

## NEW MEDIA AND MIGRATION ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL GROUPS

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#### Abstract

To understand the way terrorist recruitment by ISIS through conventional and new media, this study uses several analytical models, including phenomenological approaches, case studies, and text analysis. In a phenomenological approach, questionnaires are used to explore the experiences of individuals involved in terrorist recruitment. Researchers focus on terror cases in Indonesia and worldwide through conventional and new/convergent media in the case study. In text analysis, researchers examined a variety of texts such as print and online media to understand how ISIS conducts recruitment through those media. Some media reports about ISIS terror acts suggest they are indirectly recruiting to get people to join their group. One example of recruitment through new/convergent media is through sites such as Google, YouTube, and the internet archive, which the Islamic State group uses to spread their propaganda.

**Keywords:** New Media, Planning, Propaganda, Recruitment, Funding, Consolidation, Training.

#### INTRODUCTION

The use of media as a means of disseminating messages, both conventional mass media such as newspapers, films, magazines, TV and radio as well as mass media that are below the line such as flyers, brochures, pocketbooks, are used intensively by terrorist groups. In the media, it conveys messages about government injustice, to intimidative acts in the form of kidnappings to murders. Currently, the use of media shifts by the development of information technology, namely convergent media.

The importance of the media in spreading news of various acts of terror, as stated by Al-Qaeda's current leader, Ayman al-Zawahiri, who in his claim that his side is currently in a battle, and according to him half of the fighting carried out is in the media. Ayman al-Zawahiri further stated that the struggle in the media is carried out so that the ummah can be seized in their hearts and minds (Seib and Janbek, 2011). From this statement, it can be said that the media plays an important role for terrorist groups, so it is not surprising that they have included aspects of the media as part of their terror strategy.

Acts of terrorism whose dissemination is carried out through the media, especially social media, if left unchecked will be very dangerous both for human safety and security and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), because with the role of the media, messages from terror perpetrators can be disseminated faster, besides that the message conveyed is more convincing. Based on some of these problems, in this research that will be carried out, researchers will describe how the process of changing or shifting transnational terrorism movements carried out by terrorist groups to people who are later Recruited to be potential or victims of terrorism through the role of social media. In a psychological approach, some social media that exist today (Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Instagram, Youtube, SureSpot, Ask.FM, and several other sites) have been used as appropriate media or tools also by terrorist actors as an effort to spread ways and methods, purpose or request in acts of terrorism committed against potential members or victims of terrorism.

From the description above, it can be concluded that the development of information technology has also been used by terrorist groups to be used as a medium in carrying out their actions, both to carry out propaganda actions and used as a medium to recruit new members. Research on the migration of terrorist group movements in utilizing new/convergent media is considered important, including: First, although this research has previously been carried out, along with the development of science and technology, the use of media used by terrorist groups has also shifted and the development of its movement. Second, what makes this research important is that the characteristics of the media used by terrorists in carrying out their movements have shifted, which used to use conventional media, then now they have used new/convergent media or the internet and social media. Third, the use of media by terrorist groups can be said to be a new effort by terrorist groups in carrying out their actions to provide terror to the community, therefore it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive study which can later be used as material for analysis by stakeholders and the government related to the eradication efforts they will do.

The purpose of this study is to identify the experiences and techniques used by terror groups in recruiting new perpetrators of terrorism, describe the propaganda content that existed on several social media accounts in the last 3 years in new/convergent media, and conduct an analytical study of methods or techniques used by terrorist groups in carrying out terrorist movements through new/convergent media.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The term 'new media' (convergent) is not unfamiliar, because this term has been used since the 1960s, characterized by a growing and diverse set of communication technologies. McQuail (2011), states in a book by himself: Mass Communication Theory, "New or convergent media are various kinds of communication technology devices with the same and new characteristics in the form of digitization and provide wide availability for personal use as a means of communication".

An attitude of radicalism can be understood as a condition or attitude that wants a change in the status quo that is destroyed and then replaced with a new understanding that adheres to and has differences with the previous understanding. In general, the method used is very revolutionary,

meaning that it opposes the prevailing value order drastically through violence and various actions that can be extreme (Juergensmeyer, 200: 2). Radicalism is often associated with religious factors. Philosophically, religious radicalism is a problem that has to do with core experience, collective memory and interpretation of religion (Banawiratma, 1993).

