Similarity_Check_Internet and Terrorism in Indonesia

by Pdti Turnitin

Submission date: 06-Oct-2023 02:35PM (UTC+0800)
Submission ID: 2187134830
File name: Hatta_2018_J._Phys.__Conf._Ser._1114_012080.pdf (698.25K)
Word count: 3286
Character count: 19242

Internet and Terrorism in Indonesia

IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. Series **1114** (2018) 012080 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1114/1/012080

Internet and Terrorism in Indonesia

Muhammad Hatta[1], Ramalinggam Rajamanickam[2], Dahlan Abdullah[3*], H. Hartono[4], A Saleh A[5], Hardianto Djanggih[6], Marten Bunga[7], Mirnawanti Wahab[8], Karona Cahya Susena[9], Ilham Abbas[10], Aan Aswari[10], and S. Sriadhi[11]

[1]Department of Criminal Law, Universitas Malikusssaleh, Aceh Utara, Indonesia
[2]Faculty of Law, National University of Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia
[3]Department of Informatics, Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh Utara, Indonesia
[4]Department of Computer Science, STMIK IBBI, Medan, Indonesia
[5]Statistics, Financial, & Social Sciences Research Group, Indonesia
[6]Department of Law, Universitas Tompotika Luwuk Banggai, Luwuk, Indonesia
[7]Department of Law, Universitas Gorontalo, Indonesia
[8]Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi AMKOP Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia
[9]Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu, Indonesia
[10]Department of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia
[11]Department of Electrical Engineering, Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia

* dahlan@unimal.ac.id

Abstract. The internet network is considered the most effective and efficient way to spread radicalism and terrorism because it can be used easily, quickly, cheaply, without any territorial boundaries, and is widely accessible to the public. To limit the movement of terrorists in the virtual world, the government has launched a positive internet TRUST + TM program, set up a Coordination Forum on Counter Terrorism Prevention (FKPT) and joins the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT). In the aspect of law enforcement, terrorists in Indonesia have been arrested and sentenced very hard, but terrorism in Indonesia continues to grow using the internet network to communicate, coordinate, develop planning, recruitment members, funding and propaganda. Therefore, the government must improve the function of minitoring, national security system and state intelligence system in order to limit the movement of terrorism in virtual world.

1. Introduction

The successive bombing of this year (2018) in Surabaya, Riau and followed by terrorist acts in Jakarta has shown that terrorist networks in Indonesia are still not extinguished[1]. Terrorist groups continue to move and develop networks secretly through religious groups and spread the propaganda of terrorism ideology through the internet (cyber terrorism) [2], [3]. Through the Internet network, terrorist groups can freely spread the ideology of radicalism or terrorism ideology through blogs, online news sites, youtube, whatsapp, twitter, facebook, instagram, telegram and so forth. The effectiveness of the movement of terrorist groups through internet media has resulted in tremendous success. Many terrorist acts have been carried out in high security places, more member recruitment, the expansion of terrorist networks and the sheer number of online media containing content of

radicalism. Greg mentioned that many Indonesians are affected by terrorist groups from the Middle East through the existing reading material of the internet.

The Internet has been used as a tool for tansmisi and dissemination of ideas from radical groups through various Islamic sites whose content contains the ideology of radicalism and terrorism [4]. It takes an effort to classify the information contained in the internet so little but important information such as terrorism can be obtained[5]. The classification effort should pay attention to the diversity[6] and sensitivity of the data[7]. It is therefore necessary to make measurements or benchmarking[8] against the dissemination of information through the Internet with efficient resources[9]. This is because after all terrorism negates the principle of justice and truth itself[10] so that appropriate decision-making is required[11] and must be based on local wisdom[12].

Internet-based information and the advent of the technological revolution have provided an even greater opportunity for terrorist groups to develop their own network of ideologies and propaganda[13]. Internet network is not only used as a propaganda tool, but to build communications, plannings, coaching, financial transactions and recruitment of new members. In addition, terrorist groups use the internet network to obtain information to support their actions such as bomb-making techniques, materials to assemble bombs and where they can be obtained. All such information can easily be obtained on the internet and the internet has become an effective mentor to assemble bombs quickly without the need for very expensive fees.

