THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS (ITE) LAW (LAW NO. 11 OF 2008) AND CYBER ETHICS: NURTURING POSITIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE CYBERSPACE ACCORDING TO PANCASILA FOR THE PEOPLE OF TANGERANG CITY

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Abstract – This paper aims to find out the factors behind the lack of awareness toward digital literacy and cyber ethics among the people of Tangerang City – specifically, those who live in Neighborhood (RT 03) and Community Associations (RW 01) in Sandratex Street No. 106, Rempoa Urban Village, East Ciputat Sub-district, South Tangerang City, Banten Province, Indonesia. Digital literacy is related to the positive and negative impact of the internet. This paper employs a qualitative method and collects data through an interview and survey with forty people, which is consisted of 30 students, 5 Karang Taruna Rempoa activists, and 5 students' parents. This paper finds that the implementation of ITE Law has positively impacted the people of Tangerang through various means: *first*, the people of Tangerang City can make a contribution by becoming a social agent that can prevent and address online radicalism, hoax and online persecution in their neighborhood. This is possible because the ITE Law improves students' and the community's cyber literacy significantly; *second*, the people of Tangerang City can understand about ethics and legal foundation through the socialization of "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics" as part of the efforts to prevent online radicalism, hoax and online persecution resulting from free access to the cyberspace; *third*, the people of Tangerang City can act upon the values of nationalism, national defense and Pancasila that are all contained within the ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) in order to nurture positive behavior in the cyberspace; and *fourth*, the people of Tangerang City are more aware about the importance of cyber law and ethics in the cyberspace to control positive internet behavior and prevent the negative impact of the internet in all walks of life.

Keywords: Cyber, Digital, Ethics, Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) Law, Pancasila, Tangerang

Introduction

Pancasila and nationalism are the fundamental values of our nation and homeland. These values are derived from the four pillars of Indonesian nation, namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of Republic of Indonesia, *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity), and NKRI (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia). Lately, the people's understanding of our national values has been corroded and superseded by the introduction of various cultures, which is perpetuated by the presence of the cyberspace that provides free access to information. In such

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circumstances, the values of Pancasila must continue be nurtured in the life of the people, especially among the young student.

The efforts to nurture Pancasila values in students must be carried out optimally. Students are one of the most important factors in building the Indonesian character. This is so because students are in an ideal age to be nurtured with Indonesian national values. Also, students are both an object and a subject in Indonesian community. Students are seen as a subject because they hold an important role as the next generation in line. At the same time, students are seen as an object because they are highly likely to be involved in violence activities, whether in the physical world or in the cyberspace. These violence activities include radicalism, *tawuran*, and online persecution.[5] If left untouched, radicalism, *tawuran* and online persecution can develop further into violence, terrorism, human trafficking,[6] or hate speech (SARA).[7] There have been many instances where students are involved in terrorism,[8] such as Bali Bombing I, Kepunton Church Bombing, JW Marriot and Ritz-Carlton Hotels Bombing, shootout in Singosaren Police Station in Solo, Beji and Tambora Bombing.[9]

Dani Dwi Permana, one of the perpetrators of the JW Marriot and Ritz-Carlton Hotels Bombing, was 18 and recently graduated from high school when he carried out the act of terror. This fact is corroborated by a research from Islam and Peace Study Institute (LaKIP). In their research on Islamic Education (PAI) students and teachers in Greater Jakarta Area, from October 2010-January 2011, LaKIP found that 48.9% students are willing to be involved in act of violence related to religion and moral.[10] The youth's vulnerability to violence and terrorism is very concerning. Various factors can explain student's involvement in act of terror. These factors can at least be classified into two categories. The first is internal factors which include poverty, lack of religious education, weak nationalism, lack of citizenship education and also lack of exemplary figures. The second is external factors, namely the emergence of radical group that spreads radical thought plus the corrosion of local virtue by negative modernity [11]

To defend students and general public from radicalism and terrorism, the

[5] Agus Suwignyo, *Post-Truth dan (Anti) Pluralisme*, (Jakarta: PT. Kompas Media Nusantara, 2018).

[6] Petrus R. Golose, *Deradikalisasi Terorisme*, (Jakarta: YPKIK, 2009).

[7] Jerry Indrawan dan Efriza, "Bela Negara Sebagai Metode Pencegahan Ancaman Radikalisme di Indonesia", *Jurnal Pertahanan dan Bela Negara*, Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia, Vol. 7, No. 3, Desember 2017.

