



Building a National Commitment Against Hoax Threats for Indonesian Sovereignty

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Abstract

This research initiated to offer a strong commitment to defend the sovereignty of Indonesia. The purpose of this research to advise and create awareness of each people to commit and must be wise in receiving and disseminating information, especially hoax. This research used the literature study method by analyzing the impact that has been caused by hoaxes. In collected the data, the author's team searched, listed, and displayed the main data and the supported data as the most fake news in social media. The author classified the data into two, are the main data was accessed from the Minister of Communication and Informatics news, even was completed by the supported data that were listed from the news posted on declared hoaxes as a common enemy that destroys the order of life in Indonesia. The data have been collected by the case studies were easily influencing people's opinions and even could be potentially disrupt the national security of our nation. The result of the research in order to produce an important reference that educate the public to deal with hoaxes. This research initiated to offer a wise solution for face hoax through collected the data have been listed by literature study and analyzed the impacts for our society in Indonesia. In digital literacy, people need to know the characteristics of hoaxes so as not to get caught up with fake news, or slander that is circulating. This fake news will certainly harm many parties, including you. For that, be wise in reading, analyzing, and trusting information, before you disseminate it.

Keywords: *hoax, social media, fake news*

INTRODUCTION

The development of technology today has penetrated various fields of human life. One form of technological development that has a major impact is social media. Social media is used as a means of making friends and spreading opinions, news or information. However, in its development, social media is often misused to spread

opinions, news, or information containing lies (hoaxes), defamation, hate speech, to threats. The resulting impact on individuals who are reported is a decrease in credibility and a loss of social trust. While the impact on society can trigger disputes, commotion and social unrest and concerning politics and SARA (ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup) can divide the nation.

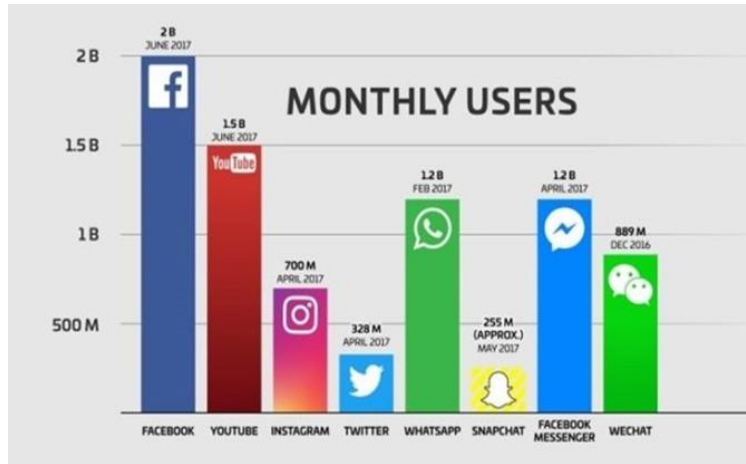


Figure 1. The most frequently accessed social media [Source: Kaltim Tribunnews¹]

In 2016, of the 256.2 million people in Indonesia, there were 132.7 million who were connected to the internet. The content most accessed by the Indonesian people is social media.²

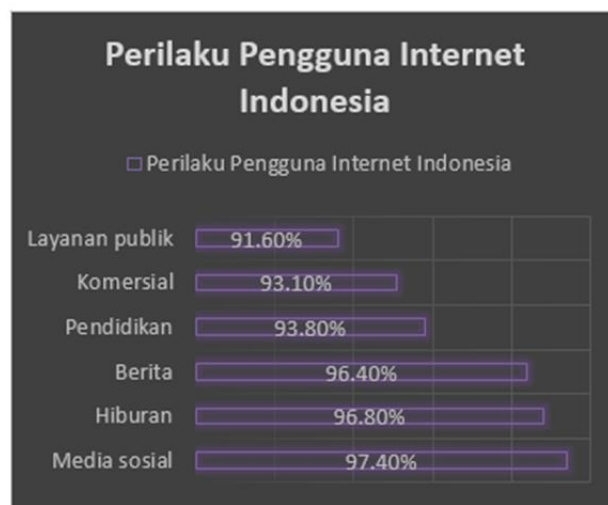


Figure 2. Internet User Behavior in Indonesia [Source: ardiansyah]

¹ Kaltim Tribunnews, “Facebook Masih Jadi Medsos Terbesar, Jumlah Pengguna Tembus 2 Miliar, Termasuk Anda? Artikel Ini Telah Tayang Di TribunKaltim.Co Dengan Judul Facebook Masih Jadi Medsos Terbesar, Jumlah Pengguna Tembus 2 Miliar, Termasuk Anda?, <https://Kaltim.Tribunnews.C>,” 29 June, 2017, <https://kaltim.tribunnews.com/2017/06/29/facebook-masih-jadi-medsos-terbesar-jumlah-pengguna-tembus-2-juta-termasuk-anda>.

