



Reflection of Russian-Ukrainian Military Conflict in Indonesian and World Digital Media*

Panca Syurkani,¹ Valerii L. Muzykant²

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University)



[10.15408/jch.v11i2.34602](https://doi.org/10.15408/jch.v11i2.34602)

Abstract

The military conflict between Russia and Ukraine occurred in February 2022, to be precise, on the 24th. This conflict was quite significant because it resulted in many civilians fleeing and damage to various public facilities. The Indonesian people participated in providing multiple comments related to this conflict related to the military, economy, politics, and law on human rights. Therefore, the researchers want to learn more about the Analysis of the Russo-Ukrainian military conflict in the Media, especially the Indonesian people's reaction to the media coverage. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques were done by observing various Indonesian media containing comments about the Russian-Ukrainian military conflict. The data that has been collected will then be analyzed in depth to find out the results of the research, which states that the majority of Indonesian media say that many people are more supportive of Russia in taking action against Ukraine because NATO broke the agreement that was made before. Meanwhile, in terms of human rights, this conflict has committed several fakes as well as human rights violations, such as cases of sexual harassment, murders without prior trial, destruction of facilities, and so on, as stated in international human rights law as contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 3, Article 5, Article 6, Article 10, Article 13, Article 20, and so on. In addition, Indonesian people who are consumed by information write various negative comments smelling of defamation, also violating the rules regarding human rights as per the 1945 Constitution and the laws that apply in Indonesia.

Keywords: Military Conflict; Digital Media; Russia-Ukraine; Indonesian Society; Fakes

* Received: April 21, 2023, Revised: May 21, 2023, Accepted: June 27, 2023, Published: August 30, 2023.

¹ Panca Syurkani is a Ph.D. Student at Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russian Federation. E-mail: panca@yandex.ru

² Valerii L. Muzykant is a Professor at Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russian Federation. ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9422-351X> E-mail: vmouzyka@mail.ru

** Corresponding author: panca@yandex.ru

Refleksi konflik militer Rusia-Ukraina di Media Digital Indonesia dan dunia

Abstrak

Konflik militer antara Rusia dan Ukraina terjadi pada Februari 2022, tepatnya pada tanggal 24. Konflik ini cukup besar karena mengakibatkan banyak warga sipil mengungsi dan merusak berbagai fasilitas umum. Masyarakat Indonesia turut serta memberikan berbagai komentar terkait konflik ini terkait dengan aspek militer, ekonomi, politik maupun hukum pada aspek HAM. Oleh karena itu, peneliti ingin mengetahui lebih jauh tentang Analisis Konflik Militer Rusia-Ukraina Media khususnya reaksi masyarakat Indonesia terhadap pemberitaan media mengenai topik tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengamati berbagai media Indonesia yang memuat komentar tentang konflik militer Rusia-Ukraina. Data yang telah terkumpul selanjutnya akan dianalisis secara mendalam untuk mengetahui hasil penelitian yang menyatakan bahwa mayoritas media Indonesia mengatakan bahwa banyak pihak yang lebih mendukung Rusia dalam mengambil tindakan terhadap Ukraina karena NATO melanggar perjanjian yang telah dibuat sebelumnya. Sedangkan dari segi hak asasi manusia, konflik ini telah melakukan sejumlah kepausan serta pelanggaran hak asasi manusia, seperti kasus pelecehan seksual, pembunuhan tanpa pengadilan sebelumnya, penghancuran fasilitas, dan lain sebagainya, sebagaimana tercantum dalam hukum hak asasi manusia internasional sebagai berikut. tertuang dalam Deklarasi Universal Hak Asasi Manusia pasal 3, Pasal 5, Pasal 6, Pasal 10, Pasal 13, Pasal 20, dan seterusnya. Selain itu, masyarakat Indonesia yang termakan informasi sehingga menulis berbagai komentar negatif berbau fitnah juga melanggar aturan tentang hak asasi manusia sesuai UUD 1945 dan aturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Konflik Militer; Media Digital; Rusia-Ukraina; Masyarakat Indonesia; Palsu

Отражение российско-украинского военного конфликта в индонезийских и мировых цифровых средствах массовой информации

Абстрактное

Военный конфликт между Россией и Украиной произошел в феврале 2022 года, точнее, 24 февраля. Этот конфликт был весьма значительным, поскольку он привел к тому, что многие гражданские лица бежали и нанесли ущерб различным общественным объектам. Индонезийский народ принял участие в представлении многочисленных замечаний, связанных с этим конфликтом, связанным с военным, экономическим, политическим и правовым вопросами в области прав человека. Поэтому исследователи хотят узнать больше об Анализе российско-украинского военного конфликта в средствах массовой информации, особенно о реакции индонезийского народа на освещение СМИ. Используемый метод исследования является описывающим качественным. Методы сбора данных были выполнены путем наблюдения за различными индонезийскими средствами массовой информации, содержащими комментарии о российско-украинском военном конфликте. Собранные данные затем будут углубленно проанализированы для выяснения результатов исследования, в котором говорится, что большинство индонезийских СМИ говорят, что многие люди больше поддерживают Россию в принятии мер против Украины, потому что НАТО нарушило сделанное ранее соглашение. В то же время, с точки зрения прав человека, в этом конфликте совершается несколько подделок, а также нарушаются права человека, такие как сексуальные домогательства, убийства без предварительного судебного разбирательства, уничтожение объектов и т.д., о которых говорится в международном праве в области прав человека в соответствии со статьей 3, статьей 5, статьей 6, статьей 10, статьей 13, статьей 20 Всеобщей декларации прав человека и так далее. Кроме того, индонезийцы, которые потребляют информацией, пишут различные негативные комментарии, пахнущие клеветой, также нарушая нормы, касающиеся прав человека в соответствии с Конституцией 1945 года и законами, применяемыми в Индонезии.

