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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS TOOL 'SOCIAL BEARING' TO COMPREHEND FOREIGN PROPAGANDA RELATED TO PAPUAN SEPARATIST ISSUES

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Article Info

Abstract

Foreign intervention in interfering with domestic affairs is a violation of international law. The intervention was in the form of massive propaganda about Papuan separatists carried out on social media Twitter so an analytical tool was needed that made it easier to understand propaganda by foreign parties. The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of social media analysis tools in the form of Social Bearing to understand foreign propaganda related to the Papua issue. This research is qualitative research using Modern Propaganda Theory. The results showed that Twitter account propaganda could be identified easily through the use of the Social Bearing analysis tool so that the @FreeWestPapuaNL account propaganda techniques and techniques could be identified and visible in the 11 results of the Social Bearing analysis, the account used pervasive propaganda methods while the propaganda techniques were Testimony and Card Stacking. These propaganda methods and techniques constitute a violation of international law due to foreign intervention in Indonesia's internal affairs. For this reason, Indonesia must reaffirm at international forums that the Papua problem is a domestic problem for Indonesia. In addition, foreign parties massively spread content about Papuan separatists, both from their tweets and by sharing tweets from other Twitter accounts. The use of separatist issues is more massive when there are moments that are closely related to the Papuan separatist issue.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the digitalization era globally has accelerated rapidly to reach 4.95 billion internet users. This is indicated by internet users in 2022 experiencing an increase of 192 million or 4% compared to 2021. In addition, there were 4.62 billion social media users with an increase of more than 10 percent compared to the previous year (We Are Social, 2022). A large number of social media users shows that the flow of information is increasingly circulating on various social media, be it Youtube, Facebook, Instagram, Tiktok, or Twitter. The fast flow of information does not guarantee that the information circulating is information that is possible as propaganda information.

In Palupi's research (2019), social media is used as a propaganda tool. Hoaxes and hate speech have a propaganda effect such as containing elements of exaggeration, rhetoric, confessions, and influencing certain parties, as well as suspicions that are accompanied by emotions. One of the social media that is used as an effective propaganda tool to shape public opinion is Twitter. Opinion formation can take the form of massively spreading hoaxes and hate speech (Zebua, 2019).

The spread of propaganda is not only carried out by domestic parties but there is also the involvement of foreign parties to achieve certain goals. According to the Minister of Communication and Information (Kominfo) 2014-2019, Rudiantara, more than 20 countries participated in spreading hoaxes related to Papua and West Papua with the dominance of European countries. Kominfo data shows, that as many as 550 thousand URLs spread hoax news, with the majority of Papuan hoaxes via Twitter social media (Franedya, 2019).

The involvement of foreign parties through Instagram and Twitter social media accounts is a clear example that foreign parties carry out propaganda on the issue of racism related to Papua and West Papua. Specific target individuals or groups considered Opinion Leaders are used to carrying out propaganda on racism in Papua. Opinion Leaders mean parties who can influence and change the actions, behavior, and attitudes of Papuan and Papuan Indigenous students so that propaganda on the issue of racism is very effective in triggering mass riots in Papua and West Papua. The Opinion Leaders in question include academics, human rights activists, and domestic and foreign individuals/groups who support Papua apart from Indonesia (Nasution & Wiranto, 2020).

In addition to the issue of racism, the issue of separatism has also been raised in Papua by the Papuan separatist movement. The Papuan separatist movement seeks to internationalize the issue of Papuan separatism through international forums by building massive opinions and expanding them in the international environment for Papuan independence (Nainggolan, 2014). Expansion efforts in international forums are also followed by propaganda on social media, even foreign parties, and in carrying out propaganda to support Papuan independence. Non-state actors such as Veronika Koman and Benny Wenda carried out propaganda and disinformation to form public opinion about discrimination, colonialism, and human rights violations against racism by the Indonesian government, these opinions were designed to create an international reaction to pressure from the Indonesian government. This condition is detrimental to Indonesia and the Papuan separatist groups benefit from achieving their goal of realizing Papuan independence (Nasution & Nainggolan, 2021).

