The Descriptive Analysis of Hoax Spread through Social Media in Indonesia Media Perspective

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Abstract: Nowadays, there is a widespread distribution of hoaxes or fake news in Indonesia. The event of spreading fake news is very disturbing to the wider community because many parties feel disadvantaged over it. Along with the development of technological advancements, people are getting easier to get any information from various social media applications such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Whatsapp, so it is also easier for those who are not responsible for spreading hoaxes. Henceforth, this study the author focuses on analyzing the spread of hoaxes through social media in Indonesia, with the aim to be achieved by the author to find out ways in which social media users can spread hoaxes to provoke the public. And, it aims to educate the public to be smart and wise in consuming information that is spread on social media. Using the review literature method is descriptive-analytical. Especially, analytical descriptive research can be used to analyze data and facts that occur about the spread of hoaxes that are widely spread through social media. The results and conclusions of this study that the spread of hoaxes to provoke the public is very easily spread using information technology, and the internet through social media. This must be addressed properly by social media users to be smarter, and wiser, by using selective reasoning to verify all news or information that is widespread in social media, by using understanding and education of media literacy, information literacy and technological literacy that basically as a source of truth

1 INTRODUCTION

In this study, we conducted a descriptive analysis of the spread of hoaxes through social media, based on Media Indonesia's perspective. The widespread distribution of hoaxes that occur on social media provokes caused chaos and conflicts in the community recently. The objectives of this study are identifying which social media users can spread hoaxes to provoke the public and recommend alternative ways of using and consuming information spread on social media properly. Hence, along with the development of technology, people are getting easier to get any kind of information from social media applications such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Whatsapp so that the parties who are not responsible for distributing hoaxes are also easier. Social media provides a space for someone to express their opinions and voice their thoughts that may previously have never been able to be expressed because of the limited space for opinion. Social media has also become a new space for expression for the world community in recent years.

According to Van Dijk (2013), in Nasrullah (2017), social media is a media platform that focuses on user extensibility that facilitates their activities and collaborations. Therefore, social media as an online medium (facilitator) that strengthens relationships between users as well as a social bond.

Meanwhile, according to Boyd (2009), social media is a collection of software that allows individuals and communities to gather, share, communicate, and in certain cases, collaborate or play with each other. Social media has the power of user-generated content (UGC). The content is generated by

users and not by the editor as well as in the mass media institutions (Nasrullah, 2017: 11).

Since progress in 2012, Indonesians' attachment to social media has increased. Social media, which was initially only used as a medium to socialize with friends and close relatives, is now beginning to penetrate communication between individuals and institutions. Seeing this phenomenon, people began to look at social media as a tool to interact with others, including to promote their products. The power of social media to influence society is based exclusively on the social aspects of interaction and participation (Ardha, 2014: 106).

Agus Mario Domar (2018), in Liputan6.com, said, based on data from the Association of Indonesian Internet Service Provider (APJII) regarding penetration and behavior of Internet users in Indonesia, an unknown number of Internet users in Indonesia has reached 143.26 million. The amount is increased from a similar survey conducted in 2016. According to the survey APJII, internet penetration in Indonesia is 132.7 million, with a total population of Indonesia is 262 million.

Based on the Brandwatch survey (2016), the facts and social media statistics of 7.3 billion world population as of July 2015 recorded results "that as many as 3.7 billion internet users, as many as 2.3 billion active social media users with an average of 5 social media accounts, in 2016 social media users rose 176 million, and every day there are 1 million mobile social media users that are equivalent to 12 people/second "(Prasetyo, 2017).

The growth of internet users from year to year has always increased significantly, and this has a great impact on the events of spreading fake news, which is increasingly being discussed by netizens in Indonesia. The party that spreads this hoax with a purpose, one of which is to lead public opinion and then form a wrong perception of the actual information.

According to Nasution (2017: 36), concluded that the Hoax, including one form of al-qazf wearable hudud punishment for the culprit that is 80 times the volume. Sentencing hoax by flogging sentence based Qiyas silent in terms of scholars Shafi'ites, or istihsan in terms of Hanafiyah scholars. Illat the cause of that analogy is the spread of fake news that could harm others.

The number of active users can even be regarded as a social media enthusiast in Indonesia is a very easy spreader hoax in carrying out the action. From the survey on national hoaxes plague carried by MASTEL (2017) that the channel dissemination of news or information that contain the highest hoax content from social media such as facebook on the highest order of 92.40%, 62.80% chat applications, and websites 34.90%.

