

Cyber Crime From Social Media Against Acts Of Terrorism In Papua

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Abstract

On various social media platforms, including Instagram in Indonesia, hate speech is often found. This phenomenon can lead to various online criminal acts or Cyber Crime, such as harassment, stalking, doxxing, and solicitation of violence. Armed Criminal Groups (KKB) also use the internet and social media as part of their struggle, so this form of cyber crime can be at risk of developing into cyber warfare. Regulation of the Chief of National Police No: SE/6/X/2015 states that hate speech includes insults, defamation, blasphemy, provocation, incitement, or the spread of fake news. Social media is also a source of news about hoaxes and racial discrimination against Papuans and non-Papuans. This can be used by the KKB to spread hoaxes and justify the acts of violence they committed against indigenous Papuans (OAP) and non-Papuans who were victims in the conflict.

Keywords: *Hate Speech, Cyber Crime, Social Media, Terrorist, Separatist.*

INTRODUCTION

The conflict in the Papua Region, especially in Papua Province, is indeed closely related to the actions of a group known as the Papuan Armed Criminal Group (KKB). The KKB is an armed group that demands Papuan independence and seeks to achieve it through acts of violence. Problems in the conflict in Papua have influencing factors, including discrimination and racism and security issues are indeed the main problems faced by people in Papua (Chairil & Sadi, 2020). Reporting on the issue of racism in Papua has become a topic that attracts media and public attention. The topic of discrimination and racial issues in social society can be used as propaganda by the Papuan Armed Criminal Group (KKB) so that it can cause national security disturbances and become a threat to the division of the Indonesian nation (Ali Kusno, Sailal Arimi, M. Hafidh Wahidiyas, 2022). Some examples quoted from several media such as cases of riots that occurred due to conflicts that occurred in Papua include:

- In 2019, there was a riot in the city of Wamena where it was mentioned that the riot occurred due to a hoax of a teacher's racist remarks to his students. The escalation of the Wamena riots caused dozens of lives, damage to private and public facilities due to acts of anarchism. According to the commander of Kodim 1702/Jayawijaya, Inf Lieutenant Colonel Candra Dianto stated that the death toll was 33 people. One of the steps taken by the government is to restrict internet network access to reduce information. (Arnani, 2019)
- In early 2022, the Papuan Armed Criminal Group (KKB) carried out its action by spreading terror in Puncak regency which resulted in 8 PT. Palapa East Telematics died. According to Kapendam XVII/Cendrawasih Colonel Inf Aqsha Erlangga, the seriousness of the central and regional governments in carrying out development to prosper the community, was even responded by terrorizing the people in the Papua region (Suwandi, 2022)

- During January-July 2023, as many as 75 people were killed by armed criminal groups (KKB) attacks in Papua. The distribution of KKB actions consists of 10 districts, namely Paniai, Puncak, Puncak Jaya, Nduga, Pegunungan Bintang, Lanny Jaya, Yahukimo, Intan Jaya Regency, Boven Digoel, and Yapen Islands. In the Susi Air Case, KKB burned and detained Susi Air pilot Philips Marthen who is a New Zealand citizen and 5 Susi Air passengers who are indigenous Papuans (OAP) (Rahmawati, 2023)

Brutal actions carried out by the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) continue and cause unrest among the public. According to Said Aqil (former chairman of PBNU for the 2010-2021 period), hate speech can trigger greater anger and conflict, because it can threaten security and peace in Indonesian territory (Thoyibi & Khisbiyah, 2016). From hate speech, there is a relationship between hate speech and Cyber Crime, because hate speech can be considered as a form of Cyber Crime (Williams et al., 2020). In research conducted by Matthew L Williams, hate speech refers to any form of communication, whether written, verbal, or symbolic, that offends, threatens, or insults an individual or group based on attributes such as race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, disability, or gender. When hate speech is expressed online, it can lead to many forms of cyber crime, including harassment, stalking, doxxing, and incitement to violence. So that Cyber crime is included in criminal acts. Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions regulates Cyber Crime (Arisandy, 2021).