The Free West Papua Campaign has sought support from anyone and from anywhere so the goal of making the United Liberation Movement West Papua (ULMWP) a full member of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) can be achieved. The supported search was carried out by internationalizing the Papua issue and conducting campaigns in cyberspace, both

on social media and online media. In addition, in the perspective of campaign theory, the Free West Papua Campaign uses ideological or cause-oriented campaigns and uses a campaign model in the form of campaign components. The response from Twitter users is more dominated by following instructions about hashtags than messages to be conveyed (Samad & Permatasari, 2021).

Research on the Free West Papua Campaign social media network has been carried out previously by examining how to consume text using data from news readers' responses in the form of retweets, quote retweets, comments, and likes, via Twitter accounts @FreeWestPapua and @BennyWenda and the Free West Papua Campaign Facebook page (Rumila & Effendi, 2020). Another research is research on the Free West Papua Facebook account. Examines the use of West Papuan independence propaganda media in the form of a Free West Papua Facebook account (Martadikusumah, 2019). A social media analysis tool in the form of Drone Emprit shows that the @FreeWestPapua account is a top influencer related to West Papua issues in the context of organizational accounts (Fahmi, 2019). This is the reason the research is more focused on social media Twitter.

One of the social media accounts of foreign parties involved in Papuan separatist propaganda is a Twitter social media account originating from the Netherlands with the account name Free West Papua (Nederland) or @FreeWestPapuaNL. The propaganda carried out by this account is quite massive, whether it is uploading narratives or tweets or sharing other accounts' narratives. This is not in line with international law in general which prohibits a foreign country or party from intervening in the affairs of another country. Moreover, if the intervention or intervention has been accompanied by actions that interfere with the independence and sovereignty of the country concerned (Leatemia, 2013). In this case, the Free West Papua Free (Nederland) account is a foreign party that interferes in Indonesia's domestic affairs relating to Papua.

To find out the form of propaganda from these accounts, systematic efforts and technical assistance are needed, considering that social media Twitter is one of the applications of technology. The technology can be a tool that can help analyze data on Twitter, in this case, the author uses the social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing' social media analysis tool which can be accessed through the https://socialbearing.com/.

Based on the explanation above, the social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing' tool needs to be done to understand propaganda carried out by foreign social media, in this case, this research focuses on one of the analyses of Twitter account activities originating from the Netherlands with the account name @FreeWestPapuaNL. Therefore, the research question in this study is how to identify propaganda carried out by the Twitter account (@FreeWestPapuaNL) using the social media analytics tool Social Bearing. In addition, this study will answer questions about how the issue of separatism is used by the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL in its activities on social media.

METHODS
This study is a qualitative study, Sukidin explains that the qualitative method seeks to reveal the various uniqueness contained in individuals, groups, communities, and/or organizations in daily life as a whole, in detail, in-depth, and can be accounted for scientifically (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015). In the same book, according to Moleong, the sources of qualitative research data are displayed in the form of spoken or written words that are observed by researchers, and objects that are observed in detail so that the meaning implied in the document or object can be captured. The source of the data must be original, but if it is difficult to obtain the original data source, then there is

no problem with the source of the artificial data as long as strong evidence of its position can be obtained. Sources of qualitative research data can be broadly divided into two, namely human and non-human. The data sources in this study were non-humans or the Twitter social media account @FreeWestPapuaNL with a research period of 223 days using Social Bearing.

The data analysis used is qualitative, namely the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials so that they are easily accessible they can be informed to others (Sugiyono, 2007). The use of Social Bearing is intended to find out the propaganda of the @FreeWestPapuaNL account which is associated with Propaganda theory. This study analyzes the content of the @FreeWestPapuaNL account and the impact of uploading content.
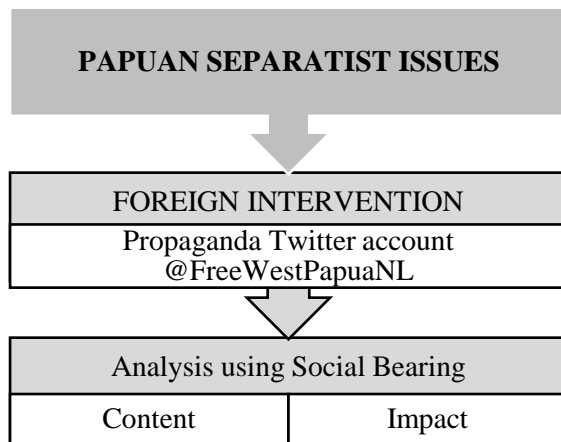
PAPUAN SEPARATIST ISSUES

FOREIGN INTERVENTION
Propaganda Twitter account
@FreeWestPapuaNL

Analysis using Social Bearing

Content	Impact

Figure 1. Flowchart Method
Source: Processed by the Authors, 2021

Social Media Analytics

Social media is internet-based media that allows users the opportunity to interact and present themselves, both instantly and with a wide audience or that does not support the value of User-Generated Content and interaction with other people (Carr & Hayes, 2015).