The concept of migration referred to in this context is related to the recruitment system carried out by terrorist groups in the recruitment system carried out, because along with technological developments, there has been a change in the member recruitment system, which was previously done conventionally, is now done digitally.

In essence, social media delivers information, collects data in various sciences, and positively. However, on the contrary, social media is often used to deliver negative, provocative material and even spread hoax news or fake news. Social media has now become a major need for every human being, because social media can be used as a tool for delivering information, delivering news, and delivering communication, including delivering appeals addressed to others to live and establish peaceful and loving relationships between religious people in the form of peace news (Huda and Filla, 2019). Social media is often used as a tool for political communication in influencing the thoughts of viewers, readers, and the public so that their thoughts can align with certain politics. (Sri Ayu Astuti, 2019). However, every communication that is conveyed with social media intermediaries must adhere to the principles of journalism and news that can be accounted for, because if without adhering to journalism ethics, then the media will only be a tool or means in spreading terror to the public (Zahid, 2018).

In its development, social media has been used as a powerful and most effective means to influence and invite someone so that person has the ideology of radicalism and wrong doctrine as well as a means of conducting the recruitment process of jihadists, propaganda actions, radicalists, terrorists, and various transnational extremist movements. But on the contrary, social media is one of the ways implemented by policy makers and the Indonesian government to deter propaganda actions from jihadist groups, radicalism, and terrorism (Sahab Rizal, 2019).

According to Jessica White, in the RUSI Occasional Paper of the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies, (2020), with the title: "Terrorism and the Mass Media." Terrorism is generally defined as a politically motivated form of violence and intimidation, which uses communication strategies to amplify the effects intended to cause terror. The strategy uses a variety of platforms, including so-called "traditional" news media such as newspapers and television, as its tools. However, the role of mass media in advancing the goals of terrorism remains controversial, even in the academic literature, as it is difficult to draw a direct causal line due to the diversity of factors contributing to terrorism and the process of radicalization.

According to Pooja N. Jain and Archana S. Vaidya from Gokhle Education Society's Department of Computer Engineering, India, in Vietnam Journal of Computer Science, Vol. 8, No. 1, (2021), entitled: "Analysis of Social Media Based on Terrorism: A Review 2021." With the proliferation of online social media platforms, the world is shrinking regarding communication and knowledge-sharing perspectives. However, such communication can

sometimes be a hindrance when misused using such widespread social media tools. Acts of terrorism seem to be a convenient act as communication barriers are scrapped. The spread of this hateful content has become much easier and even anti-social recruitment has become easier. Surprisingly, these social media platforms prove important during such crises. Most of the works reported by various authors in the last 10 years on the use of social media during terrorist attacks discuss how to use social media for public communication with emergency and military or police organizations during terrorist attacks, how to conduct post-attack social media analytics and how to detect acts of terrorism, unrest and hate using social media analytics.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used by researchers in this study is qualitative. According to Creswell (2015), qualitative research explores and understands meaning in several individuals or groups of people derived from social problems. In this study, this type of qualitative research approach combines several methods or multiple methods, including, first, Phenomenology (Phenomenology), related to the experience of terrorist actors and the public who joined one of the terrorist groups. Second, Process or Collective Case Study, which is a case study that is studied in depth. This case study consists of several (groups) cases where each case with its characteristics is studied to obtain general characteristics. In this context, the case study is related to several cases of terrorism that have occurred worldwide and nationally. The third approach is qualitative text analysis, related to the analysis or interpretation of written material in the form of various published notes, newspapers, textbooks, magazines, letters, films, manuscripts, diaries, articles and the like, especially those concerning News and media used by terrorist groups in carrying out their terror acts.

