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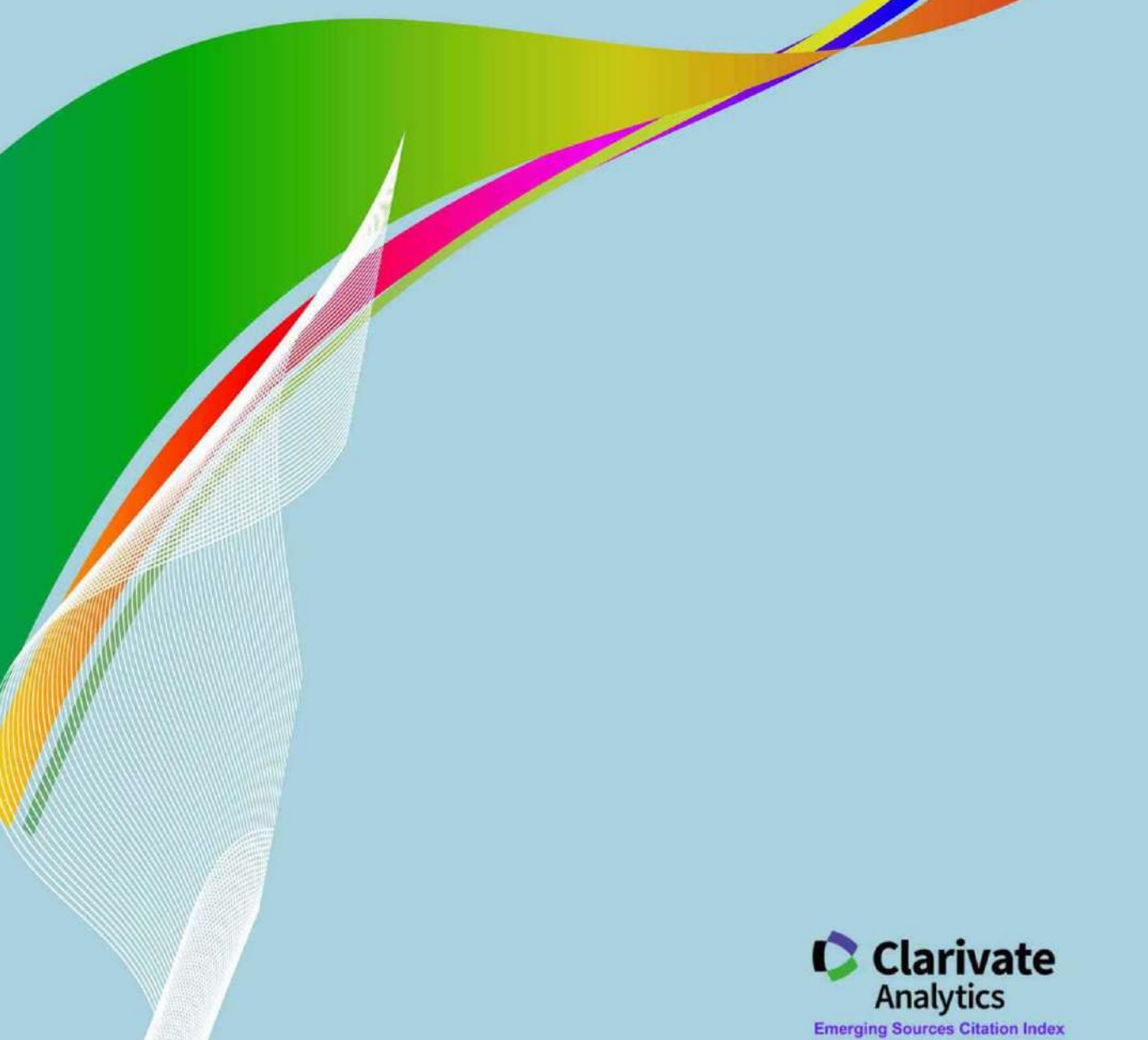
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The Hoax of SARA (Tribe, Religion, Race, and Intergroup) as a Threat to the Ideology of Pancasila Resilience

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THE HOAX OF SARA (TRIBE, RELIGION, RACE, AND INTERGROUP) AS A THREAT TO THE IDEOLOGY OF PANCASILA RESILIENCE

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Abstract

This research aimed to provide an overview of the mechanisms and schemes of hoax news spreading. Research was also trying to provide an explanation threat of hoaxes about SARA (Tribe, Religion, Race, and Intergroup) towards the resilience of the Pancasila ideology. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method by describing the results of the 2019 Mastel survey of national hoax outbreaks using the Pancasila ideology approach as a perspective of the study. To support the data, interviews were also conducted and were strengthened by literature studies. The results showed that the hoax on the issue of SARA was the second most widely hoax news content received by the public with a popular channel for hoax distribution is social media, with a kind of text messaging. A hoax about SARA is the most frequently accepted hoaxes in the community every day. The scheme of spreading hoax news is by spreading slander to political opponents, excessive branding of leader/figure, fake testimony, irresponsible quotation, and bombastic photos or titles. Hoax news about SARA issues poses a severe threat to Indonesia's unity and weakens Pancasila ideology because triggering controversy, public unrest, sectarian sentiment, security disturbances, and political instability.

