

Legal Sociological Analysis of the Dissemination of False News and Insults Containing Discrimination in the Information and Electronic Transactions Law

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Abstract

[Purpose] This study delves into the sociology of law to scrutinize instances of fake news and discriminatory insults within information and electronic transaction laws.

[Methodology] Utilizing a qualitative content analysis approach, the research relies on video content observations as secondary data to unearth insights. The study uncovers potential hate speech cases dealt with by the West Kalimantan Regional Police, drawing from video content and social media discussions related to EIT Law and circular letters from the Chief of Police.

[Findings] The findings highlight various forms of hate speech, encompassing insults, defamation, unpleasant acts, provocation, incitement, and the dissemination of false news. These manifestations occur both in public spaces and through social media channels, providing a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

[Practical Implication] This research sheds light on the complexity of hate speech cases and the challenges law enforcement faces, contributing to a more informed approach to handling similar situations. It underscores the need for effective strategies and policies to address these issues within the legal framework.

[Originality] This study offers a unique perspective on legal sociology by exploring hate speech within the context of information and electronic transaction laws. It contributes valuable insights that can inform legal practices, policies, and further research in this domain.

Keywords: Legal Sociology. Hate Speech. EIT Law. Fake News.

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INTRODUCTION

The Advances in technology will go hand in hand with the emergence of various changes in society. These changes begin fundamentally in human life in everyday communication, for example communication, which is usually done face-to-face, can now be done only through social media (Seroja & Silviani, 2022).

The communication process that has only been carried out traditionally, such as face-to-face communication, communication through groups, or mass communication, has now entirely changed with the development of current communication technology, especially in this case, the Internet (Sriwidodo, 2020a). The development of global computer network technology or the internet has created a new world called cyberspace. Cyberspace as a form of communication network, has formed its community called social media (Ajao *et al.*, 2018; Riyadi, 2017). Media Social is a valuable forum for making it easier for humans to interact socially. Content shared by internet users on social networks can be a source of information for people who need it. More importantly, social media has the advantage that it can be used anywhere and anytime (Mamak, 2021).

Currently, there are many cases of spreading fake news or what are called hoaxes. The incident of spreading fake news (hoax) affected the Indonesian people because many parties felt disadvantaged by this incident (Sundar *et al.*, 2021). Along with technological developments, it is becoming more accessible for people to get information from various social media applications, but it is also becoming more accessible for irresponsible parties to spread fake news (hoaxes) (R. Smith & Perry, 2020; Trung *et al.*, 2022).

Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (Constitution EIT) is the first law in the field of electronic transaction information technology as a much-needed legislative product and has become a pioneer in laying the foundation for regulation in the field of information technology utilization and electronic transactions (Mamak, 2021; Seroja & Silviani, 2022). With the existence of laws and regulations that regulate information systems and electronic transactions, it can at least be a reference for law enforcers to take action against cases circulating on social media such as now, for example, regarding the spread of fake news or what is known as hoax news (R. Smith & Perry, 2020; Sundar *et al.*, 2021).

Data from the Ministry of Communication and Information for 2020 states that there are around 800,000 sites in Indonesia that have been indicated as spreading false information (hoaxes) (Susanto, 2017). The research results from DailySocial stated that 44.19% of Indonesian people could not detect hoax

news (Prasetyo, 2018). As many as 73% of respondents always read all the information, but only 55% always verify accuracy (fast check). DailySocial, together with the Jakpat Mobile Survey Platform, released the results of research on the spread of hoaxes and what they do when they receive a hoax. The most common channel for spreading fake news (hoaxes) is social media. The percentages are on the Facebook (82.25%), WhatsApp (56.55%), and Instagram (29.48%) platforms.

Ajao *et al.* (2018) found that hate speech appeared when political events approached. Mamak (2021) also states that hate speech on social media has increased along with the unstable political situation. Empirically, Sundar *et al.* (2021) stated that social media, as a forum for positive socialization, can turn into a source of crime due to hate speech. This is caused by users who need help understanding the applicable legal regulations and need more awareness and wisdom in using social media. Smith and Perry (2020) prove that social media is widely misused, so legal restrictions are needed in each country to protect against crime via social media or the internet. Based on the results of previous research, this research aims to explore and normatively analyze the legal sociology related to fake news in the context of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law in Indonesia. Based on this background, researchers feel it is necessary to study and analyze how the rules regarding the determination of suspects who spread fake news on social media based on Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions are handled by Investigators/Investigators at the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation (Ditreskrim). West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda). The research location used was West Kalimantan because the West Kalimantan Regional Police is the regional police force that received the most complaints regarding the spread of fake news throughout 2022 (Kompas.com, 2022).

LITERATURE REVIEW

EIT Law

The EIT Law was created for trading activities through electronic systems (electronic commerce), which has now become part of national and international commerce, so there are several particular articles aimed at regulating electronic transactions. Article 28, paragraph (1) reads, "Every person intentionally and without right spreads false and misleading news which results in consumer losses in electronic transactions." The term "without rights" is used to refer to the element "against the law" which is usually called *wederrechtelijk*. The words *wederrechtelijk* "in terms of their placement in the formulation of the offense indicate that these words must be interpreted as *zonder eigen recht*" or without any rights existing in a person (Sriwidodo, 2020a). According to PAF

Lamintang, the phrase without rights is closely related to *wederrechtelijk* (against the law), which is divided into against the law in the formal and material sense (Riyadi, 2017). In a formal sense, an act is considered unlawful if it fulfills all the elements in a criminal act formulation according to law (Ajao et al., 2018). The element of causing consumer harm must also be fulfilled in this article.

According to the KBBI (Indonesian dictionary), loss is bearing or suffering a loss or something considered to cause loss (about damage). Consumers are users of produced goods (clothing materials, food, etc.) or users of services (customers and so on) (Mamak, 2021; Sundar et al., 2021). According to the KBBI, the definition of Consumer Loss is a person who uses goods and services and suffers a loss. Using this article to ward off hoaxes as presented is very inappropriate (R. Smith & Perry, 2020). Due to the narrow limitations of the scope of this article. In reality, the hoax news that has been problematic so far is news that disturbs the public, such as politics (Trung et al., 2022).