According to the website of the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia, throughout 2016 the Metro Jaya Directorate of Criminal Investigation has successfully blocked more than 300 social media accounts and online media that disseminate information hoaxes, provocation, until SARA (Tribe, Religion, Race, and intergroup), from 800 thousand sites in Indonesia which is indicated as a disseminator of fake news and speech of hatred that is being watched by the government.

Based on previous research conducted by Vibriza Juliswara (2017: 142) about "Developing a Media Literacy Model that Is Diverse in Analyzing Fake News Information (Hoax) on Social Media" states that misuse of social media such as spreading fake news (hoax) has the effect of causing hostility and not in accordance with Indonesian culture that prioritizes tolerance. This Vibriza study develops a media literacy model that is diverse in analyzing fake news (hoaxes) in the news on social media. Through the development of media literacy assessment models as an approach that empowers users of social media (netizens), then it is assumed netizens to be more capable of constructing a positive charge in the use of social media.

In the KALBIScientia Journal of Science and Business, the Effect of Hoax and the Hate Speech of a Cyber Crime with Simple Technology in the Social Life of Communities (Septanto, 2018), hoax is information that is engineered to cover up actual information, in other words hoax is interpreted as an effort to distort facts using convincing information but cannot verified the truth, can also be interpreted as an act of obscuring the actual information, by flooding a media with the wrong message in order to cover up the correct information.

In Indonesia, the presence of social media also influences political, social, cultural, and economic changes. Social media shifts and penetrates the boundaries of hierarchical patterns of relationship interaction to be egalitarian, both in political and cultural space. An ordinary citizen can directly criticize and communicate with the President, quite simply by sending mention to the President on social media accounts. However, poor information quality is not even scattered massively without verified and confirmed.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study conducts descriptive-analytical literature review methods without using a basic assumption or proposition, but it has begun with an outline of the thoughts and problems that want to be analyzed. According to Burhan Bungin (2008), the literature method is one method of data collection used in social research methods to track event record data. Furthermore, the literature used by the author to collect data includes sources from previous research, such as journals, reference books, observation, and documentation online in the Indonesian media that reporting about hoax news.

3 FRAMEWORK

From the background above, the researcher thinking framework in this study includes:
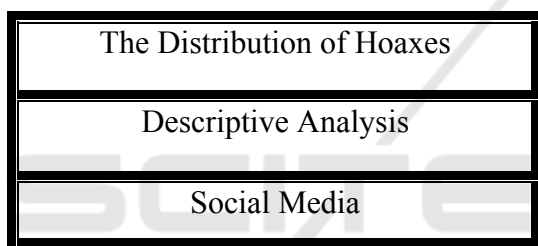
The Distribution of Hoaxes
Descriptive Analysis
Social Media

Figure 1: Framework

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Social Media as a Containers for Hoax News Distribution

Primada Qurrota Ayun et al. (2014: 117-119) explained new media has come as a bridge connecting individuals to the networking. Interactions that are interwoven borderless dimension across time and space boundaries. Terry Flew emphasized that new media includes various forms of media content in the form of data, text, sound, images, combined and integrated videos, and distributed across networks (Terry Flew, 2004: XVIII).

Various forms of content and interaction in social media then give birth to a variety of forms of new interactions. Social media is one of the trends in communication and interaction today. Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are real examples of how social media is a forum for interaction and communication that is being loved by various new media users. Social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram, a social networking site most visited.

Jane Burns (2013) explained that some dimensions related to social networks such as connectivity, interactivity, and creativity. In addition, social networking is also a container or facility that allows individuals to express themselves, strengthen interpersonal relationships, and foster a sense of belonging and the birth of a collective identity. Jane Burns' research on social networking services leads to how about the usefulness and support of social networking in terms of benefits for individual users. Burns also focuses on how connectivity, interactivity, and creativity are coming and present in social networking space. Including, empowerment or empowerment of the use of social media that is actively involved in it.

The active involvement of the users in social media opens up new spaces that are connected across a network. These users then form a kind of virtual community. This virtual community is a community that together envisions their closeness and togetherness in the same space. A community that rests not in one physical entity but is virtually based. Communications that pioneered also has the characteristics of mediated communication. That is, the interaction between the sender of the message, the recipient of the message, and the message conveyed through the bridge of virtual digital technology. This mediated communication then makes changes in the characteristics of the community heterogeneous (van Dijk, 2006: 33).

