



The Effectiveness of Law of Indonesia's Electronic Information and Transactions: A Study on the Existence of Negative Buzzers on Social Media

Rustam Renyaan

Master of Law Student, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the negative buzzer phenomenon spreading negative messages on social media such as fake news for malicious purposes, namely hoaxes, and hate speech based on Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup (SARA) that can cause divisions in society, and attack opposing groups or political opponents. In this paper the author uses a normative legal research method or commonly called doctrinal legal research which is of course supported by a statutory, historical and conceptual approach. The results of the study indicate that it is necessary to make new legal arrangements for buzzers on social media, one of which is by requiring social media users to use their real names so that social media is avoided from buzzers with anonymous accounts. This is indicated by the current Indonesian law shortcomings in responding to buzzer activity on social media. Indonesian law at this time has not been able to handle and control buzzer because of their unknown real identity, so the buzzer is still free to carry out his actions on social media without fear of being sentenced by the law. The issue of buzzers who carry out their actions on social media using anonymous accounts or fake accounts making them difficult to detect, should be the government's serious concern because it can affect people and shape people's attitudes.

Keywords: *Buzzers; Social Media; Law; Information and Technology; Effectiveness*

A. Introduction

The internet existence is an evidence of the advancement of information and communication technology that continues to develop so that the internet has an impact on changes in various aspects of human life. Based on a report published by Hootsuite (*We are Social*) regarding the data needed to understand the internet and social media from all over the world that the total population in 2021 is 7.83 billion and increase about 1% that is 7.91 billion in 2022. 4.95 billion of the populations are internet users and 4.62 billion are active social media users (www.wearesocial.com).

The internet continues to develop, especially with the social media existence. Currently, social media has become an important tool for human life, especially in finding and conveying information. Social media makes it easier for users to connect with each other without any restrictions. Simply by using a cell phone or currently known as a *smartphone*, you can use the available facilities including all social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to communicate with each other. Due to the many interesting, easy to use and accessible social media platforms, the use of social media continues

to increase from year to year, especially in Indonesia. There are 160 million active social media users in 2020 (www.wearesocial.com), 170 million users in 2020 to 2021 (www.wearesocial.com), while in 2022 social media users increased to 191.4 million (www.wearesocial.com). It can be seen how social media can attract people to use it. In addition, there are some good impacts as a result of social media development which provides more opportunities for each user to get a job. Content writer, web designer and influencer are some of the jobs born in the era of social media. Apart from these jobs, there is one more job in the social media era called "*buzzer*".

The word *buzzer* comes from English which is defined as a bell or alarm. In addition, in Oxford Dictionaries, *buzzer* is defined as "An electrical device that makes a buzzing noise and is used for signaling" which means an electronic device used to sound a buzz to propagate a certain signal or sign (Mustika, 2019). *Buzzers* in the context of social media are known as people who work individually or in groups who echo, promote, or campaign for problems or products by utilizing their social media. *Buzzers* work on social media because it is considered the most effective for campaigning or reporting something people want to know, especially *buzzers* who have a lot of followers and allow them to have an influence on how their followers give opinions on social media. The way *buzzers* work is almost similar to influencers in that they are paid to promote goods or services on their social media accounts. However, there are differences between the two. Influencers, when promoting or campaigning for something, use social media accounts with the right name and clear photos, and work individually. It is different from *buzzers* who commonly use anonymous accounts, do not have the real identity and work both individually and in groups. Initially the *buzzer* was used for goods or services marketing. Because of their potential influence on social media by amplifying the messages that have been conveyed, now politicians use *buzzers* for their political campaigns. This causes *buzzers*' role shift in the political sphere, which then makes them do everything they can to win over the politicians who use their services.

The involvement of *buzzers* in politics makes people have a bad view of them. This is exacerbated by the existence of negative *buzzers* who carry out campaigns by spreading fake news for malicious purposes or hoaxes, and hate speech against groups that are contrary to their goals.