Cutting sentences can change the meaning of the article, for example, article 28 (1) is cut to read, *"Every person who intentionally and without right spreads false and misleading news can be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 6 years and a maximum fine of 1 billion"*. The end of the sentence, which reads "results in consumer losses" must also be mentioned because it is part of the offense formulation. Article 28, paragraph (2) reads *"Every person intentionally and without right disseminates information aimed at creating feelings of hatred or hostility towards certain individuals and groups of society based on ethnicity, religion, race and inter-group (SARA)." The phrase "aimed at generating feelings of hatred and hostility" requires a special interpretation from linguists in accordance with the understanding of their scientific field (Gradoń, 2020). Again, there is no specific explanation about hatred and enmity in the explanatory article. In fact, not all fake news that is spread is intended to provoke feelings of hatred and hostility (Smith et al., 2021). In the case of news about earthquakes and information (hoaxes) about health, as previously explained, it can be ensured that they do not have the aim of causing feelings of hatred and hostility for specific individuals and groups of society (Bali & Desai, 2019).*

In this case, trouble occurs not only in the real world but can also be seen in cyberspace (Smith & Perry, 2021). There are two theories regarding intentionality, namely the theory of will (*wilstheorie*) presented by Von Hippel in the book *Die Grenze Vorsatz und Fahrlässigkeit* in 1903, which essentially is the will to break the rules and the will to cause the consequences of one's actions and the Theory of Knowledge or imagining (*voorstellingtheorie*) contained in

the book *Gieszen's Festschrift* in 1907, the essence of which is that the perpetrator can imagine the consequences of his actions (*AlShehhi et al.*, 2020; Dewatana & Adillah, 2021).

Perpetrators of fake news and insults containing discrimination are terms explained in the EIT Law as parties who transmit, disseminate and other acts that make electronic information public (Tsirintani, 2021). Disseminators or people who distribute only sometimes have the knowledge and awareness that the information they disseminate needs to be corrected, incomplete or can even cause trouble in society (Smith & Perry, 2021; Sundar *et al.*, 2021). The number of internet users is not proportional to their willingness to find out. UNESCO noted that literacy culture in Indonesia is relatively low.

Fake News Cases and National Police Chief Regulations

On the official Kominfo website, it is stated that the number of internet users in Indonesia is 132.7 million, or around half of the population and 88 million of this number are Facebook users. In fact, of the 332 million Twitter users, 77 percent are users from Indonesia, with 4.1 million tweets per day. Furthermore, according to Brigadier General Pol Agung Setya, the hoax trend was recorded to have increased by 8,617 cases from 2002 to 2016 and 4,600 occurred throughout 2016. Even one month into the 2019 presidential election, namely April 2019, as many as 486 hoaxes were identified by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Ministry of Communication and Information), and 209 of the hoaxes came from the political category. Buzzers as a tool used by each fighting camp have contributed to the increase in this number (Tsirintani, 2021).

In general, the provisions governing the authority of the Police as Investigators/Investigators who can carry out a series of Investigation/Investigation actions in Indonesia are regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP) (Kabha *et al.*, 2019). In terms of functional definitions, for example, the definitions of Investigator, Investigator, Report, Complaint, Investigation and Investigation are regulated in Article 1 point 4 jo. Article 4, Article 1 point 1 jo. Article 6, Article 1 point 24, Article 1 point 25, Article 1 point 5, and Article 1 point 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Regarding duties and authority these are regulated in Article 5 and Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

This provision then became the formal legal basis for the Police in carrying out the criminal justice system in Indonesia (Wibowo, 2022). However, apart from the general provisions for implementing this system, there are also special provisions that regulate the work of the Police institution in Indonesia, namely Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic

of Indonesia. Several general provisions are also regulated regarding the definition of the functions of Investigators, Investigators, Investigation/Investigation actions, as well as duties and authorities such as Article 1 point 8 (Investigators), Article 1 point 9 (Investigations), Article 1 point 10 (Investigators), Article 1 point 13 (Investigation), as well as Articles 13 to 19 which regulate the Duties and Authorities of the Indonesian Police (Khan *et al.*, 2021). For investigators from the Police, the provisions that are more important and are not too far away and therefore serve as a concrete reference that regulates their behavior are: National Police Chief Regulation Number 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations (Perkap 14/2012), Regulation of the Head of the Police Criminal Investigation Agency Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 concerning Standard Operational Procedures for Planning Criminal Investigations (Perkaba 1/2014), Regulation of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 concerning Standard Operational Procedures for Organizing Criminal Investigations (Perkaba 2/2014), Regulation of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2014 concerning Standard Operational Procedures for Implementing Criminal Investigations (Perkaba 3/2014), and Regulation of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2014 concerning Standard Operational Procedures for Supervising Criminal Investigations (Alkawaz & Khan, 2020). Article 1 point 2, Article 1 point 4, Article 1 point 8, Article 1 point 9, Article 1 point 14 and 15, and so on in the National Police Regulation Number 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations also regulates the functional definition of Investigators. , Investigator, Investigation, Investigation, and others (Jaster & Lanius, 2018; Panggabean, 2020).

The purpose of this regulation is as a guideline in carrying out the management of criminal investigations within the National Police; implementation of investigation management which includes planning, organizing, implementing, supervising and controlling effectively and efficiently; and as an evaluation of the performance of investigators in the criminal investigation process in order to achieve orderly administration of investigations and legal certainty (Chenzi, 2021; Manihuruk & Tarina, 2020). It also regulates the process of investigating criminal acts, administration of inquiries and inquiries, inquiries, investigations, investigation management (planning, organizing, carrying out investigations, SPDP, coercive measures, examinations, case title, completion of case files, handover of case files, handover of suspects and evidence, termination of investigations, supervision and control (subjects, objects, methods and results of supervision), evaluation of

the investigator's performance, and the role of the investigator's superiors (duties, authority and responsibilities) (Khalidarova & Pantti, 2020; Panggabean, 2020).