Community interaction across the boundaries of space and time at a certain point is inseparable from the practices of domination. Domination here refers to the meaning of one party's stronger control over another weaker party. This practice of domination can occur not only in the political sphere, but in economics, culture, and social life. Dominance in the terminology of Horkheimer and Adorno refers to craze western society in view and manage the world. Including nature, as an object that must be mastered for human interests (Agger, 2006: 170). Horkheimer and Adorno's outlook tends to the full range of political, economic, cultural, social, and others. Unlike the case with the terminology of domination by Karl Marx that only focuses on the economic sector alone dominance in the shape of the face of capitalism.

For Adorno, each individual or person can fully master the objects of both nature and others by mastering through science or by manipulating objects socially and technologically (Ben Agger, 2006: 173).

Furthermore, it was explained that strategic, tactical work could also be trimmed only by mastering technology.

When the internet and mobile phone technology is progressing, social media is growing rapidly. Now, to access social media can be done anywhere and anytime, just by using a mobile phone. Thus the speed with which people can access social media results in a large phenomenon in the flow of information not only in developed countries but also in Indonesia because the speed of social media began to appear the spread of hoaxes.

Fake news or hoax phenomenon in Indonesia deliberately disguised to look right; it does not escape from the characteristics of Indonesian people who are using social media. Thus, every day, people receive news and information quickly through social media devices. The government should be serious in dealing with the spread of hoax news more firmly, the Government of Indonesia made laws and regulations concerning the spread of false news that was deliberately disseminated, causing losses to those who were dropped.

Entering 2019, the distribution of hoaxes on the internet is increasingly alarming. This was revealed by the Ministry of Communication and Information, which noted that there was an increase in the circulation of hoaxes during 2019. Minister of Communication and Information, Rudiantara, said that during January, it had detected more than 70 hoaxes. The amount is the total figure beat hoax that occurred during 2018. The number of hoaxes (fake news) for 2018 is only about 60 issues. Quoted from KBR, the Minister of Communication and Information, Rudiantara said that the government has been conducting searches and always want to be transparent. Every day the report can be seen at stop hoax.id, there is information on the hoax that has been verified.

According to communication expert at the University of Indonesia Effendi Gazali, hoaxes are so developed in the world, including in Indonesia, the Philippines and the United States are the countries with the fakest news, "Effendi Gazali told JawaPos.com in the Mampang area, South Jakarta (Monday 17 January 2017). The factor that makes hoaxes so viral is the lack of legal certainty governing the problem. Whereas, the rule of law is always too late to limit the movement of hoax makers or spreaders. As well as the lack of literacy of social media users. Users should prioritize two-way communication in social media. So, that scattered hoaxes can be resisted by replying to the actual information.

Further, based on the results of research conducted by Ricky Firmansyah (2017), the development of information technology has caused the world to become borderless. Current information technology, in addition to contributing to the improvement of welfare, progress, and human civilization, as well as being an effective arena of lawlessness. Indonesia is the third-largest democracy in the world after India and America have experienced serious problems regarding the spread of Fake News (Hoax). The Government, through the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, has issued a threat to process the law of those who spread fake news. However, this policy was criticized as a threat to freedom of speech. Community participation is very necessary to participate in taking precautions against the spread of hoax news. One of them can be done by providing hoax news information through a news clarification web to control the spread of hoax news that is implemented with the PHP web programming language and MySQL DBMS as Software Developing Tools (Ricky, 2017: 230).

In other parts, based on the results of research conducted by MASTEL (Indonesian Telematics Society), the results show a political issue and SARA (Ethnicity, Religion, Race, and intergroup), it is most often appointed as the material for the hoax content. Sensitive issues regarding the social, political, ethnic, religious, racial and intergroup, used the spreader hoax to influence public opinion, as much as 91.8% of respondents most often received hoax about the political and social content, such as local elections and governance. Far different from social politics, the issue of SARA is in second place with 88.6%.