The object of study in this study is terrorist actors who previously used conventional media, now utilizing new media, especially social media due to the times and technological developments. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out by taking several techniques, namely interviews, observation, and documentation. In data analysis techniques, this study uses qualitative analysis including narratives with Dedoose software that processes and interprets narratives from in-depth interviews from all terror informants. Dedoose is a cross-platform application for analyzing qualitative and mixed methods research with text, photos, audio, video, spreadsheet data, and more. An alternative to other qualitative data analysis software, aimed at facilitating complex mixed-methods research.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

With the development of information and technology, terrorist organizations have changed their communication strategies from traditional media to new media, such as social media, blogs, and messaging applications (Weimann, 2014). Terrorist actors have used various media, from the initial recruitment process to executions such as detonating a bomb somewhere. Before the terrorists carry out the recruitment process, they will generally carry out propaganda actions carried out in several media, especially social media.

With the development of information and technology, the main target of terrorist actors has also shifted not only to the number of large targets, but rather to utilize media whose purpose is to shape public opinion so that the costs incurred will be more efficient and cheaper. Media coverage of terrorist events tends to focus on the spectacle of the event, not the underlying cause or context. This can cause fear and panic among the public and give attention and recognition to the terrorists they seek. In addition, according to Prayudi (2008) also stated that media coverage can also contribute to the spread of fear and panic among the public, and can strengthen terrorist messages and influence. Media coverage of terrorist attacks can also magnify their impact, generate fear and panic, and contribute to the success of terrorist goals (Nacos, 2006). Then the target of terrorism is civil society. Terrorism exploits the fragility of civil society to generate tremendous anxiety and provoke intense media reactions by attacking against civil society targets (Sarinastiti & Vardhani, 2018).

An example of a terrorism case from victims of recruitment through new media is the case of SA, a terrorism convict from Medan. He is one of the suspects in the case of criminal acts of terrorism and in criminal cases of committing malicious conspiracies to commit acts of terrorism by deliberately committing violence causing an atmosphere of terror and/or widespread fear or the emergence of injuries or lives en masse, as referred to in article 15 jo article 6 of Law No. 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law No. 1 year 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism became law or a case of attempted stabbing against Wiranto while serving as Minister of Police.

The results of an interview with one of the terrorist perpetrators, namely SA, related to his origin following the understanding of radicalism and actively carrying out acts of terrorism. From the information obtained, SA explained that he originally came from a family with the usual Islamic religious basis, and still did things about Islamic teachings in general, such as performing tahlilalan, Mawlid Nabi and other worship teachings. SA admitted that he had begun learning to read the Quran to Ustad in his village since childhood. However, after being left behind by his ex-wife in 2007, SA experienced severe depression and finally in 2015 was invited by a friend to help maintain an internet café in Tanjung Mulia Medan. From that internet café, he learned how to operate a computer and know Facebook social media. In more detail SA states as follows:

"With my frequent Facebook plays, I also follow studies more and more, especially those that have posts about Tawhid studies and the war between ISIS and the Basar Arshad army in Syria. I often repost the study on my facebook homepage, which resulted in my account being banned by Facebook in June 2019" (Results of an interview with a former SA terrorism offender, on January 9, 2023).

SA further stated to the researcher, as follows:

"My involvement in acts of terrorism by committing acts of amaliah jihad was initially after I often read and browsed several news posts and videos containing lectures on social media. From there I became convinced and understood better that it turns out that the true teachings of Islam are as conveyed in social media posts, that in upholding Sharia Law Islam is not

subject to man-made Law, and must submit to the Law of Allah, because if it is subject to man-made law then it belongs to the class of infidels, as contained in several verses of the Qur'an Surat Al Maidah verse 54, 55 and verse 57". (Results of an interview with a former SA terrorism offender, on January 9, 2023).

Research focuses on several aspects, including planning, propaganda, recruitment, funding, consolidation, and training. Based on the processed results of interviews from one of the speakers, namely SA with Dedoose software, the information obtained is as follows:

### **1. Planning**

After SA did baiah and got orders to do amaliyah, SA had planned to do amaliyah while living in Menes Pandeglang. The plan is SA with S, including:

1. Around March 2019, S gave an amaliyah target, namely attacking foreign workers of cement companies in the Bayah area of Lebak Regency who were picked up daily using pickup cars. After S gave the target but did not know how to do amaliyah, then SA proposed, namely by riding a motorcycle and grabbing the car and stabbing the driver using a sharp weapon when the car was on an uphill road, so that as a result of the stabbing the driver lost control and the car became swayed and overturned and killed the passengers in the tailgate.
2. S also proposed a way of amaliyah the attack by using Molotov cocktails and throwing them at the passengers in the tailgate. The planning is only limited to talks without any follow-up.
3. Planning Fai to find funds, where the funds will be used for the next Jihad. At that time S had a target of Chinese-owned gold shops in the Labuan Pandeglang area. The method is to attack the shopkeepers using knives/sharp weapons and then take the gold. For SA itself, it has never followed up on the fai plan.