There are 102 Article provisions regulated in the National Police Regulation, which was stipulated on June 25, 2012, by the National Police Chief and promulgated on July 5, 2012, by the Minister of Law and Human Rights with the Republic of Indonesia State Gazette Number 686 of 2012. The National Police Perkap as an implementing regulation clearly must be consistent with the law above it. There should be conformity in the function as implementer of the law above it such as Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 76, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3209); Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 2, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4168); and Presidential Regulation Number 52 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Chenzi, 2021; Tandoc Jr *et al.*, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the approach taken is through a qualitative approach (Saputra *et al.*, 2022). The research object needed in this research is the case of hate speech in video recordings when Drs. Cornelis, M.H., gave a speech at the Dango Rising event on April 27, 2017, in Landak Regency, West Kalimantan Province. The reporter saw and heard from the video recording that Drs. Cornelis, M.H., said, "*Islam is unlike what Rizieq offers, and neither does Tengku Zulkarnaen. if he comes to our place in West Kalimantan...etc (using porcupine language).*" This case handling is the center of this research.

In qualitative research, the instrument used is the researcher himself (Saputra *et al.*, 2021). Researchers will conduct interviews directly to obtain the required data information (Busetto *et al.*, 2020). According to Istiqomah (2018), researchers are the main instrument for collecting data and analyzing in qualitative research, researchers must spend time in the environment being studied. The data used in this research is primary and secondary data, where primary data were obtained through structured interviews with investigators at the West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda), and secondary data taken from the researcher's observations of video content with reference to the elements of articles contained in the Information and Electronic Transactions Law. The method used in collecting data in this research is the observation method (Amrutha & Geetha, 2020), where the researcher will

observe the development of the alleged hate speech crime cases that are carried out in public and handled by the Criminal Investigation Directorate of the West Kalimantan Regional Police. One way to test the validity of research results is by triangulating researchers, methods, theories and data sources. By referring to Denzin (2004), the technical implementation of this validity testing step will utilize; researchers, sources, methods, and theories. Research data analysis was carried out using content analysis (*Content Analysis*), a qualitative research technique that emphasizes the consistency of communication content, the meaning of communication content, the reading of symbols and the meaning of the content of symbolic interactions that occur in communication (Bungin, 2011).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Hate Speech Crimes in West Kalimantan and the EIT Law

Determining the existence of criminal acts of hate speech by investigators at the West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda) is also influenced by the lengthy procedures that bind investigators. In this case, what applies are the internal rules made by the Police to manage and control the authority given to investigators (Chenzi, 2021; Manihuruk & Tarina, 2020). We can find these procedures and mechanisms (internal rules) in the form of the Regulation of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 concerning Standard Operational Procedures for Organizing Criminal Investigations (Perkabareskrim No. 2/2014) along with Appendix A (Standard Operational Procedures for Appointment Investigators/Assistant Investigators), and Appendix B (Standard Operational Procedures for Carrying Out Criminal Investigations and Investigations) as well as Regulation of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2014 (Perkabareskrim No. 3/2014) concerning Standard Operational Procedures for Carrying Out Criminal Investigations.

The two PerKaBareskrim regulations above are policy regulations or regulations which ultimately become the closest, concrete, most recent and most apparent guidelines for investigating police members in deciding to stop or continue cases. This is of course, inversely proportional to the AUPB and the Police Code of Ethics, which are still abstract and general and do not necessarily have a concrete and direct influence on the implementation of investigation or investigative activities (Khalidarova & Pantti, 2020; Tandoc Jr *et al.*, 2021). This is also reflected in the rules contained therein, which are technical-procedural and are therefore used as guidelines (or implementation instructions or technical instructions) for carrying out investigation/investigation activities step by step. It

was stated in an interview with AKP Siswadi at the Ditreskrimsus Polda West Kalimantan that with information reports and investigations carried out, the results of investigations into accounts on social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.) were then held to determine whether the results of the investigation contain criminal acts of hate speech or not (Qayyum *et al.*, 2019).

This case title is an important legal institution that limits the discretionary authority of police investigators/investigations to decide or not decide on the issuance of SP3. This is also regulated in the provisions of Article 76 paragraph (2) of Police Chief Regulation No. 14/2012: "Before terminating an investigation, a case must be filed." The question then is how can the objectivity of case titles take place in the midst of its closed implementation. How can the rights of the reporter or the rights of the victim be guaranteed? What are the possibilities for parties outside the Police to supervise the progress of the case?.

This issue deserves to be questioned and then reviewed again so that the concept of Case Title can accommodate the interests of the victim or reporter (Biroli, 2015). Karena, sebagai prosedur yang penting dalam hukum acara pidana maupun lingkup sistem peradilan pidana, perihal Gelar Perkara tidak diatur dalam ketentuan umum hukum acara pidana yaitu di dalam KUHAP. Because, as an essential procedure in criminal procedural law and the scope of the criminal justice system, the matter of case title is not regulated in the general provisions of criminal procedural law, namely in the Criminal Procedure Code. The title of the case is regulated in the provisions of Articles 69 to Article 72 of Police Chief Regulation No. 14/2012. Provisions of Article 69 PerKap No. 14/2012 state that there are two types of case titles: ordinary case titles and notable case titles. The difference between the two is that cases are usually carried out, among other things, to decide whether SP3 is necessary or not. Furthermore, based on the provisions of Article 70 paragraph 1 PerKap no. 12/2014, it can be concluded that case studies are carried out at least three times for each case being handled by Police investigators (Alkawaz & Khan, 2020; Jamillah, 2022). This is the same as what Aiptu Irfan explained in an interview with investigators from the West Kalimantan Regional Police's Ditreskrim in handling hate speech criminal cases (Manullang, 2020). To stop the case investigation, the Police will issue a Notification of Investigation Result Progress (SP2HP) model A2. The authority to issue SP2HP-A2 has no legal basis (written or statutory regulations). This means that, in formal juridical terms, there are no legal remedies available to oppose or refute the validity or legality of the SP2HP-A2, which stops the investigation. This differs from the issuance of SP3, which, according to the KUHAP, can be submitted to Pre-Trial.

