CYBER TERRORISM HANDLING IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Terrorism has existed since the 18th century before the outbreak of the French Revolution, but the issue of terrorism became more alarming since the bombing of the World Trade Center in September 11, 2001. Since then US President Bush had declared war against terrorists around the world. As a response to this declaration, the terrorists led by the Al-Qaeda, made a challenge not only to Western countries considered enemies but also to some Islamic countries they considered deviate from pure ideology of Islam such as Indonesia, Pakistan, Libya, Yemen, and other Islamic countries.

Indonesia became the world's fourth largest target of bombings after the United States, Nigeria and Iraq. From 1981-2016, 336 people killed in terrorist attacks in Indonesia. Bali bombing in October 12, 2002 killed 202 people, and recent bombing in the commercial center Sarinah Jakarta killed seven people, still many others were wounded. Based on the notes of Indonesian National Agency for Terrorism Handling, up to 2014 there were 9.800 radical sites and 46.000 twitter accounts in the internet. The Indonesian national police agents had responded to the anarchists by chasing the terrorists and killed 112 terrorists who were directly involved in the anarchy. Subjects of terrors in Indonesia were not strangers, but Indonesian citizens coming from young family with marginal social background, who received financial support from international terrorist networks via the Internet.

The use of internet by terrorists had rebirthed a concept of cyber terrorism, which is a convergence between internet and terrorism. Cyber terrorism was used by terrorists as global communication media for propaganda, fundraising, communication, information gathering, spreading violence issues and psychological warfare. Because cyber terrorism is multi-dimensional, therefore the government of Indonesia also handled the issue with a multi-dimensional approach, starting from the formation of elite military detachment (Densus) 88 for anti-terrorists by the National Agency for Terrorism Handling, established anti-terrorist constitution, international cooperation on anti-terrorist handling, closing of sites and radical twit accounts, actively carrying out social campaigns targeting young Indonesian teenagers from which 98% were active internet users sensitive to radical standpoint influences.

\textit{Keywords: Indonesia, cyber media, terrorism, radicalism, youth.}