Keywords: *Hoax; Tribe-Religion-Race-and Intergroup (SARA); Ideology; Pancasila.*



A. Introduction

Industrial Era 4.0 has had a significant impact on changes in patterns of human interaction and communication. The presence of the internet and the digital world has had a tremendous influence on human life. Changes in digitalization affect people's communication patterns and social life very significantly. Through cyberspace, the internet, and computing systems, information flows smoothly in a short time. Now humans live in two dimensions of reality, the actual world, and the virtual world. Even though cyberspace is a term for access to technology and information through networks, the virtual world is a reality and has a real impact. The virtual world becomes a part of our daily lives, influencing the real world. The high flow of information in communication networks makes it vulnerable to being exposed to fake/hoax news. (Finneman & Thomas, 2018).

Mastel's survey (*Masyarakat Telematika Indonesia*) shows that Indonesian people have a high level of vulnerability exposed and affected by hoaxes. Based on the survey results obtained data that 34.60% of respondents receive Hoax news every day. The survey results also showed that 76.20% of the Hoax content received contained SARA issues (Tribe, Religious, Race, and Intergroup) (Mastel, 2019). Political issues and SARA are the most frequently raised material for hoax content. Sensitive issues concerning social, political, then tribes, religion, race, and among groups, used by hoaxes to influence public opinion. As many as 93.20% of respondents claimed that they most often received hoax content about social politics, such as regional elections and government.

Naturally, Indonesia is composed of complexity, which is marked by horizontal and vertical differences. Horizontal differences can be traced to differences in religion, tribes, ethnicity, race, customs, and language, while vertical differences are non-existent in the achievements or awards achieved. These differences manifest in social, economic, educational, occupational, political, and settlement conditions (Mulawarman & Nurfitri, 2017). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, there are 1,331 ethnic groups in Indonesia. While the number of languages in Indonesia, the Language Development and Development Agency of the Ministry of Education and

Culture, or the Language Agency has mapped and verified 652 different regional languages (Azanella, 2019), this amount is to the extent that can be verified by BPS and related institutions. Facts on the ground could be that this number is increasing.

Many tribes, ethnicities, religions, and races are directly proportional to differences in the community's customs and habits. Indonesia naturally has extraordinary complexity and has existed before we united to become an independent country. The high diversity in many aspects in Indonesia is a big challenge for country management because it can trigger conflict. On the one hand, primordial bonds can be a united bond but, on the other hand, can foster fanaticism, which can manifest into discrimination and intolerance.

Ideology plays a vital role in ensuring the survival of the country. The ideology must be able to accommodate differences so the country's goals will achieve. The Indonesian people chose to establish Pancasila as a state ideology based on the belief that a right ideology is born from the motherland, generated from the formulation of thought based on society's reality and based on values that have lived in society (the existing law) (Taufiq, et.al., 2016).

This research aims to provide an overview of the mechanism of SARA-based hoax distribution and study how hoaxes pose a threat to the ideology of Pancasila. In the context of national and state life, understanding the threat of hoaxes to the resilience of the ideology of Pancasila is an essential point because it is related to the sustainability of Indonesian human life. The crucial point of the problem of hoaxes on the resilience of the Pancasila ideology is how we can actualize Pancasila to overcome SARA-based hoaxes that threaten the Indonesian people's ideology pragmatically. This research tries to discuss SARA's hoax by conducting a literature study through the ideology of Pancasila as an essential perspective.

B. Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research specifications. The processes include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, verification, and conclusions. Data collection techniques in this research using surveys, interviews, and literature studies.



This research uses data related to hoaxes that discuss ethnicity, religion, race, and between groups based on the MASTEL Survey results in 2019 (Mastel, 2019). The MASTEL (Masyarakat Telematika Indonesia) survey explores information related to public knowledge of hoaxes, people's behavior in responding to hoaxes, forms and channels of hoaxes, the impact of hoaxes on national life, tackling hoaxes, and comparing the results of the MASTEL 2019 survey with 2017.

