

Privacy, Confidentiality, and Data Protection: Ethical Considerations in the Use of the Internet

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Abstract: The Internet has had a profound, impact on society, enabling numerous benefits while also presenting significant challenges. While it has revolutionized communication, information access, and business operations, it has also created new ethical challenges, particularly with regards to inappropriate or negative content. Cybercrime, misinformation, disinformation, and user data exploitation are just a few examples of these issues. As the Internet's reach and influence continue to expand, it is critical to recognize and adhere to ethical principles in the digital world. This article aims to explore the importance of ethical principles in Internet use and their role in mitigating negative impacts. To achieve this objective, the paper conducts a literature review towards policy document and analyzes bibliometrics data against scholarly article databases indexed by Scopus and identify key point regarding ethical discourse. The article delves into the ethical implications of the Internet, including privacy concerns, confidentiality, decision-making, and data protection. In conclusion, it posits that the Internet should not be viewed simply as a tool but as a cultural artifact with the potential to shape society for better or worse. Therefore, it is our responsibility as users and stakeholders to understand and uphold ethical standards to ensure the responsible and equitable use of this powerful technology.

Keywords: Internet Ethics, Data Protection, Privacy Concern

INTRODUCTION

The internet has an impact on its users, especially for children and teenagers. The internet has various impacts on children and teenagers, both positive and negative. Positive impacts include access to extensive information, ability to interact and communicate with others, and enjoyable entertainment ¹. However, there are also negative impacts, such as: excessive dependence on technology, exposure to inappropriate content, and the risk of bullying and disclosure of personal information. Therefore, it is important for parents and caregivers to monitor and guide internet use by children and teenagers ².

In general, the impact can be divided into two: positive and negative impact. This will be explained as follows. With regards to the positive impact, the internet becomes a means of forming and maintaining friendship, camaraderie, and social connections. The positive impact of the internet will only be felt by teenagers who mostly communicate with friends they know. The internet makes it easier to find study materials or school assignments, quickly obtain information about the world, and facilitates self-development. The audience can express their hobbies through the internet. Communication has no barriers. This can be done through email, messaging via chat services, or through micro-blogging services. For children and teenagers, to ensure that the internet has a positive impact, the participation of society is needed, especially teachers and parents. This participation takes the form of advice, guidance, and role modeling because children and teenagers are still in the guidance and mentoring of teachers and parents ³.

Parents play an important role in guiding and directing the use of the internet by children and teenagers. Things that parents can do include: (1)

¹ A. Grant and J. H. Meadows, "Communication Technology Update and Fundamentals," *Routledge*, 2012.

² B. Young, "A Study on the Effect of Internet Use and Social Capital on the Academic Performance," *Development and Society* 35, no. 1 (2006): 107-123.

³ P. Boxer et al., "The Role of Violent Media Preference in Cumulative Developmental Risk for Violence and General Aggression," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 38 (2009): 417-428.



providing education and understanding about internet dangers, such as cyberbullying, personal information disclosure, and exposure to inappropriate content; (2) understanding what children and teenagers are searching for on the internet, and helping them find useful information and helping them understand the information obtained; (3) limiting the time and type of activities that children and teenagers conduct on the internet, such as limiting the time spent playing online games and restricting access to inappropriate websites; (4) maintaining the privacy and security of children and teenagers' information, by ensuring they do not provide personal information to strangers or unsafe websites; (5) monitoring and interacting with children and teenagers when they use the internet, to help them understand how the internet can be used wisely and safely; (6) through this role, parents can help children and teenagers enjoy the benefits of the internet while minimizing any potential negative impacts. Similarly, society has a crucial role in guiding and directing the use of the internet by children and youth. The community can provide education and understanding about the dangers of the internet and set a positive example. The community can also create a safe environment to discuss internet-related issues and encourage governments and technology companies to find solutions to minimize the negative impact of the internet.

Teachers also play an important role in guiding and directing the use of the internet by children and youth. Some things that teachers can do include providing education and understanding about the dangers of the internet, monitoring the use of the internet while at school, and ensuring that children and youth use the internet wisely and safely. Therefore, it is important to educate people to be literate about the internet. This includes providing training on religious values, honesty, and knowledge about the pathological and non-pathological, positive, and negative effects of internet use. While the community and the surrounding environment can provide supervision functions to children and youth.