Then the SA planned the next attack. SA contacted one of his colleagues, UF initially only told UF to tell S to take items that could still be useful that SA stored/hid in the rented ceiling. Because at that time UF asked SA where to go, SA answered honestly about his plan to carry out the amaliyah stabbing of Mr. Wiranto. SA believes that UF's reply to the amilayah plan against Mr. Wiranto is a prayer of support and approves the amaliyah plan. UF is a friend of the FA and we also have the same understanding regarding establishing Islamic State in Indonesia.

SA has never met UF in person nor does SA know UF's real name or residence. SA also needed to find out whether FD had met UF in person. FD knew when SA informed UF of Amaliyah's plans and got that approval, because FD also read when SA chatted with UF.

In planning and implementing amaliyah jihad in the form of stabbing using a kunai knife against Mr. Wiranto, the bodyguards and uniformed TNI/POLRI officers expected and wanted the victims to die. That in planning the amaliyah attack on infidels, thogut and anshor thogut the capabilities of the SA were only limited to using equipment in the form of sharp weapons. As for the sharp weapons that SA has spoiled, namely:

1. SA bought about 6 (six) folding cards which were planned to be resold, but if they did not sell they would be used to do amaliyah. SA always carries 1 folding knife, the card is stored in a wallet which when you get the opportunity or target of amaliyah, it can be used for amaliyah.
2. SA and S once exchanged sharp weapons, namely S gave SA kapada in the form of 1 dagger blade and its scabbard made of wood. The dagger was made by S himself, while SA gave S 1 card folding knife.
3. SA also prepares 3 (three) Kunai knives purchased at one of the online stores for a total of Rp. 15 thousand, which if sold will be sold by SA and if not sold will be used by SA to do amaliyah.

No one is aware of the plan other than UF. SA also needed to find out whether UF notified anyone else, including S, after learning of SA's plan. The clothes they wore when doing the stabbing amaliyah on Thursday, October 10, 2019 at around 12.00 pm in Menes Pandeglang Square Banten, namely:

1. SA, black short-sleeved T-shirt, off-white cingkrang pants, mountain sandals, black knitted handlinks.
2. FD, blue Syari shirt, black sharia headscarf, black T-shirt cufflinks, red shoes and green mask.
3. RA, wearing a green sharia shirt, red sharia headscarf and sandals.

After SA observed the 3 kunai knives SA recognized them, namely:

1. Knife A is a knife that SA holds and uses when carrying out Jihad amaliyah by stabbing Mr. Wiranto (Menkopolhukam). As a result of the stabbing, Mr. Wiranto suffered a stab wound in the abdomen. Where on both sides of the knife shiny the traces of sharpening.
2. Knife B is a knife held and carried by FD (SA's wife) which will be used to stab bodyguards, members of the TNI/Polri in uniform when together with SA performing Jihad amaliyah on Thursday, October 10, 2019 at Menes Pandeglang square.
3. Knife C is a knife that SA gave to RA (son of SA) which will be used to stab bodyguards, members of the TNI/Polri in uniform when together with SA doing Jihad amaliyah on Thursday, October 10, 2019 at Menes Pandeglang square.

Around the beginning of October 2019 (before October 5, 2019) SA contacted UF using his wife's telegram account. The crux of the conversation was that SA planned to move because it was already wanted by the police in connection with AZ's arrest. However, SA needed the cost to move to find another lease and asked UF for money. At that time UF told SA there would be people namely the UK who would provide financial assistance.