The MASTEL survey involved 941 respondents from all regions in Indonesia, consisting of 28.30% female respondents and 71.70% male respondents. Most of the MASTEL respondents were in the age range of 25-40 years, as many as 35.80% of respondents, and the age range less than 15 years was the smallest number of respondents (0.30%). The respondents' current education profile was a bachelor's degree graduate (34.15%), and the elementary education level was the least respondent (2%). The respondents' profession consists of 27.90% of students, 39.20% are employees, 23.40% are self-employed, and 9.50% unemployment.

Interviews apply to examine critically the information or data obtained from the survey results. Interviews were conducted with stakeholders related to handling hoax problems. Stakeholders consist of the Communication and Information Technology Office and National Unity and Politics Office. Interviews were conducted in a structured interview to obtain data reinforcement and verification regarding hoaxes related to SARA. Data collection is also supported by studying the latest journal literature about SARA and Pancasila's theme as data strengthening. The data analysis process is carried out by interpreting the data using the Pancasila ideology's resilience as the theoretical basis. Data verification was carried out using a data triangulation model by comparing survey data, interviews, and literature.

C. Result and Discussion

1. Result

a. Content of Hoax News in Indonesia

Hoax news content that we receive daily covers all fields with different levels of seriousness. Some are merely giving false information,

but some are raising anxiety and unrest in society. The results of the 2019 national hoax outbreak survey conducted by the *Masyarakat Telematika Indonesia* (Mastel, 2019) regarding the content or content of hoax news show that socio-political issues still dominate from hoax news content. Respondents accepted hoax news content about social politics in the amount of 93.20%. This figure has increased compared to the survey in 2017, where the socio-political hoax content is in the range of 91.80%. The second-largest content of hoaxes received by respondents was SARA hoax content (Tribe, Religion, Race, and Intergroup), which was 76.20%. On an overall scale, this figure occupies the second-highest position after the hoax content on social politics. In many cases, the SARA issue hoax is closely related to political issues, especially those related to alignments and polarization (Utami, 2019). Identity politics by prioritizing primordialism ties are considered quite successful as a strategy of winning politics, which impacts the relationship between political issues and SARA issues as a content hoax.

The third highest hoax content is the issue of governance, reaching 61.70%. The high content of hoaxes on government issues is closely related to the results of the 2019 elections, which became a heated battle between two camps of presidential candidates. Hoaxes about health become the following highest hoax news content, which is in the range of 40.70%. Hoax news about the health that is widely circulating includes hoaxes about vaccines, the AIDS virus in canned foods, the use of masks, and the latest is about the COVID 19 virus that causes anxiety.

Hoaxes about food and drinks are hoax news content that is widely circulating among the public. From a survey conducted by Mastel, as many as 30.00% of respondents said they received hoax news about food and drinks. News hoaxes about food and drinks, among others, contain elements of the lie regarding the ingredients content of food and drinks, dangerous chemicals that are suspended from food and drinks, to be associated with conspiracies to destroy specific religious communities. In many cases, it was found that Hoaxers used false claims of organizational misdeeds or failings to tarnish the organization's reputation (Sellnow et al., 2019).



The following hoax news content is about financial fraud, which has a range of 18.50%. Financial fraud has various modes that convince potential victims, such as lucky draws or bulging investments. The widespread news about various modes of fraud has caused public confidence. Fake news about science and technology is hoax content that is quite widely accepted by the public. In the 2019 survey, the amount of hoax content on science and technology received by respondents was 20.00%. An interesting example of a hoax about science and technology is the emergence of pseudoscience, or what is known as fake science. An explanation that seems scientific and is based on data but lies and is misleading. To appear convincing hoax news about science and technology as if sent by experts or related credible institutions.

Hoax news content about the mourning news of someone's death is quite a lot of news received by respondents in the 2019 Mastel survey. As many as 16.80% of respondents claimed to receive hoax news about someone's death. News of celebrity deaths or public figures to be quickly spread. During the COVID 19 pandemic, news of the death of corona sufferers was among those that were circulating. Reports about deaths due to the coronavirus are often false or exaggerated deaths, giving rise to anxiety and fear in the community.

Fake pictures or videos, even intended only as material to joke, can lead to criminals. The picture or video is usually an image or video editing. Even though the purpose is just joking, the content is considered harassing, insulting, or causing public unrest. Mastel's survey shows hoax news content about this joke is at 18.10%. This figure has increased compared to a survey in 2017, which placed hoax content joked only at 17.60%. The 2019 Mastel survey also noted hoax news content about social culture increased slightly by 0.60% in the 2019 survey compared to the survey in 2017. The amount of hoax content on social culture was 17.60% in 2017 and rose to 18.10% in 2019.