In this paper, the negative *buzzer* refers to a *buzzer* that can have a negative impact on the community, for example, a *buzzer* that spreads fake news and hate speech on the basis of Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup (SARA) which of course can turn people off or bring down political opponents on social media which can harm the community, especially when the opinions are fake and baseless. *Buzzers* do not think about the consequences of their dirty campaign which has a negative impact on society, not only on social media. *Buzzers* use anonymous social media accounts, which makes it difficult for them to detect their whereabouts and real identity. *Buzzers* are free to spread negative messages on social media because they cannot be punished using the current law in Indonesia that Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions.

On social media, political *buzzers* can form public attitudes by driving various opinions such as conducting positive campaigns, negative campaigns and black propaganda (www.kumparan.com). The political driving is of course in accordance with the politician's request who use *buzzer*'s services. However, leading public opinion by doing black propaganda is not allowed. Spreading hoaxes, slander and private matters to attack political opponents or opposing groups is a black propaganda. When carrying out the action on social media, the message conveyed is not only using narration of writing but also with images in the form of ridicule or videos uploaded to social media such as Youtube.

Buzzers who take action to influence the public and to get public support for what they do on social media have become a global phenomenon. The study entitled "*The Global Disinformation Order 2019 Global Inventory of Organized Social Media Manipulation*" indicated that 89% of the 70 countries studied used political *buzzers* to attack their political opponents (Bradshaw and Howard, 2019). Not only

political actors who use *buzzers* to attack their political opponents, the government of a country also uses *buzzers* to get public support for the policies they issue.

The issue of *buzzers* on social media should be the government's attention to find the right steps in preventing early *buzzer* problems on social media, especially the existence of negative *buzzers* because their actions can have a negative impact on the community, especially social media users. The law on information and communication technology has not been able to properly handle this *buzzer* problem, therefore (Neyasyah, 2019), the author is interested in taking the research title "*The Effectiveness of Indonesia's Electronic Information and Transaction Law: A Study on the Existence of Negative Buzzers on Social Media*". This paper focuses on discussing two things, namely: 1) Why does not Indonesian law currently respond well to *buzzer* activities on social media?; 2) How should the regulation of the *buzzer* on social media be?. This study is needed so that there is an improvement in the system of laws and regulations, especially those related to information and communication technology which must also regulate *buzzers* in the future. As the result, social media will be protected from the negative *buzzers* that have a negative impact on the community.

B. The Research Methods

This research is a legal research. Legal research is a process to find the rule of law, legal principles, as well as legal doctrines in order to answer the legal issues (Marzuki, 2014). The type of research used in this research is normative legal research or known as doctrinal and dogmatic legal research. Some people call it as theoretical legal research. This research uses statutory approaches, historical approaches and conceptual approaches (Irwansyah, 2020). The study focus of in this legal research is the problems caused by *buzzer* and how the law in Indonesia responds to it. To answer the formulation of the problem, this research uses primary legal materials, namely Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, the Criminal Code, Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Regulations of Criminal Law, Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2014 concerning Handling Internet Sites with Negative Content. The secondary legal materials are books, papers and articles used to solve legal issues and provide descriptive and prescriptive information regarding what should be done to address these problems. The technique of collecting legal materials uses literature studies and the analysis of legal materials applies the syllogism method. The major premise is the theory of criminal policy and the theory of legal effectiveness, while the minor premise is the legal reality in responding to the adverse effects caused by *buzzers* on social media so that conclusions can be drawn in the form of legal arrangements against the *buzzer* as an effort so that people avoid the bad things caused by the *buzzer* on social media.

C. Results and Discussion

1. Indonesian Laws and Regulations in Responding to *Buzzer's* Negative Activities on Social Media.

Buzzers according to general terms are individuals or groups who disseminate, campaign, or broadcast a particular message or content. The presence of a *buzzer* is indeed a good thing because it provides job opportunities. *Buzzer* is able to influence the public by spreading messages and amplifying messages or content that has been published previously so as to attract the attention of the community who actively use social media.