Then on October 6, 2019, SA communicated with the UK for remittance techniques because SA did not have a savings account, so SA asked for the money to be sent through one of the digital wallet applications. But it turns out that the UK mistakenly sent Rp. 500 thousand to another digital wallet application. Because SA did not have the digital wallet application, SA

installed the application on his wife's cellphone. After installing the application, to withdraw funds can only be done at the digital wallet representative office. The representative office of one of the nearest digital wallets is only in Tangerang, so SA does not withdraw because there is no more money for going to Tangerang. After all, the remaining money is only IDR 33 thousand. Because SA does not know where else to move/go because he no longer has money, SA and his wife's children surrender if they want to be arrested by the Police.

On Wednesday, October 9, 2019, at around 16.00 WIB, when SA was in the rented room, suddenly there was the sound of a helicopter flying low and going around above his rented house. At that time the SA immediately thought that it was a Police helicopter that was about to arrest him. At that time, SA immediately told his wife to turn off the cellphone and informed him that there was already a police (densus) who knew their position from tracking his wife's cellphone. So then, SA and his wife went to Menes Square, about 300 meters from the rental where the helicopter landed, to make sure and see who came.

Before leaving for the square, SA and his wife had brought 1 kunai knife blade and tucked it in the cuff. FD hid it behind a headscarf. The intent and purpose of the SA with FD carrying knives was to attack or resist the police who were about to arrest them. But when he arrived at the square square, it turned out that the helicopter had flown again and no one could be seen getting off the helicopter. At that time SA had asked the motorcycle taxi driver who came by helicopter, the ojek driver replied that tomorrow the minister would come Mr. Wiranto. Getting this information, the SA and FD returned to the contract and the SA told the FD that this was the right time to carry out Amaliyah Jihad to kill Thogut. At that time, SA conveyed to FD and asked for prayers that tomorrow SA would carry out Amaliyah attacks on Pak Wiranto and anyone Anshor Thogut around Pak Wiranto. Hearing that SA was going to do amaliyah, FD and SA's son, RA, were also willing to do amaliyah together. In the hope that the act of amaliyah if shot dead will get martyrdom and if caught alive it will resist/attack the officers who make arrests.

That night the SA began to arrange strategies and targets for attacks where the SA would attack Mr. Wiranto first, while FD and RA would attack the officers who arrested SA and any officers (TNI/Polri) dressed in uniform around the place. Until that night each of them kept and held a knife that would be used for the amalaiyah attack on Mr. Wiranto.

While chatting, SA took a knife sharpener and then the knife that Amaliyah would use was sharpened on both sides until the pointed end. While the knife to be used by FD and RA is not sharpened because SA has previously sharpened but cannot be sharp on both sides.

Given the determination of the three of them was determined, SA began to put items that were still valuable and still suitable for use by others, including cellphones, irons, clothes, document files, daggers, and so on into the backpack and then the bag SA stored on the rented ceiling.

Then at around 23.00 WIB SA posted a status on Whatsapps with the words:

"Bismillah, ana SA/abu rara at this moment apologize to the brothers if words or attitudes hurt or are not in place. Remain istiqomah in preaching tawhid and jihad until Allah grants martyrdom amiinn."



Then the cellphone SA turned off and put it in a black backpack, which was stored above the ceiling. After that they all performed Witr prayers and went to sleep.

On Thursday, October 10, 2019, at around 04.00 WIB, SA woke up, then the three prayed tahajut followed by eating suhoor and then praying at dawn. After the Morning Prayer, SA invited his wife's children to take allegiance. The position of the bai'ah is to sit on the floor mattress facing each other (circular) while stacking hands and then SA leads the bai'ah. The words are:

"Bismillaah, I wish the emmir of the believer Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, to obey and obey in narrow and spacious conditions as long as we do not see real disbelief and we argue, not afraid of being reproached by those who denounce and say rights wherever they are."

In planning and implementing the stabbing amaliyah during Mr. Wiranto's visit to Pandeglang, SA wanted other victims besides Mr. Wiranto. Then as much as possible fight using a knife while still being able to fight using a knife in the hope that the knife can hurt anyone approaching them.