Indonesia is a disaster-prone country, so hoax news about natural disasters is so easily shared and trusted by the public. An increase in the number of hoax news content in the 2019 Mastel survey. In the 2017 survey, hoax news content about natural disasters was received by respondents by



10.30%. This figure jumped threefold in the 2019 survey, which was 29.30% following the earthquake and tsunami disasters in various regions such as Palu and Lombok. The emergence of hoax news about natural disasters immediately caused panic and anxiety, which caused national upheaval. Some examples of hoax news about natural disasters are hoax news about the potential for earthquakes in Lombok, Banten, and Central Java, Mount Merapi's eruption, and the potential for tsunami in various regions.

The amount of hoax news content about traffic accidents is quite surprising in the 2019 Mastel survey because it experienced a very significant increase of up to 9.5%. In the 2017 survey, hoax news content about traffic accidents was only around 4%, but in the 2019 survey, the number rose to 13.50%. Accident news aroused sympathy from many parties so that it was so easily shared and trusted. Most intend to provide information and slip messages to be careful. The message to be vigilant on the road is not wrong, but misinformation and narration with an unrelated photo are included in the crime of spreading hoax news.

The reasonably new hoax news content presented in the 2019 survey was hoax news about job vacancy information. Respondents even received hoax content figures about job vacancies up to 24.40% – many fake job postings circulated by bonafide companies and even government companies through chain messages. The high unemployment rate in Indonesia causes news of job vacancies to be hunted by job seekers to spread across various media lines and become viral quickly. This condition causes the collapse of the company's image because it is considered to provide false information about employee recruitment, even though the companies' names only followed. In some cases, hoax news about job vacancies served as a modus operandi for the fraudulent crime. Some hoax news about job vacancies that are quite viral is Pertamina, PLN, and PT. Angkasa Pura.

b. Survey Figures on Hoaxes

According to the 2019 Mastel survey, the most widely circulated form of hoax news is written text. The number is relatively high, at around 70.7%. The second most commonly circulated form of hoax news is old



news/photos/videos that reposted, reaching 69.20%. The third highest way of hoax news is photos with fake captions. Respondents received this hoax news in the 2019 Mastel survey of 66.3%. The following kind of hoax news that is widely accepted by the public is a photo-edited hoax. Respondents received this type of hoax news in the 2019 Mastel survey of 57.8%. The following form of hoax news is videos with false captions. The percentage of videos with false narratives was received by respondents as much as 53.2%. Video edited by cutting edited is a form of hoax news received by respondents as 45.7%. Cutting edited videos is an attempt to framing a particular case causing disinformation. The least kind of hoax news received by respondents in the 2019 Mastel survey was an edited video with fake dubbing. This form of hoax news is the most complex to do because it requires particular readiness and expertise. The percentage of story-edited video hoaxes with fake dubbing was received by respondents as much as 33.2%.

The most widely accepted form of hoax content is 70.7% text messaging, while the rest is in the form of edited photos 57.8%, photos with fake captions as much as 66.3%, video edits (fake dubbing) as much as 33.2%, edited videos (chopped up) 45.70%, videos with false captions/narratives as much as 53.2%, and old news, photos, and videos posted back as much as 69.20%. As many as 87.50% of respondents stated that they get hoax content through social media, social media are Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Path. This figure is quite far, compared to the website (28.20%), television (8.7%), newspapers (6.40%), e-mail (2.60%), and radio (1.2%) (Mastel, 2019).

The most popular hoax channel used in Indonesia is social media. In the 2019 Mastel survey, 92, 40% of respondents claimed to receive hoax news and sometimes resumed hoax news through social media. The most popular social media platforms are Facebook, followed by tweeters and Instagram. Facebook's popularity as a social media even occurs in many countries (Fletcher et al., 2018). According to Weber Shandwick, a public relations company and communications service provider, there are around 65 million active Facebook users in the Indonesian region. As many as 33 million active users per day, 55 million active users use mobile devices to access it per month, and around 28 million active users use mobile devices per day



(Pratnyawan, 2019). The next most popular hoax news channel is the chat app. Mastel survey results in 2019 showed that 67.00% of respondents received hoax news through the chat application channel. Whatsapp is the most popular chat application compared to others. The number of chat application users in Indonesia is a very high rate of up to 83%. This penetration rate symbolizes the percentage of the number of chat application users and the total active social media users in Indonesia (Rahardja et al., 2019). The website is the third-highest hoax distribution channel after social media and chat applications.

