



Wise Use of Social Media in National Defense

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Abstract

National defense is a reflection of the attitudes and actions of citizens based on love for the homeland. Social media makes all users have the ability to interact, participate, and share information. Social media not only contains information that is positively matter, but also contains information that is negatively matter, such as hoax and hate speech that can divide and become a threat to a country. Wisely in using social media, the most basic aspect that must be considered is how to communicate. Communicating in social must pay attention to several characteristics, namely, networks, information, archives, interactions, social stimulation, and user content. As a step in responding to threats that can occur due to misuse of social media, prevention efforts can be made, namely the use of social media wisely. There are several things that can be done in using social media wisely, namely: promoting ethics, filtering information, spreading positive content.

Keywords: *national defense, social media, information*

INTRODUCTION

Citizens are part of a country. Citizens can also be interpreted as a component of rights and obligations that have a reciprocal nature towards the state.¹ One of the obligations of citizens is to defend the nation. National defense is a reflection of the attitudes and actions of citizens based on love for the homeland, awareness of the nation and state, the belief in Pancasila as the nation's ideology which is an effort to face obstacles and threats both from inside and outside.² This state defense activity has a strong legal basis, namely Article 30 paragraph 1 in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which stipulates that "every citizen has the right and is

¹ Rika. Adha, Muhammad, Perdana, Dayu, *Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2020).

² Suwarno Widodo, "IMPLEMENTASI BELA NEGARA UNTUK MEWUJUDKAN NASIONALISME," *Jurnal Ilmiah CIVIS I*, no. 1 (2011): 18–31, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234022369.pdf>.

obliged to participate in efforts to defend the state"³ which means that citizens are entitled and obliged to participate in efforts to defend the nation. In the digital era, state defense activities are not only about taking up arms and physical warfare, but can also be in the form of using social media wisely.⁴

Humans are social beings who cannot be separated from interactions between one individual and another. The interaction that can occur is the exchange of information. The exchange of information plays an important role in human life and in almost every sector, such as economics, politics, socio-culture, and defense.⁵ The presence of the internet and online media in this modernization era has had a major influence on the exchange of information.⁶ From what was previously only done by watching tv, listening to the radio, and word of mouth, now it can be done more quickly, easily, and can be accessed from anywhere. Social media is one of the many online media used by humans to exchange information.

Social media gives all its users the ability to interact, participate, and share information.⁷ Social media not only contains information that is positively charged but also contains information that is negatively charged, such as hoaxes and hate speech that can divide and become a threat to a country. Therefore, it is necessary to apply a state defense attitude to the use of social media in order to avoid this.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Communication

Communication comes from the Latin "Communicatio", which comes from the word communis which means the same. Communication is the result of community social relations that have the same meaning for something.⁸

³ Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945" (1945), <https://www.dpr.go.id/jdih/uu1945>.

⁴ Kesehatan Covid-, "Aktualisasi Sikap Bela Negara Dalam Konteks Kesadaran Protokol" 6, no. 1 (2022): 60–70.

⁵ Ety Nur Inah, "PERANAN KOMUNIKASI DALAM PENDIDIKAN," *Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Kependidikan Al-Ta'dib* 6, no. 1 (2013): 178–88, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31332/atdb.v6i1.299>.

⁶ Surokim As, "Internet, Media Sosial, Dan Perubahan Sosial Di Madura," 2017, 137, <http://komunikasi.trunojoyo.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/BUKU-4-IKOM-Internet-Media-Sosial-dan-Perubahan-Sosial-di-Madura.pdf>.

⁷ Arum Wahyuni Purbohastuti, "EFEKTIVITAS MEDIA SOSIAL SEBAGAI MEDIA PROMOSI," *Ekonomika* 12, no. 2 (2017): 212–31.

⁸ Onong Uchjana Effendy, *Dinamika Komunikasi* (Universitas Indonesia Press, 2008), <http://digilib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20237303>.

Social Media

Social media are applications that use the internet and apply web 2.0 technology as a forum for creating and exchanging information. Social media is composed of activities that involve socialization between individuals or organizations using words, pictures, and videos.⁹ Social media has several characteristics,¹⁰ namely:

1) Network

Networks are needed to connect computers with supporting hardware and also to connect each computer in terms of data transfer and communication.

2) Information

In social media, information plays an important role. Because with the information, users can be creative in showing their identity and creating content.

3) Archives

So that the information obtained can be stored and accessed again easily, users can use archives.

4) Interaction

Without interaction, using social media will be very boring. Therefore, it is important to have interaction when using social media. Not only expanding or multiplying followers, but the interaction here is more about building relationships between users.