Ключевые слова: Военный конфликт; Цифровые СМИ; Россия-Украина; Индонезийское общество; Фальшивки

A. INTRODUCTION

Every citizen certainly wants to live in peace ([Malik, 2018](#)), ([Wahyudi, et al 2019](#)) and peace also has a sense of security and comfort living in the country where he lives ([Dinata, et al 2020](#)). Unfortunately, whether carried out within or between countries, this situation can be threatened and even eroded due to military conflict ([Bakrie, 2022](#)). Even other countries that do not participate in the military conflict can feel how cruel the slaughter process is. One of them is the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine. This situation, of course, makes the right to life and the right to freedom of the people even smaller and even taken away, leaving wounds and trauma for the local community. ([Adwani, 2012](#))

The Russo-Ukrainian military conflict that took place in 2022 on February 24, to be precise, has become quite the world's spotlight and has drained the emotions of many people ([Izzuddin, et al. 2022](#)), ([Hamsyir, et al. 2022](#)). This phenomenon even has a nickname called "Ukrainian Fatigue". Views on this military conflict are diverse; some call it external aggression, civil-military conflict, etc. Considering that Russia and Ukraine were first united in one group ([Mamfaluthy, 2015](#)) called the Soviet Union. Because the conflict between the two is uncertain, it takes a chronic form. ([Rettman 2019](#))

This conflict continues to develop until it can obscure various political policies globally. Moreover, this conflict transcends not only regional boundaries but also continental boundaries and is capable of provoking a "total and irreversible collapse of the existing international order". This is evidenced by the actions of advisers from various state leaders who are members of the "Normandy Format" (Germany, Russia, Ukraine, France) who negotiated for hours in Berlin but did not produce the desired actual results. So, various kinds of chaos still occur and negatively impact society. In addition, United States President Joe Biden also gave orders to his citizens to leave Ukraine immediately and alluded to the threat of world military conflict.

The crisis that occurred between Russia and Ukraine is still ongoing and continues to trigger other countries to speak up about whether or not to support a country that is waging military conflict. According to research conducted by Umang Poddar, the media in India are known to be more supportive of Russia. Still, many Western commentators have criticized him for not opposing Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Moreover, currently, many Indian people think that India is entirely dependent on Russia because it helped with military equipment during the liberation period in 1971 in Bangladesh. ([Alyukoy, 2022](#))

On the other hand, one of the media content in China was instructed to carry out special coverage describing the conflict between Russia and Ukraine on the first day of the military conflict. However, it had to be news that did not benefit Russia, so Chinese social networks censored content related to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. However, China has control over the information on the internet. ([Mingluo, 2022](#))

The opinion of each country regarding the Russia-Ukraine conflict is quite diverse. The Ukrainian conflict has demonstrated the weakness of the armed forces of European countries, writes Foreign Affairs. Europe has underinvested in its military over the past 20 years, and what little it has allocated has been directed to building forces for humanitarian, counter-insurgency and counterterrorism missions away from the continent, such as in Afghanistan. The article in Foreign Affairs says that most European armies do not have enough ammunition, artillery and combat-ready tanks to conduct serious hostilities ("[Terrifying State](#)", 2022). At the same time, many countries feel sad because there should be bloodshed between two adjacent countries. So, many countries ask that the military conflict be stopped because humanity has gone too far, especially since Russia is a superpower with considerable power. ([Storey, et al, 2022](#))

Meanwhile, readers of the British Daily Mail admitted that the British authorities are responsible for the continuation of the Ukrainian conflict. The publication quoted Igor Korotchenko, editor-in-chief of the Russian National Defense magazine, who called Britain the main evil in the West. Readers of the British newspaper agreed with the opinion of the Russian journalist. "Our politicians act like a little skinny bully buddy (USA – *authors*) on the school playground, waving his fists and gnashing his teeth behind Washington's back. All the other kids know that if the US wasn't there, England could easily have beaten," wrote Enough_Already23. "DM hates the truth? The war is being waged and funded by Washington and London... and no wonder Russia is winning!!! UK, US and NATO are miserable warriors," UltraMaga said. User Peter Schmidt called Britain a vassal of Washington. "We sponsor this circus show," concluded Dmme89. ([The British admitted the ugly truth, 2023](#))