Then, in determining or establishing that there was a criminal act of hate speech at the West Kalimantan Regional Police, the Ditreskrimsus

investigator/investigator stated that sufficient evidence had been found based on article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as intended in the formulation of article 27 paragraph (3) jo. Article 45 paragraph (3) Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. The limit for someone being said to have committed hate speech is if the actions carried out by someone on social media have caused a commotion, provocation and pitting against a group/class, race, ethnicity and religion. In criminal cases on social or electronic media (As-Suvi & Zainullah, 2022; Hamler & Mirwati, 2022), the EIT Law regulates evidence other than those regulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Article 5 paragraph (1) Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (EIT) confirms that what constitutes evidence is (Manullang, 2021) Electronic information and electronic documents and printouts of electronic information and electronic documents. Meanwhile, in the explanation of Article 5, paragraphs (1) and (2), Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (EIT) states that (Pasamai & Aswari, 2023): That the existence of Electronic Information and Electronic Documents is binding and recognized as valid evidence to provide legal certainty regarding the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Electronic Transactions, especially in evidence and matters relating to legal actions carried out through Electronic Systems. (Paragraph 1) Specifically for Electronic Information and Electronic Documents in the form of the results of interception or wiretapping or recording, which is part of wiretapping, it must be carried out in the context of law enforcement at the request of the Police, prosecutor's office and other institutions whose authority is determined by law.

In this case, if there is sufficient evidence, at least two pieces of evidence, then the West Kalimantan Regional Police investigators/investigators can continue the case at the investigative level. Expert testimony in investigations/investigations is also considered important in determining the existence of criminal acts of hate speech (Atmadja *et al.*, 2020). According to AKP Siswadi, at least 4 (four) experts are essential to be used as experts in determining whether or not there is hate speech. The experts needed include a Language/Linguistics Expert, someone who studies and researches language. Then, a Criminal Expert studies and researches Criminal Law according to their expertise/expertise (Ztf, 2022). An information and Electronic Transactions Expert (EIT) is someone who studies and researches Information and Electronic Transactions (EIT) according to their expertise/expertise, and a Digital Forensic Expert is someone who is an expert in investigating and discovering the contents of digital devices and is associated with computer crime (Prasetyo, 2018).

Related to what regulations are used by Investigators/Investigators in conducting Investigations/Investigations into the determination of the existence of Hate Speech Crimes by Investigators/Investigators at the West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda), AKP. Siswadi stated that the regulations used include Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (EIT), Law Number 40 of 2008 concerning Racial and Ethnic Discrimination, the Book Criminal Law (KUHP), Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations, and Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). He then added that the indicators and suitability of the arrangements or application of regulations used by investigators/investigators in carrying out investigations/inquiries into the determination of the existence of a criminal act of hate speech are based on the object of the existing criminal act (Kasim *et al.*, 2021; Sriwidodo, 2020b).

Apart from the general provisions of criminal law such as the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code as well as criminal law spread outside the Criminal Code/KUHAP (Special Criminal Code) such as the Law on EIT, investigators/investigators in conducting investigations/inquiries into the determination of the existence of criminal acts of hate speech at the West Kalimantan Regional Police also refers to the National Police Chief's Circular Number: SE/6/X/2015 concerning Handling Hate Speech. According to AKP. Siswadi, investigators/investigators are in the process of determining the existence of a criminal act of hate speech, namely based on the results of an investigation that has found sufficient preliminary evidence (Jamillah, 2022; Kaharuddin, 2023). Then he continued the steps taken by investigators in determining the existence of criminal acts of hate speech by investigators at the Ditreskrimsus Polda West Kalimantan, namely that investigators carried out a Cyber Patrol process on Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.) if they find posts or content containing hate speech, investigators then investigate and carry out profiling to find out the owner of the account (Hamler & Mirwati, 2022; Manullang, 2021).

The results of the Cyber Patrol are then made into an Information Report, and an Investigation is carried out. The results of investigations into accounts on social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.) are subject to a case to determine whether the results of the investigation contain criminal acts of hate speech or not (Biroli, 2015; Qayyum *et al.*, 2019). If the investigation results do not find elements of hate speech, then the case is stopped; however, if elements of hate speech are found, then the case is escalated to the investigation process to search for and collect evidence as regulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the process of determining whether or not someone

regarding hate speech committed an act, the results of the investigation are carried out in a case led by the Head of the Wasidik Section (Head of the Investigation Supervision Section) and followed by all Heads of Sub-Directorate and Investigators (Manullang, 2020; Pasamai & Aswari, 2023).

The results of the recommendations for case titles are used as material for consideration by investigators in determining whether the act meets the elements of Hate Speech or not. AKP Siswadi added that the principle that is also the basis for investigators in determining suspected criminal acts of hate speech is the principle of presumption of innocence, wherein the investigation and investigation process, investigators uphold this principle by collecting existing evidence (Ajao *et al.*, 2018; Dewatana & Adillah, 2021). Then, what becomes an indicator and parameter for investigators/investigators in determining a criminal act of hate speech based on the results of the inquiry and investigation is that sufficient evidence has been found based on article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as intended in the formulation of article 27 paragraph (3) jo. Article 45 paragraph (3) Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. The limit for someone being said to be someone who has committed hate speech is if the actions carried out by someone on social media have caused a commotion, provocation, and pitting against a group/group, race, ethnicity, and religion (Bali & Desai, 2019; Trung *et al.*, 2022).