[8] Ridwan Makassary, *Benih-Benih Radikalisme di Mesjid*, (Jakarta: CSRC UIN, 2008); Zaki M.

Mubarak, *Geneologi Islam Radikal di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: LP3ES, 2010).

[9] International Crisis Group, "Deradikalisasi dan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan di Indonesia", *Asia Report*, No. 142, 19 November 2007.

[10] See, Endang Turmudi (Ed.), *Islam dan Radikalisme di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: LIPI Press 2005); dan Khamami Zada, *Islam Radikal: Pergulatan Ormas-Ormas Islam Garis Keras*, (Jakarta: Teraju, 2002).

[11] Abu Rokhmad, "*Radikalisme Islam dan Upaya Deradikalisasi Paham Radikal*", *Walisongo*, Vol. 20, No.1, 2012. pp. 81-82.

National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) carried out preventive measures through counter-radicalization (ideology deterrence).[12] This is done by establishing Forum for Coordinating Terrorism Prevention (FKPT) in regional areas, anti-radicalism and terrorism training for NGO, Training of Trainer for members of academia, as well as raising awareness about counter-radicalism and terrorism among high school students throughout the province. Given the above cases, students should receive comprehensive understanding about the thread of radicalism as early as possible. Unfortunately, BNPT's awareness-raising activities are still limited to university and high school level. The awareness-raising at junior high level is still limited. It is unfortunate because junior high students are at an ideal age to build a character. This is so because psychologically, this is the age where children start to feel like an adult and want more independence to take their decision.

Intellectual actors of radicalism, *tawuran* and online persecution would never recruit junior high or high school students. However, a person will accept a recruitment based on their thoughts. This is why nurturing thought process becomes crucial because it creates a foundation for whether a person will accept being recruited as members of violent organization. Furthermore, preventing terrorism and radicalism will need soft, non-armed approach. Soft approaches will put more emphasis on eliminating or reducing radical thoughts that can lead to terrorism within the mind of terrorists.[13] In fact, if possible, the existence of thought process about the danger posed by radicalism and/or commitment to Pancasila and nationalism will transform students into an organic agent in handling the issues of radicalism, *tawuran*, and online persecution among the lower-class people. This can be done, for example, by organizing a campaign about the threat of radicalism and/or the importance of nationalism (at minimum around their neighborhood); and reporting to the authority if they found suspicious activities conducted by suspicious people within their vicinity.

Given the urgency for strengthening awareness about the threat of radicalism, *tawuran*, and online persecution among the students and the community, we will need a breakthrough in the efforts to strengthen Pancasila and national values. As such, we find it imperative to study the role of Electronic Information and Transaction Law or ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) with regard to the Cyber Ethics in Nurturing Positive Behavior in the Cyberspace according to Pancasila for the People of Tangerang. The analysis of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) will be made in connection with several Minister Regulations that meet the needs of this study, namely: Minister

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[12] Center for Information and Communication Technology of Technological Research and Application Agency (BPPT), "Kajian Konvergensi Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi", (Jakarta: Pusat Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi BPPT, 2007).

[13] Ridho Firmansyah. 2019. "Rehabilitasi dan Deradikalisasi Terhadap Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana Terorisme". *Jurnal Jurist-Diction*. Vol. 2 No. 2. Maret 2019. Hal. 673.

of Communication and Informatics Regulation No. 29/PER/M.KOMINFO/12/2010 concerning the second amendment to Minister of Communication and Informatics No. 26/PER/M.Kominfo/5/2007 concerning Safeguarding the Usage of Internet Protocol-Based Telecommunication Network;[14] Minister of Communication and Informatics Regulation No.26/PER/M.Kominfo/5/2007 concerning Safeguarding the Usage of Internet Protocol-Based Telecommunication Network.[15] In addition to Minister Regulations, this study will also analyze the Regulation of Head of Information Technology Division of Indonesian National Police No. 1 of 2011 concerning the Working Procedures within the Information Technology Division of Indonesian National Police.[16] This study then took several keywords from all of these regulations to help the people remembering cyberspace terminologies. The keywords in this analysis will be discussed in the discussion section.

This study has three goals, namely: *First*, to raise the awareness of Tangerang students and people about the threat posed by online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution. *Second*, to comprehend the role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics. Third, to comprehend Positive Behavior according to Pancasila in the Cyberspace for the People of Tangerang through nurturing Pancasila and nationalism values which will be used as a shield for students to protect themselves from online radicalism, e-buillying, and online persecution as well as deepening and expanding the knowledge about ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) for Tangerang students and people and its role in shaping the Cyber Ethics.