An effective understanding of social media will make it easier to understand things that have become the conversation of the community starting from their reach, actors, to parties who are allied or have different opinions. The utilization of social media analysis can be implemented for certain purposes, such as crime movements, and social movements, to monitor the acceptance of the related community before and after the policy or program is implemented. Social media analysis has changed along with the features on social media. In general, social media analysis uses three levels of analysis. First, it provides network analysis that can measure messages or issues in influencing influencers and their network of friends on social media. Second, analysis conversations can understand from uploads, words, symbols, and comments as part of citizen communication so that the data presented is qualitative and provides information on trends and explanations of how unique perceptions or behaviors of social media users are. Third, media analysis includes reach, engagement, and virality (Arianto, 2019).

Research on social media using social media analysis tools has been conducted by Sinulingga using a website-based tool in the form of Intelligence Perception Analysis (IPA). This research was conducted to determine the political branding of the 2019 Indonesian presidential candidates on social media on Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter (Sinulingga, 2019).

Social Bearing

Social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing' is a statistical website-based Twitter analytics tool created by Tom in 2014. Social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing' can sort tweets according to metrics including engagement, sentiment, followers, and reach. In addition, tweets can be filtered by language and top words, influencers, contributors, and content type whether it's images, mentions, links, or more. Many features are provided in the social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing' such as the ability to display every tweet that matches a search query and provide an

alternative to filtering out tweets that are less relevant according to the user's wishes (Tom, 2015).

According to Shawn (2018), the social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing' is a tool used for research by conducting searches using conversations, people, or keywords on Twitter social media. The sentiment feature on the social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing' categorizes tweets into four categories, Great, Good, Neutral, Bad, and Terrible. Alan recommends to researchers ignore this feature because the algorithm used in this feature is quite basic so it is difficult to judge whether the tweet matches the actual sentiment without knowing the details of the tweet. This study uses Social Bearing by entering the keyword @FreeWestPapuaNL in the "@Handle" column as shown in Figure 2. Then the results will be analyzed by focusing on the content and the impact of uploading that content.

Figure 2. Dashboard Social Media Analytics Tool 'Social Bearing'.
Source: Social Bearing, n.d.

Modern Propaganda Theory

This theory is famous for the sentence stating that 'The world is a propaganda stage'. This theory assumes that propaganda must be carried out using precise propaganda techniques without being noticed by certain audiences who are the target of propaganda (Shoelhi, 2020). F. Rachmadi defines propaganda as information containing doctrines, opinions, or official warnings from the government which is a communication activity using certain techniques (Suprapto, 2011). Another definition of propaganda is a

deliberate and systematic effort to shape perceptions, manipulate thoughts, and direct behavior to get the reaction desired by the propagandist (Jowett & O'Donnell, 2006). The use of social media in propaganda is a very effective way because social media sends messages to a large number of destinations (Sintia, 2019).

The implementation of propaganda must be carried out using appropriate methods and good techniques. The methods and techniques must be adapted to the conditions of the terrain and the targets being targeted by propaganda (Shoelhi, 2020). In Shoelhi's book entitled "Propaganda in International Communication", there are four methods to launch propaganda. First, the coercive method is a propaganda method that manipulates messages and determines ways that can create fear in the propaganda target and ultimately act by the wishes of the propagandist. Second, the persuasive method is a method that avoids violent methods, this method prioritizes ways to persuade the target so that the target does something voluntarily according to the wishes of the propagandist. Third, the pervasive method is a method that sends messages to the target massively and repeatedly until they imitate so that the target is willing to do something according to the wishes of the propagandist. Fourth, the facilitative method is well-prepared, especially in the propaganda media used so that the target is consciously willing to act according to the wishes of the propagandist.