Besides it, readers of the Austrian newspaper Express urged to stop assisting wealthy Ukrainian refugees. They supported the proposal of politician Gottfried Waldhausl, who called for checking all Ukrainians who moved for cars and other signs of wealth. "Every day, I receive complaints from the population about luxury cars from Ukrainian refugees who receive help from us. I also don't understand why we should support someone who takes their

children to kindergarten in an SUV for 70,000 euros," he was indignant Waldhausl. ([Austrians urged to stop, 2023](#))

Russia has been a superpower since the Middle Ages when its territory covered Eastern Europe. Previously, Russia and Ukraine were involved in a conflict known as the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. Then, in 2022, to be precise, on February 24, Russian troops carried out attacks on major Ukrainian cities. Such as Berdyansk, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Sumy, and the capital city of Kyiv by order of the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin. ([Saryono, et al 2022](#))

Eventually, after NATO decided to invite Ukraine to the alliance in 2008, it created an existential threat to the Russian Federation. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) noted and verified that there were more than 1.1 thousand civilians who died in Ukraine under investigation since March 26, 2022. After invading for one month, this also resulted in a humanitarian crisis because thousands of people who were in Ukraine fled to the west or east of their country. As noted by Poland, around 2.3 million Ukrainians have fled to various neighbouring countries starting on March 26, 2022. ([Saryono, et al, 2022](#))

Since February, 5 million people have arrived in Russia, including more than 700,000 children, writes human rights commissioner Tatyana Moskalkova. According to her, 42,294 people, including 12,532 children, are in 880 temporary accommodation centres in 61 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. A significant part of them are located in the Rostov region. - A lot of issues are solved daily to protect these people's rights. The Ombudsman has already received almost 2.5 thousand appeals, - said Tatyana Moskalkova in December 2022. - We have already been able to help one and a half thousand people. ([Moskalkova, 2022](#))

It doesn't stop here. The attack that occurred between Russia and Ukraine also resulted in various violations of human rights as laws that are inherent in human beings. Human Rights is a legal and normative concept that provides a statement that humans have various rights attached to them because they are humans ([Sudiq and Yustitiantingtyas, 2022](#)). In addition, human rights also cannot be seized and divided ([Nurhidayatulloh, 2022](#)). Therefore, the conflict that occurred between Russia and Ukraine must be stopped immediately, according to the words of the country's leaders, because it has a destructive impact on society. At the same time, on October 4, 2022, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky enacted a ban from the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine on negotiations with the President of Russia. ([Zelensky enforces NSDC ban, 2022](#))

B. METHODS

This research was conducted with a descriptive qualitative type, meaning that the results will be conveyed through various sentences that the reader quickly understands. The research location was shown in Indonesia with data collection techniques through observation of multiple media and recorded as many as 101 news reports discussing military conflict or conflict between Russia and Ukraine with observation periods starting from February 23 2022, to April 14 2022, with a focus on reporting on the military conflict between Russia-Ukraine.

Descriptive qualitative research was used with a case study approach (Case study). This research focuses on conducting intensive studies on one particular object and studying it as a case. The data obtained will be analyzed in depth to determine the research results. Apart from that, this research also conducts studies of various literature examining research-related themes to make the research results more robust. Then, the data obtained will be analyzed to know the results and discuss them systematically as the desired research, namely regarding Human Rights as a law and normative inherent in every human being.

C. RESULT

1. Alleged Military Conflict Crimes

A military conflict between Russia-Ukraine alleges that there were accusations against Russia made by Ukraine and the West that Russia committed military conflict crimes, which were published on March 23, 2022, as stated in various media, for example, those posted by Kontan.co.id on April 6, 2022. The news contained information under the title "President of Ukraine: Russia committed the worst military conflict crimes since World War II". The statement stated that the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskiy, provided information to the UN Security Council (UNSC) that Russia must take full responsibility for every military conflict crime that is the most terrible since World War II. However, this was denied by the Russian Ambassador Vassily Nebenzia, who provided information to the Security Council that what was alleged by Ukraine was a lie because the Russian army did not carry out attacks targeting civilians. ([Wilson, 2016](#)), ([admin kontan.co.id, 2022](#))

Regarding this, Viva.co.id carried a news article entitled "Ūkraina Kills Its People and Slanders Russia for military conflict crimes". This news states that Russia is angry because it continues to be the target of slander submitted

by the Ukrainian government where the slander says that the Russian military has committed military conflict crimes by accusing it of killing thousands of Ukrainian citizens since the invasion, which began on February 24, 2022. ([Radhitya Andriansyah in Viva.co.id, 2022](#)), ([Nitoiu C, 2016](#))

The Head of the Russian National Defense Management Center, Colonel General Mikhail Mizintsev, revealed that all slander directed at Russia is engineered from Ukraine and supported by several large Western countries to corner Russia. Mizintsev said that it was Ukraine itself that had massacred its population, mainly the civilians of the Luhansk People's Republic (LPR) and the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR). He also argued that the slander spread by Ukraine was an activity supported by Western countries. ([Viva.co.id, 2022](#)) ([Nitoiu C, 2016](#)), ([admin bangkokpost.com, 2022](#))

The cases that occurred in the military conflict between Ukraine and Russia have given rise to many tragedies related to human rights, morality and even international law because many people do not have the right to continue their lives because they were killed, sexual violence occurred, freedom and peace of life in their country was disrupted, and so forth. The Russian-Ukrainian military conflict also raised a lot of public attention for the two countries, where people who paid attention came from various countries, including Indonesia.