This study is focused on the People of Tangerang City, especially the people who live in Sandratex Street, Rempoa Urban Village, East Ciputat Sub-district, South Tangerang District, Banten Province. These people are located in the close proximity of PT. Sandratex and Rempoa traditional market. The people's livelihood depends to the factory and the market. However, their level of knowledge and access to education and internet are quite adequate and free. But, many students and people still have a minimum understanding about the benefit of the internet. A lot of students sometimes spend so much time on the internet to access the cyberspace in the form of online game, information browsing, etc. This will obviously need good control to prevent unwanted situation such as online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution.

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[14] Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information No.29/PER/M.KOMINFO/12/2010 concerning the second amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information No.26/PER/M.Kominfo/5/2007 concerning Safeguarding the Utilization of Internet Protocol-Based Telecommunication Networks.

[15] *Ibid.*

[16] Regulation of the Head of the Information Technology Division of the Indonesian National Police No.1 of 2011 concerning the Work Procedures within the Indonesian National Police Information Technology Division.

The research object and location are selected based on two factors, namely external and internal factors. Externally speaking, the people of Tangerang city are geographically located in a vulnerable transitional area. According to BNPT's data, Tangerang City is a transition between the central and the remote area, between South Jakarta and Banten.[17] Furthermore, Tangerang City is close to a location where people from other area can get in and out freely due to the existence of the factory and traditional market which also contribute to social vulnerability.[18] Whereas internally speaking, the people of Tangerang are also facing complex issues, such as free access to technology and information among the students and the people. This is unfortunate because one of the gateways for radicalism is through social media which is made possible by information and communication technology. Not to mention, the weak values of nationalism among the people makes it difficult to prevent the entry and development of radicalism, *tawuran*, thievery, and online persecution in Tangerang City.

Based on the two problems above, there is an urgency to carry out a study on "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics: Nurturing Positive Behavior in the Cyberspace According to Pancasila for the People of Tangerang City" to prevent the people of Tangerang City from being misled by thoughts and processes that brought the negative impact of the cyberspace to the students and the people as well as to comprehend Tangerang students and people's knowledge about digital literacy.

Discussion on the role of ITE Law to support Cyber Ethics in Indonesia is quite heated. This is caused by many things, chief among them is the lack of regular socialization about ITE Law at community level. This is exacerbated by the lack of interest from the people to understand digital literacy which is caused by the limited access to supporting information that can help the people and students to become an ethical cyber community. Therefore, to better understand the debate surrounding the implementation of ITE Law, we will present several related studies.

The first is a study by Raida L. Tobing titled "Legal Study on the Effectiveness of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transaction.[19]" In his study, Tobing listed several opinions about the implementation of ITE Law in relation to the people's need to conduct activities in the cyberspace. He argued that ITE Law is not enough to accommodate all of the needs in cyberspace activities because it has not covered the many types of cybercrime such as E-mail, phishing, spamming, etc. As such, ITE Law should be added with more contents. Although Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning ITE has provided legal protection, procedures for

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[17] Center for Information and Communication Technology of Technological Research and Application Agency (BPPT), *op.cit.*

[18] *Ibid.*

[19] Raida L. Tobing, *Penelitian Hukum Tentang Efektivitas UU No. 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik*, Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional, (Jakarta: Kementerian Hukum dan HAM RI, 2010).

electronic transaction should be further regulated in a Government Regulation. The main weakness of the ITE Law is it has not covered the many types of cybercrime, such as e-mail phishing, spamming and so on. Therefore, ITE Law should be added with more contents. This study did not discuss about the behavior of the people of Tangerang City in the cyberspace, but it is still useful to help readers understand the main weakness and flaw of ITE Law that is still lackluster in preventing the type of cybercrime studied in this paper, namely online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution.

The second is a study by AP Edi Atmaja titled "State Sovereignty in the Cyberspace: ITE Law Criticism according to Satipto Rahardjo,[20]" which focuses on the relationship between globalization and people's behavior in accessing the cyberspace. He stresses the aspect of Contemporary Globalization that emerges as a result of rapid development in information technology. The internet has transformed into a new legal regime with different element from conventional legal regime. This forces the state to reaffirm its position in order to enforce its law. State sovereignty in the cyberspace is a manifestation of the state's desire to expand its territory and enforce its law as far as possible. To enforce cyberspace sovereignty through a legal construction, the state needs to understand the reach of the internet. The state must know who they are regulating, where they are, and what they are doing. Such understanding is oriented on the internet users. To enforce the law in the society, according to Satjipto Rajardjo, does not necessarily mean total intervention. Instead, the state can create a giant scheme and let the people carry out its concrete processes. In enforcing the ITE Law by criminalizing internet users, the Government of Indonesia should be able to disaggregate and prioritize resolution outside the court, especially if the claim is about blasphemy and/or defamation. It should also be noted that blasphemy and/or defamation claim can only be made if the claim is for individuals.