² Ardiansyah; Muhammad Ullil Fahri; and Frieska Angelia; dan Ruslan, “Teknologi Informasi Dan Berita Hoax Di Masyarakat,” 04 April, 2018, <https://mti.binus.ac.id/2018/04/04/teknologi-informasi-dan-berita-hoax-di-masyarakat/>.

The meaning of the word “hoax” according to the KBBI is false information, or information that does not have a definite source.³ According to Wikipedia, a hoax is an attempt to trick readers, or listeners, into believing the information conveyed. In other words, hoax is an attempt to distort the facts. Hoax news continues to be updated in seconds, and is consumed by internet users. Hoaxes are deliberately created to disturb the public using data in the form of photos, or quotes that appear to be true, and can be trusted. Hoax is information or news that contains things that not certain or which really is not a definite fact occur. Hoax in the Oxford dictionary⁴ is defined as a form of deception whose purpose is to make humor or bring danger. Hoax in Indonesian means news lies, false information, or false news. Meanwhile, according to English dictionary, hoax means ridicule, lie stories, and deceive alias cheat.⁵

Legal arrangements regarding acts the crime of spreading false news (hoax) in Indonesia, is regulated in Criminal Code (KUHP), Law No 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations, and Laws Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (hereinafter abbreviated as UU ITE).⁶ The onslaught of hoax information on social media affects people's perceptions. Most of the fake news, especially those concerning SARA sentiments, have the potential to damage the foundations of the nation.⁷

False information or “hoax” related to political, economic, religious, cultural, even health issues has become a cause for concern for many people.⁸ It is feared that the massive proliferation of hoax-related issues in our public sphere, both in the media and daily interaction, will lead to conflicts if it's not handled properly. This fear has prompted some movements to fight hoax in Indonesia.⁹

Hoax news threats are not nonsense anymore. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology revealed that in 2017, 800,000 websites were detected that spread HOAX news. In addition, the Ministry of

³ KBBI Kemdikbud, “Hoaks,” 2016, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/hoaks>.

⁴ Oxford Dictionary, “Hoax,” accessed April 26, 2022, https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/hoax_1#:~:text=an act intended to make,out to be a hoax.

⁵ Christiany Juditha, “Hoax Communication Interactivity in Social Media and Anticipation (Interaksi Komunikasi Hoax Di Media Sosial Serta Antisipasinya),” *Journal Pekommas* 3, no. 1 (2018): 31, <https://doi.org/10.30818/jpkm.2018.2030104>.

⁶ Republik Indonesia, “UU Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik,” Pub. L. No. Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 (2016).

⁷ Cakrayuri Nuralam, “3 Tantangan Berat Tim Cek Fakta Berantas Hoaks Di Asia Tenggara,” 30 Oktober, 2020, <https://www.liputan6.com/cek-fakta/read/4395860/3-tantangan-berat-tim-cek-fakta-berantas-hoaks-di-asia-tenggara>.

⁸ Ni Putu Suci Meinarni and Ida Bagus Ary Indra Iswara, “Hoax and Its Mechanism in Indonesia,” *Proceedings of the International Conference of Communication Science Research (ICCSR 2018)*, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.2991/iccsr-18.2018.39>.

⁹ Mufti Nurlatifah, “The Fight Against Hoax: An Explorative Study towards Anti-Hoax Movements in Indonesia,” *Jurnal Komunikasi ISKI* 04, no. 01 (2019): 46–54.

Communication and Information also noted that as many as 40,000 media that claim to be online media, and only 300 have been registered with the Press Council.¹⁰



Figure 3. Identifying Hoaxes Characteristic and it's impact
[Source: *Mengenal Ciri-ciri Hoax*¹¹]

Hoax news threats are not nonsense anymore. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kemenkominfo) revealed that in 2017, 800,000 websites were detected that spread HOAX news. In addition, the Ministry of Communication and Information also noted that as many as 40,000 media that claim to be online media, and only 300 have been registered with the Press Council.