Based on the Analysis results on the platform that conducts digital monitoring and Analysis, namely Evello, it is stated that the attention of Indonesian social media users regarding the Russia-Ukraine conflict is relatively high. Evello noted that the number of reports regarding this conflict was 143,809, with an analysis period of February 23 to April 10 2022. It doesn't stop here; the news, totalling 143,809, has also been shared 2,509,741 times via the Indonesian Facebook network. In addition to news articles, various social media platforms are also used as references that interest netizens or netizens to find different information about the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Evello notes that 8886,896,749 views on Youtube, 752,014,266 su TikTok, 885,369,714 on Instagram, and 26,025 unique accounts on Twitter. This number is not small, which can be interpreted that the Indonesian people pay enough attention to the developments between Russia and Ukraine. Therefore, the researcher wants to conduct further research regarding "Analysis of the Russian-Ukrainian Military Conflict Through the Media from a Human Rights perspective". The purpose of this research is to find out the reaction of the Indonesian people in seeing the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine in the field of human rights law. The research results are expected to be a source of

reference and additional thoughts for readers and policymakers in resolving various existing problems so that they do not negatively impact their own country or other countries, especially in the study of legal and human rights aspects.

D. DISCUSSION

Before discussing further about this, let's first understand several aspects, namely:

First, Military conflict. Military conflict can be interpreted as an action carried out physically or non-physically between two or more human groups to dominate the contested area. Modern military conflict is more developed than ancient military conflicts because it leads to technological and industrial superiority. ([Kusuma, 2014](#))

Second, HAM (Human Rights) is a legal and normative concept stating that every human has inherent rights. Human rights also apply wherever and whenever without any restrictions to be universal ([Nurhidayatuloh, 2022](#)). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 states that the human rights in question are a set of things that are inherent in humans as creatures of God Almighty and are His gifts that must be given respect, always upheld, get protection from the state, law, government, and all people for the sake of honour as well as the protection of human dignity.

Third, Law. Law is a set of rules consisting of various norms and sanctions. Law is a right closely related to human life ([Saryono, et al 2022](#)). In the following, we will describe the results of an analysis of the Russia-Ukraine conflict from various media.

1. Indonesia's views on the Russia-Ukraine conflict

Almost every day, the Indonesian media reports about Russia-Ukraine as a military operation that causes many citizens to flee abroad. On the other hand, not a few pro-Western countries have taken various ways to prevent Russia from expanding its attacks by imposing sanctions on Russia by several countries and providing both moral and material support to Ukraine.

Based on the analysis results on the digital monitoring and analysis platform, Evelo provides an understanding that the intensity of social media users, especially in Indonesia, is very high. The data recorded by Evello proves

that the number of news articles related to the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine from February 23 to April 10 2022 reached 143,809, which were then shared via the Indonesian Facebook network 2,509,741 times. It doesn't stop here; various social media platforms are also in great demand by netizens as a reference in finding multiple pieces of information. Evello noted there were 886,896,749 views on YouTube, 752,014,266 on TikTok, 85,369,714 on Instagram, and 26,025 unique accounts engaged on Twitter. Evello concludes that most Indonesian netizens tend to side with Russia (Evello.co.id, 2022). This data is observed more clearly through the following figure:



Figure 1: Russia Vs Ukraine conflict in the Big data analytics Evello record

Source: <https://evello.co.id>

The majority of the news that appears in the Indonesian media is known to be more inclined to defend Russia and criticize countries that support Ukraine. As contained in the media rmiol.id, uploaded on March 11, 2022, a military and defence observer named Connie Rahakundini Bakrie tends to defend Russia. This is because, he argued, the decision taken by the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, to launch a special military operation for Ukraine was not something that was done without reason but to provide relief to the United States (US) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) so that they do not arrogant or big-headed in leading the world. In addition, Connie also has no thoughts that Russia is carrying out an invasion or annexation because it has no desire or intention to occupy or seize Ukraine's independence, but only to exercise hegemony with the United States and NATO. ([Raiza Andimi in rmiol.id](http://RaizaAndimi.in.rmiol.id), 2022)

It doesn't stop here; Connie even considers that the various sanctions imposed by the United States and NATO on Russia were absurd, making Putin even bolder. Additionally, Connie also reminded Indonesia not to get involved in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which, according to her, was created by America and NATO, considering Indonesia is in a free-active political position.

