

DIGITAL SKILL AS THE APPLICATION OF STATE DEFENSE OF HEALTH WORKERS IN DIGITAL ERA

Lia Eka Septi^{1*}, Rima Vien Permata H², Triana Rejekiningsih³

¹Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

²Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

³Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

*) liaekasepti87@gmail.com

Abstract

Defending the country in the midst of the rapid development of technology in the digital era is no longer interpreted with a physical understanding of taking up arms. So that defending the country is not only the responsibility of the TNI and POLRI but is the responsibility of all levels of society. Rapidly developing technology makes information easily accessible, like two sides of a coin so that it can have a positive and negative impact. But on the other hand digital citizenship are still very lacking in cases that occur in social media such as the hoax, cybercrime, hate speech, cyberbullying, radical understanding. Digital proficiency should be a competence that must be owned by all circles by society, one of which is health workers because it is an important thing in the digital era today as a form of manifestation of state defense. The method used in the study qualitative. Data collection was conducted by structured interviews with several health workers in Curug village. The results showed the application of state defense by health workers by educating the public about health problems through social media, not spreading false news, especially those relate to medical, and only share information that is scientific and related to the profession.

Keywords: Digital Skill; State Defense; Health Workers.

Introduction

Defending the state in the midst of the rapid development of technology in the current digital era is no longer interpreted as a physical understanding by taking up arms. So that defending the country is not only the responsibility of the TNI and POLRI but is the responsibility all levels of society with their respective roles. Article 27 paragraph 3 the Constitution Of The State Of The Republic Of The Year 1945 states that every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in the defense of the state. So it can be interpreted that defending the country is the commitment of every Indonesia citizen. Regarding the definition of state defense based on Law No. 23 of 2019 state defense is the attitude of determination and behavior as well as the actions of citizens both individually and collectively in maintaining state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation and state which is imbued with love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution

in ensuring the survival of the Indonesian nation and the state from threats. Judging from this understanding, it can be said that defending the country is the act of every citizen to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the country, both young and old, as well as from various circles and professions. But in reality in the current digital era, defending the country is not facing military threats but non-military threats that are not physical, namely the negative influence of technology so that various problems grow that can threaten the integrity of the country such as the spread of fake news (hoaxes), hate speech, cyberbullying, cybercrime. Fraudulent transactions, online fraud, pornographic content, radicalism and others. Advances in technology greatly facilitate everyone to access, create and disseminate information. There are recorded cases in the digital world quoted from various sources, such as cyber attack reaching 88,414. 296 (BSSN, 2020). There are 473 cases of hate speech, 279 cases of online fraud, 82 cases of pornographic content (Police Data, 2020). Meanwhile, there

are several cases carried out by unscrupulous health workers on digital media, namely on a tiktok account, it is Meanwhile, there are several cases carried out by unscrupulous health workers on digital media, namely on a tiktok account, it is suspected that a doctor sexually abused him verbally because he discussed cheking at birth (Kompasiana.com). Another case also occurred in a midwife who was considered demeaning to the patient because the patient had syphilis and this was considered innocent by the midwife. Another case also occurred in a health worker who was suspected of being a radiographer who was deemed to have made inappropriate sentences and insulted a beautiful female patient by saying that she was using implants, judging by the results of her x-ray (Portalbanyuwangi).

The results of a survey in January 2022 conducted by We Are Social showed that internet users from year to year are increasing in 2021 and 2022, there are around 202.6 million and 204.7 million (Katadata). Meanwhile, there are 191 million active users of social media in Indonesia. Whatsapp ranks first with a percentage reaching 88.7 percent, followed by Instagram and Facebook at 84.8 and 81.3 percent, respectively, while tiktok and telegram are 63.1 and 62.8 percent (DataIndonesia.Id). But unfortunately the large number of users is not always matched by good digital skills. This can be seen from the many cases that are rife that are carried out by various groups and professions, one of which is health workers. The definition of a health worker is every person who has received formal and non-formal education who is dedicated to efforts aimed at preventing, maintaining and improving the health status of the community (Anna et al, 2012). In this case, as quoted from online news that some health workers are considered to have violated ethics such as sexual harassment, spit out disgrace, to belittling the status of patients (Kompas.com). With the various phenomena that occur, digital media skills are needed as a form of defending the country in the current digital era. In this case, as quoted from online news that some health workers are considered to have violated ethics such as sexual harassment, spit out disgrace, to belittling the status of patients (Kompas.com). With the various phenomena that occur, digital media skills are needed as a form of defending the country in the current

digital era. In this case, as quoted from online news that some health workers are considered to have violated ethics such as sexual harassment, spit out disgrace, to belittling the status of patients (Kompas.com). With the various phenomena that occur, digital media skills are needed as a form of defending the country in the current digital era.