In the same book, propaganda techniques are divided into nine parts, as follows:

1. Name Calling
   This technique uses negative labels or calls to propaganda targets, both individuals and groups. This technique makes the propagandist give stereotypes to the target which ultimately discredits the propaganda target.

2. Glittering Generality
   This technique emphasizes positive, gentle, subtle, and well-meaning words

to make the audience agree, accept, and support without examining the evidence. Propagandists try to ignite audiences to change the unemotional atmosphere and create a more acceptable reality.

3. Transfer

A technique for getting an organization, person, or product to be associated with something of bad or good quality. This technique is a depiction of the concept to transfer something to a party.

4. Testimony

The most common propaganda technique used is to highlight trustworthy figures or institutions to support or criticize a political idea/unity or in other words, to judge a political idea as good or bad. The selection of characters in this technique does not have to be famous figures but anyone who is portrayed and is relevant to the propaganda message to be conveyed.

5. Plain Folk

Propaganda is carried out in this technique by going directly to the field and mingling with the community or small people. In this technique, propagandists try to convince the public that the ideas they bring are ideas related to ordinary people.

6. Card Stacking

A technique that presents facts to support propaganda activities so that the target becomes convinced and the propaganda message is easily conveyed. The facts presented are rarely specific and ignore facts that do not support propaganda activities.

7. Bandwagon

Propaganda implies that an idea, statement, or product is desired by the public. This technique first makes the group the majority then plays the target feeling and places the target as a minority so that they must join the majority (group).

8. Frustration or Spacegoat

This technique attempts to create frustration and channel it into a scapegoat. A scapegoat is a diversion of attention to the problems experienced by a group.

9. Fear Arousing

A technique that elicits negative emotions (especially fear) so that public awareness and attitudes can change. The use of this technique is very effective if it is carried out by movers or leaders.

According to Shoelhi, not all propaganda techniques can be used at the same time because the use of these techniques must be adapted to the propaganda objectives. Choosing the right propaganda technique can produce targeted propaganda. Propaganda techniques are also described in Palupi (2019). However, there are two differences from the propaganda technique in Shoelhi's book, namely the Emotional Stereotype technique which means to arouse suspicion with full emotion and the Rhetoric technique which means propaganda that uses interesting words.

Separatist

The term separatism refers to the activities of individuals or groups who are incorporated into a unit to determine their destiny by separating themselves from the larger unit and then an independent nation or state (Sefriani, 2003).

Separatist propaganda through online media is a very effective way of spreading propaganda messages. In addition, the process of spreading the message of separatist propaganda in the second stage of the Two-Stage Communication Theory will have a strong influence on the opinion of the audience who is the target of the propagandist (Alfredo, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The use of social media Twitter in doing propaganda is quite effective to raise certain issues. The use of Twitter can be utilized by the government to carry out propaganda effectively by creating discussions aimed at national strategic policies so that the issues raised by the

government will be widely accepted by the public (Wilmy, 2020). This means that not only national strategic policy issues are effectively raised on Twitter social media, but also negative issues such as separatist issues can work effectively on Twitter.

This study highlights one Twitter social media account originating from the Netherlands with the account name Free West Papua Free (Nederland) or @FreeWestPapuaNL. This account was created in June 2016 and created by the Free West Papua Campaign, the account massively uploads information related to Papuan separatist issues both domestically and abroad. Uploads can be in the form of support for West Papuan independence or sharing uploads from Papuan Separatist Figures, Benny Wenda.

Based on the social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing', we obtained some

Figure 3. Display @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account.
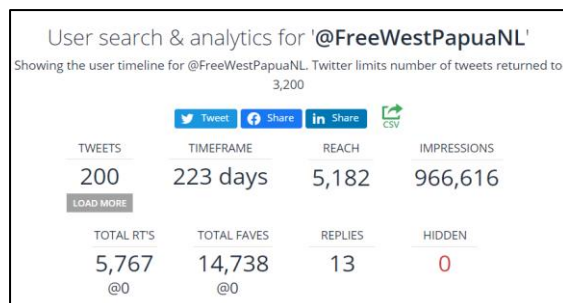*Source:* FreeWestPapuaNL, n.d

Figure 4. User search and analytics @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account using social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing'.
Source: Social Bearing, n.d.