## **2. Propaganda**

During the SA study on the amaliyah Jihad fighting Thogut in Rumsing manzil Ahlam Kediri, SA never asked or got answers about who was ready to do the amaliyah Jihad. Before SA performed Bai'ah and after performing Bai'ah to ABAB there were differences in understanding and obligation, namely before Bai'ah, SA supported the establishment of the Islamic State but SA felt unburdened with an obligation to perform Amalaiyah Jihad to fight Thogut and Anshor Thogut. After Bai'ah, SA feels that it has bound a promise to obey and obey AM ABAB whatever the orders are as long as they do not contradict Islamic Shari'a. If SA does not obey and obey AM ABAB's orders, then SA feels that he has reneged on Bai'at and will die in a state of Jahiliyah. SA has never had a personal problem with Mr. Wiranto or members of the National Police and TNI. However, his decision to stab Mr. Wiranto and members of the National Police and TNI was purely because of the understanding that SA understood was a practice of jihad to establish the Islamic State in Indonesia based on Islamic Sharia Law. Mr. Wiranto as the Minister of Coordinating Police who is a high-ranking state official whose position is second only to the Devil and is included in the category of Thogut who must be fought, while members of the National Police/TNI are Anshor Thogut who is also obliged to fight. In planning and implementing the Jihad amaliyah they expect to get martyrdom by being shot dead by officers/guards at the location.

## **3. Recruitment**

History of SA's understanding, in 2007, SA experienced severe depression and finally in 2015 SA was invited by a friend to help maintain an internet café in Tanjung Mulia Medan (not as an employee and did not get wages) and from that internet café SA knew how to operate computers and get to know Facebook social media as for the first time SA had a facebook account, namely "E E MACAN" with a profile picture of the head of a leopard. In 2016 there was one of the Facebook accounts "Nanda Ayu" which often posted about the Islamic State in the Levant region both in the form of posts about Tawhid studies and war news as well as videos of the war between ISIS and the Basar Ashad army in Syria, Abu Bakr Bashir lecture

videos, AA lecture/study videos. Apart from the "Nanda Ayu" account, several accounts whose SA does not remember their names often post studies and videos of lectures by Ustad Ikhsan Tanjung and Ustad Syahrul Mukarom. By often reading and seeing the video post, SA became interested in participating in the comprehension study. Even SA also often shares these posts on his Facebook feed. Because she often posts about ISIS, Nanda Ayu's account is often banned by Facebook. While Facebook also banned SA's own Facebook account around June 2019.

Around April 2018 SA had a mobile phone that contained the Whatsapps application. So that there was one of the facebook friends of the account "Asmaul" put SA into a whatsapps group "Sirotol Mustaqim" whose members were mostly supporters of Daulah Islamiah, in the group SA knew by the name "Jack Sparow" which later SA knew his real name was Samsudin from Pandeglang. Some of the content shared in the group is about Daulah and Shirk Democracy. In addition, by Asmaul, SA was included in the Whatsapps group "Meniti Tawhid" which the majority were also supporters of Daulah/ISIS, one of which was Jack Sparow and AZ who later SA found out was from Bekasi. Some of the content shared in the group is about Daulah and Shirk Democracy. In addition, SA was also included by someone in the Whatsapps group "Black Banner" whose members mostly support Daulah/ISIS. The content shared in the group is about Daulah and Shirk Democracy.

#### **4. Funding**

Finding donors is creating a Facebook Group "Rumsing Manzil Ahlam" where they post proposals, look for donors, and include your account number. A and an account in R's name.

Residents of Rumsing Manzil Ahlam are not charged any fees, either daily meals or electricity costs. The we and A bear all costs. However, some several brothers and sisters come to provide donations of food and equipment, including M (from Riau) donating cooking utensils and D (from Surabaya) donating 10 kg of rice. There was a donation of money transferred to A's account but SA did not know what bank account or amount and names of donors/donors.

#### **5. Consolidation**

SA in his study once provided material about amaliyah to rumsing residents, namely amaliyah as one way of carrying out Tawhid that has been understood. As in Tawhid , there is such a thing as Al Wala Wal Baro: to love and hate because of Allah. Amalaiyah is the application of Wal Baro which is hatred for Allah which can be carried out by doing Amailyah Jihad by attacking what Allah hates. Where one whom God hates is Thogut.