Mastel's survey in 2017 showed that respondents accepted the website as a hoax distribution channel of 35.90%. However, in the 2019 survey, this figure has decreased to 6.70%. Surprisingly, the print media contributed as a hoax news channel. The principle of strict journalism should fortify the newspaper from irresponsible reporting, but the Mastel survey in 2019 showed that at least 6.40% of respondents received hoax news originating from the newspaper. Circulation of hoax news via e-mail is not as popular as other hoax news distribution channels. In the 2019 Mastel survey, only 2.60% of respondents received hoax news via e-mail or mailing lists. The 2019 Mastel survey also showed around 8.10% of respondents received hoax news through television and radio channels.

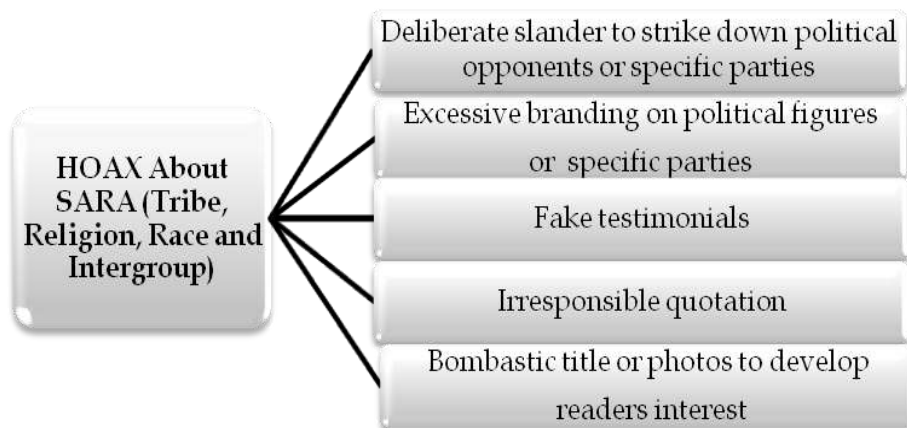
A survey conducted by Mastel showed that 34.60% of respondents received hoax news every day. Even 14.70% of respondents stated that they received hoaxes more than once a day. The same hoax information they sometimes receive from more than one source. While 18.20% of the respondents received hoax news once a month, and the remaining 32.50% claimed to receive hoax news on average once a week (Mastel, 2019). This figure shows that hoax news is spread so massively through various media lines that we can access it every day.

The Mastel survey results are in line with the results of interviews conducted with stakeholders (Communication and Information Technology Office and National Unity and Politics Office) regarding the threat of hoaxes against the Pancasila ideology's resilience. Based on the results of the interviews, it was found that the public received hoaxes almost every day, and most



of them circulated through instant messaging applications. The perpetrators and victims of the spread of hoaxes can come from various ages. The interview results also confirmed that hoax news that carries religious arguments is often accepted and easily trusted by adults compared to teenagers. Reports of crime caused by hoaxes have increased from year to year. There are still many community members who easily believe the news they receive without making confirmation beforehand, so they are prone to becoming victims of cybercrime. Many internet sites or social media accounts deliberately spread hate speech, fake news and cannot be accounted for but are trusted by the public because they are also spread by people who have influence, such as scholars or celebrities. Interviews conducted with the communication and informatics office also confirmed that hoaxes endanger national unity because they trigger society's opinions. Massive persuasions were found to change the Pancasila ideology with narratives that contained criticism and blasphemy against the government.

c. Scheme of SARA Hoax News



Picture 1. Scheme of SARA (Tribe, Religion, Race, and Intergroup) Hoax News

News about tribe, religion, race, and intergroup is a sensitive issue in Indonesia (Widyaningsih & Kuntarto, 2019). A hoax about SARA is a high selling point commodity to lifting or even destroying political electability. The scheme in the picture above shows various ways to spread the Hoax

with SARA issues. The first scheme is to bring up false news, slander by utilizing SARA issues to bring down political opponents or specific parties. An example is the alleged involvement of Joko Widodo as an Indonesian presidential candidate in a banned party. The second scheme is to over-imaging the performance and achievements of political figures or parties. Over-reporting of a political figure/leader from a specific tribe or religious group is an example of the second scheme. The news describes religion and tribe owned by a figure/leader correlate with his performance and achievements. The third scheme continues with false statements or testimonies delivered by a public figure with religious issues. An example is a piece of fake news about the Minister of Religion, stating prohibition on loudspeakers' use during the call to prayer. The fourth scheme is to quote precise program figures that are not related at all but are deliberately linked and considered to have the same context. The fifth scheme is the use of a pretentious title or picture that attracts the reader's attention.