The most accepted form of hoax content by respondents is text as much as 62.1%, while, the rest in the form of images as much as 37.5%, and videos 0.4%. A total of 92.4% of respondents said getting hoax content through social media. Social media are Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. This figure is quite far compared to websites (34.9%), television (8.7%), News Papers (5%), email (3.1%), and radio (1.2%). This is because people like things that are horrendous and basically very dangerous because this can be a behavior. Social media users can produce hoaxes to create excitement. Furthermore, many people are basically hoax recipients who do not believe it and check the truth first, but most of them still have difficulty in finding a reference (Quoted from Mastel.id).

According to Multimedia bureau chief Public Relations Division Police Headquarters, Brigadier General Budi Setiawan said that the current technological developments make it easy hoax

spreader actors influence society, only through social media. In 2015 the National Police Headquarters began to register, in 2016 until 2018 there were 2,821 hoax cases handled by the National Police Headquarters, which had been handled by the court with 1,310 cases, "said Budi in a discussion in Cikini area, Jakarta, Saturday (03/16/2019) (Quoted from tribunnews.com).

Indeed, Hoax or fake news is very dangerous and has a broad impact on society. To suppress the spread of false news, the police conducted a campaign of anti-hoax in the community and on campus, with various forms to explain and appeal to the millennial generation so thoroughly every informed. Fight hoax by reading in full, check into credible media, check to the source.

The existence of hoax or fake news cannot be separated from the improvement in the ability of telecommunications communication media. The speed of data access, which has exponentially increased, has made it easier for much spreading fake news. By using a social media platform such as Facebook and WhatsApp, the spread of fake news can be spread by broadcast method from one user to another.

In this case, it can be seen that network security is very important in reducing the spread of false news, especially news related to politics and SARA (Tribe, Religion, Race, and intergroup). Like is done by WhatsApp chat platform, where users are limited in sending every news. During this time, WhatsApp service users are spoiled with the 'forward' feature in sharing news. The policy carried out enough to provide a significant impact on reducing the number of chain messages between users.

According to the website of Makassar Tribun, on January 22th, 2019, to anticipate the spread of hoax or fake news, the WhatsApp application is a limited forward message feature. Forwarding messages maximum is five contacts on WhatsApp does not only apply in India, Indonesia, or some countries. This feature update now also applies on a global scale.

This was also supported by the Minister of Communication and Information. Rudiantara expressed the government's seriousness in limiting the spread of hoax through social media, including through the instant messaging application platform (Quoted from Kominfo.go.id).

One of the efforts of the government in reducing the impact of spreading false news that causes provocation in the community is the policy of Limiting Partial Features of the Social Media Platform and Instant Messaging. This policy is stated in Press Release No. 106 / HM / KOMINFO / 05/2019, where the Minister of Communication and Information explained how negative content and hoaxes are transmitted through instant messages. The Ministry of Communication and Information in detail explains the mode in a post that is the amount of negative content and hoax that are scattered on social media, both through the Facebook, Instagram network platforms that contain lots of videos, memes and pictures, which are then screened and neutralized through the messaging system platform like WhatsApp (Quoted from Kominfo.go.id)

Provocation against the public regarding the fake news is very frightening and have long-term effects. Its spread cannot be eliminated but can be reduced as an effort to combat fake news.

Based on the results of a survey conducted related to how often people consume hoax news becomes a separate benchmark of how hoax has become a consumption of information that must be fought immediately. The survey stated that 44.30% of Indonesians received fake news every day, 17.20% received fake news more than once a day, 29.80% once a week, and 8.70% received one fake news times one month.

In the Management and Entrepreneurship Journal with the title of User Behavior and Hoax Information on Social Media (Rianto Rahadi, 2017), can be seen that the fake news information can be divided into several categories, there are fake news, clickbait, confirmation bias, misinformation, satire, post-truth, and propaganda.

Fake news is news that tries to replace the original news. This news aims to falsify or include untruth in the news. Clickbait is a link that is placed statistically in a site with the aim of attracting people into other sites. The content in this link is factual, but the title is overused, or an interesting image is attached to lure the reader. Confirmation bias is the tendency to interpret new events as well as evidence of existing beliefs. Misinformation is false or inaccurate information, especially those intended to deceive. Satire is an article that uses humor, irony, exaggerated things to comment on events that are warm. Post-truth is an event in which emotions play a role rather than facts to shape public opinion. As well as propaganda activities spread information, facts, arguments, gossip, half-truths, or even lies to influence public opinion.