The existence of the internet with all the good that is contained in it[14], there is also a negative impact that is not less great. The Internet has provided a very free space for terrorist groups in the virtual world to spread the ideology of terrorism to the public. The Internet plays a role to strengthen and demonstrate the existence of terrorist groups in the real world with all its demands. Therefore, this study focuses on the role of the internet in spreading the ideology of terrorism so that terrorist groups thrive and are difficult to eradicate in Indonesia.

2. Related Works

Terrorist groups prefer Internet use to disseminate information, not attacks, said academics at the Oxford University Conference on Network Security and Protection on September 8th[15]. As a new technology, it has been shown that the Internet is very effective and attractive to the economic development of businesses and, to a greater extent, moderates our everyday lives. Similarly, criminals have seen on the Internet the possibility of making money to a greater extent, as well as enabling better mutual communication. Terrorists, extremists and activists also consider this tool to be useful. Although traditional terrorist groups use the internet as a means of spreading their ideas, recruiting and communicating, it can not be underestimated that in the near future Internet use could be used to commit a terrorist attack causing a massive impact on society by directly targeting life-threatening or critical infrastructure[16].

3. Research Methodology

The research methodology can be seen in Figure 1. It can be seen from Figure 1 that there is a need to clearly define terrorism and terrorism content. Then the government needs to pay attention to regulations that can cope with the behavior of terrorism itself. BNPT and related institutions can anticipate the content of terrorism through existing legal instruments.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Cyber Terorism

The activities of terrorist groups in the virtual world are often interpreted by the term cyber terrorism or cyber terrorist *[17]*, *[18]*. However, in committing his crimes cyber terrorists are not the same as traditional terrorists in general. Cyber terrorism or cyber terrorist is the use of computer equipment to disrupt or kill a national infrastructure system with the intention of intimidating a government or a civilian population *[2]*. Cyber terrorism is done through computers to paralyze or destroy government

systems such as financial systems, personnel, energy, military, transportation, hospitals and others with the aim of forcing governments to change their policies *[19]*. So cyber terrorism attacks government systems that deal with internet connections by resolving government-owned databases and spreading deadly computer viruses (spam blooding) *[17]*, *[20]*.