The hoax news headlines' tagline and diction make people more curious, more selling, and mysterious through this scheme (Ellcessor, 2017). When examined, many reports are not following journalistic principles and only provoke excitement. Aside from selling titles and taglines, in some cases, hoax news also includes photos of precise figures to support reporting – for example, pictures of religious leaders (Assidik, 2018). The language used to create hoax news content is often just hollow language, containing only bombastic titles but lacks essence. Nevertheless, fanatical supporters often ignore the rationality of language and logic. They emphasize emotional factors because of primordial bonds.

d. Hoax About SARA as a Threats of Ideology Pancasila Resilience

The year 2019 became a hectic year for the Indonesian people because it coincided with implementing a five-year democratic party that would determine the leaders and legislative ranks. Bringing down opponents to win political contestation uses many issues of the tribe, religion, race, and intergroup (SARA) in black and negative campaigns. The SARA issue is also a valuable tool for gaining sympathy and electoral support.



The distribution of SARA content in various social media is widely used to propagate certain groups to create various discrimination (Andu, 2018).

The 2017 DKI regional election is a real example that the SARA issue has a significant impact on the political struggle. The spread of hoaxes with racial issues based on religion has successfully grown a barrier for Ahok (Basuki Tjahja Purnama) to win the regional election battle in DKI Jakarta. This case is clear evidence that hoaxes have a significant influence on political life. Another example is the 212 demonstration, which shows that hoaxes spread through digital media can move the masses into an actual demonstration that presents tens of thousands of people.

"A lie that is campaigned continuously and systematically will turn into (as if) a reality! While the perfect lie is the truth that is twisted just a little". The Goebbels theory is the essential reference of the strategy to spread hoaxes (Hoax) to achieve political and power goals. The Saracen case shows that hoaxes are planned strategies that have political objectives. At present, every day, we will very quickly encounter hoax news, slander, and various hate speech that always crosses in the social media age line or which enters through messages in the device. SARA discrimination is a view and action based on identity sentiments concerning heredity, religion, nationality or ethnicity, and class. Every action that involves violence, discrimination, and harassment based on self and group identity is a SARA act. This action castrated and abused independence and all fundamental rights inherent in humans (Evelina, 2015). The use of religious and tribe identities has been seen as getting more reliable since the 2014 presidential election and is increasingly developing in a destructive direction after the narratives of lies have been disseminated massively on various social media and easily trusted.

Internet in millennial times has become a "war of political communication". Social media is a weapon of disinformation for various purposes—the emergence of cyber troops or the cyber army as a critical component in the communication war (Mihailidis & Viotty, 2017). The community becomes easily dissolved, touched by emotions, and involved in the communication war. The largest group of hoaxes is Misinformation, Disinformation, and Malinformation. Misinformation is false information

that is conveyed either intentionally or not. While disinformation is intentional in making false information with a specific purpose, while it is different from the two previous categories, in the news of malinformation category, the news is delivered with correct information, but deliberately disseminated by certain parties with bad intentions, in the realm of someone's privacy (Anshar, 2019; Molina, et.al., 2021).

Hoaxes can create anxiety and distrust because hoaxes are targeted to scare most people through the spread of fake news with news using clickbait or sensational techniques to attract netizens. Hoax creates an atmosphere of "scary," "gripping," and does not believe in the circumstances so that the country needs leaders who are challenging, decisive, and brave (Molina et al., 2021). Not a meek, humble, and populist leader. News hoaxes are considered capable of influencing someone through an image, which can cause fear and threats to the basic instincts, causing a first reaction (attacking Croc Brain/Amidala)—resulting in gathering the neocortex (sane mind) so that thinking is irrational and easily directed. According to research by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), fanatical people are more susceptible to hoaxes (Anshar, 2019).

Hate Speech, fake information, or hoaxes are intended to trick the reader by distorting the facts and spreading hate speech. This term refers to media propaganda to incite and hate certain people or groups with specific motives. Hate speech is a form of anti-democracy and anti-tolerance (Salam, 2018).

The difference that should have been a force to strengthen citizens were used as a source of disputes and hostility. An attitude of tolerance towards weakening differences will be the seeds of division for the Indonesian people. If citizens have a Pancasila foundation that upholds diversity and pluralism, it should not be easy to be divided, let alone based only on hate narratives and hoax content circulating on social media (Salam, 2018). Besides, if citizens have an attitude of nationalism that prioritizes the interests of the nation and the state compared to groups or individuals' interests, the attitude of seeing SARA differences as material for contradiction should not be necessary (Evelina, 2015).