The advantages of internet use have been highlighted in several research studies. Federman (1998) in his publication "Gratification and



Seeding Behavior of Online Adolescents" explores the benefits of internet use, including the sharing of information and opinions, which he refers to as "seeding." This study identifies three types of seeding activities: media seeding, narrative seeding, and metadata seeding. Media seeding involves activities such as uploading videos and audio-visual content. Narrative seeding encompasses text-based activities such as posting on blogs and writing articles. Metadata seeding encompasses commenting and tagging.

Blythe Annharrell's study titled "*Uses and Gratifications of the Internet*" unveiled the positive impact of the internet ⁴. The study found that the internet serves as a source of information and a means of escapism. In a similar vein, article "*Internet Use in the Contemporary Media Environment*" explored the utilization of the internet in contemporary media and its benefits ⁵. The results showed that the internet fulfills various needs such as information seeking, learning, entertainment, social interaction, relationship maintenance, and problem-solving (Flanagin, 2001). These findings demonstrate the versatility and significance of the internet in modern society.

The Internet provides a wide range of benefits to its users ⁶. He highlights its effectiveness in fulfilling communication needs, providing entertainment and leisure opportunities, making online purchase transactions, and banking easier, and offering convenient access to information. Blogging has been recognized as a valuable aspect of the Internet, as evidenced by Dan Li's (2005) research in his thesis, "Why Do You Blog: A Uses-and-Gratifications Inquiry into Bloggers' Motivations". Li found that the Internet serves as a powerful tool for self-documentation, including the storage of photos, videos, and writing, as well as helping to improve writing skills and providing a space for self-expression.

⁴ R. Kriyantono, "The Situational Theory of the Publics in an Ethnography Research: Identifying Public Response to Crisis Management," *International Journal of Business and Social Science* 3, no. 20 (2012).

⁵ T. Verho et al., "Mechanically Durable Superhydrophobic Surfaces," *Advanced Materials* 23, no. 5 (2011).

⁶ J. B. Horrigan, "New Internet Users: What They Do Online, What They Don't, and Implications for the Net's Future," *Pew Internet & American Life Project* Washington, DC, 2000.



Additionally, the Internet offers a means of escaping boredom, promoting socialization and interaction, and much more.

The internet has both positive and negative impacts on society, particularly among children and adolescents. While the internet has made information more accessible and connected people from all over the world, it also has negative effects. One of these negative effects is violence and aggressiveness among children and adolescents. Numerous studies have shown a positive correlation between the duration of time spent watching violent content on the internet and the level of aggressiveness in children and adolescents ⁷.

However, it's important to note that there are various factors that influence the level of aggressiveness and violence in children and adolescents, including family and school environments. Therefore, a holistic approach is needed that considers social, psychological, and cultural variables to address this problem. The role of the social environment related to violence and aggression among children and adolescents is to direct, control and monitor their internet use, as well as identify potential factors that could increase their aggressiveness and violence.

Parents, teachers, and the community can play a significant role in this approach by monitoring and directing children and adolescents' internet use. By doing so, they can ensure that children and adolescents get the benefits of the internet while minimizing the negative impacts. Further research is needed to explore the relationship between internet use and aggressiveness in children and adolescents, as well as the role of the social environment in mitigating the negative impacts of internet content.

The internet has both positive and negative impacts on children and adolescents. However, it is important to recognize and address the negative impacts to ensure that children and adolescents are not negatively affected by their internet use. One negative impact of the

⁷ C. A. Anderson, D. A. Gentile, and K. E. Buckley, *Violent Video Game Effects on Children and Adolescents: Theory, Research, and Public Policy* (Oxford University Press, 2007).



internet is exposure to violent content, including in online games. Research shows that many video games contain scenes of violence, with a high percentage being unsuitable for children. Exposure to repeated scenes of violence can create feelings of anxiety and fear, as well as normalize violence. This can lead to the development of egocentric-individualistic attitudes in children and adolescents. Another negative impact is the potential for bullying practices to occur online, with children and adolescents becoming perpetrators or victims. Reports show that a significant number of children receive hurtful and disgusting messages online, and a small percentage even become perpetrators of such messages. The most effective way to deal with such messages is to delete or block them.