Method

Setting and Participant

This research was conducted in Curug Village, Bojongsari Village, Depok City, Jawa Barat Province with health worker informants, namely nurses and midwives.

Data Collection

The research method used by the researcher is qualitative. The qualitative approach used in this study is a descriptive approach. Researchers present descriptive data in the form of information from informants, field observations related to health workers, namely nurses and midwives in the village of Curug Bojongsari, Depok Jawa Barat. In this study using a purpose sampling technique. (Sugiyono, 2010) revealed that purpose sampling is a technique of sampling data sources with certain considerations. The purpose of sampling in this study were nurses and midwives in the village of Curug. The procedure in this study is divided into three based on a qualitative approach consisting of data reduction activities (data reduction), data presentation (data display), drawing and verifying concluding (Ibrahim, 2015)

Result and Discussion

In the current digital era, skills in digital media must be owned by every citizen. Individuals who are capable of digital media are those who are able, know, understand, use hardware and software in the digital landscape, information search engines, conversation applications, and social media as well as digital wallet applications, market locations and digital transactions (Zainudin, 2020). Furthermore, in digital speaking there are four main indicators, each of which is lowered into sub-indicators, namely as follows; Basic knowledge of the digital landscape internet

and cyberspace, basic knowledge of search engines for information on how to use and select data, basic knowledge of conversational application on social media, basic knowledge of digital wallet applications, marketplace, and digital transaction. Based on the basic knowledge contained in the indicators above, it can be achieved if you consistently practice the sub-indicators as a support. An individual can achieve digital prowess on a digital platform if he knows and understands the various hardware and software that make up the digital landscape. In addition, each individual is also expected to be able to optimize the use of digital devices as a feature of cyber attacks. Whereas in information search engines, digital skills can be seen not only the ability to know and understand how to access various existing information search engines but also the ability to select and verify the information obtained and use it properly and wisely. Similar to skills in social media conversation platforms with a lot of false information circulating, it is hoped that each individual can suppress the spread of hoax news by not easily spreading and reporting accounts or content that is considered to violate existing regulations. Furthermore, digital skills in using digital wallets, marketplaces and digital transactions, one must really understand the online ecosystem in order to avoid harmful things as online transaction activities that are not without risk are rife in today's society.

The concept of defending the country is participation in defending the country. In the midst of rapid technological developments, the realization of state defense is something that must be done by every citizen from various circles. According to Sutarman (2011) the concept of defending the state is divided into two, namely physical defense of the country which is carried out to deal with external threats, while non-physical defense of the state is an effort to maintain the unity and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia by increasing national attitudes and instilling a sense of love for the country by how to take an active role in advancing the welfare of the nation.

State defense is currently understood non-physically, namely not taking up arms but through a patriotic attitude, awareness of the nation and state, being willing to sacrifice oneself and having strong belief in Pancasila

as a national ideology and complying with applicable laws (UU NO. 8 of 1981). Furthermore, Article 27 paragraph 3 states that every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in the defense of the state. From the sound of the article, it can be seen that all citizens have the right and obligation to participate in defense in accordance with their respective abilities and professions, one of which is health workers. In this case, the embodiment of defending the state of health workers is by being digitally proficient.

The form of state defense embodiment carried out by health workers in the current digital era is by educating the public related to health through social media, sharing scientific and professional related information, confirming the field coordinator's superiors regarding news circulating in the community, not spread fake news related to medical, understand how to safely do digital transactions. In this case, it can be said that the embodiment of state defense of health workers is related to digital skills, namely not only being able to apply both software and hardware but also having the ability and knowing what is good and right in digital media.

Conclusion

State defense is the attitude and behavior of every individual who is imbued with a sense of love for the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution for the survival of the nation and state. Therefore, defending the country is the right and obligation of every citizen from various circles and professions. With the rapid development of technology in the current digital era, the form of state defense is understood to be non-physical. One of them who takes part in defending the country in the current digital era is the health profession. Where the realization of state defense carried out by health workers is to have digital skills.

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