SARA's issue becomes very wild in the spread, and the acceleration of the issue becomes quickly spread. The main threat to hoaxes is the potential to divide unity and undermine harmony and tolerance in society's social life (Septanto, 2018). Propaganda and hate speech affect psychological conditions to attack others (Mulawarman & Nurfitri, 2017). Intolerance appears to those who differ in their opinions or views. Dichotomies will lead to civil war. Lack of respect for differences of opinion and even a tendency to impose opinions. There have been many examples of hoax news cases capable of leading public opinion to hate fellow citizens who disagree with the majority. The potential for the national division is not impossible, born from digital provocations. In this case, hoaxes pose a severe threat to the unity of Indonesia.

In democracy terms, hoaxes violate the principle of freedom of speech. Freedom of speech is the freedom that refers to a right to speak freely without censorship or restrictions but is not included in the case of spreading hatred. Freedom of opinion in Indonesia has even been guaranteed in article 28 of the 1945 Constitution. The outbreak of hoaxes on social media led the government to take decisive steps by passing Law No. 11/2008 on ITE. Individually, violation of freedom of speech is regulated in article 27 of the ITE Law (Rahutomo et al., 2019). ITE Law does not eliminate freedom of expression in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution, but it is an affirmation that the government highly values individual freedom and limits individuals not to disturb the freedom of others at will (Gumelar et al., 2020).

The third Pancasila precepts read "Indonesian Unity," which implies that Indonesia is a unified whole consisting of mutually integrated parts (Kaelan, 2002). This unity is reflected in the national motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, which means that even though it consists of diverse ethnic groups, it still upholds the Republic of Indonesia's Unitary State (unity in diversity) (Kaelan, 2002). The third precept is strongly opposed to forms of action that threaten national unity, especially propaganda and hate speech hoaxes.

The nature of the position of humans is as God's creatures and free beings. By spreading hoaxes, he has neglected his position as a creature of God, where morality and responsibility are inherent. In ethics, freedom should be accompanied by responsibility, but they ignore it. Therefore, it

is only natural that the ITE Law was passed so that the misappropriation of human nature, according to Pancasila, no longer occurs (Faqihuddin, 2018).

2. Discussion

The hoax has become a national problem, including triggering controversy, public unrest, divisions, political instability, and security disturbances that can hamper national development. Fake news (Hoax) is a widely discussed theme because hoaxes on social media have contributed to rising political temperatures in many countries (Utami, 2019). The survey conducted by Mastel shows that Indonesian people are exposed to hoaxes every day, with the most uploaded issues in the form of political and SARA issues (Mastel, 2019). In multicultural societies such as Indonesia, SARA issues significantly contribute to political and electoral conditions (Utami, 2019).

Motivation to spread hoax includes motives of political, ideological, and economic affiliation (Meinarni & Iswara, 2018). Hoax is a new kind of crime to study because it is a blend of information technology sophistication, cybercrime, and law (Meinarni & Iswara, 2018). The hoax has now been considered a plague that has the effect of hostility that can damage national unity. Diversity as a social binding is a serious issue because of hate speech promoted through social media. This condition is exacerbated by the misuse of social media, such as the spread of hoaxes or fake information (Hoax), the effects of which are hostile, and not following Indonesian culture that prioritizes tolerance (Juliswara, 2017).

Hoax aims to create public opinion, lead public opinion, form perceptions, and have fun that tests the intelligence and accuracy of internet and social media users. The purpose of spreading hoaxes varies, but in general, hoaxes are spread as a joke or fad, dropping competitors (black campaigns), promotion by fraud, or invitations to practice good practices that have no clear argument in it. Many hoaxes recipients were hooked to immediately spread to colleagues so that eventually, the hoax was quickly spread (Rahadi, 2018).

People are more likely to trust hoaxes if the information is following their opinions or attitudes (Juditha, 2019). For example, if someone who



believes in flat earth gets an article that discusses various conspiracy theories about satellite photos, that person instinctively will easily believe because he supports the flat earth theory, which he believes. Naturally, positive feelings will arise in someone if their opinions or beliefs get affirmation so that they tend not to care whether the information they receive is correct. They also quickly spread the information again. This situation becomes even more severe if the hoax spreader has less knowledge of utilizing the internet to find more in-depth information or check and re-check the information.