Exposure to pornography on the internet is also a concern. Studies have linked exposure to sexual scenes in the media with an increased desire for early sexual intercourse in adolescents, as well as an increased risk of early pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. This is likely due to the continuous messages from the media that sexual activity is normative and risk-free. Internet addiction can also lead to learning disorders, including attention deficit disorders, which can have a negative impact on academic achievement. Online game addiction can also lead to a decrease in learning achievement, as it can lead to a lack of study time and lazy learning.

Lastly, the internet can lead to a decrease in the intensity of social interaction in the offline world. While the internet can increase the scope of social interaction, it is important to recognize that offline social interaction is also important for overall well-being. Additionally, the internet can be used for copyright infringement, data abuse, anti-social behavior, plagiarism, and cybercrime. In summary, while the internet has many positive impacts on children and adolescents, it is important to recognize and address the negative impacts to ensure that they are not negatively affected by their internet use. Parents, teachers, and the community play a crucial role in monitoring and directing children and



adolescents' internet use, to ensure that they receive the benefits of the internet without being negatively impacted by it.

Internet ethics or digital ethics is a crucial aspect of responsible internet use. It encompasses a set of values and principles that guide individual behavior when using internet technology and media. Digital ethics involves a moral obligation to maintain the integrity and privacy of information and to ensure that information transmitted through the internet is of high quality and accurate.

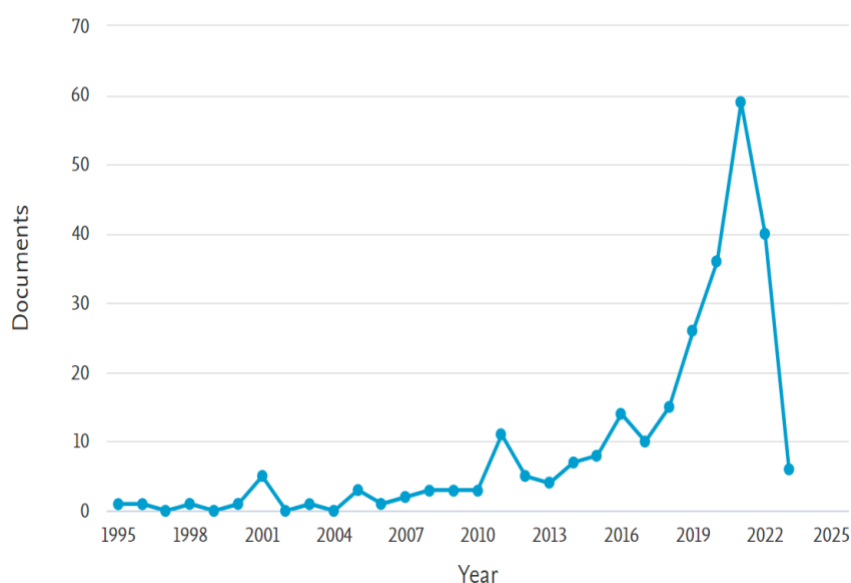
Some of the critical principles of digital ethics include honesty, responsibility, privacy, copyright, and the protection of children and youth. Honesty is vital when presenting information online, while responsibility requires individuals to be accountable for their online actions. Privacy is essential, and individuals must respect the confidentiality of others' personal information. Copyright infringement should be avoided, and intellectual property rights must be respected. Furthermore, digital ethics requires users to respect the rights of others and not engage in discriminatory behavior or offend others through online media. Discriminatory behavior, hate speech, or cyberbullying can cause harm and must be avoided. Overall, digital ethics is fundamental in ensuring that the internet remains a useful source of information for everyone while maintaining the integrity and privacy of individuals who use it. By understanding and practicing digital ethics, we can create a safer and more responsible online community for present and future generations.

According to the analysis of Scopus indexed journal documents, the number of articles on ethical issues related to the internet or digital ethics has been steadily increasing over the years. In 2010, there were only a few articles published on this topic, but by 2020, the number had increased significantly. The articles cover a wide range of topics related to digital ethics, including privacy, security, intellectual property, online identity, cyberbullying, and online harassment. Scholars are also exploring the ethical implications of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and the Internet of Things.