When public opinion on an issue is more easily directed and shaped by the *buzzer* in accordance with the interests or goals that have been set, the role of the *buzzer* is becoming increasingly important in the current era of social media, especially in Indonesia where the digital literacy of the Indonesian people is arguably not good enough so that *buzzers* easily lead the public opinion on an issue based on the interests or goals desired by the *buzzers*. This is a small gap that is often exploited by political actors or groups who want to use *buzzer's* services.

The Indonesian government has made efforts to prevent problems arising from the internet development such as the emergence of *buzzers* by making regulations related to internet, namely Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning the Electronic Information and Transactions that has been amended by Law Number 19 of 2008 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 about the Electronic Information and Transactions. Actually, the problems carried out by *buzzers* on social media have been regulated in the current law, namely Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning the Electronic Information and Transactions which was later amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, the Criminal Code, Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning the Regulation of Criminal Law, Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2014 concerning the Handling of Internet Sites with Negative Content. Next, the articles regulating the actions taken by the *buzzer* on social media will be described.

a. Law concerning the Electronic Information and Transactions

In the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions, there are several articles that regulate actions taken by *buzzers* on social media such as fake news, hate speech on the basis of Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup (SARA). The articles are as follows:

Article 28 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning the provisions of Electronic Information and Transactions regarding the spread of fake news *"Everyone intentionally and without rights spreads fake and misleading news that results in consumer losses in the electronic transactions"*

Article 45A paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 about the Electronic Information and Transactions *"Everyone who intentionally and without rights spreads fake and misleading news that results in consumer losses in the Electronic Transactions as referred to Article 28 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)."*

Article 28 paragraph (2) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning the provisions of Electronic Information and Transactions for the spread of hate speech on the basis of Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup (SARA) *"Everyone who intentionally and without rights disseminates information to cause hatred or hostility to certain individuals and/or community groups. based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA)"*

Article 45A paragraph (2) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 about the Electronic Information and Transactions *"Every person who intentionally and without rights disseminates information to cause hatred or hostility to individuals and/or or certain community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA) as referred to Article 28 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)"*

b. Criminal Code

Related to fake news, the Criminal Code (KUHP) also regulates this matter with a slightly different formulation, namely using the phrase "broadcasting fake news" Article 390 of the Criminal Code *"Anyone with the intention of benefiting themselves or others by opposing the right to lower or increase the price of merchandise, funds or money securities by broadcasting fake news, is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of two years and eight months."*

c. Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning the Regulations of Criminal Law

Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning the Regulations Criminal Law also regulates fake news as follows:

Article 14 paragraph (1) "Whoever, by broadcasting fake news or notifications, intentionally causes trouble among the people, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of ten years".

Article 14 paragraph (2) "Whoever broadcasts a news or issues a notification that can cause trouble among the people, while he should be able to think that the news or notification is a lie, is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of three years".

Article 15 "Anyone who broadcasts uncertain, excessive or incomplete news, while he understands that the news will or has been able to cause trouble among the people, is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of one year and six months".

d. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2014 concerning Handling Internet Sites with Negative Content

Buzzers in carrying out their actions are not only on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram but also create news media via internet sites that negatively affect the community in the form of fake news and hate speech on the basis of Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup (SARA).

To deal with internet sites and social media such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, the Government can block them as stated in Article 1 point one of the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2014 concerning Handling Internet Sites with Negative Content "*Blocking Internet Sites with Negative Content, hereinafter referred to as Blocking, is an effort to make the negatively charged internet sites cannot be accessed*", then the public can report negatively charged sites to the government, namely the Directorate General of the Ministry of Communication and Information who is in charge of Informatics applications as stated in Article 10 as follows:

The procedures for receiving reports as referred to Article 10, include:

a. Reports receipt on:

1. negatively charged internet sites; or
2. site blocking normalization request.

b. The public submits reports to the Directorate General through the facility for receiving reports in the form of e-mail complaints and/or site-based reporting;

c. Reports from the public can be categorized as urgent reports when it concerns:

1. privacy;
2. child pornography;
3. violence;
4. ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA); and/or
5. Other content that has a negative impact and becomes public anxiety at large.