The third is a study by Adi Rio Arianto and Gesti Anggraini titled "Building Indonesian National Cyber Defense and Security to Face Global Cyber Threats through Indonesia Security Incident Response Team on Internet Infrastructure (ID-SIRTII).[21]" Arianto and Anggraini wrote in detail about how state's sovereign territory develop from the "Limited Geometric Dimension (DGT)," of land, sea, air and underground into "Unlimited Geometric Dimension (DGTT)" with the introduction of the cyberspace, vacuum space, equator space, and the galaxy (outer space). Adi Rio Arianto argued that cyberspace is one of the eight "strategic environments" according to the "Fifth Base"

[20] A.P. Edi Atmaja, "Kedaulatan Negara Di Ruang Maya : Kritik UU Ite Dalam Pemikiran Satipto Rahardjo", *Jurnal Opinio Juris*. Vol. 16, May-September 2014.
[21] Adi Rio Arianto dan Gesti Anggraini, "Membangun Pertahanan dan Keamanan Siber Nasional Indonesia Guna Menghadapi Ancaman Siber Global *Melalui Indonesia Security Incident Response Team On Internet Infrastructure* (ID-SIRTII), *Jurnal Pertahanan dan Bela* Negara, Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia, Vol. 9, No. 1. April 2019, pp. 17-21.

International Security known as Geometripolitics Theory". [22] In Geometripolitics Theory, Arianto claimed that the world is a complex of power categorized into eight dimensions, namely land, sea, air, underground, cyber, galaxy, vacuum, and equator. In this case, a political process that involves all of the above dimensions, including the cyber dimension, to build an "international power" is known by "geometripolitics" or a Branch of "Geometripolitika" that goes beyond Politics, Geopolitics, and Astropolitics.[23] Furthermore, Adi Rio Arianto and Gesti Anggraini analyzes the policy making process for national security policy by classifying cyber functionalism into two primary domains, namely cyber functionalism for strategical purpose or high politics (military geometrics) and cyber functionalism for non-strategical purpose or normal politics (civil geometrics).[24]

The first domain, "cyber functionalism for strategical purpose or high politics (military geometrics)," is the utilization of cyberspace for the purpose of strategic control and securing military activity that leads into Cyber War.[25] This is much more complex because it involves military instrument. Without proper control, this can hamper military action.

Cyber functionalism for military geometrics can be in the form of using cyber space to create, deter, and protect various attacks against cyber infrastructures that are connected with nuclear technology, national power plant technology, maritime technology, aviation and space technology, as well as the attack against cyber technology-connected facilities that leads into support toward Global Cyber War (PSG) or International Geometric War (PGA).[26] The second domain, "cyber functionalism for non-strategical purpose or normal politics (civil geometrics)," is the utilization of cyberspace that leads into the control of "power" and securing civilian's activities in the cyberspace.[27] Abuse of this functionality can potentially create cybercrime such as an attack against civilian internet facilities, websites, etc., breach of banking account, economically-motivated data thievery, spread of personal data, crime in social media, and so on. Thus, the cyberspace functionalism must be controlled comprehensively by involving military and civilian geometrics.[28] Regarding the support toward Global Cyber War (PSG) and also International Geometric War (PGA), Cyber War in the form of "netwar"[29] can also involve a

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[22] Adi Rio Arianto, "Keamanan Siber Menuju Perang Geometri Antarbangsa: Geometripolitika dan Arsitektur Keamanan Dunia Era Horizontal Abad 21", *Prosiding Konvensi Nasional Asosiasi Ilmu Hubungan Internasional Indonesia VII* (VENNAS AIHII VII), 2016, pp. 18-20.

[23] Adi Rio Arianto, "Cyber Security: Geometripolitika dan Dimensi Pembangunan Keamanan Dunia Era Horizontal Abad 21, *Jurnal Power In International Relations*, Universitas Potensi Utama, Vol. 1, No. 2, Februari 2017, pp. 110-112.

[24] Adi Rio Arianto dan Gesti Anggraini, *op.cit.*

[25] *Ibid.*

[26] Adi Rio Arianto, *op.cit,* 2016, pp. 18-22.