In addition to academic research, there is also a growing interest in digital ethics among policymakers, businesses, and the public. Many companies and organizations are developing codes of conduct and ethical guidelines for the use of digital technologies, and there is an increasing demand for professionals with expertise in digital ethics. Overall, the increasing attention to digital ethics reflects a growing recognition of the importance of ethical considerations in the development and use of digital technologies. As the internet continues to play an ever-expanding role in our lives, it is essential that we remain vigilant in our efforts to ensure that it is used in ways that are ethical, responsible, and beneficial to society.

Documents by year



One of the notable publications focused on ethical discussions is the philosophy journal. With a rich tradition of exploring ethical issues from a philosophical perspective, this journal provides a platform for scholars, researchers, and thinkers to share their insights and engage in critical discourse on topics related to ethics, morality, and values. Its rigorous review process and commitment to intellectual rigor make it a respected

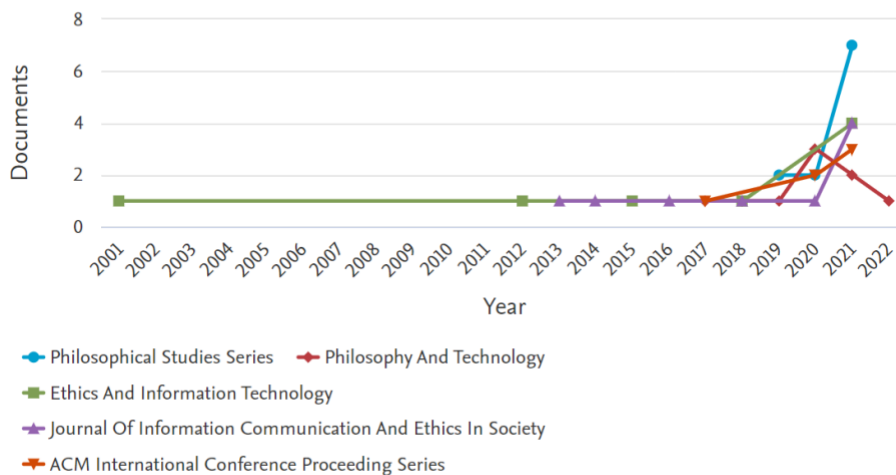


source for ethical discourse and a valuable resource for anyone seeking to deepen their understanding of ethical issues.

Documents per year by source

Compare the document counts for up to 10 sources.

[Compare sources and view CiteScore, SJR, and SNIP data](#)



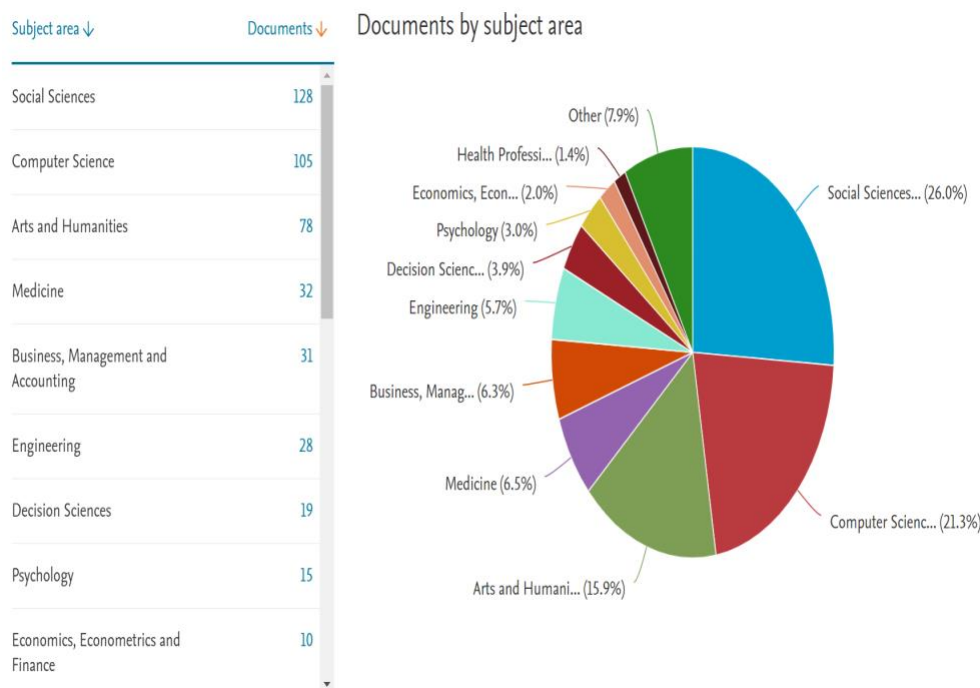
The following is the document at hand. According to this Scopus indexed document, there is a significant amount of scholarly literature on ethical issues, with a particular focus on computer science and social science journals. However, it is worth noting that ethical considerations are not limited to these fields, as journals in the arts and humanities, as well as in medicine, also address ethical issues.