In the development of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, communication media became one of the important pillars in developing the diversity of information obtained. Exponentially, the functionalities of communication media have changed very much. The speed of communication has

increased rapidly, bringing users able to get all kinds of information available.

Artificial Intelligent (AI), which is part of the progress of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 contributed to the role that was generally able to reduce false news circulating in society globally. AI is a technology in the form of Artificial Intelligence that is programmed in such a way that the technology or the resulting tool will carry out orders according to the initial purpose of its formation.

By utilizing technological advances on a wider scale, AI is able to reduce the fake news that is widely circulating on the internet. The significant impact will be felt by users of social media in sorting out the news that has an element of lying or not.

This system can be used widely, not only on certain platforms. AI uses machine learning technology to measure the quality of news sources. The trick is to examine various articles from news source sites to assess their accuracy. AI also focuses on the language used in the article. Usually, fake newsmakers often use words like conspiracy or extreme. As many as 2,000 articles from the media bias or fact check fact-checking site are used to hone AI in order to recognize the language style of fake articles. In fact, AI can also use an article reference from Wikipedia on a news source to assess its authenticity (Quoted from Side.id).

4.2 Resistance Media Literacy, Technology, and Information, against the spread of Hoax through Social Media.

According to John Tillotson (1630-1694) in Triartanto (2015: 33) etymologically, the word hoax is believed to have existed for hundreds of years ago, around the 1620s. Speculatively, the word hoax originates from the word hocus from mantra hocus pocus, which is often called a witch, like the words "sim salabim" or "abracadabra." However, the mantra hocus pocus originally came from Latin, hocest corpus, which means "this is my body," which is allegedly taken from the Mass liturgy of the Latin Church.

The term of hocus pocus had also become the title of a movie (1993) produced by Walt Disney and starring Bette Midler, Sarah Jessica Parker, and Kathy Najimy, set in the incident on the night of Halloween, October 31, 1693. Thus, the language can not be separated from the metaphor like the opinion of Paul de Man, a linguist from Belgium, that all languages are metaphoric.

Likewise, a word hoax has experienced metaphor before. Alexander Boese on the Museum of Hoaxes website documented, the first hoax published was a fake almanac, created by Isaac Bickerstaff, aka Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) in February 1708. At that time, the death of astrologer John Partridge was predicted. To reassure the public, Swift made the false obituary about Partridge, as well as forecast the day of his death on March 29, 1708. The purpose of the Swift made it, the other not only to embarrass Partridge in public. Since then, Partridge has stopped producing astrological almanacs for up to 6 years after hoaxes circulated.

Not only is it a story about hoaxes. In fact, at the beginning of 1958 in Michigan, United States, there had been a furor because of the appearance of a strange little blue man, which was equipped with flashing lights on his head. The blue man often passed, then disappeared quickly on the rural roads. People consider it to be a kind of creature from outside space. The police investigation ended, when three young men named Jerry Sprague, Don Weiss, and LeRoy Schultz had confessed. Their behavior was inspired by the hits Little Blue Man (1958), sung by Betty Johnson.

In the context of the cyber media, said the hoax could be interpreted as the text used as hoaxes or the tort of deceit spread by the media Siber to the reader to believe everything. In the historical search, said the hoax came from a movie based on a true story American production titled The Hoax (2006). The film stars Richard Gere, who acted as Clifford Irving, a novelist who tries to make a fake autobiography of Howard Hughes's story. About Howard Hughes, his story was raised to the big screen by director Martin Scorsese entitled The Aviator (2004), starring Leonardo DiCaprio as Howard Hughes. In this film, Hughes told as an eccentric businessman aircraft. This film is based on the story of the life of Howard Hughes in the book The Secret Life (1993) by Charles Higman.

Regarding of scandal associated with a false autobiographical book written by Clifford Irving, The Hoax is considered as the movie contains a lot of lies. No wonder, then many people, especially netizens, use the word hoax as a description of something that contains lies. It didn't take long, cyber acceleration in spreading the term hoax was eventually used by various countries. However, in the book Lynda Walsh entitled Sins Against Science: The Scientific Media Hoaxes of Poe, Twain, and Others (2006), written, word hoax is an English term, which has been known in the United States in the range of 1830 to 1880, the

time of discovery-scientific and technological discoveries as hoaxes (Triartanto, 2015: 33-34).