Criminal acts related to Information Technology are generally referred to as Cyber Crime (Setiyono, 2023). Cyber crime is part of the act of crime, and where technological devices are the object or subject of the act of *crime*, "*Any criminal activity that uses computers either as a tool, target, or means to perpetuate crime further falls within the scope of cybercrime*" (Dashora & Patel, 2011). While Cyber Crime in its form related to crimes in the form of separatists and terrorism can develop into Cyber Warfare using computer media and the internet (Dipert, 2010, Sari, 2023). One of the ways used by the Armed Criminal Group (KKB) in fighting for its independence is by utilizing the internet and social media (Sianturi & Hanita, 2020). In Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning State Defense, it is explained that threats in the state defense system consist of military threats and non-military threats, including cyber threats. One of the negative impacts of cyber progress through the internet is crime in the form of lawlessness, known as Cyber Crime. If the escalation becomes widespread, this crime can threaten state sovereignty, territorial integrity and national safety. As an effort to overcome these attacks in cyberspace, an institution that functions as a bulwark of cyber world defense is needed, known as Cyber Defense (Soewardi, 2013).

In Press Release No.72/ SP/ HM.01.02/ POLHUKAM/ 4/ 2021 issued by Polhukam explained that organizations and people in Papua who commit massive violence are categorized as terrorists (Coordinating Ministry for Polhukam, 2021). The types of terrorist criminal acts are contained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law which explains the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism. Deputy V of the Presidential Staff Office (KSP) stated that Armed Criminal Groups in Papua can be categorized as terrorists, based on activities and violence containing elements of terrorist criminal acts. The Indonesian National Army (TNI) uses the term Armed Separatist Group (KSB) to refer to groups that have a desire to secede from the Republic of Indonesia. In carrying out its duties, the TNI has the responsibility to confront and deal with these separatist groups (Effendi, 2021).

In the Regulation of the Chief of National Police No: SE/6/X/2015 regarding hate speech, hate speech refers to actions that are considered insulting, defamatory, defamatory, committing

unpleasant acts, provoking, inciting, or spreading false news. Hate speech contradicts the concepts of politeness, language, and communication ethics. In Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 45 paragraph (1) of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) which explains criminal acts related to insult and / or defamation through electronic media. Article 27 paragraph (3) of ITE states that everyone intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information that has the content of insult and/or defamation. Meanwhile, Article 45 paragraph (1) of ITE states that everyone intentionally and without the right to disseminate information aimed at causing hatred or hostility of individuals and / or certain groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA).

In the rules of language politeness, using language should respect and respect others, and avoid using language that hurts and harms (Ningrum, Suryadi, & Chandra Wardhana, 2019). Freedom on social media makes individuals feel free in writing and typing comments through the media without thinking about the impact on others. The negative impacts provided such as violating social norms and harming others directly or indirectly. Communication and information technology has evolved into more than just a tool or means to interact. Now, the technology is also considered a significant strategy and has an important influence in conflict situations (Hadi, 2017).

On the impact of hate speech through social media on the community related to the conflict that occurred in Papua, information was obtained about the number of users who actively use social media in Indonesia. On data obtained from We Are Social sources for 2014-2023. The following is the percentage of active users who use social media in Indonesia.