The document highlights the importance of ethical considerations in research and publication, and the need for ongoing reflection and dialogue within academic communities. It suggests that the proliferation of ethical issues in scholarly literature reflects the rapidly evolving technological and social landscape, which requires ongoing attention to the potential implications of research and innovation on individuals and society.

This Scopus indexed document underscores the interdisciplinary nature of ethical issues, and the need for scholars from a wide range of



fields to engage in ongoing dialogue and reflection on these important matters.



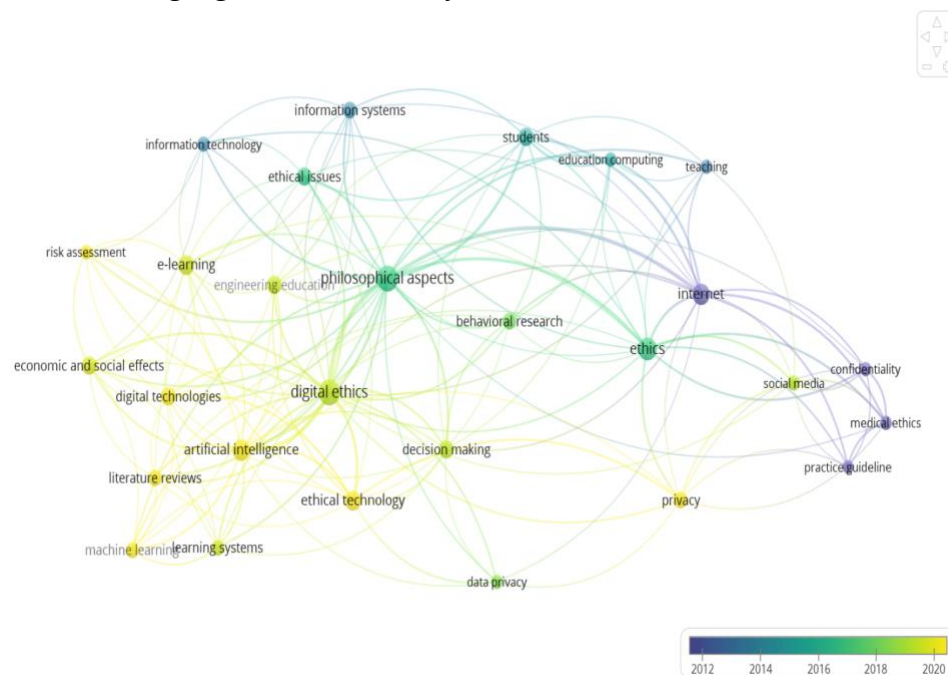
Issues related to ethics continue to evolve year after year, reflecting the changing societal values, technological advancements, and globalization. One of the most prominent ethical issues in recent years has been privacy and data protection, particularly in the wake of numerous data breaches and the increasing use of personal data by tech companies.

Another significant issue is related to environmental ethics and sustainable practices, as more and more people are becoming aware of the impact of human activities on the environment. This has led to the rise of green consumerism and corporate social responsibility initiatives aimed at reducing the carbon footprint and promoting sustainable practices. Another ethical issue that has gained significant attention in recent years is social justice and equity, particularly in the wake of the Black Lives Matter movement and increasing concerns about systemic racism and



discrimination. This has led to debates around affirmative action, diversity and inclusion, and the ethics of cultural appropriation.