To determine a criminal case of hate speech, of course, an investigation process has been carried out and the elements of the article (elements/formulation of the offense) that are alleged against a person have been fulfilled based on sufficient evidence (Mamak, 2021). According to AKP Siswadi's statement, at the Ditreskrimsus Polda West Kalimantan, there has never been a criminal case or incident of hate speech that was put in an ice box if it met the criminal elements of the offense (Sundar *et al.*, 2021). There is no criminal incident if the elements of the act carried out by the perpetrator do not fulfill the elements referred to in the hate speech article (Gradoń, 2020).

In terms of the process/steps carried out in a case title to find out if a criminal incident has occurred, the case title process is carried out by the investigator after carrying out the investigation process to determine whether, from the results of the investigation there is an unlawful act regarding hate speech or not (Bali & Desai, 2019; Gradoń, 2020; Riyadi, 2017; Smith & Perry, 2021). The input submitted by the participants at the time the case is held is very crucial. It is used as material for consideration by investigators to determine whether the perpetrator's actions fulfill the elements of criminal acts of hate speech or not (Ajao *et al.*, 2018; Seroja & Silviani, 2022).

Expert testimony in investigations/investigations is also considered important in determining the existence of criminal acts of hate speech (Kabha *et al.*, 2019). According to him, at least 4 (four) experts are essential to be used as experts in determining whether or not there is hate speech. The experts needed include Language/Linguistics Experts, Criminal Experts, Information and Electronic Transactions (EIT) Experts, and Digital Forensic Experts. Meanwhile, regarding the evidence presented by the reporter, namely Witness Statements, and evidence that is consistent with the incident that occurred, to meet the minimum of 2 (two) pieces of evidence, the investigator will carry out a further inquiry and investigation process. The author then also recorded that there were at least several reports/complaints regarding cases/cases/criminal acts of hate speech that had been submitted to the West Kalimantan Regional Police in the past few years (AlShehhi *et al.*, 2020; Kabha *et al.*, 2019; Wibowo, 2022).

According to investigators of the West Kalimantan Police Ditreskrimsus, there were 5 (five) cases of hate speech in 2017, while in 2018 there were 5 (five) cases. Meanwhile, regarding many cases/cases/criminal acts of hate speech that were submitted to the West Kalimantan Regional Police and were processed and then transferred to the Prosecutor's Office/Court, according to AKP Siswadi in 2017 P-21 processed 2 (two) cases. There was 1 case that was stopped with SP-3 (Order to Stop Investigation/Investigation), 2 cases were investigated, and in 2018, 5 cases were processed by investigation (Dewatana & Adillah, 2021) with immaterial losses experienced by the victim.

That Investigators/Investigators as Police members, in principle, have discretionary authority (AlShehhi *et al.*, 2020). This authority arises and is regulated in statutory regulations: Written legal sources in a formal sense (Government Administration Law, Police Law and Criminal Procedure Code) and *Beleidsregels* (policy rules made by the Police to regulate and limit the use of investigators' discretionary authority: in the form of standard operational procedures) (Khan *et al.*, 2021). What discretionary actions have been taken by investigators investigating criminal acts of hate speech that have been complained about/reported to the West Kalimantan Regional Police? According to him, the discretionary action West Kalimantan Regional Police investigators/investigators usually take is to secure digital evidence before a confiscation order because there is a fear that the perpetrator will lose the evidence. Discretion can also be exercised to secure perpetrators, conduct interrogations, and secure digital evidence (Jaster & Lanisus, 2018; Smith *et al.*, 2021). The regulations issued by the National Police Chief are regulations that are formulated as standard operational procedures. One of the essential legal institutions is case title (general-special), which is an internal mechanism developed to safeguard and reduce the possibility of errors in assessment and

decision-making (Dewatana & Adillah, 2021; Tsirintani, 2021; Wibowo, 2022). This is different from pre-trial mechanisms and processes, which are beyond the control of the Police. How far is the possibility of errors in assessment and decision-making in the case? AKP Siswadi explained that case titles are carried out to minimize errors in the investigation process. If case titles are carried out according to the stages, errors rarely occur and pre-trials rarely occur (Alkawaz & Khan, 2020; Khan *et al.*, 2021).

Regarding the process of determining the existence of a criminal act of hate speech by investigators at the West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda) in the previous section, according to the author, based on the authority exercised, in general it is entirely by the provisions of the regulations governing the Police (Investigators/ Investigator) in carrying out investigative/investigative actions. These provisions are regulated both in external regulations, such as statutory regulations (Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, or Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police), as well as internal regulations of the Indonesian National Police, such as Circular Letters (SE) of the Chief of Police, Regulations of the Chief of Police (Perkap Polri), and Regulations on the Head of the National Police Criminal Investigation Agency (Perkaba Polri).

Legal Sociology of Perpetrators of Hate Speech Crimes

In carrying out their duties to defend one party, some buzzers create hoax news that looks very convincing to make the atmosphere even hotter. Internet users are often provoked and only think briefly before sharing the information they get (Kabha *et al.*, 2019; Wibowo, 2022). This user considers that sharing the information he gets is a way to support and increase the confidence of his friends to make the same choice (Tsirintani, 2021).

The most crucial thing in this case is the limitations regarding the hoax itself. Because if there is no clarity, it will cause a blur of meaning. For example, when someone receives information via group chat (for example, the WhatsApp or WA application) about a natural disaster that will occur in an area. Then, spread it to other people to make other people aware. After physical research, it turned out that the news about natural disasters needed to be more accurate (AlShehhi *et al.*, 2020; Jaster & Lanis, 2018). The question is whether the person who spreads false news can be charged under Article 28, paragraph (1). If you look at the article, then the person can be charged under Article 28 paragraph (1), but what needs to be remembered in this case is the person's intention to spread information. The threat of punishment for each of these articles could be more light (Manihuruk & Tarina, 2020). For violations of Article 28 (1), the threat of punishment is contained in Article 45A paragraph (1) of the EIT Law, which reads, "Every person who intentionally and without

right spreads false and misleading news which results in consumer losses in Electronic Transactions as intended in Article 28 paragraph (1) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiahs).

