who have a special position towards their country, have a relationship of reciprocal rights and obligations against his country ([Utari, 2019](#)). There is the term digital citizenship. Citizenship considers that the media plays an important role. Digital citizenship can be defined as norms of behavior with regard to the use of technology ([Roza, 2020](#)). In short, it is said that digital citizenship is the ability to participate in online communities. Digital citizenship also means the ability to use technology competently; interpret and understand digital content and assess its credibility; create, research, and communicate with the right tools; think critically about the ethical opportunities and challenges of the digital world; make safe, responsible and respectful online choices ([Isman & Canan Gungoren, 2014](#)). It can be concluded that in the context of citizens the main principle in determining the rights and obligations of citizens is the involvement of the state, either directly or indirectly, through representatives in each formulation of these rights and obligations, so that citizens are aware of and treat rights and obligations as part of their lives.

3.6 Digital Age

The Digital Age is a time when information is easily and quickly obtained and disseminated using digital technology. Digital technology is technology that uses computerized systems related to the Internet. ([Prensky, 2001](#)) also refers to them as N (for Net) Gen or D (for digital) Gen, or better known as digital natives or digital natives. They respond best to visual language and are highly influenced by various forms of media. We can very easily communicate, buy, and find out news from places that are geographically very far from where we live.

Communication ethics, not only related to good speech, but also must depart from sincere intentions that are expressed from our calm, patience and empathy in communicating ([Astajaya, 2020](#)). This form of communication will produce two-way communication characterized by mutual appreciation, attention and support from the communicating parties ([Sandra & Dewi, 2019](#)). And there are many other conveniences. This is also supported by the enthusiasm of the people to live side by side with digital technology, where smartphones and internet penetration are one of the factors why people can adapt very quickly to this.

Unethical behavior on the internet and social media is very difficult to control because anyone can have more than one account with photos that can be forced. However, at least understanding netiquette is a guide for the millennial generation to be more internet literate ([Fahrimal, 2018](#)). Therefore, in the face challenge and other developments we can see from the existence of a legal umbrella related to the ITE Law. Although on the internet there are

no space and time restrictions, a new system has been formed so that this freedom does not go off track, and instead becomes a disaster for the people themselves.

In the digital era, the spirit of democratization of information is so strong that it creates euphoria in human behavior when using information. With the collapse of ownership of information centers, especially the mediapasta conventional (*mainstream*) and also emergence *government* causing the flow of information to be so swift and unstoppable because everyone is free to create and use information.

3.7 Computerized System

In the field of government or state agencies have also implemented a computerized system in all his work. For example, when conducting a survey population data obtained from all regions in Indonesia are collected and calculated through a computerized process so that more accurate and efficient. The collected data can also be stored and grouped as archives accordingly the year.

Even though it has the advantage of being more effective, efficient and accurate, keep in mind that too the use of computerization should also be limited. Often a job is even more effective if done manually by utilizing human labour. Computer use excessive may have many positive impacts but can also have a negative impact when all work does not use any element of humanity at all.

4. CONCLUSION

In this study, it is known that technology as time goes by will always innovate, for now where all activities have been accompanied by technology, for example in the fields of education, buying and selling, society and even crime. Because of this we have to be wise in using technology, because of that there are so many cases that occur in this digital era, the longer it takes that technology is able to shift the good habits of Indonesian people, therefore this should be overcome by means of education wise understanding of using social media, however. There are still many citizens who have not applied the wise principles of social media, therefore with the social media police it is hoped that they will be able to tackle social media crimes.

In conditions that are all advanced, the use of social media is now very much needed in various fields, for that we as citizens must use social media wisely, and know the boundaries that cannot be done which will later lead to misunderstandings and conflicts, therefore understanding how to use social media properly must be done, thus the increasingly advanced technology must make people's thinking also progress.

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