In addition, Kompas.com also published an article about the Ukrainian-Russian military conflict titled "Why do the majority of Indonesian netizens support Russia's invasion of Ukraina and are amazed by Putin?" on March 15, 2022. This article was compiled based on data obtained from Evello. In the last one to two weeks of analyzed period, articles on Indonesian social media were dominated by partiality for Russia and admiration for Vladimir Putin. This is because the Indonesian people do not like the United States and NATO ([BBC News Indonesia in Kompas.com, 2022](#)). One should also take into consideration that a special military operation of the Russian Armed Forces prevented an attack on Crimea and the People's Republics of Donbass, which was being prepared by the Ukrainian leadership, RIA Novosti reports, citing an anonymous hacker from the RaHDIt group. ([Russian special operation prevented Kyiv's attack, 2022](#))

Another news entitled "The Russian Ambassador Reveals the Reasons Behind the Special Military Operation in Ukraine" which was published via detik.com on April 5, 2022 stated that the background to the existence of a special military operation in Ukraine was because the West and NATO had given it a role to transform Ukraine as a country that hostile to Russia. It also emphasized that western countries led by the United States had underestimated Russia's security for years and turned Ukraine into a threat to Russia both in military and political aspects. ([admin detiknew.com, 2022](#))

Nevertheless, there is also news coverage in Indonesia that tends to defend Ukraine, especially media that have relations or affiliations with Western media such as VOA Indonesia, BBC Indonesia, and CNN Indonesia. Tirto.id also participated in publishing news titled "Russian Media Landscape and How the Kremlin Propaganda about Ukraine" uploaded on March 11, 2022. The report stated that the Russian government used various methods to control the narrative regarding the condition of Ukraine in the country ([Sekar Kinasih in tirto. id, 2022](#)). This report also reveals that Roskomnadzor has targeted independent media around ten news agencies, where Roskomnadzor investigates this office because it is considered to have released various information that is regarded as inaccurate or faked. Russian authorities are also

reported to have restricted access to international media such as the BBC network, Deutsche Welle, RFE/RL, to various independent news sites based in Latvia-Medusa. However, Russian citizens themselves can still access them through a VPN application. Not only that, the Russian media also blocked Facebook because it was considered to have discriminated against government-supported media, especially Facebook in English, such as RT and Sputnik. ([Sekar Kinasih tirto.id, 2022](#))

At the same time, some countries made promises to increase military support for Ukraine to prepare for military conflict in East Russia ([admin cnnindonesia.com, 2022](#)). In more detail, CNN Indonesia also explained that previously, several other leaders from Europe also visited Ukraine as a form of solidarity, including British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, President of the European Commission Ursula von Der Leyen and the head of European Union foreign policy, namely Josep Borrel. ([admin cnnindonesia.com, 2022](#))

Reports about pro-Russia in Indonesia are increasingly popular, so a political expert from Airlangga University, Henry Subiakto, also gave his opinion. This was mentioned in the VOA (Voice of America) Indonesia article on April 12 2022. He argued that one of the factors that had this influence was limited information from Russia and Ukraine, so the mass media in Indonesia only conveyed various reports obtained through multiple media platforms. ([Eva Mazrieva in voaindonesia.com, 2022](#))

This follows what was conveyed by a communication researcher at the University of Indonesia, Effendi Gazali, who argues that Indonesia does not yet have a complete picture of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. On the other hand, it is known that Indonesian people have a particular interest in Russian popular culture, so the media adopt it as a basis for writing pro-Russian news. ([Eva Mazrieva in voaindonesia.com, 2022](#))

2. An anti-American sentiment exists, which assists Russia.

The opinion that Henry expressed regarding the reasons for the media writing pro-Russian news was not the only factor influencing this because he also believed that information about being pro-Russian was due to a sense of dislike displayed by some Indonesian people to military conflict with Western countries whose policies considered to have no consistency is also another factor that has a great influence.

"It must be admitted that not a few people do not like America, especially after there was news or information about America's role in Indonesia in the past, or how they interfered in the internal affairs of other countries, including

what happened in the Middle East. Indonesian Muslims see America as unequal in dealing with Israel, and the reasons for intervention in Palestine, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, and now defending Ukraine are different. Therefore, Henry believes that the Indonesian people do not have the same opinion as America. With this, Henry then concluded that "the public attitude makes the media follow the market. Conversely, when there are media that only report Western information, they are immediately bullied on social media considered as accomplices or collaborators with America or Western countries. The media then captures this context. "He continued to explain, "We cannot deny that the media is a business. Media content always reflects who is financing it. If there are lots of pm, readers or viewers, then there will be lots of advertisements, so they will automatically join a community," explained Henry. ([Indonesia, 2022](#))

Nevertheless, Effendi has a different opinion by saying that anti-American or Western countries are not too apparent in the conflict between Russia-Ukraine as he explained, "I see that in the context of the military conflict between Russia-Ukraine, there are not many attitudes that show anti-America, because the public can also see that many other countries are actively involved in this case, such as Britain, Poland, Germany, and even Belarus. ([UII, 2022](#))

Based on the data above, it is known that Henry or Effendi gave rebuttals about the success of the propaganda that occurred in Indonesia, which was the cause of the high public interest in pro-Russian news.