As an illustration, we will describe the process of determining the existence of a Hate Speech Crime by Investigators at the West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda). As is the explanation above regarding the regulation of the Crime of Hate Speech in Indonesian Legislation (Alkawaz & Khan, 2020; Khan *et al.*, 2021). Hate Speech is regulated in the Codification of Criminal Law in Indonesia, namely the Criminal Code (KUHP) as General Provisions of Criminal Law, and Laws spread outside the Criminal Code as Special Criminal Law or outside the codification of Indonesian criminal law. In the Criminal Code, for example, hate speech is regulated in Articles 156, 157, paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 310, paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), and Article 311, paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code (Criminal Code). Meanwhile, we can find provisions governing hate speech spread outside the Criminal Code, for example in Article 28 paragraphs (1) and (2), and Article 45 paragraph (2) as amended by Article 45A paragraphs (1) and (2).), Law (Constitution) Number 11 of 2008 concerning EIT (Electronic Information and Transactions) or Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, and Article 16 of the Law (Constitution) Number 40 of 2008 concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination.

What is meant by Hate Speech and what is included in Hate Speech include insults, defamation, blasphemy, unpleasant acts, provoking, inciting and spreading false news directly in public and via social media. media (Chenzi, 2021; Manihuruk & Tarina, 2020). Related to the process of determining the existence of a crime of hate speech (Hate Speech), which is directly carried out in public and then handled by Investigators/Investigators at the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation (Ditreskrim) of the West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda), while the handling or process of determining the existence of a crime Hate Speech through social media, the internet, or cyberspace/cyber world, is handled by Investigators/Investigators at the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate (Ditreskrimsus) of the West Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda).

In carrying out research and verification of cases of suspected Hate Speech Crimes which were directly carried out in public at the West Kalimantan Regional Police's Ditreskrim, the author only found 1 (one) case which was recorded and handled by the local Investigator/Investigators (Khaldarova & Pantti, 2020; Qayyum *et al.*, 2019). In finding out the process of determining the

existence of a criminal act of hate speech, the author conducted a structured interview with investigators who immediately carried out investigations or investigations into the case (Biroli, 2015; Jamillah, 2022).

The interview was conducted with Aiptu. Irfan Akbar, S.H., Assistant Investigator at Sub Directorate (Subdit) 1: State Security, West Kalimantan Police Criminal Investigation Unit. Aiptu Irfan admitted that this was related to the hate speech case included in Sub-Directorate 1 and only 1 (one) case had been handled until 2017. The report on this case was made by Mr. Solihin and was related to the violation of Article 156 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), which Drs committed. Cornelis, M.H., who at that time served as Governor of West Kalimantan. From the information, Mr. Solihin, according to Aiptu Irfan, received a video recording when Drs. Cornelis, M.H., gave a speech at the Dango Rising event on April 27, 2017, in Landak Regency, West Kalimantan Province. He saw and heard from the video recording that Drs. Cornelis, M.H., said, *"Islam is unlike what Rizieq offers, and neither does Tengku Zulkarnaen. if he comes to our place in West Kalimantan...etc (using porcupine language)."* These words (phrases) were questioned and then reported by Br. Solihin.

Mr. Solihin made the report in the Bareskrim Polri Cyber Team with Police Report Number: TBL/118.a/V/2017/Kalbar/SPKT Bareskrim Polri Cyber Team dated 19 May 2017. With the type or qualification of the offense reported, namely Offenses/Crimes Against Public Order, contained in the Criminal Code Article 156. After receiving a report from Mr. Solihin, West Kalimantan Regional Police Investigator/Investigators began investigating based on Investigation Order Number: Sp.Lidik/88/V/2017/ Dit.Reskrimum, on May 21 2017. The Police Commissioner led the Investigation Team. Martin Yesayas, with members of Aiptu Irfan Akbar, and others totaling 5 (five) people in 1 (one) unit. There are five people in one team handling the case, which is included in the Investigation Order (SP) in question. The steps taken by the investigative team after the issuance of the SP Investigation on May 21, 2017, were to complete the investigation annotation for the investigation plan, an annotation for the plan of what would be carried out, and then the investigator carried out an initial case title (internal unit title) to determine the articles (provisions or criminal regulations) what is suspected regarding the case (Hamler & Mirwati, 2022; Manullang, 2020).

Then, the investigator plans which parties (witnesses) can be summoned for questioning during the examination (Jamillah, 2022), such as summoning reporting witnesses for examination or clarification. Because it was still in the investigation stage, interviews were conducted and then written down as an Interrogation Report or clarification (As-Suvi & Zainullah, 2022). Because it is still an investigation, according to Aiptu. Irfan, the interview was not/was not in

the form of a BAP (Inspection Minutes). The victim or reporter was examined 2 (two) times, on May 19, 2017 and May 23, 2017.

The number of witnesses presented for questioning consisted of 1 (one) Reporting Witness, 1 (one) Reported Person, 5 (five) Witnesses, and 2 (two) Experts, a Criminal Expert and a Linguistic Expert. The witnesses presented at that time consisted of Solihin, S.Pdi. (Reporting Witness): He was in Mempawah, only knew about it from WhatsApp, and did not know directly. Nandar Rezky Ramadhan (Reporting Witness): He is in Pontianak and only learned about it from Facebook. Gusti Sabran, SH, (Witness)/Islamic Figure in Landak Regency: Kesbangpol Kab. Porcupine. Muslims were present at the Dangau climbing event. Drs. Yohanes Meter (Witness)/Chairman of the Dangau Ride Event Committee in Landak/PNS. H. Almantoni, SE, MM (Witness)/Community/Malay/Islamic Figures of Landak Regency: Present at the Naik Dangau event. Hendrikus Christianus (Witness)/Staff of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government General Bureau/Documentation. Drs. Cornelis, MH (Reported Witness)/Governor of West Kalimantan.