AM-SABAB has issued orders to Islamic State supporters posted "Meniti Tawhid" and "Waiting for Imam Mahdi" on Whatsapp groups. The writing of the content of the speech uses Arabic letters below and is translated in Indonesian. The wording of the command includes:

"To all anshor daulah to continue to convey the truth about daulah on social media media and to people who can convey, to those who can do jihad should migrate to the Islamic daulah in the Levant and jihad but for those who cannot migrate due to various obstacles should open the door of jihad in their respective countries by fighting the thogut in their countries using available weapons and as much as possible".

After SA read and saw news posts and videos of lectures through social media, SA was convinced and understood that the true teachings of Islam were conveyed in posts about enforcing the Islamic State, namely upholding Islamic Sharia Law and not submitting to man-made laws. For those who do not submit to God's Law but submit to Man-Made Law are pagans. This is by the proposition contained in Surah Al Maidah verses 54 QS, 55 QS, 57 QS which reads "whoever does not decide by the law of Allah he is classified as tyrannical, infidel, and wicked"

In addition, there is a Qur'anic proposition Surat Al Baqoroh verse 256 which reads "surely there is no compulsion in Islam after the light of the wrong way and the right way, and whoever disbelieves in thogut and believes in Allah, then verily he has clung to a very strong cord and will not break ".

With this proposition, SA considers the State of Indonesia an infidel state because it does not live God's law but makes man-made laws replace God's law in legislation. As for the legislators including the Toghut group, including the president, DPR, MPR, ministers, mayors, sub-districts, lurah, judges, prosecutors and lawyers, pharaohs and people who are pleased others worship them. Those who belong to Anshor Thogut (people who protect Thogut), including the TNI, police, civil servants, lecturers, deans, rectors of law faculties.

The step that must be taken and implemented to uphold God's Law is to change the Law of the State of Indonesia to/use God's Law using da'wah. However, if it is still not accepted by way of da'wah, then those who are able are obliged to fight it.

The way to fight Thogut and Anshor Toghut is to fight/attack using firearms, explosives (bombs), sharp weapons, and other equipment that can be used according to ability, the way to combat can be done together or done alone/individually.

## **6. Training**

The purpose and purpose of SA doing i'dad in the form of physical training and archery that SA and friends did at Rumsing Manzil Ahllam Kediri is to prepare themselves to do amaliah Jihad fighting Thogut and Anshor Thogut to uphold Islamic sharia in Indonesia.

SA has a stockpile of sharp weapons in the form of knives of various types. SA once practiced how to stab using a kunai knife, where of the 3 types of knives that are good and easy to store (carry) is the type of kunai knife because if carried it is not conspicuous so that it raises suspicion.

The exercise does not use targets but only hand movements about the air and is not routine. In training how to use the knife, SA also trained his wife's children in the rental.

Physical exercise is carried out after every dawn lecture in the form of running and gymnastics in the hallway in front of the room. The exercises are carried out each without any cue. As for archery training, it is carried out 1 time on Sunday. The equipment used during archery training is 1 crossbow made of gray paralon pipe material flattened about 1 meter long, bow handles made of wood, 5 (five) arrows made of wood whose tip of the arrow bit (taper) is made of iron/aluminum. While at the base (balancer) is made of red yellow plastic material. The arrow target is made of broken mattress foam. For the arrow equipment that provides is the US, but

SA has yet to learn exactly since when and how it was obtained (bought or made in-house).

### **One of the Acts of Terrorism Committed by SA**

On Thursday, October 10, 2019, at around 09.00 WIB, SA woke his son and wife to prepare for the square. Then SA asked at once to prepare each kunai knife. SA told his children and wife to relearn how to hold a knife according to what felt comfortable so that later when doing amaliyah there would be no mistakes. When SA stood reading the intention of praying Duha, suddenly a helicopter sounded, so SA canceled not continuing the Duha prayer and told his son and wife to hurry to the square. Before leaving, SA first checks the completeness of the clothes and the SA kunai knife, insert it into the cuff of the left hand, the back of the hand/outer. While istrinya, FD keeps the kunai knife also inserted into the cuff of the left hand in the same position and manner as SA. As for his son, RA, how to store it is clipped to the left hand bracelet. Before leaving, SA advised his children and wife to be in the square not to greet each other as if they did not know each other. Arriving at the square, it turned out that Mr. Wiranto had gotten off the helicopter and gone to UNMA (Matlaul Anwar University) because of an event on campus. Then the three of them stood on the stage/podium that contained saung while waiting for Mr. Wiranto to return to the square. During their time in the square, the three kept their distance and never reprimanded, but only whispered as they passed. SA had approached the helicopter parked in the middle of the square and then saw the natural conditions of the heliplane through the helkopter window.