[27] Adi Rio Arianto dan Gesti Anggraini, *op.cit.*

[28] *Ibid.*

[29] Nathalie Chaplan,"Cyber War: the Challenge to National Security", *Global Security Studies*, University of North Carolina Wilmington, Vol. 4, Issue 1, Winter 2013.

combination of informational war in the internet (information warfare).[30] In this case, informational war can also involve intelligence tactics.[31]

The fourth study came from a discussion delivered by Sukamta as a Member of the 1st Commission of the House of Representatives themed "The Relevance of ITE Law After Revision."[32] In a series of Teenager Parliament activities in 2018, He argued that the revised ITE Law can be the right momentum to raise awareness and disseminate knowledge about Electronic Information and Transaction Law to the young generation. Not to mention the fact that the young generation relies on technological development. Sukamta said this in front of the 124 participants of the 2018 Teenager Parliament in a panel discussion themed "The Relevance of ITE Law After Revision" in Wisma Griya Sabha, House of Representatives of Indonesia, Bogor, West Java, on 18 September 2018. Sukamta appreciates the 2018 Teenager Parliament titled "Youth in the Crossroad of Information Technology" which was held by the Secretary General and Expert Body of House of Representatives. Sukamta saw the enthusiasm of the participants of the Teenager Parliament. The theme about ITE Law is already appropriate and interesting because legally speaking, this Law is the most

recent and actual law about the digital world. As such, discussion about ITE Law needs to be socialized and understood, especially by the young generatiaon. He argued that articles about ITE Law needs to be understood by the young generation, especially with regard to the e-ecommerce activities, because it discusses about protection in transaction process.[33]

In understanding the development of young generation with regard to e-commerce, the Article 27 of ITE Law that discusses about prhobition of gambling, violence, blasphemy and pornography needs to be understood as well so that the young generation cannot be easily influenced. This Law was indeed created to regulate the internet. But on the other hand, we do not want to exaggerate the regulation and restriction to internet users. Therefore, in regulating punishment or prohibitions, the level of punishment must be made proportional. For example, punishment that used to be big, after being evaluated will be reduced. The state can take all necessary actions toward perpetrator, but not excessively.

Sukamta expects the participants of Teenager Parliament to be a legislator in the future. Participants need to use this event as best as they can and learn the right way in the real world and the cyber world after participating in the Teenager

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[30] Anne W. Brascomb (ed), *Toward A Law of Global Communication Network*, (New York: Longman, 1986); Thompson, Ronald dan William Cats Barril, *Information Technology and Management*, (New York: Mc Graw Hill, 2003); David S. Alberts dan Daniel S. Papp, *Informastion Age Anthology: The Information Age Military*, DoD C4ISR Cooperative Research Program, Washington, D.C, 2001.

[31] Riant Nugroho, *National Security Policy: Sebuah Pengantar*, (Yoyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013)

[32] Sukamta, *"Relevansi UU ITE Pasca Revisi"*, 8 September 2018", accessed from http://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/22204/t/ UU+ITE+Harus+Dipahami+Generasi+Muda on Tuesday, 15 October 2019 at 10.30 WIB.

[33] *Ibid.*

Parliament so they can develop their skills to its fullest potential. Sukamta hopes the participants of Teenager Parliament will become a legislator in the future. Therefore, this activity encourages participants to learn from it and develop their skills in the real world and the cyber world as best as they can.[34]

Research Methodology

This study employs qualitative method and collects data through three stages of interview, namely: first, identifying the role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) simultaneously to 40 participants consisting of 30 students, 5 community leaders (representatives of Rempoa Karang Taruna), as well as 5 parents who lived throughout the Neighborhood (RT 03) and Community Associations (RW 01) in Sandratex Street No. 106, Rempoa Urban Village, East Ciputat Sub-district, South Tangerang City, Banten Province. This study will equip and internalize the people of Tangerang City with the general code of ethics in the cyberspace: second, identifying each person's capability to access internet technology to shape the ethical behavior of the people of Tangerang City in accessing digital literacy (cyber literacy); and third, analysis, evaluation and follow-up. The following are our explanation to help understand the form of follow-up that the authors conducted toward strategic partner and participants involved in this study.

Simultaneous Identification on the Understanding of "ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) to Equip and Internalize the People of Tangerang City with the Code of Ethics in the Cyberspace"

Simultaneous socialization was conducted by gathering all participants in the Village Hall for three days, four hours per day. All participants are provided with materials for four hours in two sessions. The first session is a presentation of material from two presenters which was accompanied by a discussion. The second session was a presentation of material from two presenters which was accompanied by a discussion. Based on the presentation, the authors classify questions that represent the problems in Tangerang City.