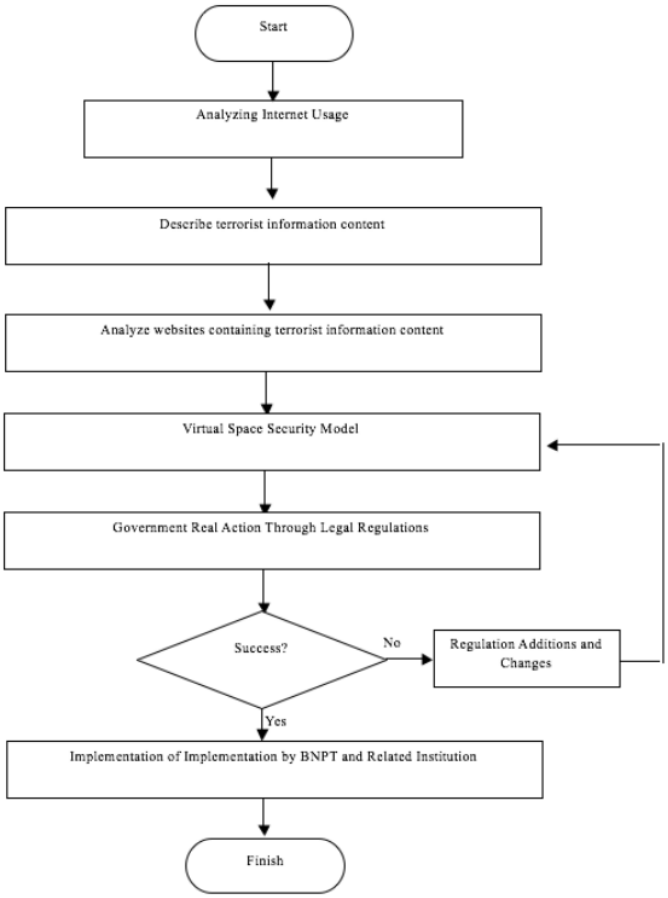

Figure 1. Research Method

However, there is little difference with terrorists who use the internet to commit their crimes. Cyber terrorism is not the perpetrator of bombing and every action does not require the media spotlight, the number of its members is very scattered in various parts of the world and the principle of cyber terrorist work greatly upholds kebahahiaan or wherever possible hide the identity. While traditional terrorists only use the internet as a means of communication, propaganda, recruitment and preparation of planning before performing its actions such as conducting suicide bombings, robbery, murder and others. Thus, cyber terrorism is not the same as traditional terrorists in general such as al-Qaeda, ISIS, Jamaah Ansharut Daulah, Jamaat Ansharut Tauhid and Jamaah Islamiah. The sensitivity of terrorist groups using the internet in carrying out propaganda, ideology, or radicalism missions is due to several factors, namely location independence, speed, anonymity, internationality, and cost-benefit ratios so that propaganda is performed more effectively and efficiently[21]. In addition, terrorist groups are well aware that internet users are increasingly number, even the internet can be accessed with mudan

through smartphone with various background of age, profession and interests. According to Arquilla, the biggest advantage of the internet for terrorism is the ability to move quickly, tersebunyi, reach very broad, and terrorism groups can safely skate by bit and byte because they have developed a sophisticated encryption tool so that their correspondent can not be easily dismantled by the intelligence or other legal authorities [22], [22]. The Terrorists uses of the net can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Terrorist Uses of the Net [23]

Author (s)	Furnell (1999)	Cohen (2002)	Thomas (2003)	Weimann (2004)
Uses	1. Propaganda and Publicity 2. Fundraising 3. Information Dissemination 4. Secure Communications 5. Networking	1. Planning 2. Finance 3. Coordination & Operations 4. Political Action 5. Propaganda 6. Mobilisation 7. Information Mitigation of Risk	1. Profiling 2. Propaganda 3. Anonymous/Covert Communication 4. Generating Cyberfear 5. Finance 6. Command/Control 7. Recruitment 8. Manipulation of Data	1. Psychological Warfare 2. Publicity 3. Data Mining 4. Fundraising 5. Recruitment 6. Sharing Information 7. Planning and Coordination

4.2. Government Efforts to Tackle the Propaganda of Terrorism Through the Virtual World

The enormous number of internet users in Indonesia from a relatively young age background is an easy target for terrorist groups to be influenced, indoctrinated, or recruited into members of terrorism. According to some scholars believe that if the government seriously enforces the law, creating a sophisticated identification system and exacerbating the punishment will prevent the occurrence of terrorist crime on the internet *[24]*, *[25]*. These terrorist countermeasures have become a cornerstone in making policies on combating terrorism in some countries of the world *[26]*.

4.3. Virtual Space Security Model

Virtual Space Security Model can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Virtual Space Security Model [24]

Other Countries	National Government	Organization	Citizens	Internet Service Providers
- Cooperate with other national jurisdictions to share information	- Cooperate with other national jurisdictions to share information - Invest on internet aunthetication technologie - Education citizens - Cooperate with ISPs to lighten access controls - Legal intructure	- Train employees to prevent Cyber terrorisme - Adopt latest security technologie	- Recive education on the internet usage	- Adopt the lastest security technologie - Record users activities - Tighten the access control on the internet service

4.4. Government Real Action Through Legal Regulations

In the aspect of law enforcement, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia established a Siber Police tasked with handling perpetrators of crime mayantara and one of the perpetrators of terrorist crimes

that use the virtual world in launching its actions. Over a period of three years, Indonesia is one of the most heavily armed Asian countries [27]. For example, by 2015, the number of terrorist crimes in Indonesia is 1,143 cases and by 2016 increases to 1313 cases [28]. The number of terrorism cases in Indonesia is predicted to be more numerous in 2017-2018. A number of such terrorism crimes have been detected and captured through internet networks by Police, BNPT, bloggers, youtubers and other netizens. Increased ekskalasi acts of terrorism in Indonesia, the government of Indonesia is required to move quickly to take action based on existing legislation. During this time, to ensnare the parties who spread the news of hoax, hatred, hostility, not accept differences and lead to the ideology of radicalism will be ensnared by Law no. 19 of 2016 on Amendment to Law Number 11/2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE).