At around 11:30 am, TNI officers in the field told residents to stay away from helicopters and get out of the field. From there SA thought that Mr. Wiranto would come soon. Then SA, FD, RA and N (RA's friends/neighbors) move from the left side of the gate to the right side. SA standing position, FD sitting position on the field fence facing the Archway, RA and N facing the Police Station. Not long after, there was the sound of sirens of officers escorting Mr. Wiranto's entourage and then the group of cars approached the square towards the gate where SA stood waiting. When the black car that was positioned behind the bodyguard/police motorcycle had turned left towards the archway/front of the police station, then SA began to hold the knife in the cuff but the knife had not been removed by SA while shifting slowly close to the position where the car stopped. After the black car stopped right at the gate door, then SA saw the left front car door opened and down the adjutant opened the car door in the middle of the left side, at the same time SA saw Mr. Wiranto wearing a green batik shirt getting out of the car. Seeing Mr. Wiranto getting out of the car, SA immediately pulled out the kunai knife and attacked Mr. Wiranto, stabbing the knife from the side, hitting Mr. Wiranto's stomach 1 time. Immediately the SA was surrounded by people around Mr. Wranto and arrested the SA. Shortly after being stabbed, SA had seen Mr. Wiranto bowing his body. When the arrest was made, SA continued to resist by rebelling and swinging the knife in all directions until finally SA fell to the ground and could not resist, and the person who caught him could take the knife that SA held. When the SA position fell on the ground, SA faintly heard FD's voice shouting takbir "Allahu Akbar", but SA could not see where the position was and what FD or RA was doing. Then SA and FD were secured at the Menes Police Station. In determining the targets of Thogut and Anshor Thogut who were of high rank and position in the government, the SA never specified the lowest rank or position level. The SA never sought information or surveyed

the official. SA will do the amaliyah spontaneously/suddenly if there is an opportunity and meet with the high-ranking official.

## CONCLUSION AND ADVICE

Based on the discussion results, the conclusion is that media-oriented terrorism uses planned attacks deliberately designed to get media attention and coverage. The development of new communication technologies expands the potential use of media by terrorist groups, using new media platforms. A small group can force a global audience to take note of the group's agenda and message. The increasing use of online platforms, the internet, and social media by cyber-savvy terrorists is a merger of two major developments, namely the increasing liberalization of communications caused by more user-generated content on digital platforms such as social media and the increasing attention from terrorists and extremists to use such platforms to promote their purpose. The main target of terrorist actors is shifting, not only a large number of targets, but rather to utilize media whose purpose is to shape public opinion so that the costs incurred will be more efficient and cheaper. Media coverage of terrorist events tends to focus on the spectacle of the event, rather than the underlying cause or context, to generate fear and panic among the public and give attention and recognition to the terrorists they seek. New media allow terrorist groups to spread their message, recruit members, coordinate attacks, and conduct other activities efficiently and easily. All terrorist groups build cyberspace through websites and social media to carry out such activities. Saran who is expected to be able to provide tangible benefits includes understanding the ways terrorist groups recruit members and disseminate their messages through social media and websites, then in dealing with the threat of terrorism propaganda is by increasing public understanding and awareness of the dangers of terrorism propaganda and how to identify such propaganda. Furthermore, social media platforms must tighten control and supervision of content uploaded by their users, as well as report and follow up on content containing elements of terrorism propaganda. In addition, the community can play an active role in promoting the values of tolerance and diversity and building good relations with the surrounding community to prevent radicalism and strengthen social ties. Then it can also support security forces and the government in counter-terrorism efforts.

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