3. Human Rights Violations in the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict in a legal sense

Every conflict that occurs undoubtedly has an impact on human rights violations. Moreover, some activities are considered military conflict, even though the Russian side has repeatedly explained that what is being carried out in Ukraine is not a military conflict but a Special Military Operation. Not a few human rights violations occurred in this conflict, such as:

1. Murder was committed in a sadistic manner and not following the rules. This activity includes violations of human rights, namely the right to life. Because every human has the right to live, his life should not be taken away. This is as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which has been accepted and announced by the UN General Assembly, article 2 concerning the right to freedom, article 3 concerning the right to life, article 5 regarding the right not to torture, article 7 the right to have equality before the law, and article 9 does not allow arbitrary detention.

2. There was sexual violence as well as violated human rights cases. Not a few citizens will have their right to live safely and comfortably in a country disturbed if there is a conflict. Referring to the UDHR, this activity violates Article 1, concerning freedom, human dignity, Article 4 concerning the prohibition of slavery, Article 5, the prohibition of torture; article 13, concerning the right to liberty of movement; and so on.
3. Damage to various public facilities such as health, education and so on has pushed many people to leave their premises. These damaged public facilities violate human rights as Articles 24, 25, and 26 of the UDHR.
4. The massacre in Bucha has not yet received clarity on the investigation. This, of course, violates the UDHR as stated in article 2, article 3, article 4 and article. The Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs M. Zakharova called the disruption of negotiations the purpose of the crime in Bucha and noted that Western politicians made statements about what happened in Bucha "literally in the first minutes" after the publication of footage from the city. In her opinion, "leaves no doubt about who ordered this story" ([The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2022](#)). In addition to massacres that were committed by Ukraine as well as tricks by Ukraine which placed its troops near areas inhabited by civilians or public service buildings, civilians and shared service centres are affected.
5. An act of defamation was committed through the media. This is what has been discussed if the information disclosed by the media is not always the same and readers and Indonesian netizens do not experience certainty of mind. From a legal point of view, this violates the defamation case as stipulated in the UDHR ARTICLE 11. Defamation is an act carried out intentionally to attack a person's honor or reputation in accusing a matter to make this matter publicly known. The purpose of defamation is so that these thoughts lead the public and give the desired attitude. For example, information about Russia committing murders on civilians may have the aim of making people of other countries think that Russia is cruel and does not follow the rules issued by the United Nations. Meanwhile, the news that discusses Russia's denial of these accusations may have the aim of driving public opinion so that they think that Ukraine is doing everything possible to tarnish Russia's good name on the world stage, and so on.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian people who know about this through the internet will usually also participate in providing their comments. Regarding positive law, Indonesia expressing opinions is not a mistake as stated in Article 28 E paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution. It is just that if the criticism conveyed

is too interfering. It is feared it will cause problems, especially if the basis used as a reference is unclear. Therefore, as an intelligent citizen of Indonesia, you must try to be wise in seeing the world's various polemics so that you do not violate your good name, as stated in Article 310 of the Criminal Code. Whatever the reason, waging military conflict is not a solution to overcome existing problems because of the devastating side effects for civilians. They do not have the convenience to study, travel, or get good facilities, and they even lack food and drink, which can threaten their lives. It is best if all problems are resolved with a cool head by continuing to adhere to the various agreements that have been made so that comfort and peace can be felt for our country and other countries.

With this, the researchers also hope Indonesian netizens will not give negative comments without clear reasons. It can trigger internal and external conflicts that impact their discomfort in carrying out activities. This is because actions that do not follow the truth can be entangled in Articles regarding defamation, which can be processed according to Indonesian positive law procedures.

E. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the Analysis that has been carried out, it is stated that the majority of Indonesian media say that many parties are more supportive of Russia in taking action against Ukraine because NATO violated the agreement that was previously made. In the human rights aspect, the military conflict or conflict that occurred in Ukraine-Russia had a negative impact because so many human rights were violated, such as the right to life, the right to defend life, the right to have children with a legal partner without sexual violence, the right to study, the existence of pollution good name, and so on which ultimately have an impact on inconsistent legal life, both international law and law within the country itself. International law regarding human rights is contained in the UDHR. The results showed that the Russian-Ukrainian conflict violated several articles, including Articles 2, article 3, article 5, article 7, article 9, article 1, article 4, article 5, article 11, article 13, article 24, article 25, and Article 26 This is evidenced by the large number of fatalities in the conflict numbering in the thousands, damage to various public facilities, sexual violence, and so on. In addition, Indonesian netizens are also advised not to commit defamation as stated in Article 310 of the Criminal Code even though they have freedom of opinion as contained in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 E paragraph 3. Therefore, researchers hope that every country can respect the

freedom of other countries and continue to pay attention to the agreement that has been made, including Indonesian netizens to take care of themselves when making negative tweets or comments and continue to prioritize a positive attitude so that the Indonesian state does not have various conflicts with other countries due to misunderstandings and also makes oneself calmer because it is filled with positive energy. Moreover, Indonesia is a rule-of-law country, and the law should be upheld in the country to protect its citizens so that their behavior conforms to the laws and regulations and not to turn the Russia-Ukraine conflict into an arena for exaggerated hate or love.