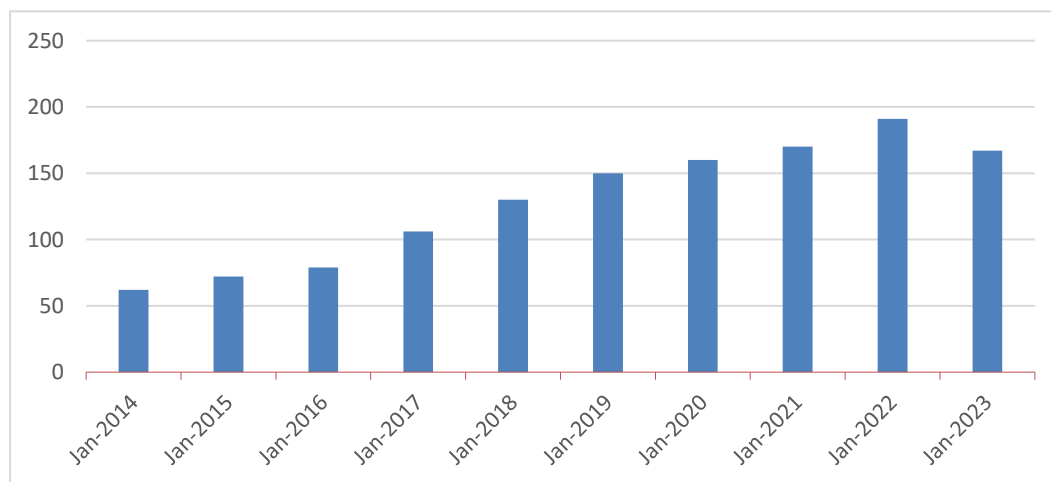


Figure 1. *Social Media Users in Indonesia in 2014-2023*
Source: *We Are Social Processed dataindonesia.id*

In figure 1 is known the number of active social media users in Indonesia, data displayed in the last 10 years in January 2014-2023. Based on data displayed from 2014, 62 million social media users were found, until 2022 there was a significant increase to 191 million users, while in 2023 there was a decrease in the number of active users to 167 million. From 2014-2022 data, overall there has been an increase in social media users from year to year. There are data shown in figure .1, potential related to news through social media about the conflict that occurred in Papua and news about discrimination issues that are interesting to be examined.(Widi, 2023)

This research takes references based on previous research, among others, in the paper "Identification of Free Papua Organization Propaganda: Preventive Efforts for National

Disintegration" by Ali Kusno, Sailal Arimi, M. Hafidh Wahidiyas, 2022. Based on this research, it can be concluded that the Free Papua Armed Criminal Group (KKB Papua Merdeka) conducts propaganda on Facebook social media with the aim of influencing public opinion and creating instability in Papua. Propaganda carried out by the Free Papua KKB includes allegations that the TNI-Polri conduct open operations, form militias, torture Papuans, violence against civilians, terrorize places of worship, labeling Papuans with the word 'monkey'/'gorilla', repression of Papuan students, and demands for a referendum and an end to special autonomy. Then the paper "synergy of universities with the defense industry to optimize the needs of the main tools of the national weapon system" Deni Ferdiansa, Muhammad Darwis and Ikhwan M. Said, 2022). Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there are four types of hate speech found in Jokowi's Instagram comment column during the PPKM period, namely insults, incitement, defamation, and threats. Insults are the most dominant type of hate speech, which indicates netizens' dissatisfaction with Jokowi's performance. This study used a mixed method approach that combines qualitative and quantitative analysis in forensic linguistics. Furthermore, in the paper "Differences in Forms of Crime Categorized as Cyber Crime and Cyber Warfare" made by Indah Sari, 2023, the conclusion of this article is that cyber crime and cyber warfare are two different things. Cyber crime is a crime committed through the internet, such as hacking, vandalism, and sabotage. Meanwhile, cyber warfare is a war within cyber space that involves attacks on critical infrastructure.