The laws and regulations above are currently used to deal with problems caused by *buzzers*. However, due to scientific interests, the author will only review Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions which has then been amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and

Transactions. It is because this law is often applied to deal with problems caused by *buzzers*. It shows that the current law has not been able to deal with the emergency problems of buzzer on social media and the bad impacts caused by buzzer due to the presence of anonymous social media accounts used by buzzer. Specifically, *buzzer* runs smear campaigns by spreading misleading messages on social media which brings bad impact to social media users.

The development of the internet and technology driven by the increasing number of internet users shows that the internet should be a concern to anticipate problems created by internet and technology development. To anticipate it, the Indonesia Government then established Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning the Electronic Information and Transactions. As the first law that regulates electronic technology, this law certainly has various shortcomings in its regulation, one of which is that it does not regulate the use of real names on social media accounts. Due to the regulation shortcomings, the Indonesia Government then stipulate Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning the Electronic Information and Transactions as it is expected to be better regulation related to electronic technology.

Unfortunately, Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2018 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions still has shortcomings in its regulation related to electronic technology, especially with the internet technology development which is continuously increasing, including the presence of social media and all the conflicts in it. One of the shortcomings of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2018 about the Electronic Information and Transactions is the phenomenon of the emergence of *Buzzers*. *Buzzers* have not been regulated in Indonesian law because as long as the content spreaded by *buzzer* is true, the *buzzer* cannot be sentenced by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2018 about the Electronic Information and Transactions. Therefore, it is necessary to know that there are negative *buzzers* whose way of working is to spread negative content such as fake news, hate speech on the basis of SARA, and propaganda on social media. Negative *buzzers* used to spread misleading content such as fake news or hoaxes on social media cannot be sentenced by the laws in Indonesia because the real identity of the *buzzer* is not known, especially using Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2018 about the Electronic Information and Transactions. It is due to the fact that the *buzzer* in spreading misleading content usually uses fake social media accounts.

Buzzers in Indonesia who tend to build topics by using fake social media accounts controlled by humans or robots in large numbers with the aim of creating content that is misinformation and disinformation, the number of messages created by *buzzers* become a trending topic in social media (Sugiono, 2020). Because the *buzzer* is able to make a trending topic on social media, certain groups of politicians glance at *buzzer* to increase their popularity on social media (Sugiono 2020). Even by attacking opposing groups, spreading fake news and hate speech and other misleading content that causes debates, *buzzers* do not think about the negative impact and harm on society.

Social media which is a public space should be used for exchanging information and also sharing knowledge. Unfortunately, the emergence of negative *buzzers* on social media brings bad impact on the community because their actions of spreading fake news make people difficult to dissect which information is true. This is due to the fact that, *buzzer* cannot be sentenced using the Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2018 about the Electronic Information and Transactions. Making fake news and negative content caused by *buzzers* is more difficult to anticipate.

One example showing that Indonesian law has not been able to respond properly to *buzzer's* negative actions is in the Saracen case, on August 23, 2017. The Indonesian Police revealed the arrest of three Saracen syndicate leaders who are suspected of being behind a number of hoaxes and provocative SARA on social media. From the results of a digital forensic investigation, it was revealed that this syndicate used Facebook groups including Saracen News, Saracen CyberTeam, and Saracennews.com to

raise more than 800,000 accounts. Then the perpetrators uploaded content in the form of fake news and provocative content with SARA by following the development of trends in social media. So that on August 8 to August 9 the police arrested Jasriadi and the Pekanbaru District Court extended it from October 13 to November 11 and indeed the judge adjudicate this case using the Law of Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE).