Based on the research conducted by Asep Mughini and Eka Octalia (2018: 381), observing, in Indonesia, the spread of hoaxes is rampant because hoaxes are an effective tool for slandering, bullying, provocation in political areas. Especially in the event of a power struggle that overthrows opponents on the general election stage. If this continues to be allowed by hoax makers and spreaders, therefore, hoaxes will continue to be spread by irresponsible spreaders. The fallout was felt in harmony with nationality. Mutual suspicion, until the friction between people, is inevitable. On the other hand, they are fighting arguments in various social media, with swear, insult, even to the utterance of hatred due to fake news that is spread.

According to Danarka Sasongko (2017) in Tempo.co, the causes of hoaxes easily spread on social media are: First, public literacy of messages on social media is still low. That is what causes fake news or hoaxes to be shared by the public on social media. The community still cannot distinguish between right and wrong. Indonesian regulations also have not reached such matters. Therefore, both aspects need to be addressed. Second, the tendency of social media for the people of Indonesia is new. That is why people are hurried to face the new world. Third, the phenomenon of the spread of hoaxes on social media also increased ahead of regional elections or general elections. Fourth, the political culture of the community is immature. "That results in a lot of political hoax being consumed by the people, the black campaign."

Inevitably, the Indonesian people are currently experiencing a decline in terms of reading so that the news received is not first read carefully and investigated the truth, besides being a hobby of netizens, is directly spreading the news to look as if they were updated news at that time. With the existence of digital literacy education, the untrue news wants to reduce its circulation even if it is not circulating. Digital literacy education is to identify a message, whether the news is real or a hoax.

Besides that, according to Rachmah Ida (2017), said that to reduce the impact of hoaxes that continue to spread widely in the community, it is necessary to provide understanding to the community. The intended learning can be in the form of an explanation of the use of social media and the function of the existence of social media. Therefore, proven hoaxes spread quickly through social media.

The community using social media not because they knew beforehand but to receive the first and just know. They do not know about WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, etc. They use it only because of euphoria that occurs in the community. The liabilities academics and students to sensitize, educate, and explain the function of social media so that they are aware of the media. Hoaxes can not be deleted but can be a reduced, by touching the spiritual side of social media users, and an invitation to be wise in spreading the news. Including the role of the government to create a policy that must be inflamed (Ida, 2017: 6-7).

Another opinion said by Anita Wahid, the third daughter of the fourth President of the Republic of Indonesia, Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur), in the event "commemorating 100 days of the Surabaya bombing tragedy on May 13, 2018" at the Mbah Cokro Surabaya, emphasizing that with digital technology growing, we chase with technology, the ability of people make it a thousand-fold hoax compared with our ability to eradicate or take action. It's that we actually need to assist the Government to make people immune from the hoax. How, by making everyone know to distinguish news hoax with real news, in which all people are not easily lured by news of anything that is not easily provoked, to make people remember that we are here together and not easily offended (interviewed the author, August 24, 2018).

According to Cabinet Secretary Pramono Agung in his office, Thursday (02/09/2017), hoaxes can be overcome with the term "self-censorship." Self-censorship is part of media literacy in which social media users need to be selective sorting Hoax and correct information. Self-censorship as a solution to counteract the phenomenon of fake news or Hoax in social media. Thereby netizens should have filters for indirect trust the information circulating on social media (Quoted from kompas.com).

On the other hand, to cope with the phenomenon of hoaxes is happening, the government has established the National Siber Agency. The new agency is tasked with tracking the source of hoaxes and protecting government sites from hackers. The Agency for Cyber is the state institution from hacker attacks, said Presidential Spokesperson, Johan Budi. (Quoted from tribunnews.com). The coordinating Minister for Politics and Security, Wiranto, said the move was necessary to combat the influx of fake news on the Internet who joined the campaign of hatred.

Other opinions, according to the Advisor to the Minister of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Communication and Information, Henry Subiakto said, attempts 'countering hoax' can be done by using the power of reason and references to any information

or news received through social media (Quoted from www.makasar.antaranews.com), that any information or news received through social media does not necessarily immediately be taken for granted, but it is necessary to use reasoning power to predict whether the news or information is true or false. In the current era of digital technology, not only is the content in the form of text that can be manipulated, but also other content in the form of photos or videos, there are even times when fake newsmakers also edit photos to provoke readers.