The researcher hopes that the results of this research can contribute ideas to readers, law enforcers, and the government in solving a problem peacefully so as not to cause big losses, let alone deprive the human rights of its citizens due to intense conflict.

REFERENCES:

- Admin. (2022). *Konflik Rusia Vs Ukraina dalam rekaman Big data analytic Evello* accessed via <https://evello.co.id/> on 20 February 2023..
- Admin. 2022. *Neutral on Russia-Ukraine: PM* accessed via <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/2272191/neutral-on-russia-ukraine-pm> on April 17 2022.
- Admin. 2022. *Presiden Ukraina: Rusia Melakukan Kejahatan Perang Terburuk sejak Perang Dunia II* accessed via <https://internasional.kontan.co.id/news/presiden-ukraina-pbb-rusia-melakukan-kejahatan-perang-terburuk-sejak-perang-dunia-ii> on 8 May 2022.
- Alyukov, M. (2022). *Making Sense of the News in an Authoritarian Regime: Russian Television Viewers' Reception of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict*. *Europe-Asia Studies* 74(3): 337-359.
- Austrians urged to stop supporting wealthy Ukrainian refugees. <https://radiosputnik.ria.ru/20230305/bezhentsy-1855946380.html>
- Bakrie, Connie Rahakundini, Marie Olivia Delanova, dan Yanyan M Yani. (2022). *Pengaruh Perang Rusia Dan Ukraina Terhadap Perekonomian Negara Kawasan Asia Tenggara*. *Jurnal Caraka Prabu* 6(1): 65-86.
- BBC News Indonesia. (2022). *Kenapa Mayoritas Netizen Indonesia Dukung Invasi Rusia ke Ukraina dan Kagum dengan Putin?*, accessed via

<https://www.kompas.com/global/read/2022/03/15/133000370/kenapa-mayoritas-netizen-indonesia-dukung-invasi-rusia-ke-ukraina-dan?page=all> on 1 May 2022

Caroline Davies. (2022). *Perang di Ukraina: Kesaksian jurnalis Rusia malu bekerja untuk 'propaganda Kremlin' - 'Hentikan perang, jangan percaya propaganda'* accessed via <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-60790346> on 1 May 2022.

CNN Indonesia. (2022). *4 Presiden Negara Eropa Kunjungi Ukraina, Desak Putin Diadili,* accessed via <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20220414115107-134-784749/4-presiden-negara-eropa-kunjungi-ukraina-desak-putin-diadili> on 2 May 2022.

Deklarasi Universal Hak-Hak Asasi Manusia yang diterima dan diumumkan oleh Majelis Umum PBB pada tanggal 10 Desember 1947 melalui resolusi 217 A (III)

detiknew.com. (2022). *Dubes Rusia Ungkap Alasan di Balik Operasi Militer Khusus di Ukraina,* accessed via <https://news.detik.com/internasional-utama/d-6017075/dubes-rusia-ungkap-alasan-di-balik-operasi-militer-khusus-di-ukraina> on 1 May 2022

Dinata, Feri Riski, Muslih Qomarudin, dan Ermayanti. (2020). *PAI dan Pendidikan Damai di Indonesia.* Al I'tibar 7(2): 96-104.

Eva Mazrieva. (2022). *Laporan Pro-Rusia Diminati di Indonesia, Pertimbangan Bisnis atau Keberhasilan Propaganda Rusia?,* accessed via <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/laporan-pro-rusia-diminati-di-indonesia-pertimbangan-bisnis-atau-keberhasilan-propaganda-rusia-/6524966.html> on 2 May 2022.

Hamsyir, Helmi, Budi Setyoko, dan Marihot. (2022). *Studi Kasus Perang Modern Antara Rusia Dan Ukraina Tahun 2014 : Tinjauan Aspek Strategi Dan Hubungan Internasional .* Nusantara 9(1): 248-254.

Izzuddin, Adib, Rossi Indrakorniawan, dan Hastian Akbar Stiarso. (2022). *Analisis Upaya Penyelesaian Konflik Rusia-Ukraina Tahun 2022.* Jurnal Pena Wimaya 2(2): 1-18.