These questions are consisted of various keywords as an early form to identify participant's level of knowledge before carrying out interview session. The following are the series of questions along with several of its keywords, namely: "ITE Law, Cyber Law, Internet Law; Internet, Digital, Cyber, Cyberspace; Hoax, Hacker, Online Game, Incarcerated; E-Bullying, Bullying, Bully; Digital Community, Cyberspace; Pancasila, National Defense, Nationalism; Ethics, Security, Politeness. All of these keywords are classified into seven questions which contain a substance related to participant's understanding and experience regarding the relationship between digital literacy knowledge and terminologies as well as
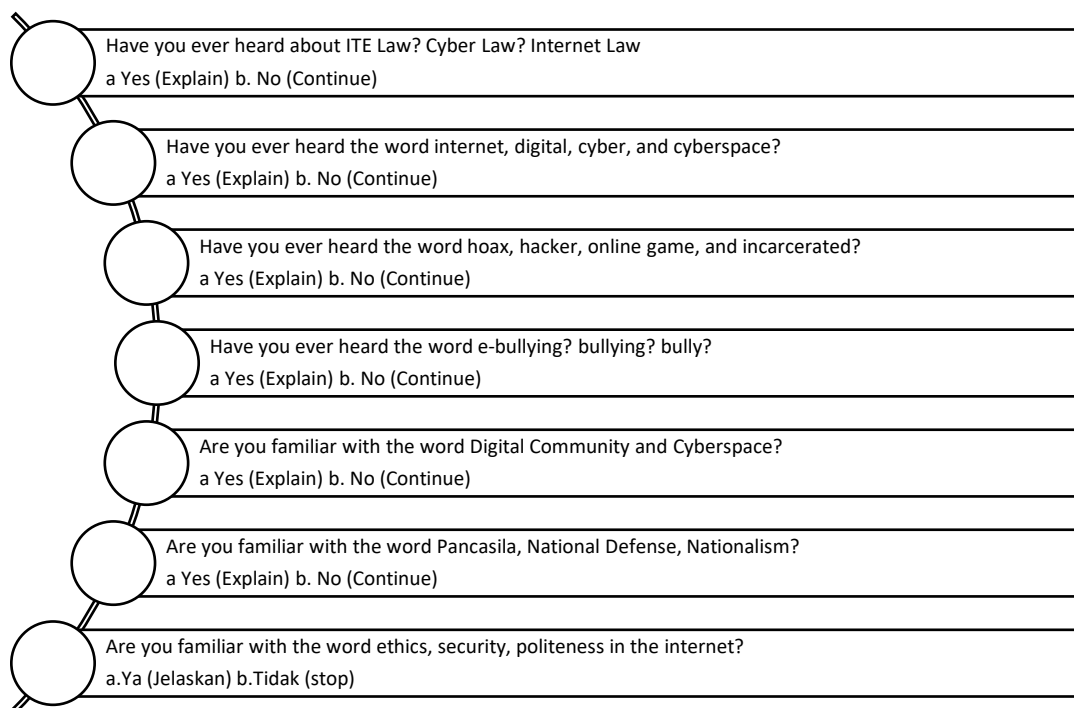
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[34] *Ibid.*

Figure 1. Chart of questions to explore participant's understanding and experience with regard to the relationship between digital literacy and ethical substances contained within the ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) in Tangerang City (Data : 6-9 August 2019).

the ethical substances contained within the ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) in Tangerang City.

The above were conducted in order to understand the thought process of participants before and after the study so we can find out the indicators. As such, we can easily analyze, map the results, and evaluate the implementations according to a measurement established by the author in developing this study. The following are the seven questions used in the study in Tangerang City (Figure 1).

The explanation for each question is as follows: the first question: "Have you ever heard about ITE Law? Cyber Law? Internet Law" is asked to find out how much the participant knows about ITE Law literacy. This is essential because by understanding the ITE Law, at least participants can comprehend the intent behind the creation of the law as well as its purpose. If the participant understands, then their activities in accessing the internet will be much more refrained. The second question "Have you ever heard the word internet, digital, cyber and cyberspace?" is to find out how much the participant knows about digital literacy or cyber literacy. At the minimum, if the participants can comprehend all of these words or only partially, then they can be categorized as digital-literate. The third and fourth questions: "Have you ever heard the word hoax, hacker, online game, and incarcerated? and Have you ever heard the word e-bullying? bullying? or bully?" are used to find out how much the participants know about the negative impact of the cyberspace. It means that participants have good understanding of these keywords and they are capable of carrying out proper activities in the cyberspace. The fifth, sixth and seventh questions: "Are you familiar with the word Digital Community and Cyberspace?; Are you familiar with the

word Pancasila, National Defense, Nationalism?; and Are you familiar with the word ethics, security, politeness in the internet?" are used to find out how much the participant knows about the values of Pancasila, national defense, and nationalism that leads into the understanding of ethics to do activities in the cyberspace. All questions are designed consecutively to help participants illustrate their digital literacy.