Today, hoaxes have developed into an industry that is no longer seasonal and certainly cannot be underestimated. Hoax news is often produced intentionally and spread massively, as revealed by the police about the Saracen Team. Besides being paid by specific individuals, hoax content creators also take advantage of the number of clicks and share news often filled with advertising content from third parties. Then, after the hoax news spread, the people and young people who did not know about this will be ensnared by hoaxes and become free endorse agents who can boost these elements' income. In hoaxes with socio-political and SARA issues, it will result in the emergence of hatred, which will ignite national unrest and disintegration if left unchecked. In the younger generation, especially those who are still junior and senior high school students, the prevalence of hoax reports is feared to create a mindset that tends to be aggressive, chauvinism, and vigilantism.

The spread of hoaxes on social media and online media always has underlying interests. There are interests behind the politics of power, economy (industry and business hoaxes), ideology, personal sentiment, and fun (Astrini, 2017). An example of a very viral and worrying hoax is that it has thickened sectarian and racial sentiments towards Chinese citizens of Chinese descent in the form of false information and misleading the invasion of 10 million foreign workers from China to Indonesia. China's workers then linked the latent danger of communism and the PKI's rise (Partai Komunis Indonesia) to the latent danger.

Economically, hoaxes have become promising new businesses and industries because of the relatively opening of the internet and social

media platforms and the ease and dynamism of their accessibility (Astrini, 2017). Everyone can become a producer of information with promising benefits directly proportional to the increasing traffic on the site, social media accounts, and online media. When hoax information is marked "like," "shared," or "retweeted," sites and accounts containing the hoax will be increasingly promoted and reach a wider audience.

So far, public awareness to be more concerned with hoaxes news has increased. The results of the 2019 Mastel survey in which only 1% of respondents immediately forwarded the exciting news they received. 69.30% of respondents choose to check the truth before spreading, 15.90% immediately delete and silence it, 7.50% have counted the news if they disagree with its contents, even 2.10% of them dare to reprimand the sender of the news.

The public also has the awareness to check the truth of splashy news that is considered suspicious, for example, unclear or provocative news sources. The Mastel survey (2017) showed that 82.80% of respondents conducted a crosscheck through the internet (search engine) when they wanted to check the truth of the news (MASTEL, 2017). 43% of them crosschecked by asking people who were considered to know better or more expert, 35.60% conducted a crosscheck through mass media, like newspapers, television, and radio, and 36.10% of respondents chose to crosscheck through social media when receiving suspicious news.

The presence of hoaxes that increasingly disturbs the public also encourages the birth of applications or particular websites used to conduct checks on the truth of news, photo, or video. For example, Turn Back Hoax, HoaxEye Twitter, Hoax Buster Tools, BaBe, and cekfakta.com.

D. Conclusion

This research would like to emphasize that the high number of hoaxes circulating in Indonesia, as evidenced by survey figures, is a powerful trigger for the emergence of political chaos and instability, which can be confirmed from demonstrations and protests against the government political battles, and security disturbances. Indonesian society's characteristics that have a high religious character and prioritize primordial bonds make



SARA-based hoaxes easy to spread and win public trust. Hoaxes constitute a significant threat to Indonesian unity and weaken the Pancasila ideology's toughness, prioritizing the values of peace and unity.

Hoax attempts to deceive or fool the reader/listener to believe something, even though the creator of the fake news knows that the news is fake. One of the most common examples of false reporting is to claim an item or event with a designation that is different from the correct item/event. Another definition states that a hoax is a hoax used to believe something that is wrong and often does not make sense through online media.

The SARA-based hoax mechanism has enormous potential to weaken the Pancasila ideology. Hoax news is disseminated continuously within various communication media lines and is also spread by trusted public figures, causing "opinions" to be perceived as "facts." Hoax news triggers a dichotomy in society in the form of pro-contra narratives. The pros and cons encourage each side to seek justification and support. The pro-contra narrative was used as a weapon for each party to support and bring down the opposing party. The emergence of a dichotomy is strengthened by provocations and then presents actions that cause chaos, unrest, and discomfort, often triggering quarrels to horizontal conflicts. On a broader level, even hoax news impacts security disturbances and political instability, as can be seen in various cases of security disturbances in Indonesia.

The hoax on the SARA issue has potential damage to the nation and a threat to its ideology. The analysis of Pancasila ideology resilience is expected to provide awareness to fight against hoaxes and present alternative solutions to prevent the spread of hoaxes from maintaining the ideology of Pancasila and national unity.

The study of the tenacity of the Pancasila ideology has many benefits. Academically this research can bridge the level of concepts and practical concepts of Pancasila. Practically, the results of this research are an attempt to identify national problems that can weaken the resilience of the ideology of Pancasila. Furthermore, this study could be a basis for the preparation of policy recommendations in strengthening national resilience.



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