Indonesia, C. (2022). *alasan-banyak-warga-indonesia-dukung-invasi-rusia.* <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20220313082445-106-770473/alasan-banyak-warga-indonesia-dukung-invasi-rusia>

- Kusuma, Wira Hadi. (2014). *Kontekstualisasi Konsep Perang Dalam Perspektifsosiologis-Normatif*. Jurnal Ilmiah Mizani 1(2): 1-10.
- Malik, Nabila Wulandari M.A. (2018). *Relevansi Konsep Damai dalam Perspektif Islam*. Islamic World and Politics 2(1): 240-247.
- Mamfaluthy. (2015). *Legalitas Intervensi Militer Rusia Terhadap The Autonomous Republic Of Crimea, Ukraina*. Al Ijtima' 1(1): 29-30.
- Nitoiu C. (2016). *Tomilitary conflict ds conflict or cooperation? The Ukraine crisis and EU-Russia relations*. Southeast European and Black Sea Studies 16(3): 375-390.
- Nurhidayatulloh, Akhmad Idris, Rizka Nurliyantika, dan Fatimatuz Zahro. (2022). *Anomali Asas Non-Retroaktif dalam Kejahatan Genosida, Bertentangan dengan HAM?*. Jurnal Konstitusi 19(2): 1-19.
- Radhitya Andriansyah. (2022). *Ukraina Bunuh Rakyat Sendiri dan Fitnah Rusia Lakukan Kejahatan Perang* accessed via <https://www.viva.co.id/militer/militer-dunia/1465603-ukraina-bunuh-rakyat-sendiri-dan-fitnah-rusia-lakukan-kejahatan-perang> on 12 May 2022.
- Raiza Andimi. (2022). *Di Mata Connie Rahakundini, Serangan Putin ke Ukraina Bukan Invasi tapi Peringatan untuk AS dan NATO*, accessed via <https://dunia.rmol.id/read/2022/03/11/526442/di-mata-connie-rahakundini-serangan-putin-ke-ukraina-bukan-invasi-tapi-peringatan-untuk-as-dan-nato> on 1 May 2022.
- Russian special operation prevented Kyiv's attack on Donbass and Crimea – hackers. <https://crimea.ria.ru/20220602/spetsoperatsiya-rf-predotvratila-ataku-kieva-na-donbass-i-krym--khakery-1123417935.html>
- Rettman, A. (2019). *Russia's grey military conflict in Ukraine prompts fatigue*. Euroobserver accessed via <https://euobserver.com/foreign/144084> on April 1 2022
- Saryono, Aulia Fajarianti, Lia Dahlia Kurniawati, Ainun Alfasari Akbariah, Ibnu Abdul Jabar, dan Fitri Yulyanti. (2022). *Sikap Politik Dan Hukum Internasional Indonesia Terkait Penyerangan Rusia Ke Ukraina*. Jurnal Citizenship Virtues 2(2): 386-397.
- Sekar Kinasih. (2022). *Lanskap Media Rusia & Bagaimana Propaganda Kremlin tentang Ukraina*, accessed via <https://tirto.id/lanskap-media-rusia-bagaimana-propaganda-kremlin-tentang-ukraina-gpJG> on May 2 2022

- Storey I., Choong W. (2022). *Russia's Invasion of Ukraine: Southeast Asian Responses and Why the Conflict Matters to the Region*. Yusof Ishak Institute 24: 1-12.
- Sudiq, Rio Dwinanda dan Levina Yustitiani. (2022). *Intervensi Rusia Terhadap Ukraina Pada Tahun 2022 Sebagai Pelanggaran Berat HAM*. Jurnal Pendidikan Kemilitary conflict ganegaraan Undiksha 10(3): 101-117.
- Susetio, Wasis, Irman Jaya, Girindra Kayagismilitary conflict a, Rizka Amelia Azis, Nurhayani, dan Elok Hikmawati. *Perang Rusia-Ukraina: Mencari Keseimbangan Dunia Baru*. Jurnal Abdimas 8(5): 333-339.
- Tatyana Moskalkova: 5 million refugees have arrived in Russia since February. <https://rg.ru/2022/12/08/tatiana-moskalkova-s-fevralia-v-rossiiu-pribylo-5-millionov-bezhencev.html>
- The British admitted the ugly truth about the authorities of their country. <https://radiosputnik.ria.ru/20230305/britantsy-1855956159.html>
- "Terrifying state". Ukraine Conflict Reveals Europe's Problems. <https://radiosputnik.ria.ru/20230312/slabost-1857305115.html>
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs called the disruption of negotiations the purpose of the crime in Bucha <https://www.rbc.ru/politics/04/04/2022/624a120f9a7947a44a6d2d4>
- UII. (2022). *konflik-rusia-ukraina-dalam-perspektif-hukum-internasional*. <https://law.uui.ac.id/blog/2022/03/10/konflik-rusia-ukraina-dalam-perspektif-hukum-internasional/>
- Wahyudi, Rizqi, Bastiar, dan Ismail. (2019). *Formula Merawat Damai Dan Kerukunan Untuk Pembangunan Indonesia Yang Berkelanjutan*. Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat 4(2): 97-118.
- Wilson, A. (2016). *he Donbas in 2014: Explaining Civil Conflict Perhaps, but not Civil Military conflict* . Europe-Asia Studies 68(4): 631-652.
- Xu Mingluo. (2022). *Chinese media coverage of events in Ukraine*. International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences 3(2): 212-214.
- Zelensky enforces NSDC ban on negotiations with Putin. <https://www.gazeta.ru/politics/news/2022/10/04/18714529.shtml>