5) Social Simulation

Social media is a place where people's lives take place in cyberspace. Slightly different from the real world, life on social media is very free, but sometimes also very painful.

6) User Content

In social media, user-generated content belongs to the user. This is due to the opportunity and flexibility provided by new media to users to participate in it. This is different from the old media which only uses users as objects or passive targets in message distribution.

There are various kinds of social media used by people around the world, ranging from blogs, social networks, wikis, forums, and the virtual world.¹¹ However, according to Kaplan and Haenlein, social media has six types,¹² namely:

1) Collaborative project

The website is an example of a collaborative project. The website gives permission to its users to change and add and delete the content contained therein. For example Wikipedia.

2) Blogs and Microblogs

⁹ Iwan Kosasih, "Peran Media Sosial Facebook Dan Twitter Dalam Membangun Komunikasi (Persepsi Dan Motifasi Masyarakat Jejaring Sosial Dalam Pergaulan)," *Lembaran Masyarakat: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 2, no. 1 (2016): 29–42.

¹⁰ Ahmad Setiadi, "Pemanfaatan Medsos Untuk Efektifitas Komunikasi," *Jurnal AMIK BSI Karawang* 12, no. 15 (2020): 25–30.

¹¹ Wilga Secsio Ratsja Putri, Nunung Nurwati, and Meilanny Budiarti S., "Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Remaja," *Prosiding Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 3, no. 1 (2016), <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v3i1.13625>.

¹² Anang Sugeng Cahyono, "PEMANFAATAN MEDIA SOSIAL UNTUK EFEKTIFITAS KOMUNIKASI," *Publiciana Jurnal Unita* 9, no. 1 (2016), <https://journal.unita.ac.id/index.php/publiciana/article/view/79/73>.

On blogs and microblogs, users have the freedom to express something, such as pouring out their hearts or criticizing government policies. For example Twitter.

3) Content

Users can share media content, such as images, videos, ebooks and others on this website. For example Youtube.

4) Social networking site

This social networking site gives permission for its users to be able to connect with others through the creation of personal information such as photos, names, and places of residence. For example Facebook and Instagram.

5) Virtual game world

In the virtual world, which uses entirely 3D, users can use avatars that are usually provided to interact with other people. Interaction in this virtual world is not much different from interactions on other social media, but only 3D is the main differentiator. An example is online games.

6) Virtual social world

Having similarities with the virtual game world, namely being in a 3D environment, the virtual social world provides users with the experience of living in a virtual world. Although it looks the same, the virtual social world has freedom and is more about living life like the real world. An example is second life.

Country

Human beings are individuals who always have relationships with other individuals, but at the same time cannot separate human beings from interactions with themselves. To overcome this, man awaits an instrument which takes the form of a political organization capable of creating an order for the interaction of human life, that is, the state. The state can be described as a tool for people to ratify jurisprudence in relationships between people and to solve problems between people.¹³

Nation

The nation is one of the ornaments that make up the state, people are divided into different types of cultures and cultures. This is clearly seen in the differences in skin color, accent, language, costumes and much more. People who share similarities within these differences form alliances to form a group that shares similarities with differences or is called a nation.¹⁴

National Defense

National defense is a reflection of an attitude that symbolizes love for the nation and state, a sense of self-sacrifice for the welfare of the nation and state, as well as other noble attitudes. In a broad sense, defending the country is not only related to dealing with war disasters, but also dealing with other disasters. Defending the state has certainly become a right and an obligation for all Indonesian citizens, this is contained in the 1945

¹³ Armaid Armawi, *Nasionalisme Dalam Dinamika Ketahanan Nasional* (Yogyakarta: UGM Press, 2019), <https://ugmpress.ugm.ac.id/en/product/sosial-politik/nasionalisme-dalam-dinamika-ketahanan-nasional>.

¹⁴ Armawi.

Constitution where "Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in national defense and security efforts".¹⁵ National defense elements:

1) Love the homeland

Love for the homeland can be reflected in attitudes and behaviors aimed at protecting the nation and state, loving or preserving traditional and cultural wealth, and being willing to sacrifice for the sake of state sovereignty.

2) Awareness of nation and state

Awareness of the nation and state is the awareness of an individual to behave and behave in accordance with the ideology, personality, ideals and goals of the nation's life.

3) Willing to sacrifice

Willing to sacrifice or patriotism is a feeling of love for the homeland that is so great, so brave and willing to sacrifice for the sake of the nation and state. This element is based on a brave and unyielding attitude.