In addition, ethical issues continue to emerge in fields such as biotechnology, artificial intelligence, and genetics. These issues include concerns around the ethics of gene editing, the use of AI in decision-making processes, and the potential for emerging technologies to exacerbate existing social inequalities. Overall, ethical issues are complex and multifaceted, requiring careful consideration of various factors such as cultural norms, legal frameworks, and societal values. As these issues continue to evolve, it is essential to engage in ongoing discussions and critical reflection to ensure that ethical principles are upheld and adapted to meet the changing needs of society.



Recently, the discourse around ethical issues has been heavily influenced by the emergence of new technologies. Artificial Intelligence, Behavioral Research, Confidentiality, Data Privacy, Decision Making, Digital Ethics, Digital Technologies, E-learning, Economic and Social Effects, Education Computing, Engineering Education, Ethical Issues,



Ethical Technology, Ethics, Information Systems, Information Technology, Internet, Learning Systems, Literature Reviews, Machine Learning, Medical Ethics, Philosophical Aspects, Practice Guidelines, Privacy, Risk Assessment, Social Media, Students, and Teaching are some of the index words that have gained particular attention in this context. These terms represent a broad range of topics that require careful consideration and analysis from an ethical perspective. As technology continues to advance, it is crucial to remain vigilant and engage in ongoing discussions about the ethical implications of these developments.

RESEARCH METHODS

To achieve this objective, the paper conducts a literature review towards policy document and analyzes bibliometrics data against scholarly article databases indexed by Scopus and identify key point regarding ethical discourse. The article delves into the ethical implications of the Internet, including privacy concerns, confidentiality, decision-making, and data protection.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Internet Use Activities Among Children and Adolescents

This study, conducted in collaboration with the Research and Development Agency for Human Resources of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), investigated the use and impact of digital media on Indonesian children and adolescents in 2011 and 2012. The findings revealed a range of online activities carried out by the youth, including searching for educational resources and health information, accessing news and information from both domestic and international sources, engaging in hobbies and interests, seeking entertainment, communicating via email, visiting social networking sites (primarily Facebook), browsing for images such as cartoons, wallpapers, screen savers, and favorite artists, chatting, downloading songs and videos, playing online games, blogging, purchasing products online (e.g., books, music, toys, or clothes), and



reading online comics. Table 1 provides a classification of interests in internet use, along with specific details of the internet activities performed by children and adolescents in the study. These results shed light on the prevalence and diversity of online activities among Indonesian youth, highlighting the need for continued research and educational initiatives that promote responsible and safe internet use.

Table 1. The Interest Dimension of Internet Use and Its Activities among Urban Youth

Dimensions	Interest	Example Internet activity
Internet use		
information utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lesson materials or assignments school. • Looking for information on health, education, etc. • Looking for content news . 	
leisure/fun activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking information regarding hobbies and interests. • Entertainment. • playing games online. • Access interesting pictures • download songs and videos. • Blogging. • Reading online comics. 	
communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e-mail. • social networks. • chat. 	
transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • online. 	

According to research, peer groups are the primary source of information on the internet for most children and adolescents. In urban areas, young people typically use the internet for leisure activities such as chatting, playing online games, and creating social media accounts. However, the internet also serves as an important academic tool for tasks



like finding resources to complete school assignments. Interestingly, despite having free access to the internet at school in the form of computer labs or libraries, most urban adolescents prefer to visit internet cafes to access the internet more frequently. Those who have access to the internet at home tend to use it more frequently, with longer durations of access compared to those who use the internet in other locations like internet cafes, schools, or public Wi-Fi areas.

These findings highlight the significant role that the internet plays in the lives of urban youth, both for educational and leisure purposes. Additionally, the preference for internet cafes over school facilities suggests a potential opportunity for schools to improve their internet infrastructure and provide more accessible and reliable internet access to students.

Use of Communication Technology and Ethical Issues

The rapid evolution of technology and media has greatly impacted communication, and subsequently, the environment in which it operates. Communication technology and information technology are now vital in this age of fast information, with their commercialization, standardization, and massification making them easily obtainable and open to change ⁸. These changes have led to significant social, economic, and political impacts, which may be exploited by certain parties to achieve their goals.