The effect of hoax news is that the community is divided into two camps that even today still often argue on social media. In addition, thousands of hoaxes also affect the situation of the Covid-19 pandemic that is still sweeping Indonesia. Not a few believe that Covid-19 is just a conspiracy. It can be known that hoaxes are not just information. However, it is able to affect social, health, and economic problems in a country. In the case of hoaxes, the use of language tends to convey the meaning of messages that are not true or lie. This phenomenon ruled out the communication tool between humans that is commonly used is language, both written and spoken. Every country or region has a communication tool in the form of a language that is dynamic, it can change and develop at any time.¹² However, many people take advantage of this dynamic by replacing the role of language means fake or adapted hoax that is not in accordance with the right purpose. In this condition, we need our courage to return the real role of language as the direction of dynamics. Instead of being complacent with hoaxes and misinterpreting the dynamics of language. We can't eliminate all hoaxes on the internet, but we can limit ourselves by sorting out the news we get before it is disseminated. This condition is also commonly known as the "Filter before Sharing" movement.

¹⁰ ITS, "Cara Cerdas Bela Negara Di Era Digital," 20 Desember, 2020, <https://www.its.ac.id/news/2020/12/20/cara-cerdas-bela-negara-di-era-digital/>.

¹¹ Jasmi, "Mengenal Ciri-Ciri Berita Hoax Dan Dampaknya," 12 May, 2021, <https://www.qubisa.com/article/ciri-ciri-dan-dampak-hoax>.

¹² Sri Widiastutik, "Elaborasi Penggunaan Istilah Covid-19 Terhadap Pemahaman Masyarakat," *Cakrawala: Jurnal Humaniora Bina Sarana* 21, no. 2 (2021).

LIBRARY REVIEW

This article was created because currently a lot of news circulating contrary to existing facts. Thus we raised this title by looking at the situation of social media that is wrongly used by irresponsible parties. In addition, the spread of HOAX is currently considered not too important for the future. Even though it is clear that the spread of HOAX is in the ITE Constitution which can be subject to criminal penalties.

McLuhan in “the medium is the message” states that the media itself is more important than the content messages conveyed by the media. For McLuhan, the media is changed in innovation or discovery of new ideas while message or message is the effect of there is such a change. “the medium is the message” tell us that with pay attention to changing conditions our society or culture indicates a new message that is effects of new media. The probe, or aphorisms, is an indispensable tool with which it seeks to propel and propel the reader into an "understanding of how media operates" and to provoke reflection, as happens when fake news is spread and its impact on the recipient of the message.¹³

RESEARCH METHODS

Methodology

This research initiated by browsing hoax news in media accounts social through collecting the data that have been listed by literature study and captured, then analyzed the impacts on our society in Indonesia. The data as can be seen in the following downloaded articles from journal articles, webpages, and news articles posted on social media were randomly chosen to be analyzed based on the hoax data of actual reports and legal news. The most legal news was mostly referred to AIS Team of the Directorate General of Aptika - Ministry of Communication and informatics. Then these data were classified based on the most impactful hoax content or fake news, either true or false that hoaxes in Indonesia are increasing over time. Thus, the data analyzed the hoax features and the spreading purpose of the hoax.

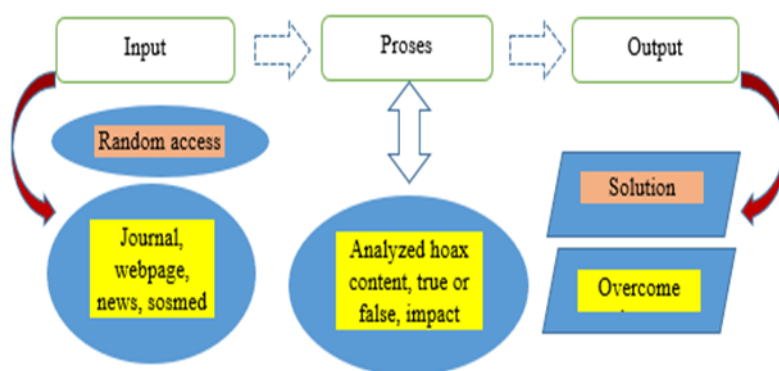


Figure 4. Model of Study
[Source: Designed by Authors]

¹³ Marshall McLuhan, *Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man* (Gingko Press, 2003), <http://gingkoprpress.com/shop/understanding-media/>.

Data Collection

In collected the data, the author's team searched, listed, and displayed the main data and the supported data as the most fake news in social media. The author classified the data into two, are the main data was accessed from the Minister of Communication and Informatics news, even was completed by the supported data that were listed from news posted on declared hoaxes as a common enemy that destroys the order of life in Indonesia.