Identifying Each Person's Capability to Access Digital Technology to Shape the Participant's Ethical Behavior in Accessing Digital Literacy (Cyber Literacy)

In this method, we ask participants to connect to the internet whether through their mobile device or a personal computer after the socialization. This practice is meant to give direct knowledge about the danger in online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution. Through this practice, participants are directed to understand the values of Pancasila and national defense in the cyberspace. This practice is divided into two sessions. The first session practices positive internet access to avoid online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution. The materials include acts of online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution in Indonesia as well as its preventive measures. Meanwhile, the second session is meant to internalize nationalism values in connection with internet access that can grow the values of Pancasila and national defense which is related to the substances of the ITE Law implementation (Law No. 11 of 2008). The

emphasis on national defense is also a manifestation of UPN Veteran Jakarta's spirit as a National Defense Campus. In each session, participants and authors had a two-way interaction in which the author gives an instruction and the participants practice the instruction. The authors spend a lot of time to explore participant's understanding by providing constructive questions informed by digital and cyber literacy.

Results and Discussion

The results of this study can be analyzed in four discussions, namely: first, analysis on whether the people of Tangerang City can contribute as a social agent in the early prevention of online radicalism, hoax, and online persecution within their neighborhood through improving the student's and people's mindset regarding cyber literacy in a comprehensive manner; second, analysis on whether the people of Tangerang City have received an understanding of the code of ethics and legal foundation through identifying their knowledge about "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics" as an effort to prevent the occurrence of online radicalism, hoax, and online persecution as a result of free access to the internet; third, analysis on whether the people of Tangerang City can implement the values of nationalism and Pancasila which is contained within the substances of the ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) in order to control positive behavior in the cyberspace and prevent the negative impact of the internet much earlier. The following is the analysis.

First, whether the people of Tangerang City can be a social agent in preventing online e-bullying, and online persecution through improving the people's mindset regarding cyber literacy. Based on the study about "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics: Nurturing Positive Behavior in the Cyberspace According to Pancasila for the People of Tangerang City," we found that the people of Tangerang City are social agents that can contribute as key actors in the early prevention and handling of online radicalism, hoax, and online persecution within their neighborhood through improving the people and student's mindset about cyber literacy. Out of forty participants, at least thirty-five participants answer yes to all of the questions. This is also supported by participant's knowledge through practice in the internet.

Second, whether the people of Tangerang City have understood about the code of ethics of the Digital World through the substance of "ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008)" to Prevent Online Radicalism, E-Bullying, and Online Persecution. Based on the study about "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics: Nurturing Positive Behavior in the Cyberspace According to Pancasila for the People of Tangerang City," we found that the people of Tangerang City have already heard the word online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution. However, they have no in-depth knowledge on the meaning of online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution. Students and most people interpret online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution as merely physical violence. They only have partial knowledge on digital violence. A small subset of them have only heard the word, but they do not understand the meaning of the word online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution. This is a problem that must be addressed since the words online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution are only understood as simply physical violence.

We must first understand how the people, including students in Tangerang City, comprehend the difference between radical, radicalism and radicalization. According to several studies, it is alright for a person to think radically, if it means to think deeply. In fact, everyone should think deeply. But when radical thinking becomes an ideology (radicalism), it can potentially become a person's worldview, depends on whether the environment support it. Meanwhile, radicalization is the behavior of reacting into the injustice within the society.[35] Therefore, in understanding radicalism, one need to trace the relevant psychological and sociological aspects of a person. Radical thought is not negative, but it can potentially become a threat if it is turned into an ideology to be disseminated. When radical thought becomes an ideology, there will be an inevitability for its followers to be able to realize each of the ideology's goal. In some instances, violence can be the preferred method to realize that goal.