information related to the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL with a range of November 6, 2020 to June 15, 2021, as can be seen in Figure 4. Within 223 days, the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL has uploaded as many as 200 tweets (Total number of tweets displayed for FreeWestPapuaNL within timeframe including retweets and replies), 5,812 reach (Estimated accounts reached for FreeWestPapuaNL within the timeframe. Based on the followers of FreeWestPapuaNL and any accounts tweeted to directly), 966,616 impressions (Estimated potential views for FreeWestPapuaNL within the timeframe. Based on a culmination of the number of followers from the user or retweeting user and includes repeat users), 5,767 retweets (Total number of cumulative retweets), 14,738 favorites (Total number of cumulative favorites), 13 replies (Total number of replies or direct tweets), and 0 hidden (Numbers of FreeWestPapuaNL tweets hidden based on filters).

Based on the level of engagement, the retweet results from the two uploads of Papuan Separatist Figure Benny Wenda's Twitter account (@BennyWenda) shared by the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL became the highest level of engagement with 345 retweets and 891 favorites. In addition, Benny Wenda's next tweet has an engagement rate of 363 retweets and 395 favorites.
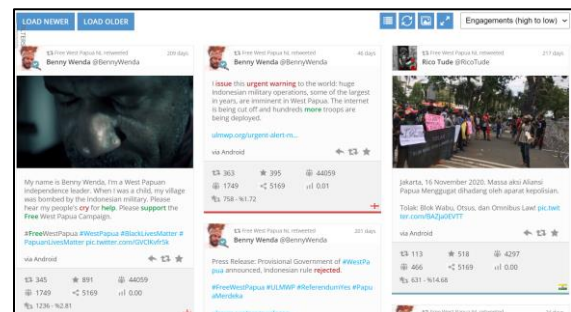

Figure 5. Analytics engagement from @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account using social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing'.
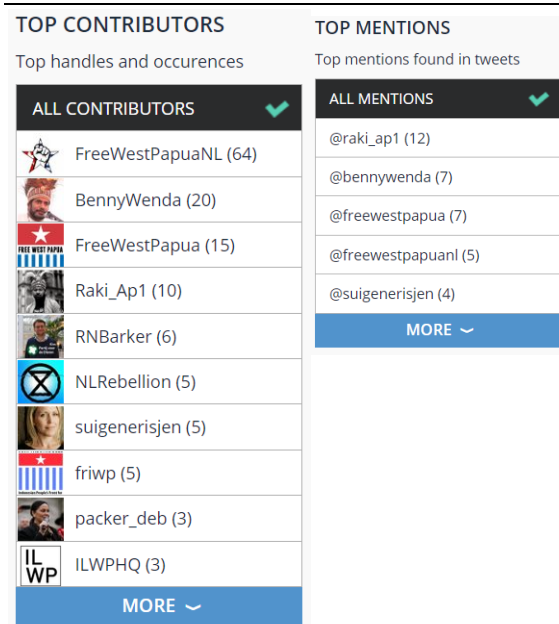*Source:* Social Bearing, n.d.

Figure 6. Analytics top contributors and top mentions from @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account using social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing'.
Source: Social Bearing, n.d.

The highest contributor to the activity of the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL is the Twitter account of Papuan Separatist Figures Benny Wenda (@BennyWenda) with a total of 20, while the highest mention is the Twitter account of Papuan Separatist Figures Raki AP (@raki_ap1) with a total of 12. The role of the Twitter account @BennyWenda on the Twitter account @FreeWestPapua is very dominant because uploads from the Twitter account @BennyWenda are the most widely distributed by the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL. Likewise, the Twitter accounts supporting separatists, namely, the Twitter accounts @freewestpapua and @raki_ap1 are accounts that have a high attachment to the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL.