This law expressly provides protection to all parties who use information technology and other electronic transactions. However, the ITE Law still imposes restrictions on content that can not be transmitted and is contrary to moral values, gambling, humiliation, extortion or threats, false or misleading news, inciting hatred and / or hostility towards individuals or groups based on Tribe, Religion and Race. In the aspect of counterterrorism and counter-terrorism, the ITE Law does not explicitly mention the prohibition against the spread of radicalism or terrorism through the use of informatics and electronic transactions. This law only prohibits the process of the realization of terrorism through the dissemination of false / misleading news, injustice, provoking, inciting hatred and / or individual / group hostility based on Tribe, Religion and Race [29], [30]. In addition, Law no. 15 Year 2003 on the Eradication of Terrorism Crime is considered less mengomudir handling of terrorist groups that use the Internet as a medium to spread the ideology of radicalism, propaganda, and create hostility to the legitimate government and so forth. Under this law, law enforcement agencies can not take action before terrorist groups carry out their actions. If a person or group deliberately establishes a site to spread hatred, hostility and radicalism then the government can only block these sites. Based on these weaknesses, the government has revised Law no. 15 Year 2003 with the aim to strengthen and synergize the eradication of terrorism in the whole line of both terrorists who move traditionally and terrorists who build their networks in the virtual world.

5. Conclusion

It can not be denied that the resistance of terrorist groups in Indonesia is getting stronger because it is getting smarter, more progressive and following the development of informatics technology. To limit and block terrorist movements in the virtual world, the government has launched a positive internet TRUST + TM program to block all negative content containing hate, radicalism and terrorism. In addition the government has worked with providers to block negative content that leads to terrorism. The Government also cooperates with International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (Impact) to improve the ability of Siber Police in Indonesia to handle the crime of mayantara especially terrorism crime in Indonesia.

In the aspect of law enforcement, Indonesian cops have captured and sentenced the perpetrators of terrorism to the greatest extent on the basis of prevailing legislation. If terrorist groups use the internet to carry out their actions then the legislation is the Electronic Transaction Act and the Anti-Terrorism Counter Law. Both laws are expected to reduce, block or eliminate websites / sites, accounts, blogs containing content faham radicalism and the ideology of terrorism in Indonesia.

References

[1] Amindoni A 2018 Sel-sel JAD yang tertidur ‘mulai bangkit’ waspada aksi serupa bom Surabaya *BBC News Indonesia*
[2] Lewis J A 2002 Assessing the Risks of Cyber Terrorism, Cyber War and Other Cyber Threats p. 12
[3] Melzer N 2011 Ideas for Peace and Security p. 38
[4] Fealy G and Bubalo 2007 A *Jejak Kafilah: Pengaruh Radikalisme Timur Tengah di Indonesia* Bandung: Mizan