The internet network, user-generated media, and mobile phones have disrupted the monopoly of information production from media elites, empowering audiences to act as prosumers, simultaneously producing and consuming media content. With communication freedom and the power to produce, modify and distribute their own content, audiences are no longer passive consumers of media ⁹. Communication has transformed into a shared, decentralized, and accessible platform. The

⁸ G. Reynolds, "Ethics in Information Technology," *Cengage Learning*, 2014.

⁹ S. Kelly, "Despite Pushback Internet Freedom Deteriorates," *Sanja Kelly et Al., Freedom on the Net*, 2013.



process of transmitting and receiving messages has become faster and more widespread, unconstrained by distance and costs, with real-time feedback now possible.

From the message side, there has been a significant increase in the quality and quantity of information, making it increasingly difficult to recognize the originality of information. With massive communication power, traditional mass media has now shifted to new media, which is more personalized and interactive. New media is characterized by digital, interactive, social, asynchronous, multimedia, and narrowcasting features, and technologies like user-generated content, real-time communication, and mobile phones, integrated via the internet network, can accommodate various forms of communication. Overall, the ethical implications of these changes should be taken into consideration, as communication technology is becoming increasingly integrated into our daily lives. It is crucial to reflect on the impacts and power dynamics of these changes, to ensure that they align with our values and do not perpetuate harmful practices or exploitation.

The impacts and influences of new technology and media cannot be fully predicted and depend heavily on how users utilize them. This is where ethics plays a crucial role in guiding the use of these technologies. Ethics is a set of beliefs about good and bad behavior in a society, and it adheres to generally accepted norms. However, ethical behavior may vary depending on cultural aspects such as age, ethnicity, religion, education, and gender. Each culture has its own ethics, and when the ethics of different cultures contradict each other, it raises questions about which one should be adhered to.

For instance, IP address management policies are implemented differently in each country, which has the potential to threaten the privacy of user data. In the US, IP addresses are considered not to contain personal information and do not require data privacy protection, while in the European Union, they are considered personal information and require data privacy protection. Similarly, policies related to piracy are implemented differently in various countries. Developed countries



prioritize intellectual property rights, while some Eastern cultures prioritize collective (free) culture and togetherness.

These differences in ethical norms create challenges for global communication and require careful consideration of cultural diversity. Through intentional and unintentional processes, users develop habits and form a consensus about ethical norms that apply to their communities. Therefore, it is crucial to promote cross-cultural understanding and awareness of ethical issues related to communication technology to minimize the negative impacts of technological advances on society.

Ethics, and Communication Technology

The application of ethics in the use of technology and new media requires careful consideration and respect for existing cultural differences. Netiquette, which includes the appropriate use of grammar, emoticons, citations, and digital footprints, still reflects the culture of the individual or group of users. Generalizations are dynamic and subject to change according to developments in technology and new media. However, these generalizations can lead to stereotypes for certain cultures, which may be contradictory. For example, due to the high rate of software piracy in Asia and Latin America compared to Europe or the US, Asians are often negatively stereotyped as people who like to pirate copyrights. According to the 2011 Business Software Alliance (BSA), countries with the highest software piracy rates are Argentina (88 percent), Indonesia (86 percent), China (77 percent), and Thailand (72 percent) ¹⁰.

The rapid advancement of technology and media has brought about a redefinition of ethics in the digital age. With the proliferation of user-generated content and real-time connectivity to the internet, there has been a surge in the production and reproduction of content, leading to an increasing number of duplications and modifications. Unfortunately, this

¹⁰ M. S. Yuliarti, "Lagu Dan Penanaman Nilai Sosial (Studi Kultivasi Lagu-Lagu Pop Indonesia Era Tahun 2000-an Terhadap Pembentukan Realitas Subjektif Mengenai Nilai-Nilai Romantic Relationship Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Jurusan Ilmu Komunikasi FISIP UNS)" (UNS (Sebelas Maret University), 2011).



trend undermines creativity and encourages plagiarism, as the copycat culture becomes increasingly pervasive.