In its activities, the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL is mostly used to retweet or share uploads of other accounts as much as 137 (68.5%) while uploading or writing tweets by 50 (25%) and replying to uploads by 13 (6.5%). This activity shows that the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL does not have many
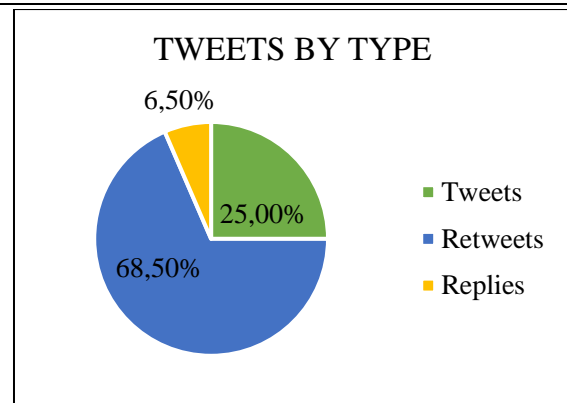

Figure 7. Analytics tweets by type from @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account using social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing'.
Source: Processed by the Authors, 2021

narratives that can be uploaded to spread separatist content so uploads from this account are dominated by activities sharing separatist content from other Twitter accounts. Ideas or ideas related to separatism were obtained from the Twitter accounts of Papuan separatist figures Benny Wenda and Raki.

When it comes to propaganda techniques, the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL uses propaganda techniques in the form of testimony. Propaganda is carried out by highlighting figures who are believed to support Papuan separatist ideas, in this case, Papuan separatist figures, Benny Wenda and Raki. The use of these two figures is the right choice because the two figures are very influential in the Papuan separatist movement considering that Benny Wenda is the leader of the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP) and Raki AP is the spokesman for the Free West Papua Campaign.

Uploads to the @FreeWestPapuaNL account use English as the most dominant language with a percentage of 79.2%, then Dutch at 25%, Indonesian with a percentage of 3.5%, and so on. This shows that there are propaganda efforts both at home and abroad to gain international support. The use of English as an international language to influence globally, the use of Dutch to exert influence
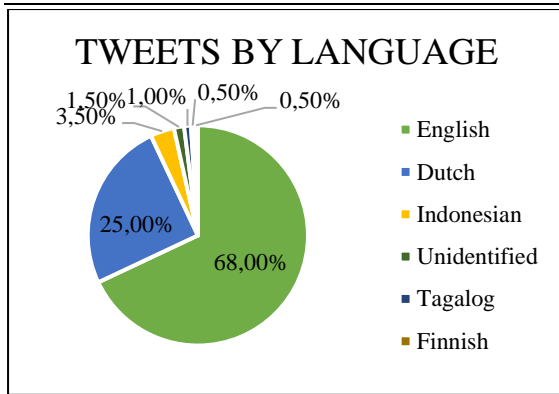
Figure 8. Analytics Tweets by language from @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account using social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing'. *Source:* Processed by the Authors, 2021

in the location or base of the @FreeWestPapuaNL account, and the use of Indonesian as a form of propaganda aimed at the Indonesian people. The highest domain shared by the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL is twitter.com with 29, followed by ulmwp.org with 18, then youtube with 10, freewestpapua.org with 9, and so on. The dominance of the Twitter domain that is shared is a natural thing because the account used is a Twitter account. The second dominance is youtube because there are many videos from Benny Wenda's Twitter account or other accounts that upload videos from youtube related to Papuan separatist themes.
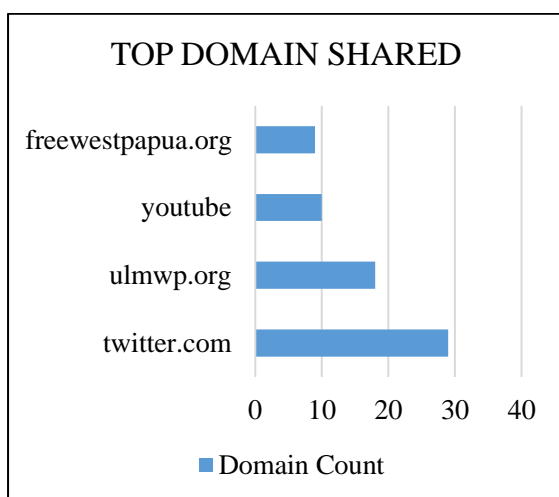

Figure 9. Analytics top domains shared from @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account using social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing'. *Source:* Processed by the Authors, 2021
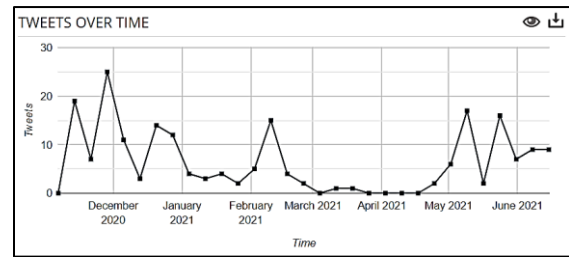

Figure 10. Analytics tweets over time from @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account using social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing'. *Source:* Social Bearing, n.d.