Apart from conducting examinations of witnesses, experts, and reported parties and carrying out internal unit proceedings (investigators carry out an analysis of the suitability of the criminal articles/provisions with the reporting report), the investigator then carries out the Internal Sub-Directorate Case Title (Case Title 1), namely in Sub-Directorate 1: National Security. Furthermore, investigators also conducted an Internal Directorate Case Title (Case Degree 2) (Biroli, 2015).

Within the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation (Reskrim), all Sub-Directors were invited, namely apart from Sub-Directorate 1 (State Security/Kamneg), there were also Sub-Directorate 2 (Property/Harda), Sub-Directorate 3 (Crime and Violence/Jatanras), and Sub-Directorate 4 (Protection Women (Women), Teenagers, and Children/PPA), all Sub-Directorates sent their Sub-Directorate Heads or investigators to take part in the case title event which was led directly by the Director of General Criminal Investigation (Direskrim), who at that time was led by Police Commissioner. Asep Safrudin, S.IK., to provide input (suggestions), deficiencies, and improvements regarding the investigation process that has been carried out.

In the investigation report, there are 3 case titles. Lastly, title the case (3rd Case Title) by inviting parties outside the directorate, such as from the Intelkam, Crimes, Propam, Legal Sector (Bidkum), Irwasda Polda West Kalimantan, to determine whether or not there was a criminal act (criminal incident) related to the report. Carried out by the reporter to determine whether the investigation can be escalated to an investigation. This 3rd case title is also

an internal case title. There are no outside parties involved, such as legal advisors and others (Manihuruk & Tarina, 2020).

According to Aiptu, there were obstacles or obstacles faced by investigators in carrying out investigations into the case. Irfan said that there were no witnesses present at the dango riding event in Kab. Hedgehogs who object to the words of the Reported Party (Br. Drs. Cornelis, MH) in his welcoming speech can be asked for information or provide testimony. Mr. Solihin, S.Pdi (Reporting) did not see, hear, or directly experience the alleged criminal act he reported, namely the reported speech in his welcoming speech at the Dango Rising event in Kab. Porcupine. The reporter only found out about it from Social Media (WhatsApp Media). Then, the evidence submitted by the reporter to the Investigator/Investigators was in the form of a CD (compact disc) containing a video recording of the speech which was not intact or had been cut into pieces, the original recording of the speech was approximately one hour. Meanwhile, the CD the reporter provided was only 2 minutes 51 seconds.

One of valid evidence in criminal procedural law based on Article 184 paragraph (1) letter a of the Criminal Procedure Code is the testimony of a witness who is a testimony from a witness regarding a criminal event that he heard, saw and experienced himself by mentioning the reasons and his knowledge Further regarding witnesses, Constitutional Court Decision Number 65/PUU-VIII/2010 explains that a witness is a person who can provide testimony in the context of investigation, prosecution, and trial of a criminal act that he did not always hear, see and experience himself, which is often referred to as an "alibi witness" (Supranto, 2014). The purpose of submitting evidence is to obtain certainty that an event or fact presented actually occurred (Parlindungan S, 2021).

If referring to the results of the examination as described above, the reporting witness does not meet the criteria as a witness (before the expansion of meaning) or a witness (after the expansion of meaning) because Mr. Solihin as the reporting witness was not present during the welcoming speech of the Dango Bangkit event in Landak district, he only received a video clip that was spread on the Whatsapp application, which is not the original video with complete duration so that the proof of the crime of defamation cannot be analysed only through the clip of video.

Based on the results of the investigation that have been presented, it is also explained that based on witness statements, complete and fragmented evidence (video recordings), the text of the speech of the governor of West Kalimantan during the dango riding event in Landak district, expert statements, were not found. The existence of a criminal act. There is not enough evidence to determine whether a crime was committed by Mr. Drs. Cornelis, M.H. Aptu

Irfan added his statement based on other evidence, namely expert testimony. The experts asked to explain the suitability of the elements/formulation of the offense to the act committed are criminal experts and language experts (Khalidaroza & Pantti, 2020; Manullang, 2020, 2021).

According to Criminal Experts (Dr. Made Darma Weda, SH, MH.; Criminal Expert from the Faculty of Law, Krisnadwipayana University/Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia, Jakarta/Hindu), Cornelis' actions or speeches are not included in the elements of an offense as regulated in Article 156 of the Criminal Code. In other words, there are no elements that express feelings of hostility, hatred, or contempt for the reported actions. The Linguist Expert (Harianto, S.Pd.; Linguist Expert at West Kalimantan Language Center, Pontianak) also stated in his statement that Cornelis' remarks or speeches were not words that expressed feelings of hostility, hatred, or humiliation towards groups of people in Indonesia (tribe, nation, and religion), but more to an individual, namely Habib Rizieq and Tengku Zulkarnaen. This is also due to previous words addressed to Cornelis (Governor of West Kalimantan) from Habib Rizieq. So this is a reaction, reciprocation, to the previous statement made by Habib Rizieq to Cornelis as an *"Infidel"*. These remarks were also obtained from video recordings (Biroli, 2015).

Then, the Investigator/investigator carried out a comparison by looking at the comparative data, which concluded that the sentence spoken by Mr. Drs. Cornelis, M.H., is addressed to the individual, not to Islam or Muslims. Meanwhile, according to Irfan, the action of 205 Muslims in West Kalimantan at that time was only to oversee the ongoing legal process, "therefore we followed up quickly". So it is not a demonstration about other things, further information.

The legal provisions that can be applied in handling cases of spreading hoaxes and insults can be seen in two elements of hate speech offenses, namely the objective element and the subjective element. The objective element is done without rights, intentionally spreading information to create hatred and hostility, carried out by individuals and/or certain community groups based on ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA). Meanwhile, the subjective element can be proven by the existence of intentional or conscious actions and knowing that the action is prohibited (Tuelah & Antow, 2023).