In fact, "the results of the Election and Democracy Syndication research show that students are sometimes unable to distinguish hoaxes. Even the professors are exposed to hoaxes". If you find an image or news not believe the truth, then use internet facilities 'google chromes and google image'. If the news or images are not correct, then emerged and the original image of both the search tool.

Furthermore, the need for various references by visiting the government's official website on Instagram @kemenkominfo and on twitter, or it is necessary to use the hoax news application like `turn back hoax.' The Government, through the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, provincial and district/city, also continues to intensify education to the community to recognize the characteristics of hoax news. "Hoax news usually makes anxious, information and makers are unclear, provocative words, fanaticism and without having 5W1H elements." Communities also need to be proactive and more mature in digesting the information received, and if there is suspicious news, it should be filtered by hoax testing.

Meanwhile, (Quoted from viva.co.id), Indonesian National Police reminded the people not to spread fake news (hoaxes) through social media. For the spread of Hoaxes, criminal acts will be threatened with the following articles:

Information and Electronic Transaction Laws, articles 28:

(1) Any person intentionally and without the right to spread fake news and misleading, resulting in losses of consumers in Electronic Transactions.
(2) Any person intentionally and without the right to disseminate information intended to cause hatred or hostility individual and/or a particular group of people based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA).

In the chapter on the criminal provisions listed, ITE Law spreader details hoax criminal threats.

Article 45 or 2 of the ITE Law, read every person who fulfills the elements referred to in article 28 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, is sentenced to a maximum of six years in prison and/or a maximum fine of Rp 1 billion.

In addition, hoax spreaders can also be snared by Law No. 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations, and there are two articles that can ensnare hoax spreaders, namely:

Article 14:

(1) Whoever, by broadcasting news or false notices, intentionally issues confusion among the people, is punished with a maximum prison sentence of ten years.
(2) Whoever broadcasts a news or issues notification that can publish confusion among the people, while he/she should be able to think that the news or notification is a lie, sentenced to a maximum of three years in prison.

Article 15:

Whoever, broadcast the news that is uncertain or exaggerated news or incomplete, while he/she understood at least should be able to surmise that such news would have been able to publish or confusion among the people, be punished with high imprisonment, the high two years.

4.3 The Descriptive Legal Cases of Spreading Hoax through Social Media

Here, the author describes some cases Hoax disseminated through social media in Indonesia:

Source: www.viva.co.id

Picture 1: The Legal Cases Hoax Spreading by Ratna Sarumpaet

The news of the abuse of Ratna Sarumpaet by a group of people first circulated on Facebook in October 2018. Then, it was neutralized via Twitter and uploaded again and justified by several political

figures without verifying the truth of the news. After a lot of discussions, hoax content was responded by the police who conducted the investigation after getting three reports of alleged hoaxes at the news. Ratna is not persecuted but does plastic surgery. The results of the police investigation showed that Ratna Sarumpaet came to Bina Aesthetics Hospital Menteng, Central Jakarta, on September 21, 2018, around 17:00 o'clock.

More explicitly, the Metro Jaya Regional Police arrested activist Ratna Sarumpaet on Thursday night, October 4, 2018, at Soekarno Hatta International Airport. Ratna was arrested before flying to Santiago, Chile. The arrest was made because the police have established Ratna Sarumpaet as the culprit in the spread of a hoax or fake news. Ratna Sarumpaet in the snare with articles 14 and 15 of Act Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations and article 28 juncto article 45 of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE Law). With a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.

Source: www.msn.com

Picture 2: The Legal Cases Hoax Spreading Child Abduction

The spread of child abduction hoaxes circulating on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp. On Twitter, hoaxes circulating state that the kidnapping of children were caught on Jalan Kran Kemayoran, Central Jakarta. Police Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim) arrested two suspects who were spreading the news of child abduction hoaxes on social media. Previously, the Criminal Investigation Police arrested four suspects, hoax spreader. Said the Head of the National Police Information Bureau, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo, through written information, Saturday, November 3, 2018. Dedi said that someone was arrested in Pasuruan Regency, East Java, on October 31, 2018. Some were arrested in Sukabumi City, West Java, on November 2, 2018.