[5] Hartono, Sitompul O S, Tulus and Nababan E B 2018 Optimization Model of K-Means Clustering Using Artificial Neural Networks to Handle Class Imbalance Problem *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering* **288** 012075
[6] Hartono, Sitompul O S, Nababan E B, Tulus, Abdullah D and Ahmar A S 2018 A New Diversity Technique for Imbalance Learning Ensembles *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* **7**(2) 478-483
[7] Hartono H, Sitompul O S, Tulus T and Nababan E B 2018 Biased support vector machine and weighted-smote in handling class imbalance problem *International Journal of Advances in Intelligent Informatics* **4**(1) 21-27
[8] Abdullah D, Tulus, Suwilo S, Effendi S and Hartono 2018 DEA Optimization with Neural Network in Benchmarking Process *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering* **288** 012041
[9] Abdullah D, Tulus, Suwilo S, Efendi S, Hartono and Erliana C I 2018 A Slack-Based Measures for Improving the Efficiency Performance of Departments in Universitas Malikussaleh *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* **7**(2) 491-494
[10] Alesyanti A, Ramlan R, Hartono H and R. Rahim 2018 Ethical decision support system based on hermeneutic view focus on social justice *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* **7** (2.9) 74-77
[11] Simanihuruk T *et al*. 2018 Hesitant Fuzzy Linguistic Term Sets with Fuzzy Grid Partition in Determining the Best Lecturer *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* **7** (2.3) 59-62
[12] Sitompul R, Alesyanti A, Hartono H and Ahmar A S 2018 Revitalization Model The Role of Tigo Tungku Sajarangan in Fostering Character of Children in Minangkabau Family and Its Socialization Through Website *International Journal of Engineering & Technology* **7** (2.5) 53-57
[13] Ghifari I F 2017 Radikalisme di Internet *Religious: Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama dan Lintas Budaya* **1**(2) 123-134
[14] Setiawan M I *et al*. 2018 E-Business, The impact of the Regional Government Development (APBD) on Information and Communication Development in Indonesia *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* **1007** 012045
[15] Mathieson S 2005 Terrorists exploit Internet *Computer Fraud & Security* **2005** (9) 1-2
[16] Halopeau B, 2014 Chapter 10 - Terrorist use of the internet in *Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism Investigator's Handbook* 123-132
[17] Ufran U 2014 Kebijakan Antisipatif Hukum Pidana untuk Penanggulangan Cybervol. 43, no. 4, pp. 529–537, Oct. 2014
[18] Colarik A 2006 *Cyber Terrorism:Political and Economic Implications* USA: Idea Group Publishing
[19] Abeyratne R 2011 Cyber terrorism and aviation—national and international responses *J Transp Secur* **4**(4) 337-349
[20] Jachowicz L 2003 How to fight international and domestic cyberterrorism and cyberhooliganism presented at the Collegium Civitas Foreign Policy of the United States of America, Warsawa 1-7
[21] Brunst P 2010 The European Stance on a New Threat, Changing Laws and Human Rights Implications | Marianne Wade | Springer in *A War on Terror?* New York: Springer International Publishing 51-78
[22] Denning D E 2001 Activism, Hacktivism, and CyberTerrorism: The Internet as A Tool for Influencing Foreign Policy *U.S.A: RAND's National Security Research Division* 239-288
[23] Coway M, 2003 The Internet and the Iraq war presented at the The conference Cybersafety: Safety and Security in a Networked World: Balancing Cyber-Rights and Responsibilities 1–34.
[24] Hua J and Bapna S 2012 How Can We Deter Cyber Terrorism?: Information Security Journal: A Global Perspective: Vol 21, No 2 *Information Security Journal: A Global Perspective* **21** (2) 102-114

[25] Waimann G 1994 *The Influential: People who Influnce People* Albany: State University of New York Press
[26] Tereshchenko N 2012 US Foreign Policy Challenges of Non State Actors Cyber Terrorism against Critical Infracstructure *Int. J. Cyber Warf. Terror.* **2**(4) 28-48
[27] Sinuddin L 2017 Legal Analysis Of Crime Terrorism And Counter Terrorism Strategy," *Int. J. Adv. Res.* **5** (7) 93-95
[28] Prediksi dan Analisis Ancaman Terorisme Tahun 2017 di Indonesia [Online] Available: https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-3387780/prediksi-dan-analisis-ancaman-terorisme-tahun-2017-di-indonesia [Accessed: 11-Jun-2018].
[29] Intoleransi dan Radikalisme di Kalangan Perempuan Riset Lima Wilayah Bogor Depok Solo Raya Malang dan Sumenep [Online] Available: http://wahidfoundation.org/index.php/publication/detail/Intoleransi-dan-Radikalisme-di-Kalangan-Perempuan-Riset-Lima-Wilayah-Bogor-Depok-Solo-Raya-Malang-dan-Sumenep [Accessed: 11-Jun-2018].
[30] Prisons and Terrorism: Radicalisation and De-radicalisation in 15 Countries | START.umd.edu." [Online] Available: http://www.start.umd.edu/publication/prisons-and-terrorism-radicalisation-and-de-radicalisation-15-countries [Accessed: 11-Jun-2018].

Similarity_Check_Internet and Terrorism in Indonesia

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%	0%	0%	0%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

5%

★ www.mech.unn.ru

Internet Source

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	< 5%
Exclude bibliography	On		