During the period November 6, 2020 to June 15, 2021, March and April 2021 were recorded as the months with the lowest account activity, namely the highest total tweets of one to no (zero) tweets. While the highest number of tweets occurred in December 2021 with a total of 25 tweets. The high account activity in December 2021 was due to the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL taking advantage of the momentum of raising the Morning Star flag on December 1, by actively participating in uploads about support for Papuan independence and raising the Morning Star flag in various countries, such as Australia, Switzerland, Sweden, Indonesia, The island nation of French Polynesia, and others. Efforts to pass up the issue of Papuan separatists at that moment were also carried out by using hashtags or #GlobalFlagRaising.

When it comes to propaganda techniques, the @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account uses a propaganda technique in the form of Card Stacking, which is a technique that presents facts that support propaganda activities, in this case, support from several countries so that propaganda messages are conveyed and convince propaganda targets. The hashtags most frequently used by the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL are #freewestpapua with several 69, #westpapua with several 47, #globalflagraising with several 26, #papuanlivesmatter with several 20, #papuamerdeka with several 10, and so on.

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Figure 11. @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account Retweeted the Post Belinda Coates Account that posts using #GlobalFlagRaising. *Source*: Coates, 2020

Figure 12. @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account Retweeted the Post allromy Account that supports from other countries. *Source:* Fernandez, 2021
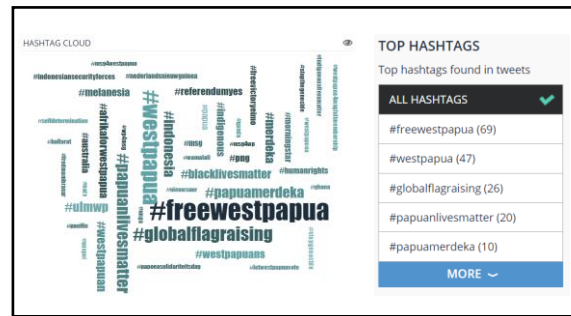

Figure 13. Analytics hashtag cloud from @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account using social media analytics tool 'Social Bearing'. *Source:* Social Bearing, n.d.

The use of hashtags by the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL is predominantly related to Papuan separatists. This shows that there is a systematic and massive effort that leads to support for Papuan independence through the use of hashtags. The use of hashtags helps Twitter users to group information that is shared so that netizens can easily access certain information, including Papuan separatists.

When it comes to propaganda methods, the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL uses a propaganda method in the form of a pervasive method, namely a method that sends messages massively and repeatedly. In this case, messages related to separatists were uploaded in December 2020 so that several other Twitter accounts voluntarily provide support for Papuan independence through his Twitter account by uploading a tweet related to the Morning Star flag.