This study aims to study how social media influences the formation of perceptions or news of armed conflict in Papua, as well as factors that have an impact on the content of social media in constructing reality. The analysis includes an understanding of social media that influences public perception of the armed conflict in Papua province, as well as how social media, such as news, images, videos, and status, are used to construct reality. The analysis will also include content published on social media about the event, as well as factors influencing that content. The results of the research conducted are expected to provide a better understanding of how social media plays a role in building perceptions related to armed conflict in Papua province. The research is expected to be used to investigate how communication practitioners, social media, and especially journalists and content creators are involved in constructing reality. Furthermore, this study aims to explore ways people can "empower" their readers by filtering news content from each social media. This research is expected to provide a new understanding and view of the reality in communication issues and help the public in building a better understanding of information from the Papuan Armed Separatist Group (KSB).

This research focuses on the implications in the speech of Indonesian netizens in the comments section on social media, as well as the level of validity of the speech which can be considered as a form of insulting which is one of the factors of hate speech. This study conducted an in-depth analysis of the utterances of Indonesian netizens who potentially violated the ITE law, with the aim of gaining a clearer understanding of the use of language in social media.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study used Explanative-Qualitative methods to focus on how to build perceptions within the Papuan Armed Separatist Group (KSB). This analysis shows that the comment section of social media news content is influenced by various factors contained in social media. This study aims to show how social media plays a role in shaping public views on the impact of news provided. Analysis using Linguistic Forensic model and fishbone model. In the application of forensic linguistics analysis, the approach used is based on facts and evidence found on digital

traces. Based on digital footprints analyzed using text-based messages, such as those found in Instagram's comments section. To understand the design in this study, the authors used a fishbone model analysis diagram to categorize various potential causes and analyze them to find out the details of an existing process. The analysis techniques used are data collection, data presentation, and conclusion.

The type of Social media sampled is Instagram social media. Through social media, netizens can make any comments on the news uploaded by news accounts. The use of social media can not only have a positive impact in the form of entertainment and easy access to information, but also has a negative impact that encourages problems such as hate speech carried out by netizens and propaganda carried out by terrorists and separatists. Here are the favorite social media platforms in Indonesia:

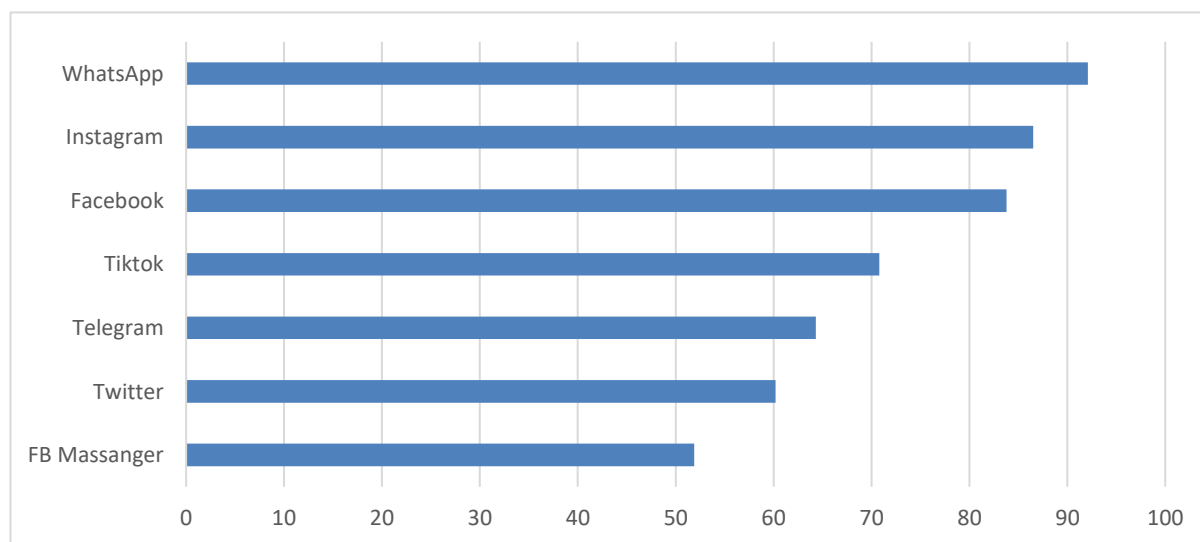


Figure 2. Most Frequently Used Social Media Users in Indonesia as of January 2023
 Source: We Are Social, Processed dataindonesia.id