Furthermore, there is a misleading assumption shared by students and

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[35] Abu Rokhmad, *op.cit,* pp. 82-83.

people of Tangerang City that radicalism equals Islamic teaching. Such assumption emerges from news coverage that always portray Muslim as radical perpetrators. Obviously this will eliminate the true essence of radicalism that can came from any group, regardless of their tribal, religious and racial affiliation. As an ideology, radical values can emerge from various things. It can emerge from ethnicity, such as the ETA Basque Movement in Spain and also the Kurd in Middle East. It can also emerge from religion, such as ISIS in the Middle East and Zionism in Israel.

On the other hand, the spirit of nationalism among the students and people of Tangerang City is still weak. This can be seen from their lackluster knowledge about the importance of nationalism spirit in everyday life. In addition, they do not understand what the four pillars of nationalism mean. In fact, a large majority of students do not know what the four pillars of nationalism is consisted of. This is unfortunate because these four pillars are the safety net for establishing the life of the nation and the state in today's open era resulting from the globalization. Their inability to filter incoming foreign culture will certainly threaten the nationalism values within themselves.

Third, whether the people of Tangerang City acts upon the values of nationalism, Pancasila, and national defense according to the substances of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) to act positively in the cyberspace. Based on the study about "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics:

Nurturing Positive Behavior in the Cyberspace According to Pancasila for the People of Tangerang City," we found that before conducting this study, the people and students of Tangerang City were unaware about the consequences of social media. After conducting interview and organizing practice session participants began to learn about the role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and they start to be able to deter online radicalism, e-bullying, and online persecution. All students and people have mobile phone, and they have started to use it to spread correct information in addition to seeking attention in social media and playing game. Before the interview, almost all students use social media in an irresponsible manner. It means they were unable to independently filter the contents in social media. Then, after the interview, participants gain knowledge and understanding about the characteristics of perpetrators behind the dissemination of radical thought or ideology. Going forward, after conducing the interview, the third stage of this study will be to follow-up on the implementation. This study is expected not only to provide good output, but also constructive output that can give benefit to the students and people of Tangerang City, namely to nurture Positive Behavior According to Pancasila in the Cyberspace for the People of Tangerang City with an in-depth knowledge on the implementation of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics.

Fourth, whether the people of Tangerang City knows about the important meaning of law and etiquette

in the cyberspace to control positive behavior on the internet and prevent its negative impacts much earlier. Based on the study about "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics: Nurturing Positive Behavior in the Cyberspace According to Pancasila for the People of Tangerang City," we found that radical ideology and action, *tawuran*, thievery and online persecution is a societal phenomenon that can have negative impact as the result of freedom in accessing the internet without control that can trigger act of violence in the real world. This is threatening, not only to the life of the perpetrators, but also the people around them. Therefore, comprehensive understanding about the threat of radical ideology and action, *tawuran*, thievery, and online persecution will be necessary. One of the solutions is by nurturing the values of nationalism which is expected to be a shield that can defend a person from radical ideology and action, *tawuran*, thievery and online persecution. The targeted parties must not only students at university or high school level, but also students at junior high level and local community. This is necessary to socialize about the danger of radical ideology and action, *tawuran*, thievery and online persecution as early as possible. As such, the government and academia must study about "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics" actively and regularly as a preventive measure against the growing trend of radical ideology and action, *tawuran*, thievery and online persecution

Conclusions Recommendations and Limitations

Our study about "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics: Nurturing Positive Behavior in the Cyberspace According to Pancasila for the People of Tangerang City" shows that a research involving forty people of Tangerang City consisting of 30 students, 5 community leaders (representatives of Rempoa Karang Taruna), and 5 student's parents who live in the Neighborhood (RT 03) and Community Association (RW 01) had a positive impact for the people of Tangerang City. This is shown by various things, namely: first, the people of Tangerang City, whether students at elementary, junior high or high school level as well as youth figures, and several students' parents can contribute as a social agent in the early prevention and handling of online radicalism, hoax and online persecution within their vicinity by improving the students' and people's mindset about cyber literacy; second, the people of Tangerang City learned about code of ethics and legal foundation through the socialization of "The Role of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) and Cyber Ethics" as an effort to prevent the occurrence of online radicalism, hoax, and online persecution due to free access to the internet; third, the people of Tangerang City can implement the values of nationalism, national defense, and Pancasila which is contained within the substances of ITE Law (Law No. 11 of 2008) in order to nurture positive behavior on the internet; and fourth, the emerging awareness about the importance of law and etiquette in the

cyberspace among the people of Tangerang City can control positive behavior on the internet and prevent its negative impacts much earlier.

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