The data showing that hoaxes that have been identified and validated by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics show an increasing number from month to month, in August 2018 there were 25 hoaxes identified, in September there were 27, in October there were 53, in November there were 63, and in December there were 75. Entering January 2019 it increased to 175 and even higher in February 2019 as many as 353.¹⁴

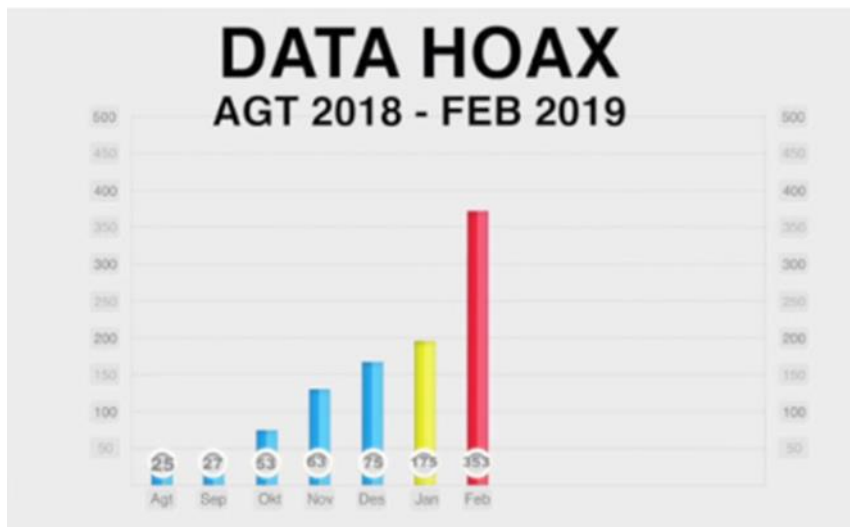


Figure 5. Hoax Data Identified and Validated by the AIS Team of the Directorate General of Aptika August 2018-February 2019 in Indonesia [Source: The Use of Internet¹⁵]

According to data from the AIS Team of the Directorate General of Aptika, there are 181 hoaxes related to politics, 126 related to health, 119 related to the government and the rest related to crime and religion. The following is the results of monitoring internet content and social media carried out by the Directorate of Internet Content Control, Directorate General of Informatics Applications, Ministry of Communication and Informatics.

¹⁴ Leski Rizkinaswara, "Penggunaan Internet Di Indonesia," 14 August, 2019, <https://aptika.kominfo.go.id/2019/08/penggunaan-internet-di-indonesia/>.

¹⁵ Rizkinaswara.



Figure 6. Hoax Finding Issues
[Source: The Use of Internet¹⁶]

Manuscripts are written in A4 paper size with a number of pages is 10-15 pages, including tables and figures, and with reference to the writing procedures as they have been compiled in this writing or style guide.

Findings

This research found various kinds of news can be accessed easily just by opening the internet in today's fast-paced information flow era. However, without digital literacy skills, people may receive false information, also known as hoaxes.¹⁷

Even, the increasing use of social media, and information can be accessed easily. There are many fake news or hoaxes have circulated massively in the community.



Figure 7. The Massive Circulated Fake News or Hoax)
[Source: Characteristic of Hoaxes¹⁸]

The purpose of hoax news found in this research were to spread hatred against a person, or a group. It can also be in the form of deception, provocation, propaganda, or the formation of public opinion, to an engineered

¹⁶ Rizkinaswara.

¹⁷ Jasmi, "Mengenal Ciri-Ciri Berita Hoax Dan Dampaknya."

¹⁸ Jasmi.

effort to cover up certain mistakes. Hoax news circulating in the community is often related to political, religious, and pandemic issues. In fact, there are also scams such as job vacancies.

DISCUSSION

As a result, people's distrust of social media increases. People asked for the active role of the government and social media companies in tackling the spread of hoaxes that contribute to increase distrust of the internet and its negative impact on the economy and politics. Divided by country, the US is the country with the most hoax spreaders. Followed by Russia and China.

In order to overcome the massive impact of hoax, this research initiated to offer the wise solution for face hoax. Based on the data collected as have been listed in the following lists. These lists have been summarized the result of the survey conducted by the Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) noted that 86 percent of internet users in the world are victims of the spread of hoax news. Facebook is noted to be the platform that spreads the most hoaxes. Even, It was stated that "this year's global attitude survey underscores not only the fragility of the internet, but also the increasing discomfort users feel with social media and the power these companies have over their daily lives," said CIGI research team Fen Osler Hampson in a statement reported by AFP.¹⁹ The survey, which was conducted in 25 countries, involved more than 25,000 internet users. This survey uses the poll method with in-person and online interviews conducted from December 21, 2018 to February 10, 2019.