Earlier, investigators of the Directorate of Cyber Crime at Bareskrim Polri had arrested four suspects who were perpetrators of child abduction hoaxes through Facebook. These actors to upload pictures, videos and written content about child abduction in Pasuruan, East Java, Sukaraja Terminal, Sentul, West Java, and Ciputat, Tangerang, through a Facebook account belonging to the suspects and pass it on. Based on the results of the investigation, the motives of the suspects to disseminate information on child abduction hoaxes were for the public to be more vigilant and be careful about taking care of their children.

The actions of the suspects, in meshes with Article 51 juntco Article 35 of the Law No. 19 Year 2016 regarding Amendment to Law Number 11 Year 2008 regarding the ITE Law and Article 15 of Law No. 1 of 1946 on the Criminal Code, under penalty of a maximum of 12 years and or a maximum fine of Rp. 12 billion.

Source: www.nasional.tempo.co

Picture 3: The Legal Cases Hoax spreading, seven Containers Ballots that have been blasted at Tanjung Periuk Port

The four Twitter politician accounts first uploaded a hoax account of seven containers of ballots that had been punched in Tanjung Priok Port, North Jakarta, namely Fadli Zon, Fahri Hamzah, Andi Arief, and Mustofa Nahrawardaya. The spread of hoax through his account @bagnatara1, mentioning the names of several politicians, though, that account was deleted by the suspect after viral. The hoax posted on January 1, 2019 at 23:35 is "There is info, he said on Tanjung Priuk, found seven containers, containing ballot papers, which had been shot by a picture of one of the candidate pairs, "I don't know, this is a hoax or not, let's check together to Tanjung priok Port, Cc @fadlizon,@AkunTofa,@AndiArief__@Fahrihamz ah". However, the spreader @bagnatara1 account is no longer found on Twitter.

According to the police, the spreader account @bagnatara1 was removed by the suspect after viral.

In fact, cellphones and cellular cards used are disposed of to remove evidence. The next day, the suspect made a sound recording of seven containers of ballots punched in. The voice recording, then distributed to the WhatsApp group that he followed, was widely circulated. The suspect was arrested in Sragen, Central Java, on January 7, 2019. To the police investigators, the suspect confessed the idea of making, uploading, and distributing hoax content containing seven containers of ballot papers the 2019 election had been punched in Tanjung Priok, purely the result of his own thoughts. Not certain party orders. The police ensnared the suspect with Article 14, paragraph 1, and 2 of Act No. 1 of 1946 concerning the Criminal Law Regulations, because they intentionally broadcast fake news. And threatened sentenced to a maximum of 10 years in prison.

This is in accordance with the research conducted by Ricky Firmansyah (2017: 230) that the development of information technology has caused the world to become borderless. Current information technology, in addition to contributing to the improvement of welfare, progress, and human civilization, as well as being an effective arena of lawlessness. Indonesia is the third-largest democracy in the world after India and America have experienced serious problems regarding the spread of Fake News (Hoax). The Government, through the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, has issued a threat to process the law of those who spread fake news. However, this policy was criticized as a threat to freedom of speech. Community participation is very necessary to participate in taking precautions against the spread of hoax news.

In addition, reinforced research conducted by Machsun Rifauddin and Arfin Nurma Halida (2018: 98), who said that information is very easily spread using information technology and the internet today. However, various problems arise due to the abuse of these technologies, such as cybercrime and information dissemination of hoaxes. Control of information is very important to evaluate the credibility of the information and its source.

Indeed, cybercrime and the information dissemination hoax still occur even today. There are three threats ITE Law in Indonesia that could potentially overwrite the perpetrators of cybercrime by making use of social media, namely the threat of violation of decency article 27 paragraph (1), insult or defamation of Article 27 paragraph (3), and the spread of hatred based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup (SARA) of article 28 paragraph (2). More clearly, the effort to prevent cybercrime from doing

with how to protect computers from viruses, safeguard privacy, securing e-mail, protect IDs / Account, make backups of data, and are always up to date on information. Further, there are several factors that must be considered in selecting a source of information on the Internet in order to avoid the dangers of cybercrime, namely: relevance, accuracy, authority reputation, objectivity, current, coverage, strong evidence, as well as the language and style of writing.

5 CONCLUSION

Hoax is very easily spread using information technology and the internet through social media today. This is important for social media users to be smarter, wiser, and use selective reasoning to verify all news or information that is increasingly prevalent in social media lately. That is, by playing an active role in the understanding and condemnation of media literacy, information literacy, and technological literacy, which is basically a source of truth.

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