The Indonesian government has prohibited the use of the Morning Star Flag following Presidential Regulation Number 77 of 2007 concerning the State Emblem, specifically article 6 Paragraph 4 which explains that logo designs and regional flags may not have similarities in principle or whole to the logo and flag designs of
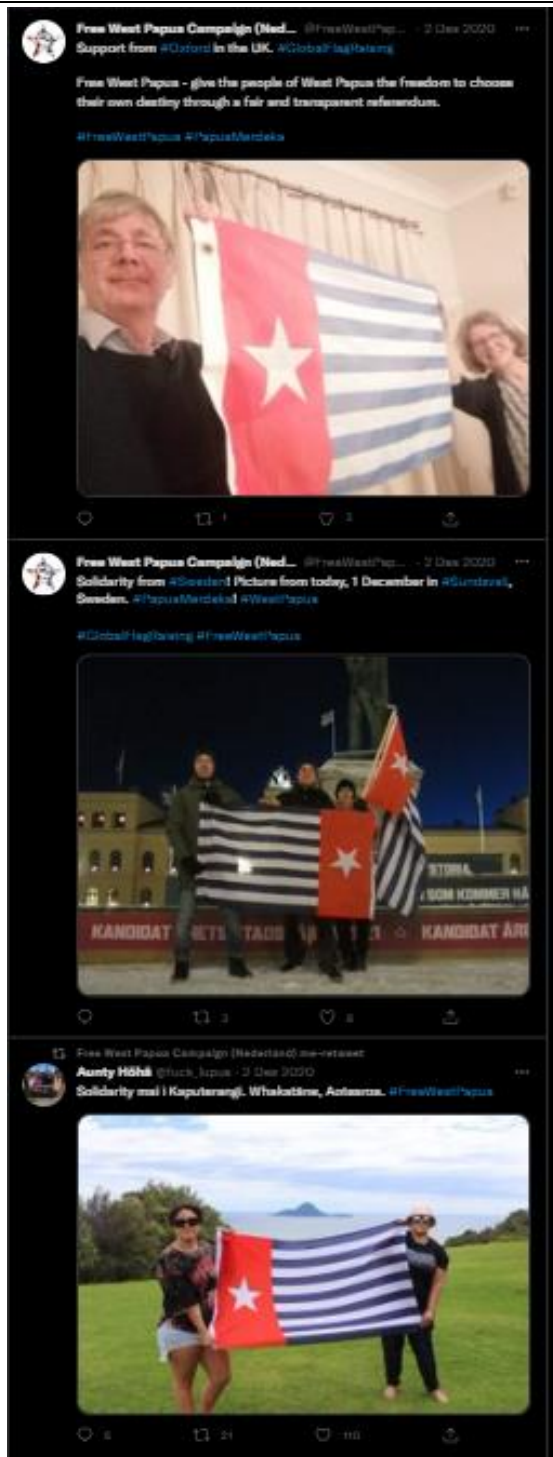
Figure 14. @FreeWestPapuaNL Twitter account sends messages massively and repeatedly about Morning Star Flag.
Source: FreeWestPapuaNL, 2020

prohibited organizations or organizations/ separatist associations/ institutions/movements within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it is specifically stated that the logo of the

Mambruk Bird and the Rising Star used by the separatist movement in Papua Province (Permana, 2019).

What the Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL doing is a form of support for the Papuan separatist movement in Indonesia by making the use of the Morning Star flag on social media quite contrary to Indonesian law. The act is a form of intervention or an action that is carried out intentionally by a country, group of countries, or international agents against the policies or practices of another country or group of countries where the country or group of countries subject to the action does not agree (Coady, 2002). The act is a form of intervention or an action carried out intentionally by a country, a group of countries, or an international agent against the policies or practices of another country or group of countries in which the country or group of countries subject to the action does not approve of it. This act violates international law in the form of the United Nations Charter, especially in Article 2 paragraph 7 which guarantees that there are no attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of a country (Sationo, 2019). Propaganda carried out by the @FreeWestPapuaNL account is a form of intervention in domestic affairs in Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS
1. Twitter account propaganda can be identified easily through the use of the Social Bearing analysis tool so that the result of this study can determine the techniques and methods of propaganda carried out by Twitter accounts. The propaganda tactics and techniques of the @FreeWestPapuaNL account can be seen clearly in the 11 results of Bearing's analysis, the account uses pervasive propaganda methods while the propaganda techniques are Testimony and Card Stacking techniques. These propaganda methods and techniques constitute a violation of international

law due to foreign intervention in Indonesia's internal affairs. The two techniques are not used simultaneously but are used according to propaganda objectives. Propaganda methods and techniques by the @FreeWestPapuaNL account are a form of violation of international law due to foreign intervention in Indonesia's domestic affairs. For this reason, Indonesia must reaffirm at international forums that the Papua problem is a domestic problem for Indonesia.

2. The Twitter account @FreeWestPapuaNL massively spreads content about Papuan separatists, both from their tweets and by sharing tweets from other Twitter accounts. The use of separatist issues is more massive when there are moments that are closely related to the Papuan separatist issue.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Indonesia must counter-propaganda against foreign intervention in social media and be more massive when approaching moments related to the Papuan separatist issue. In addition, through international forums, Indonesia emphasized that the Papuan separatist issue is a domestic matter for Indonesia and other parties should not interfere.

2. Further research should use more than one Twitter account as a comparison in the study so that the research results are more varied. Besides that, analysis of social media accounts should use more than one analytics tool as a comparison so that research results are obtained on the effectiveness of using a social media analytics tool.

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