4) Pancasila as the nation's ideology

Believing and believing in Pancasila as a guideline in carrying out the life of the nation and homeland, being the nation's view of life, and being the basis for every applicable law.

The importance of defending the state has been explained by Defense Minister Ryamizad, that defending the state can strengthen state defense in the face of terrorism and radical separatism.¹⁶ State defense has a legal basis for its implementation in Indonesia,¹⁷ namely:

- 1) Tap MPR No VI 1973 which regulates the concept of archipelago insight and national security.
- 2) UU No 29 1954 which governs about the trees of the people's resistance.
- 3) UU No 20 1982 which regulates the basic provisions of the defense and security of the Republic of Indonesia. Modified by UU No 1 1988.
- 4) Tap MPR No VI 2000 which regulates the separation of Indonesian Army and Police.
- 5) UU No 3 2002 which regulates national defense.

State defense is interpreted as a whole means protecting territory and culture. Among them are ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, defense and security. State defense must be taught from an early age to adulthood. By defending the country, citizens have the spirit of patriotism and nationalism.

Embodiment of national defense

National defense consists not only in thinking about how to protect a trampled country, but also in the action that can be carried out in real, daily life.¹⁸ The measures that can be taken are:

¹⁵ Sismonika Puspitasari, "Pentingnya Realisasi Bela Negara Terhadap Generasi Muda Sebagai Bentuk Cinta Tanah Air," *Indonesian Journal of Sociology, Education, and Development* 3, no. 1 (2021): 72–79, <https://doi.org/10.52483/ijsted.v3i1.43>.

¹⁶ Budiyo Budiyo, "Memperkokoh Idiologi Negara Pancasila Melalui Bela Negara," *Citizenship Jurnal Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan* 5, no. 1 (2017): 55, <https://doi.org/10.25273/citizenship.v5i1.1148>.

¹⁷ Budiyo.

¹⁸ Dian Andikayani, *Tantangan Bela Negara Era Milenial* (Makasar: Jariah Publishing Intermedia, 2022), https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Tantangan_Bela_Negara_Era_Milenial/eeheEAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq

- 1) Maintain security and order
Live a life by always following the rules and not doing things that are against the law or illegal, such as: B. Spreading fake news and other negative content.
- 2) Create harmony
Engage in positive activities such as socializing the ideology of Pancasila to avoid exposure to radicalism, which can threaten the harmony of a nation and a state.
- 3) Protecting the Dignity of the Nation
Innovate in building and protecting the dignity of the nation by playing an active role in fighting radical influences and trying to find it in the international arena with the spirit of the nation.
- 4) Preserving culture
Loving and proud of products that come from their own country, as a form of action to defend the country amidst the onslaught of international products.
- 5) Developing Technology
Develop useful technology and help the survival of the nation and state itself, so that they do not only use technology as a medium of communication and entertainment. And not focusing on the use of international applications made in other countries.

METHOD

The research method used in making this scientific journal is literature study. The literature study method is a method that searches for data and information through journals, written documents, photographs, pictures, and electronic documents that can be used as studies and references. These data include: is the concept of defending the country and social media

MANUSCRIPT FORMAT

Awareness of defending the state is important to be instilled in every citizen in order to defend the country from all threats from within and outside the country and both military and non-military.¹⁹ National defense can be interpreted as a form of attitude and behavior of love for the Indonesian homeland, having Pancasila ideology, and being willing to sacrifice to support the harmony of the nation and state.²⁰ State defense activities can be carried out by all citizens regardless of age, ethnicity, race, or religion. However, there are still many

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¹⁹ Mukhtadi and R. Madha Komala, "Membangun Kesadaran Bela Negara Bagi Generasi Milenial Dalam Sistem Pertahanan Negara," *Manajemen Pertahanan* 4, no. 2 (2018): 65–83.

²⁰ Richardus Eko Indrajit, "Jurnal Kebangsaan," *Jurnal Kebangsaan* 1, no. 1 (2020): 10–20.

citizens who are not aware of the importance of defending the country. The following is an example of behavior that is not yet optimal in state defense awareness,²¹ namely:

- 1) Decreased sense of pride as an Indonesian nation
- 2) Lack of concern in defending the country
- 3) Weak unity and integrity among the youth
- 4) It's easy to get into conflict between youth groups
- 5) Lack of sense of responsibility in advancing the nation and state
- 6) Still low sense of social solidarity
- 7) Lack of tolerance for others, both individually and in groups.
- 8) Have not been able to sincerely accept the differences that exist
- 9) Very sensitive and easy to split

In today's modern era, there are many ways that people can take part in national defense activities. One of them is through the use of social media. The emergence of social media has a positive influence on society, such as a medium of entertainment, increasing creativity, everyone is connected to each other, becomes a business supporter, facilitates the dissemination of information, unfortunately with the easy dissemination of information spread on social media makes it difficult for people to choose information.²² This is because the information spread on social media is not only positive information, but there is also negative information such as hoaxes, hate speech, and provocation.²³ This can be a serious threat to a country.