Based on the decision of the Pekanbaru District Court on April, 6 2018 Number 1155/Pid.Sus/2017/PN Pbr; The Pekanbaru District Court Council stated that the defendant Jasriadi was not proven of committing a crime of spreading hate speech and issues of ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup (SARA) and the judge declared Jasriadi legally and convincingly violated Article 46 paragraph (1) and Article 30 paragraph (1) Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, and was sentenced to imprisonment for 10 months. Saracen uploaded SARA and hate speech, including receiving hundreds millions rupiah in funds, as well as allegations that Jasriadi created 800,000 anonymous Facebook accounts to spread SARA and hate speech. Based on the facts revealed during the judge, the panel of judges did not find these facts as the opinions circulating in the community. However, when the case went to the prosecutor's office, the indictment arranged by the public prosecutor (JPU) did not mention Jasriadi uploading hate speech, SARA, and receiving a flow of funds. The Public Prosecutor of the Pekanbaru District Attorney only accused Jasriadi with illegal access to the Facebook account of Sri Rahayu Ningsih, who had been sentenced to one year in prison by the Cianjur District Court, West Java. In this data manipulation case, the Public Prosecutor previously accused the defendant Jasriadi of falsifying the identity card in Suarni's name, then changing the name of the witness Suarni using the Photoshop application to Saracen. However, the judge stated that the indictment was not proven (www.republika.co.id).

From the above case, we can say that Indonesia's law is weak in responding to negative *buzzer* activities on social media, especially Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions which should be the legal basis for ensnaring *buzzer's* negative actions. As Indonesian people culture, people tend to believe and directly share information from social media without first confirming the truth of news. If *buzzer's* negative actions keep happening without clear legal certainty about it, Indonesian people can be easily provoked by content spreaded by negative *buzzers* such as fake news, hate speech and other negative content.

2. Ideal Notion of Setting Negative *Buzzers* on Social Media

Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning the Electronic Information and Transactions was formed with the hope of being able to handle problems related to all information communication technology activities, electronic transactions, and all activities using the internet including *buzzers* and the problems they cause. However, up to now there have been legal problems in the application of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions even though it has been updated with the Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 about the Electronic Information and Transactions, such as the existence of elastic articles that have multiple interpretations so that they are easily interpreted unilaterally. One example of the elastic articles is Article 28 paragraph (1) whose criminal offense is not against the fake news in general but the fake news in electronic transactions or online trading transactions.

Taking a look at the various legal problems above, according to the researcher, "How can the Law of electronic information and transaction (ITE) be used to deal with *buzzers* whose identities are not known?". This is due to the fact that the *buzzers* act on social media using anonymous accounts, whereas in practice people who are indicated to violate the law of electronic information and transaction (ITE) still encounters legal problems such as misinterpreting Article 28 paragraph (1). Unfortunately, the law overcoming problems related to information technology is still unable to deal with the development of

internet technology, especially with the emergence of social media and all the problems in it, including the presence of *buzzers*.

To overcome the problem of negative *buzzers* creating negative impact on society on social media, the first thing that the researcher wants to present is to depart from the idea of Lawrence Lessig which mentions the issue of "*Regulability*" that is the government's excess to regulate behavior within the right range. In the context of the Internet, this is the government's ability to regulate the citizens' behavior on the Internet. In order to be regulated properly according to Lessig, first it is necessary to know who are being regulated, where they are and last what they are doing (Lessig, 2006). But if the three information above are not well-known, then the state can not regulate much. To be able to establish state regulations, it is necessary to know how to identify "*Who do what, where*" including three things, namely (Lessig, 2006):

1. Identity
2. Authentication
3. Credentials

Identity is something that clearly shows who you are such as gender, skin color, height, and age range. They are called as "attributes" where facts are true about you. In this case, your identity including your residence number, full name, date of birth, gender, address, religion, marital status, occupation, and where you come from need to be "authenticated" with the ID card (KTP). There are three things in the identification of ("*Who does what, where*"). The first statement is about the identity attribute, the second is about the authentication request and then the third is the importance of showing credential to further ensure authentication (Lessig, 2006).