From a journalistic standpoint, the quality and sources of news are often disregarded due to the cut-throat competition between new media outlets. In the quest for the fastest news, ethical principles may be compromised, and the interpretation of journalistic codes of ethics may be twisted to suit the context.

Despite the rapid evolution of technology and media, network security, especially on the internet, remains low. Local government policies can also affect internet access, making it easier for those with a vested interest to carry out surveillance on individuals, groups, organizations, and even countries. Although the government can impose strict measures to protect privacy, there will always be gaps that can be exploited. As such, the onus falls on each user to exercise self-censorship, especially those who possess advanced knowledge, expertise, and technological resources, such as developed countries. Unfortunately, not all users fully comprehend the importance of self-censorship, whether by design or by accident. In conclusion, the digital age has ushered in a new era of ethics that needs to be carefully navigated. While technology and media continue to evolve at an unprecedented rate, it is essential to uphold ethical principles and to exercise self-censorship to maintain a safe and secure online environment for all users.

Ethics and law

The increasing violations of ethics that lead to the prevalence of technology and new media-related crimes, especially cybercrime, have led some governments in various countries (such as Indonesia) to legitimize these ethical values into legal products, such as laws. Many blame the presence of technology and new media by only looking at its technical aspects without looking at other aspects. However, according to Arnold Pacey in the technology definition diagram, the technical aspect is only a small part of the overall definition, where technological practices are closely related to cultural and organizational aspects (Pacey, 2000: 6). To



facilitate its implementation, actions/behaviors that reflect a certain group/society's ethics are formulated in the form of ethical codes. Upon further examination, there are significant differences between ethics (ethical codes) and law ¹¹.

The distinction between ethics and law is significant. Ethics is developed by and for a specific profession or group, while the legislative process is based on state regulations established by governmental institutions. Ethical principles apply solely to the profession in question, whereas laws (generally) apply to all citizens, and sometimes even cross international borders. Sanctions for ethical violations are limited to maintaining professional standards, while legal sanctions can take various forms, such as fines or imprisonment, and can be enforced by third parties.

Ethics is concerned with maintaining moral conduct within a profession or group, whereas the law deals with enforcing formal regulations. As long as an unethical act remains uncoded, the offender cannot be punished, whereas legal violations are punishable regardless of whether they are viewed as immoral. Ethics pertains to personal values, whereas law is primarily concerned with regulating public conduct. By looking at that difference, it is increasingly clear that ethics and law are different rules so they cannot be mixed. Behavior/actions that violate ethics are not necessarily violating the law, and vice versa. If they are mixed, interested parties may abuse the legal power to strike their opponents (criminalizing users of new technology or media). This can weaken motivation in utilizing/developing this new technology or media, including for industry.

Conclusions

The implementation of ethics for the use of technology and new media in Indonesia is often mixed up with legal regulations. This was evident in the case of Prita Mulyasari vs RS Omni International, where the Electronic Information

¹¹ Kriyantono, "The Situational Theory of the Publics in an Ethnography Research: Identifying Public Response to Crisis Management."



and Transactions Law (UU ITE) and the Criminal Code (KUHP) were used to prosecute her. It started with an email complaint about the service at RS Omni International that was sent to customer_care@banksinarmas.com and published as a letter to the editor on detik.com and shared with her relatives, which then spread to several online forums. As a result, she was charged with defamation under Article 310 Paragraph (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, and Article 27 Paragraph (3) of the UU ITE. Article 27 of the UU ITE clearly regulates ethical codes related to prohibited information content that is distributed/transmitted/disbursed, such as indecency, gambling, defamation/slander, extortion/threats, false/misleading news, and hate/slander based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group relations. However, this information content has different contexts when applied to certain organizations/professions. This causes overlapping with the journalism code of ethics and other profession's codes of ethics, especially those related to technology and new media. These vague regulations are prone to abuse for certain interests, including for business competition. This makes email users afraid to share their experiences or opinions online. Since ethics are relative/easily changeable and only apply to certain groups, they cannot be enforced universally through legal regulations. This is because ethical violations in one group/profession may not be considered an ethical violation in other groups/professions. The diversity of ethics in different groups/professions makes ethical enforcement necessary to be carried out through an interpersonal or group approach, through a committee/ethics body that understands the ins and outs of the organization/profession.

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