As a step in responding to threats that can occur due to misuse of social media, prevention efforts can be made, namely the use of social media wisely. Here are some things that can be done in using social media wisely,²⁴ namely:

- 1) Prioritizing Ethics

In using social media, ethics is something that must be considered.²⁵ This is because interactions on social media are much more sensitive than in the real world.

- 2) Filtering Information

In social media there are various kinds of information, but not all of the information is of true value. Therefore, it is necessary to filter the information before trusting and spreading it. An easy thing to do is to

²¹ Dwi Hartono, "Fenomena Kesadaran Bela Negara Di Era Digital Dalam Perspektif Ketahanan Nasional," *Jurnal Kajian Lemhannas* RI 8, no. 1 (2020): 19.

²² Bunga Ayu Wulandari et al., "Cerdas Dan Bijak Menggunakan Media Sosial Di Era Digital Literasi Dan Informasi Kepada Siswa Kelas IX SMP N 7 Muaro Jambi," *Jurnal Karya Abdi Masyarakat* 4, no. 3 (2021): 522–30, <https://doi.org/10.22437/jkam.v4i3.11571>.

²³ Yuli Rohmiyati, "Analisis Penyebaran Informasi Pada Sosial Media," *Anuva* 2, no. 1 (2018): 29, <https://doi.org/10.14710/anuva.2.1.29-42>.

²⁴ Sylvana Murni D D, Siti Nurul Intan Sari; Hutabarat, "Pendampingan Penggunaan Media Sosial Yang Cerdas Dan Bijak Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik," *Diseminasi: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 2, no. 1 (2020): 34–46, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33830/diseminasiabdimas.v2i1.754>.

²⁵ Febi Afriani and Alia Azmi, "Penerapan Etika Komunikasi Di Media Sosial: Analisis Pada Grup WhatsApps Mahasiswa PPKn Tahun Masuk 2016 Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Padang," *Journal of Civic Education* 3, no. 3 (2020): 331–38.

check the source of the information and pay attention to the title of the information.²⁶ The title of a news story is a summary of the overall content of the news, but it is not uncommon for a news title to contain clickbait that does not match its contents.

3) Spreading Positive Content

Social media can also be used to spread positive content that contains benefits and uses to increase public knowledge and strengthen national unity.²⁷

On social media there are various types of accounts with all the information in them. By following trusted social media accounts, it is hoped that it will reduce the spread of negative information to citizens.

4) Do not share personal information

On social media, personal information is one of the conditions for its use. Starting from your name, place of residence, to a photo of yourself, you can easily find it on your social media accounts. Some social media are indeed used as a place to share personal things, one of which is Instagram and Facebook. Social media is used to share stories, photos and current or past places. However, it is not uncommon for this to lead to criminal acts in the form of theft and misuse of personal information.²⁸ Therefore, it is important not to share personal information on social media, let alone confidential personal information.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be drawn based on the results of the above discussion is that state defense activities are rights and obligations for all citizens which are constitutionally regulated which does not look at all differences for the realization of a sovereign state. Modernization provides many opportunities for everyone in carrying out national defense, one of which is through the wise use of social media. This is considering that the information that is spread on social media is not only positive information but also negative information. This negative information if not anticipated can be a serious threat to a country. Therefore, it is important for citizens to use social media wisely as a means of defending the country.

²⁶ Bernadetta Noviana, Fajriana; Fadli, Zaki Ainul; Venezia, "SOSIALISASI CARA MENYARING INFORMASI HOAKS DI TENGAH PANDEMI COVID-19," *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, Harmoni* 5, no. 1 (2021): 37–41, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/hm.5.1.1-6>.

²⁷ Detta Rahmawan, Jimi Narotama Mahameruaji, and Renata Anisa, "Pengembangan Konten Positif Sebagai Bagian Dari Gerakan Literasi Digital," *Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi* 7, no. 1 (2019): 31, <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkk.v7i1.20575>.

²⁸ Pertiwi Sekar and Rouli Manalu, "Memahami Pengelolaan Pengungkapan Informasi Pribadi Di Media Sosial Di Kalangan Dewasa Dini," 2018.

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