Role of Digital Ethnography in Indonesian Online Society
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Recently, there has been debate on fake news (or it is known as ‘hoax’) and how it causes horizontal conflicts in society. To encounter, special task forces are established either by government or civil society. In short, hoax is one of serious issues today. This may become more serious when 2019 election comes. In parallel with technical solution to block hoax, I urge to seriously thinking about how people easily believe on it without careful attention. It is known in academic that such information should be traced and verified prior to use it as reference. However, ordinary people may not do this. It does not say that they have to learn thoroughly about specific methodologies in scientific manner but at least there are alternatives to educate people on how to accept and to use information wisely. Given the present-day of Indonesian online society context, information spreads freely along with increased use of Internet as one of information resources. In this context, some people may use Internet for disseminating hated and provocations. At the same time, Internet users consume this without verification. To prevent misunderstanding and conflicts, anthropologists may purpose digital ethnography approach (DE). As an approach, DE enables people to triangulate such information in order to verify whether the information is valid or not. The panel of DE will consist of researches, practices and innovations under DE rubrics in attempts to encounter hoax. Furthermore, this panel welcomes people with various backgrounds such as from information technology (IT), social researchers, policy makers and academia. The overall objective of this panel is to disseminate DE as alternative solution encountering hoax.

ISIS AND "VIRTUAL CALIPHATE":
AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE RISE OF CYBER TERRORISM IN INDONESIA
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Although the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has recently lost its territories and 80% of its revenue base, 30 official and semi-official ISIS channels and chat rooms still emphasize ISIS’s longevity and strength in the future. So far, the sharp decline in the area experienced by ISIS has also destroyed ISIS’s ability to collect revenues from oil production and smuggling, taxation, confiscation and other similar activities. As a result of ISIS’s destruction, ISIS’s average monthly income has dropped by 80 percent, from US $81 million in the second quarter of 2015 to only US $16 million in the second quarter of 2017. However, ISIS is still strong in playing its role and existence on social media and the internet. Through the internet and social media, state development efforts by ISIS show everything to domestic and international audiences, from dam construction, digging wells, building infrastructure, to electrification of villages under ISIS control, and inoculating children in hospitals. The use of cyber-terrorism through the internet and social media has been carried out by ISIS and other extremist groups to spread hatred through cyberspace. The internet and social media sites are used as a broad database of what and how to promote violence as their strategy, where individuals can learn about deviant behavior from other groups, so that they obtain an extremism learning categorized by association, definition, differentiation, reinforcement, and imitation.