Based on We Are Social Source, the most social media use is Instagram. Instagram has the advantage of facilitating news access through official news accounts that are public and can be easily accessed by users. From various social media, in contrast to WhatsApp which requires contact from a second party. Instagram is one of the social media platforms that is easy to use in obtaining the latest information.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study highlight forms of hate speech that are often found in Instagram comments on sections related to violence in Papua. Data collected from January 1 to June 1, 2023 from various Instagram accounts, mainly @detikcom with 4.2 million followers, found many posts containing elements of hate speech. In the samples collected, the authors identified five categories of hate speech in comments related to violence in Papua. The form consists of defamation, incitement, provocation, insult, and spreading hoaxes.

Table 1. Findings on hate speech on Instagram

No.	Hate Speech	Frequency	Presentation
1	Insulting	24	27%

2	Instigates	24	27%
3	Provoke	26	29%
4	Defamation	6	7%
5	Spreading Hoaxes	10	11%
	Total	90	100%

Source: *processed by Author*

Derogatory Comments

Insulting is a way to demean or despise someone or hurt someone's feelings, using abusive language. In Instagram comments, 27% found derogatory comments, examples of insults included calls using animal names, use of abusive language, and use of words with negative connotations. The following is a form of insulting action found in the news of the Shooting Exchange of 2 KKB in Intan Jaya Makes Joni Bald Stretch His Life.

Findings : *"Kumpulan para monyet saling membunuh"*

In the findings provided, there were comments "Monkey" which were identified as insults directed directly or indirectly at people in Papua. The element of insult in the phrase is found in the word "monkey". According to the definition in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (*KBBI Online Edition V, 2016*), "monkey" refers to primates with tails, hands shorter than their feet, and walking using both hands and feet. In the comments attributed the pejorative term to the intended person with the word "monkey".

Inciteful Comments

Sedition means inviting or encouraging someone to commit an act that violates the law or goes against socially accepted values. The findings containing the form of incitement amounted to 27%, the following forms of insulting acts found based on the news of the Sighting of the Susi Air Pilot while being held hostage by KKB.

Findings: *"Bakar saja hutanya"*

In the Instagram comment column related to the news of the sighting of the Susi Air pilot when held hostage by KKB, there are remarks that invite or encourage others to take actions that violate regulations by inviting them to participate in burning forests in Papua.

Provoking Comments

Provocation is a form of action or speech intended to provoke or stimulate emotions, reactions, or conflicts in another person or group. The purpose of provocation can vary, such as strengthening one's views or beliefs, disturbing social order, or inciting dissension. The findings on comments contained provocation as much as 27%.

Findings: *"mending referendum saja pusing gak beres2"*

From the findings of the Instagram comment column related to the news of KKB Shooting Down a Trigana Air Flight with 66 passengers in Yahukimo, the findings are contained in the word "supporting a "referendum" which can trigger disputes and disrupt unity and unity as an Indonesian nation.

Defamatory Comments

Defamation is defined as the act of attacking honor or good name by accusing something that means clearly so that it is known to the public. With findings containing defamatory comments of 7%, one form of defamatory comment findings found in the news of the Pilot Susi Air Sighting while being held hostage by KKB.

Findings: *"TNI POLRI ngibollll terossssss"*

Based on the findings obtained, there are agencies that are the object of defamation, including the TNI and POLRI with the word "Ngibul", Ngibul is an expression in Indonesian that has an informal meaning, referring to misleading or untrustworthy actions.

