**EUROSEAS 2024**

**Proposal for a Panel**

1. **TITLE:**

The Indonesian Digital Landscape Related to Crimes and Digital Transgressions

1. **CONVENOR:**

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1. **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FORMAT:**

Our panel, “The Indonesian Digital Landscape Related to Crimes,” aims to shed light on the evolving landscape concerning crimes within Indonesia’s digital spaces. This panel will bring together scholars to explore and discuss various facets, including cybercrime and the intersection of digital technology with human rights movements.

We chose a panel format to encourage in-depth discussions and diverse perspectives on the theme. Panels provide a platform for scholars to share insights, collectively analyze complex issues, and engage in dynamic conversations. Q&A sessions at the end further enrich the academic dialogue.

1. **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PANEL:**

Our discussion will explore the challenges faced by Indonesia in terms of cybersecurity and the implications of technology on human rights advocacy. From unraveling the intricacies of cybercrime to examining the impact of digital activism on human rights movements, our panel seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the digital landscape related to crimes in Indonesia. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected and reliant on digital technologies, it becomes necessary to understand the intricacies of cybercrime and its intersection with fundamental issues such as human rights.

Studying the digital landscape related to crimes in Indonesia is crucial for several reasons. First, the rapid evolution of technology has given rise to new forms of criminal activities, particularly in the digital realm. Cybercrime, encompassing a range of malicious activities from hacking to online fraud, poses significant challenges to the security and well-being of individuals and society. Furthermore, the intersection of digital technology with human rights movements adds another layer of complexity to the discussion. Digital platforms have become important spaces for activism, expression, and human rights advocacy. The panel will also address crimes involving women, examining how they are portrayed and perceived in Indonesian society.

1. **PRESENTERS**

**Ni Made Martini Puteri (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)**

**Identifying Institutional Betrayal Toward Female Victims of Online Loan Providers in Indonesia**

This presentation explains online loans as a form of inclusive financial service that provides economic benefits for women but negatively impacts the vulnerability of women who fail to pay. A qualitative study of 35 female online loan consumers shows that it is difficult for female victims to report their cases to service providers, law enforcement officials, and state institutions that regulate and supervise the business. Technology-based complaint service systems hinder women’s access to submit reports. Women victims of online sexual violence who managed to report were blamed for being careless and consumptive, and women were even treated as people who were deliberately evading and had evil intentions. All losses experienced by women are denied and considered a risk that women should consider before borrowing. Most of the female informants who were online loan providers’ victims never received compensation for the KGBO they experienced. Using a radical feminist theory, this situation reflects betrayal institutional practices, which are characterized by victim blaming and re-victimization. State institutions providing services that the community has trusted cannot build an accountable service system. Instead, they make efforts to cover up failures and run away from their responsibility to protect by blaming women victims. The institutional practice of betrayal can be categorized as state crime.

**Irnasya Shafira (Monash University, Australia)**

**No One Cares?: Understanding Reaction of Indonesians Towards Government Data Breach**

In the digital age, governments worldwide use technology to manage vast amounts of data; however, with this advancement comes increased vulnerability. Citizen data protection is a major concern in Indonesia’s rapidly evolving digital landscape. One of the primary concerns is government data breaches caused by hackers, which pose significant threats to citizens’ privacy and security. This research explores how Indonesians react to government data breaches and the multifaceted factors influencing their responses to these events. Framed within the theoretical framework of techno-feudalism and data serfdom, concepts which illuminate the intricate power dynamics inherent in contemporary data governance.

This investigation’s overarching research question is: “How do Indonesians react to a government data breach perpetrated by hackers, and what factors influence their response to such an event?” This inquiry delves into Indonesian’s perspective of how they navigate the digital landscape, exploring their perceptions and actions in the aftermath of government data breaches. Through rigorous analysis, this research sheds light on the intricate interplay between technology, governance, and public sentiment, ultimately contributing to the broader discourse on data security and privacy in the digital age.

**Gloria Truly Estrelita (AlterSEA, Center for Southeast Asia - EHESS, France)**

**Virtual Memories and Digital Practices in the Narratives of the Indonesian 1965 Tragedy**

This presentation explores the evolving landscape of memory practices related to the 1965-66 mass killings and arrests in Indonesia, focusing on efforts to preserve historical accounts and narratives. Since President Suharto’s fall in 1998, various movements and initiatives have sought to maintain the memory of past human rights abuses. This study highlights the shift to virtual spaces in the digital age, emphasizing the role of social movements, such as Faith In Speculation (FIS) 65 and the 1965-66 Genocide online library, alongside virtual creative artworks. These platforms leverage technology to disseminate alternative narratives, fostering a virtual dialogue that transcends generations and aids in re-actualizing the past. This presentation also explores an initiative addressing the urgent need to record first-hand accounts of survivors, emphasizing the significance of oral stories in constructing historical memory. It further explores the challenges and ethical considerations associated with the digitalization of collective memory, highlighting the importance of cross-referencing testimonies and preserving this valuable corpus for future generations. Ultimately, the presentation argues that virtual social movements serve as digital archives and contribute to a unique methodology for remembering the past, embodying a collaborative memory practice in the post-witness era. In the context of the 1965 Tragedy, the virtual space emerges as an essential form of memory practice, transcending its role as a mere medium.