Table 1: Victims of the spread of hoaxes
[Source: ²⁰]

No.	Social Media User	Come across Hoax (Percent)		Impact (Percent)	
		a	b	a	b
1	Facebook Users	Agree (23%)	Disagree (77%)	-	Close account FB (10%)
2	Twitter Users	Agree (38%)	Disagree (62%)	-	Close account Twitter (9%)
3	Others Platform Users	Agree (26%)	Disagree (74%)	-	-

Hoax is also currently targeting several instant messaging applications which are quite popularly used by the public. Along with technological advances, hoaxes also take various forms. Like a survey conducted by the Indonesian Telematics Society (MASTEL) in 2019. Hoax news from posts was 79.7%, edited photos 57.8%, photos with fake captions 66.3%, edited videos (cut into pieces) 45, 70%, videos with false captions or narration 53.2%, old news/photos/videos reposted 69.20% (Wantiknas 2022). Along with the survey by MASTEL, this

¹⁹ CNN Indonesia, "Survei: 86 Pecen Pengguna Internet Jadi Korban Hoaks," 13 June, 2019, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/teknologi/20190613093248-185-402891/survei-86-persen-pengguna-internet-jadi-korban-hoaks>.

²⁰ Indonesia.

study provides suggestions for taking steps to avoid hoaxes while helping to stop their spread on social media as can be seen in the following method:

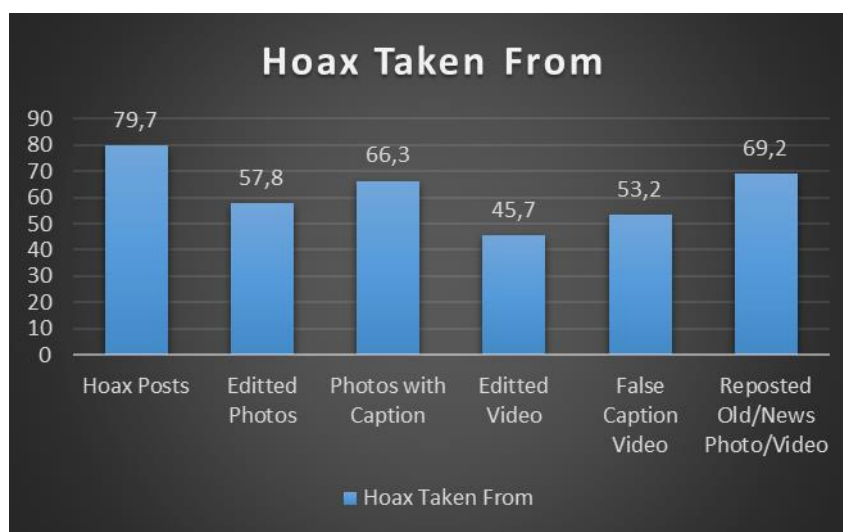


Figure 8. Source of Hoaxes
[Source: designed by the authors]

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion results as displayed the data to be the simple strategy in order to offer people to become wise face hoax. understanding the characteristics of hoaxes, and how to check hoax news. This is a shield to limit oneself from receiving invalid information. By knowing the characteristics of hoaxes will be wiser in believing in news. prevention of the spread of hoaxes, the Ministry of Communication and Information stated need for education and literacy digital to the related community disadvantages of hoaxes. Due to consequences from this hoax news in society so that with education and literacy to community, able to fight hoax news by reading and searching information from trusted sources and minimize the people who become a victim of hoax news.

Social media is generally made to facilitate all activities in this day and age, but many parties or irresponsible individuals use social media as they should, such as fraud everywhere, the spread of hoax news. This research initiated to offer the wise solution for face hoax through collected the data have been listed by literature study and analyzed the impacts for our society in Indonesia. In digital literacy, people need to know the characteristics of hoaxes so as not to get caught up with fake news, or slander that is circulating. This fake news will certainly harm many parties, including you. For that, be wise in reading, analyzing, and trusting information, before you disseminate it. With this situation we are advised to control ourselves in order to survive in this age, missing a little we will be one step behind. So, we must be wise in receiving and disseminating information, so that the information received or disseminated is not mistaken. In this article, of course, there are still many shortcomings, in the preparation of this article. Therefore, a wide variety of criticisms and suggestions from readers are indispensable.

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