The conclusion of the final case report carried out by the West Kalimantan Regional Police Investigators/Investigators regarding this case is "Based on the facts obtained from the results of the investigation, namely the statements of witnesses, the reported party, expert statements, as well as video recordings of the reported speeches, the case reported by Mr. Solihin has not found any criminal acts based on the above juridical analysis in which the complainant's actions do not fulfill the elements of Article 156 of the Criminal

Code, namely the element of expressing feelings of hostility, hatred or insult towards something or several groups (tribe, nation and religion) of the Indonesian population, because of the words "The words spoken by the reported party were directed at individuals or individuals, namely Habib Rizieq and Tengku Zulkarnaen."

In terms of terminology, two terms are frequently used in international human rights law: "incitement" (incitement of hatred) and "hate speech." The former term is used more frequently by the UN Human Rights Committee than hate speech. In practice, there are differences between experts and the country's legal system; those who prioritize the words themselves, those who see the impact on humanity and human existence, and those who see the impact on other people who are called for by the hate speech. Indeed, there are many opinions that this definition of hate speech or incitement arises, which in many cases is actually used by the State to limit freedom of expression, which in fact has a political background, rather than to prevent discrimination or violence due to hate speech (Saleh, 2022).

At the same time, hate speech or incitement differs from utterances (speech) in general, even if the utterance is hateful, offensive, or blazing. This distinction is based on the intention of an utterance, which is intended to have a specific impact, either directly (actually) or indirectly (stop at the intention). If the utterance is delivered with zeal and enthusiasm and ends up inspiring audiences to commit violence or harm people or other groups.

According to the description above, the problem of hate speech is not an easy thing to understand, because in concept or practice, it is frequently applied differently, both at the global level and in practice in world countries.

The implementation of Article 28 paragraph (2) in conjunction with Article 45A paragraph (2) of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law has resulted in an increase in the number of hate speech actions through electronic media from year to year. This indicates that the criminalization of hate speech perpetrators is not effective in addressing the spread of hate speech through electronic media. Therefore, criminalization policies must pay attention to the principle of subsidiarity, criminal law should be the last resort in dealing with crimes using criminal instruments, not the main solution. The prioritization of efforts other than punishing the perpetrators of criminal acts is necessary. Firstly, the government can increase the involvement of various parties such as ministries, state institutions, or other necessary parties to encourage socialization and socialization to all elements of society. Secondly, the government needs to issue regulations that focus on punishing the perpetrators and regulating the role

of digital platform service providers to participate in regulating negative content and hate speech.¹

CONCLUSIONS

Legal regulations regarding spreading fake news and insults that contain discrimination have indeed been regulated in Indonesia. However, they are not explicitly used to take action against perpetrators of spreading hoaxes and insults that contain discrimination quickly and transparently. The absence of an explanation regarding fake news and insults containing discrimination in the articles in the EIT Law creates a vague meaning to be used as a tool to take action against all hoax spreaders. Moreover, in article 28, paragraph (1) of the EIT Law, there is a phrase "consumer loss" which must be fulfilled so that people who spread hoaxes cannot be punished if this element is not met. Likewise, articles 14 and 15 of Law No. 1 of 1946 contain the phrase "intentionally causing trouble." For some spreading false news and insults containing discrimination, the mens rea element in this article is not fulfilled. The perpetrator cannot be punished as long as he did not have the intention to do it intentionally or already suspected that the news could cause trouble. This hoax information or news by certain people or legal entities becomes a means of creating public uproar, fighting against one another becomes part of the modus operandi and becomes a means of interest for specific purposes, so a scheme of events is packaged through hoax news, fake news, lies intending to attack or bring down one's dignity. The public receives information or news from any media, especially media or information from certain people or institutions whose contents are entirely of opposing tendencies, spreading hatred and hostility directed at other parties. In essence, fake news and insults that contain discrimination are a form of crime that can mislead the consciousness of the readers or listeners and have a negative effect from reporting hoaxes, the loss of citizens' sense of security and peace. Instead, there is suspicion, anxiety, and tension.

Apart from the West Kalimantan Regional Police's Ditreskrim, researchers are also researching and verifying cases of suspected hate speech crimes committed through social media, the internet, or the cyberspace/cyber world. These cases were handled by Investigators/Investigators at the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate (Ditreskrimsus) of the West Kalimantan

¹ Dewa Gede Giri Santosa, "The Effectiveness of Criminalizing Hate Speech Through Electronic Media In Dealing With Social Changes of Communicating In Cyberspace", *Pancasila and Law Review*, Volume 2 Issue 2, July–December 2021, h. 87-88

Regional Police (Polda). Until the completion of this research, the author did not obtain complete data or documents on hate speech criminal cases handled by investigators/investigators at the investigation/investigation level or those submitted to the Court.

Likewise with cases that have sufficient evidence based on the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) and based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, or where no criminal incident has been found. At the West Kalimantan Police Ditreskrmisus, the author did not find a specific review space related to the research conducted. This is due to the limited ability to access sufficient data on cases entered and handled by Investigators/Investigators at the directorate.

The obstacles or problems in obtaining data faced by the author are due to the lack of openness of Investigators/Investigators and Institutions to work together and open, show, or share knowledge in data or case documents that are owned, recorded, and that have been handled by local Investigators/Investigators. It is the same as what the author did at the West Kalimantan Regional Police's Ditreskrim in order to find out how the process of determining the existence of a criminal act of hate speech in or through cyberspace (cyber world/cyberspace), the author only conducted structured and limited interviews to the Investigators/Investigators at the Ditreskrmisus Polda West Kalimantan who immediately carried out investigations or investigations into the case. The interview was conducted with AKP. Siswadi, S.E., S.H., Head of Unit (Kanit) at Sub Directorate (Subdit) 2: Cyber Crime, TPPU and Banking, West Kalimantan Police Criminal Investigation Unit.

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