Comments Spread Hoaxes

According to Septiaji Eko Nugroho, hoaxes are acts of obscuring true information. The trick is to flood a media, through wrong messages. In findings containing comments spread hoaxes as much as 11%. Here's one form of finding hoax-spreading comments found:

Findings: "*yg jadi masalah negara asalnya malah dukung papua untuk merdeka*"

In the findings of comments on the news of the Shooting Exchange of 2 KKB in Intan Jaya Makes Joni Bald Stretch His Life, there are comments that support the spread of hoaxes because speakers even accuse their own nation of supporting Papuan Terrorist separatist groups. potential negative impacts on the security of the Indonesian nation and can create tensions between communities and worsen conflict situations. The results of the findings of hate speech comments were then made using *fish bone model* analysis in explaining the causation of the actions of Papuan terrorist separatist groups to have an impact on people who are indigenous Papuans (OAP) and non-indigenous Papuans.

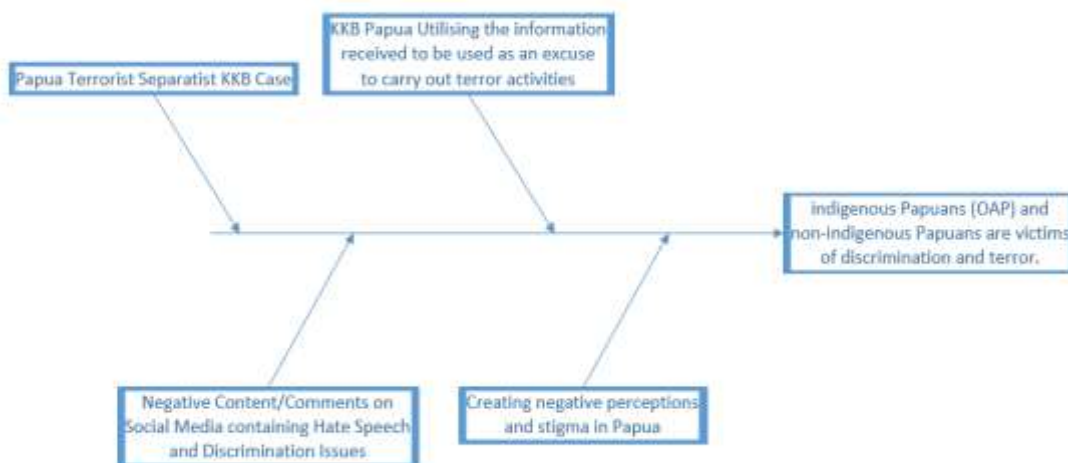


Figure 3. Research design in FishBone diagram processed by researchers

Diagram Figure 3. shows that comments promoting hate speech lead to discrimination and racism. The findings of hate speech on social media from various elements obtained, led to violent practices carried out by bersejata groups in Papua. One of the impacts that occur is on social society, on negative stigmatization created from a series of processes that cause the phenomenon of discrimination and racism and can indirectly disrupt national security and become a threat of division to the Indonesian nation.

CONCLUSION

Based on analysis and discussion of findings on forms of hate speech found in Instagram posts about armed separatist criminal groups in Papua, the authors identified five forms of hate speech in comments on @detikcom Instagram account. The five forms are stigmatization, incitement, anger, humiliation, and the spread of misinformation. The analysis showed that 27% of the sample of articles contained insults using words with negative connotations. A total of 27% of the sample commentators committed incitement. In addition, 29% of comments contained offensive content. Stigmatization was found in 7% of claims, while the spread of misinformation was found in 11% of claims. In Instagram posts related to armed criminal groups in Papua, the highest percentage of hate speech is provocation, with a percentage of 29%.

Provocation is one of the most common forms of hate speech compared to other forms of Instagram comments.

Based on data collected on hate speech in the conflict that occurred in Papua, it can be seen that there is a causal impact. Hate speech has an empirical impact on Indigenous Papuans (OAP) and non-OAPs, as they are victims of attacks in the form of violence and discrimination carried out by Terrorist Separatist Groups related to hate speech spread through social media on Instagram.

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