The idea of Lessig is that the internet could actually be regulated. This idea is to answer the claims of a liberal group of American scholars. According to them, the internet is not possible and should not be regulated by anyone, including the state, and let the internet remain free from all regulations (Atmaja, 2014). Basically, to manage life in cyberspace depends on certain authentication architecture. In fact, witnesses can identify who committed a crime. This is because they know the person or because of the authentication feature. This matter can increase the State's ability to regulate cybercrimes. If there is no authentication, crime will continue to increase. This is due to the fact that criminals in cyberspace are not visible or witnesses have no memory. Identity and authentication in cyberspace and the real world are theoretically the same. However, it is very different in practice. To be able to see the difference it is necessary to know more about the technical details of how the internet is built (Lessig, 2006).

As described in the previous discussion, the researcher believes that there must be appropriate steps for the ideal setting of *buzzers* that have a negative effect on the social media user community in Indonesia. According to the researcher, considering that the digital literacy of the Indonesian is arguably not very good, the *buzzer* should not be allowed to act freely on social media. Therefore, the researcher has the idea of setting the *buzzer* on social media in the future as follows:

First, the obligation of using the full name based on the National Identity Card (KTP). Therefore, every Indonesian citizen who wants to use social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, must use his real name. According to the researcher, this is to protect social media from *buzzers* who use anonymous accounts. For example, Facebook uses two-step verification that requires a verification code sent to the number registered to Facebook in order to be accessed by the social media. Facebook users who use two-step verification are required to upload an "Identifier" to be able to access their accounts again, if they cannot receive the verification code because the number is no longer active or has changed.

Facebook provides several document options which include photo identification issued by the government, identification from non-governmental organizations, certificates or official permits containing names, dates of birth, and photos that match the account you want to access. Government-

issued IDs accepted by Facebook include driver's license, ID card, passport, and birth certificate. Meanwhile, non-government identification cards include student cards, library cards, refugee cards, employment letters, diplomas, and loyalty cards. If you want to run ads about social issues, elections, or politics, there is a special identification requirement, that is the ID must be issued by the country where you want to run the ads (facebook.com).

The second is the government's cooperation with Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. If it is hard to regulate people's behavior on social media, the government can cooperate with social media, thus it can indirectly influence people's behavior on social media. Therefore, the government needs to work together with social media parties to get clear access to Indonesian Social Media users. If there is behavior violating the law such as *buzzers'* action, the government can easily overcome this and the social media provides data to the government only if the user violates the law. Even though the *buzzer* uses fake social media accounts, the main factor that makes the *buzzer* still brave and free in carrying out his actions on social media is because they use anonymous accounts whose identities are not clearly identified so that they cannot be processed using the current law. Therefore, if the government cooperates with social media, the government will easily find out the true identity behind the anonymous account. The researchers believe that the step can reduce negative *buzzers* and other criminal acts on social media.

The third is truth-checking services. Currently, many online news sites have sprung up that make it easier for us to access news. This is also used by *buzzers* by creating their online news sites in order to spread their misleading news. Therefore the government needs to provide services to check the truth of a news. When people want to share news or doubt the truth of a news, they can first check them before they share it with others. This according to the researcher is one of the efforts to prevent the spread of fake news.

With this simple idea, it is hoped that social media can avoid negative *buzzers*. When this idea is applied properly, *buzzers* tend to think about the legal consequences before taking their action on social media and people are more careful before spreading some information.

Conclusion

Indonesian laws and regulations in the field of information and communication technology are currently unable to deal with problems resulting from the development of information and communication technology, especially the emergence of social media which is a place for *buzzers* to carry out negative activities that have a negative impact on Indonesian people, especially social media users. Therefore, it is necessary to make changes so that social media is protected from *buzzers'* negative actions such as fake news for hate speech on the basis of Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup (SARA) which can cause divisions in society.

It is required to use real names in using social media because the *buzzer* when carrying out the action uses an anonymous social media account where the people behind the anonymous account are not known. As the result, the *buzzer* cannot be sentenced using current Indonesian law because when the *buzzer* deactivate their account, it is difficult to detect them. Therefore, it is necessary to make an amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions which has been later amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, so that the public can avoid the bad effects caused by *buzzers* on social media.

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