

# Analisa Strategis Intelijen Terhadap Ujaran Kebencian di Media Sosial: Studi Terhadap Kasus-Kasus Yang Ditangani Oleh Ditintelkam Polda Metro Jaya = Intelligence Strategic Analysis of Hate Speech in Social Media: A Study of Cases Handled by Ditintelkam Polda Metro Jaya

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## Abstrak

Di Indonesia, khususnya DKI Jakarta sebagai pusatnya, ujaran kebencian khususnya dalam bentuk berita bohong menjadi sangat massif dan merebak. Polda Metro Jaya khususnya Direktorat Intelkam memiliki kewajiban melakukan deteksi dini terhadap ancaman harus berperan aktif melakukan upaya-upaya pencegahan dan antisipasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian yaitu: (1) Momentum politik saat pilkada dan menjelang pemilihan presiden seakan menjadi momentum menyebarnya berita hoaks. Pada tahun 2018, sedikitnya ada kurang lebih 997 kasus hoaks di DKI Jakarta yang dipantau, dicegah dan ditanggulangi oleh Ditintelkam Polda Metro Jaya, melonjak drastis dari tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Dari sekian banyak jenis ujaran kebencian, yang paling banyak terjadi khususnya di DKI Jakarta sebagai “penjuru” nya Indonesia adalah berita bohong (hoaks). (2) Ditinjau dari sudut pandang Foreign policy dan Program strategy development, pemerintah telah berupaya meminimalisir terjadinya berita bohong dengan berbagai peraturan dan Undang-Undang, misalnya melalui Surat Edaran Kapolri Nomor: SE/6/X/2015 tanggal 8 Oktober 2015 tentang penanganan Ujaran Kebencian. Dari sudut pandang Economic Analysis, menjadi produsen maupun penyebar berita bohong (hoaks) kemudian mengambil keuntungan dari pro kontra yang ditimbulkan menjadi pilihan “pekerjaan” bagi sebagian orang saat ini. Dari sudut pandang political analysis, dimana justru banyak aktor-aktor politik yang memanfaatkan berita bohong dan sengaja diproduksi untuk menyingkirkan dan menjatuhkan lawan politiknya. Ditinjau dari sudut pandang Compliance monitoring bahwa dengan banyaknya fenomena berita bohong di tengah masyarakat akan berpotensi pada terjadinya konflik-konflik di dalam masyarakat yang berbahaya bagi ketahanan nasional, sehingga dari sudut Defence and security threat terlihat jika fenomena ujaran kebencian ini tidak diantisipasi sejak dini, berpotensi pada terpecah belahnya NKRI. Oleh karena itu, Law enforcement planning yang perlu dilakukan adalah memaksimalkan dan mensinergikan berbagai pemangku kepentingan di DKI Jakarta termasuk masyarakat itu sendiri dalam upaya antisipasi sejak dini terhadap berita bohong (hoaks) yang meresahkan masyarakat demi keutuhan NKRI.

.....In Indonesia, especially DKI Jakarta as the center, hate speech, especially in the form of fake news, has become massive and widespread. Polda Metro Jaya, especially the Directorate of Intelligence and Security, has an obligation to carry out early detection of threats and must play an active role in making prevention and anticipation efforts. This research uses a qualitative approach. The results of the research are: (1) Political momentum during the regional elections and before the presidential election seems to be a momentum for hoax news to spread. In 2018, there were at least 997 hoax cases in DKI Jakarta that were monitored, prevented and overcome by the Directorate of Information and Technology of the Polda Metro Jaya, a drastic increase from previous years. Of the many types of hate speech, the most common especially in DKI Jakarta as the “corner” of Indonesia is hoax. (2) From the point of view of the foreign policy and strategy development program, the government has tried to minimize the occurrence of fake news with

various regulations and laws, for example through the Chief of Police Circular Number: SE / 6 / X / 2015 dated 8 October 2015 concerning handling of speech. Hatred. From the point of view of the Economic Analysis, being a producer or spreading hoax then taking advantage of the pros and cons that has resulted in becoming a "job" choice for some people today. From the point of view of political analysis, there are many political actors who take advantage of fake news and are deliberately produced to get rid of and overthrow their political opponents. From the point of view of Compliance monitoring, with the many phenomena of fake news in the community, there will be potential for conflicts in society that are dangerous to national security, so that from the point of view of Defense and security threat, it can be seen that if the phenomenon of hate speech is not anticipated early, it will the potential for the fragmentation of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, law enforcement planning that needs to be done is to maximize and synergize various stakeholders in DKI Jakarta including the community itself in an effort to anticipate from an early age fake news (hoax) that disturbs the community for the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia