MEANING OF YOUTH IN THE 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN NEWS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract. The development of technology makes the lives of adolescents integrated with social media and digital. The ease of accessing information through digital media, makes teens fall into the trap of being over-communicated, and even tends to only share information without being filtered first. How teenagers interpret the news about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign that they received is important to be observed so that youth do not get lost in the information rush. This qualitative study uses a reception analysis approach through depth interviews with 14 senior high school student informants in Semarang, aimed at knowing how teenagers interpret the 2019 Presidential Election campaign news information on social media. The results inform that the informants are media literate and are able to interpret political information according to their understanding. Even though some of them stated that they did not like political news, during the presidential and presidential elections in April 2019, all took part in making their choices.

Keywords: Teenagers, social media, 2019 Presidential Election campaign

INTRODUCTION

The presence of social media is one of the markers that determine the development of technology and the internet amidst human life. This medium has not only changed the form in real life to become virtual but in many cases has become the uniqueness of mediamorphosis; a term that was popularized by Roger Fidler (2003) in the early 1990s. Mediamorphosis, in this study, refers to the transformation of communication media, which is usually caused by human dissatisfaction in the communication process, resulting in technological innovation in communication media.

Mediamorphosis is arisen because of the relationship between humans and technology. It emerges because of sociological and technological innovations that provide a new structure for the future (history) of humans. Its presence does not mean that it will eliminate the influence of old or traditional media.

Social media comes as a new media and its technology which remains a part of the existence of old media. Likewise, the presence and implications of new media must be seen from the present implications of the existence of previous media.
New media and its development greatly influence today’s life. The behaviour of human life also changes, following the development of information technology development. Face to face behaviour began to be abandoned by humans today. We pay more attention to the speed and efficiency in interacting with other humans or groups.

In the 21st century, our homes have been transformed into multimedia cultural sites, integrating audiovisual, information, and telecommunications services (Livingstone, 2002: 1). Life is surrounded by e-commerce, e-learning education, internet shopping, online games, and other cyber lifestyles. It raises concerns about how the future of young people who grow up in the “excitement” of this technology. Furthermore, Livingstone (2002: 2) says that there is speculation regarding ‘digital generation’, children in ‘information age’, ‘computer needs’, ‘innocent on the Net’, the ‘digital divide’, and ‘addicted surfers’.

All of the concepts above show how close teenagers are to virtual life. Pseudo-reality life that allows them to communicate, make friends, and socialize with real-time pseudo friends and communities that they encounter in their computer windows. When we can do everything just by sitting in front of a computer, we do not need to go outside our room to socialize with friends, the community, and real people.

Data obtained from the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) shows that in 2017, the number of internet users in Indonesia reached 143.26 million. That number increased compared to the previous year, namely in 2016, which reached 132.7 million people. As for age, 16.68 per cent of users aged 13-18 years and 49. 52 per cent aged 19-34 years. Data from APJII also shows that teenager’s fondness for using digital media is to access social media and chat (https://news.idntimes.com/indonesia/fitang-adhitia/millennials-dominasi-penggunaan-internet-kebanyakan-untuk-chatting-dan-media-sosial-1/full).

The development of technology makes the lives of teenagers integrated with social media and digital. Teenagers’ curiosity is also a concern for parents in providing digital access to them. The presence of information technology as a medium of education and entertainment turned out to have consequences both positive and negative as well. Parents also agreed that the presence of information technology is unsafe.

In addition, the information contained in digital media is sometimes unknown. Digital media information today is often not followed by facts. Ideally, every information product from the media should prioritize the accuracy and relevance of the news. In addition to these two aspects, completeness of the news becomes the next thing that must be present in a piece of information (Morissan et al., 2010: 65). Unfortunately, however, this does not apply to information in digital media.

As quoted from the statement of the head of the Indonesian anti-hoax community in a press conference of ‘Yojomase Anti-Defamation Society’ declaration, on January 14, 2017, stated that;
“Many are divided because they are consumed by the hoax news, and it can accelerate physical unrest. The rise of hoax news or information is one of the effects of cyber civilization development. Almost everyone has a device and can access any information from their cellphone. It is also mentioned that as many as 130 million Indonesians are internet users via devices. Unfortunately, literacy culture in Indonesia is the second-lowest in the world, so that the culture of sharing is not accompanied by reading.” (Accessed from liputan6.com/read/2828281/penyebab-orang-indonesia-rentan-percaya-hoax-di-medsos-terkuak).

Understanding of digital media information by teenagers is needed as an effort to educate users. In interacting with the media, it is necessary to equip media literacy skills or the ability to access, analyze, evaluate, and communicate information in various formats through the media, especially the internet. The role of parents in accompanying teens in using the internet is also something that must be implemented in reducing the influence of hoax content in digital media. As quoted from kompas.com; “teenagers are highly vulnerable to become perpetrators of hoax spreading of false news in the virtual universe. Some of the perpetrators of the hoax spreading that were captured by the police turned out to be students. It is highly alarming. According to the Head of the Social Media Management Center of the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Staff Office, Alois Wisnuhardana, stated that teenagers easily believe in hoaxes because young people do tend to be emotional. Any information that comes in, especially sensational ones, will be disseminated immediately (https://lifestyle.kompas.com/read/2017/09/22/161600620/remaja-rentan-jadi-pebarebar-berita-hoax).

The ease of accessing information through digital media, makes teenagers fall into the trap of over-communicated where the information comes overwhelmingly and could not be digested, even tends to only share information without being filtered first. How teenagers interpret news about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign and their attitude towards the campaign news they receive is essential to be observed so that teenagers do not get lost in the information rush. The role of parents as mentoring partners also cannot be ignored, which in turn has consequences for teenager attitudes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research is a qualitative study using a reception analysis approach which is carried out through in-depth interviews to find out how teenagers interpret the 2019 Presidential Election campaign news information on social media. The audience is an active creator of interpretation in relation to this writing.

The theories used in this study are theories that form the basis of the field under study. Using Ien Ang’s thoughts in her writings on ‘The Nature of the Audience’ (Downing John, Ali Mohammadi, Annabelle Sreberny, 1990: 155) Ang explains how audiences understand television and the types of interpretations and pleasures that come from the media in their daily lives. Ang stated that, as a mass media, television is analogous to social media consumed by teenagers. The
approach she put forward tends to undermine the power of the media to make messages universally understood, not how people make an interpretation. Ang reviewed various theoretical models of the audience, including the ideas of mass audiences and views that differed from him. Ang also emphasizes how different audiences have different reactions.

On the other hand, Hall in Barker (2000: 35) states that the production of interpretation does not guarantee the consumption of interpretation as intended by the encoder because messages, which are constructed as sign systems are polysemic so that they have more than just a series of potential interpretations.

Teenagers as subjects in this study may interpret information about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign that they receive as accurate, reliable information, especially if they have not been able to digest then share information through social media. This kind of teenager activity needs to be observed so that they can be more understanding in interpreting information that is appropriate or not to is shared. While information related to the presidential election that took place at the time of this study was conducted, it was assumed to be an event that was still relatively warm to discuss.

The reception analysis approach here is intended that the interpretation of the media that is negotiated by individuals are based on their experience; media messages are subjectively constructed by individual audiences. The audience applies a variety of social and cultural backgrounds previously obtained to read the text so that people who have different characteristics will interpret a text differently.

**Conceptual Study**

*Media literacy is the capacity to access, analyze and evaluate the power of the images, sounds and messages with which we are faced every day and which play an important role in contemporary culture. It includes the individual capacity to communicate using the media competently (UNESCO, 2010, p. 5).”*

a. Social media

Social media is a medium on the internet that allows users to represent themselves and interact, work together, share, communicate with other users and form social bonds virtually (Rulli Nasrullah, 2016: 11). Furthermore, the authors also mention that three forms that can refer to social interpretation are cognition, communication, and cooperation.

b. Information Processing Theory

Information processing theory by Robert M Gagne (in Baran & Dennis, 2009: 313) offers a new understanding of the control of information that is done every day. This theory assumes that individuals work like complex biocomputers, with specific information management capacities and strategies. Every day individuals are exposed to a vast amount of information. Cognitive psychology distinguishes between processes and cognitive awareness. Many events are happening in our brain that we never realized were possible even though they did not directly affect the process of cognition. In this theory, awareness in acting is the supreme supervisor of this cognitive activity.

Information processing theory looks at how a person retrieves and uses sensory data. Retrieval of more information does not mean better, but
the amount of information received will make it more difficult for individuals to find things quickly. This theory has great potential to explore a variety of media content.

**Determinism Technology**

McLuhan in Morissan (2015: 486) stated that media technology had created a revolution in society because society has been very dependent on technology. Here technology is determinant which determines indirectly changing cultures, social norms, patterns of interaction, and community organizations. This expression indirectly explains about McLuhan’s expression about the relationship between technology, the media, and society or what is often referred to as technological determinism, namely understanding that technology is decisive in shaping human life.

In McLuhan’s thinking, it is often referred to as media ecology, where the media environment, technological and engineering ideas, information mode, and communication codes play an essential role (West & Turner, 2007). Three assumptions from this theory are as follows;

First, the media influence every action or action in society. This first assumption emphasizes the idea that at this time, humans cannot be separated from the media. Media is an important thing, even penetrating the most profound of human life. The existence of the media influences human life and society.

Second, the media improve perception and manage experiences. This second assumption explains how humans are directly influenced by the media, where the media has great power in shaping our views on the world.

Third, the media binds the world together. The third assumption of ecological media theory is that the media binds the world together. To explain how the media binds the world into a global political, economic, social and cultural system, or what is called a global village.

From the three assumptions, we can see how the development of technology will also affect the patterns and forms of a person seeking information and human life in other fields. Communication technology is the leading cause of cultural change, McLuhan and Innis (Morissan et al., 2015: 488) stated that the media is the essence of civilization and that history is directed by the media that dominates in each era.

**METHODOLOGY**

This is a qualitative study using reception analysis approach which conducted by in depth interviews with the aim of knowing how the pattern of teen reception in receiving information in digital media. The audience is an active creator of meaning in relation to the text. The audience applies a variety of social and cultural backgrounds obtained previously to read the text, so that people who have different characteristics will interpret a text differently.
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 1. Informant Data Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Informant</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Septi</td>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
<td>Informant 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
<td>Informant 2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Muftia</td>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
<td>Informant 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anisa</td>
<td>High school student</td>
<td>19 y.o.</td>
<td>Informant 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>High school student</td>
<td>18 y.o.</td>
<td>Informant 5</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Fadhilah</td>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
<td>Informant 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Council president)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Dewi Amalia</td>
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<td>18 y.o.</td>
<td>Informant 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Citra</td>
<td>High school student</td>
<td>18 y.o.</td>
<td>Informant 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data is based on informants’ information during the interview

1. Ownership and Ways of Consumption of Social Media among Teenagers.

A total of 14 teenage informants were selected purposively from several high schools in the Banyumanik Sub-district, Semarang. They were students who at the time of the interview, had completed their final high school exams and had taken part in the 2019 Presidential Election. Based on information obtained during the research, all informants accessed news information on the 2019 Presidential Election campaign via the internet, television (informants 11, 12, 13, and 14). Meanwhile, informant 13 also used radio as information media for news, during the 2019 Presidential Election campaign period. When asked the reason for informants using the internet, the average answer is that information via the internet can be accessed more quickly and is now significantly easy to reach both from the price of pulses and how to get it, compared to conventional media, such as television and newspapers, which, besides relatively limited reach, is also only consumed occasionally. Those are the advantages they mentioned from the side of accessing information through the internet, even when asked about the shortcomings they have not been able to answer. The majority of informants claimed to have Facebook, and Instagram social media, except Septi and Muftia (informants 1 and 3) only had Instagram. All informants admitted that while they were still in school, almost every time outside school hours, they always access social media, both Facebook and Instagram they have. Many of their campaign news information is obtained through these two social media. When the interview took place, because all the informants had finished their school exams, social media could be said to be consumed every day.

Even though social media that uses the internet network is one of the sources of information for informants because of the speed of its reach, the news of the 2019
Presidential Election campaign that they get from social media that is accessed is not fully trusted. To confirm the information they have obtained, they continue to surf searching for the same news from different sources of information, including confirmation with some friends, people who are experienced in their fields and conventional media such as television and radio which they consider to be reliable sources of presidential election campaign news because of its accuracy.

The presence of new media, although it can change cultural life and bring about the consequences of changes in human actions in society, seems Mc. Luhan’s statement in Morissan (2015: 486) which emphasizes the idea of human dependence on media is not entirely true, especially in this case related to media social; although social media for the informants of this study is an essential tool, and the majority of them use it, but its existence does not adequately provide a reference for them to act in accordance with the information received. The emergence of new media has not been able to replace the existence of old media completely. The presence of conventional sources is still expected to exist through means of discussion and confirmation on sources that are considered experienced in their fields remain a reliable alternative.

The findings of Marko Kovica, Adrian Rauchfleischa et al. in the Brute force effects of mass media presence and social media activity on electoral outcomes (Journal of Information Technology & Politics 2017, Vol. 14 no.4 p., 348–371) also informs, that in general the voters in receiving information on a political campaign are rational voters. Voters generally have preferences. They act according to their preferences to achieve what they want to achieve. Likewise, the results of the study that we found on teenage informants, although much information they obtained from social media, it is only one of the references for them to determine their chosen presidential candidate pair. The informants make their choices based on the preferences they already have, which they observe both in the form of real work and a track record of their choices.

The majority of informants said that parents were not a reference figure for them, but there were still among informants who considered parental input, as Septi (Informant 1) said that the choice was the result of discussions with parents who happened to be in accordance with the figure of their choice. While Muftia (informant 4), still listens to her parents’ reminder reminding them to choose an honest leader.

2. Information Search, Interpretation, and Utilization of 2019 Presidential Election Campaign News among the Teenagers

If the previous study on “The Interpretation of Digital Media Content among Teenagers and the Role of Parental Assistance” (Hedi Pudjo Santoso, Sri Budi Lestari, Primada Qurota Ayun, 2018) informs that the teenager informants seeking information from digital media content are based on the reasons for completing tasks school and entertainment staff, in contrast to the teens who were informants of this study. In addition to the previous study, teenagers who were informants still sat in the 10th and 11th grade high schools. Also, when the study took place, digital media content at that time had not been much coloured by campaign news, both the legislative and the presidential elections, as happened in 2019.
In the search for information on the news about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign, the majority of informants used Facebook and Instagram social media as a means of finding information, although their use varied greatly. All informants stated that if they followed the information about the Presidential Election campaign through the two social media, they owned; there are even those who are very serious about looking for it, even though their depth in the news about the campaign differs from one informant to another. As the experience told by Frestin (informant.9), when the research took place this informant was still the student council president at her school, she claimed to have followed every incident related to the 2019 Presidential Election campaign news. Her interest in the news of the presidential election campaign at that time began with her interest in becoming a leader, wherever she would later be. She also admitted that if her current status as student council president was the initial training ground, even though it was still in a small scope. She wants to participate in campaigning for her friends that the activities in politics are fun and enjoyable. It is considered fun based on its orientation because she has lots of friends with different thoughts. So it is not surprising that Frestin currently has 62 WhatsApp groups, all of whom are themselves, admin and member; the statement that activities in the political world are fun is interpreted as an effort to always look for common ground because it consists of people who have different thoughts, and how the effort can realize a common goal. Her interest in reporting the 2019 Presidential Election campaign was also shown by searching on the internet when there was a debating event for a presidential candidate she cannot follow.

Alfandi interpreted the 2019 Presidential Election campaign news as different from the previous informant. This informant 8 interpreted the information of the previous 2019 Presidential Election campaign as political news. Meanwhile, he interpreted the political news as full of euphoria and excessive happiness. According to him, information about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign news is too excessive; especially when viewed from the way the news was made by each success team and supporters, both positive reporting related to the candidates they were carrying and negative news that was not infrequently made to potential opponents. All the news about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign that appears both in social media and in conventional media is highly excessive. So it is very natural if then many black campaigns with hoax news that colour information on social media. On the other hand, he saw the hustle and bustle of political reporting during the 2019 Presidential Election campaign Alfandi felt very challenged, especially when watching debates on television. He expressed his desire to participate in voicing and wanted as presidential candidates who spoke, debated around programs for the improvement of the country and wanted his opinions to be heard by all Indonesian people. His passionate desire to become one of the leaders in this country has made him never absent to continue to look for and participate in the 2019 Presidential Election debate on television. As done by Frestin, Alfandi will also surf the internet to see the same debating program again if he is not satisfied with watching the program on television, sometimes interspersed with advertisements.
In contrast, Alfandi and Frestin (Informants 8 and 9) were so eager to follow the news regarding the 2019 Presidential Election campaign news ago. When they asked their interest in information relating to politics, those who happened to be all women, expressed a very contradictory answer. Friska (informant 10) and Arabela (Informant 11) only saw the news about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign as casual information, so that the news about their campaign was interpreted as something which should be contained as information because it was a campaign period at that time. However, Friska still occasionally watched the debates on presidential candidates on television. While Arabela (Informant 11), who also only occasionally watched the debates on the presidential nominees on television, said to be careful in talking and receiving information about the Presidential Election. For Friska, political news, especially about the Presidential Election campaign, is considered conflict-prone, especially if there is a misunderstanding in receiving the information. So she (Informant 11) also did not dare to spread information about it even though she had tried to check the truth through other sources on the internet. As for Dewi Amalia (informant 12), the news about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign was interpreted as news which made her bored and tired, because it appeared too often and the information conveyed was always changing. In her opinion, the information does not make a person smarter but instead makes them confused, because it is discrediting each other. On the other hand, Dewi Nur (Informant 13) and Citra (informant 14), felt less interested in news about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign. Therefore, as some previous informants did, they saw the news only as casual information. Meanwhile, Arabela (Informant 11) interpreted the news of the 2019 Presidential Election campaign as complicated news, because it was too conflicting with information from each party, which did not provide much information to the public. Although the answers from the informants (women) are generally less interested in reporting about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign, it does not mean that those who are in the beginner voter category are apathetic towards the presidential election. When the question is “did you vote?” they all answered “yes” and declared no abstentions, for reasons of feeling responsible for voting to determine their future leaders in the next five years.

Fadhilah (informant 6) looked at much information, including news about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign on his Facebook homepage. Television and his friends are among the news sources that he listens to as well, although any information he receives is not immediately trusted. Informant 6 always does a cross-check to find out the truth of every information, either through other friends or through several television channels. If much information proclaims the same content even though from different channels, then it is believed that the information is valid. On the contrary, Diky (informant 7), only trust information from television. The information he trusted on social media is news from television-owned social media; since the source is evident. The internet is interpreted as an unreliable source because everyone is free to express opinions even without mentioning the source. On information whose descriptions are too long, many letters, he tends to miss the information, because it is considered too much rhetoric; he said. If Informant 6 believes the truth of information through confirmation with some of his friends,
Diky ( informant 7), besides confirming with friends, parents also become one of the sources where they ask questions.

As the answers that appear to some of the informants mentioned above (informants 8 and 9), this study informs that some male informants were more enthusiastic about the 2019 presidential election campaign news compared to female informants. The results of the following interview can be listened to complete this description.

The next informant, is Septi ( informant 1), who only believes in reporting through television media, with reasons other than being broadcast live, not to discredit each other, and the source is also apparent, as well as answers coming from Fatma ( informant 2) and Muftia ( informant 3), both of them had more confidence in the information presented through television media. The reason they put forward is that besides information on television has a clear source, it is also supported by evidence, both in the form of reportage and clear documentation of events. Anisa ( informant 4) is a person who does not easily believe all information that comes from television media or information through social media. To make information reliable, Anisa always confirms all information that she thinks is doubtful, through her mother, who is most often found after school since her mother has more information because of her experiences.

Sofia ( informant 5) generalizes all information about the 2019 Presidential Election campaign as information that is all unreliable, hoax information, she said. When asked “how does she know that the information she receives is not reliable?” she stated that each success team favoured a supported presidential candidate, and all considered their candidate pairs to be the most correct, and dropped each other’s opponents, while according to her, all of them have not been proven; that is why she does not trust both candidates. To ensure the truth of information she usually cross-checks on Instagram, she compares the information with one another, and the information she trusts is the valid one. Although some informants did not fully believe in the news of the 20019 presidential election campaign, the majority of informants said that they had never received false news, because every news received was always checked by other sources. It is also interesting to note that some informants were enthusiastic about listening to the news about the Presidential Election campaign. Still, some only watched casually; however, both enthusiastic and who saw information casually, all voted in 2019 General Election. They stated that 2019 Election was not only the first experience they did not want to miss, there was also the desire of the informants to participate in deciding the fate of all the people of this country in the next five years.

In this study, both new media and mainstream media are still used by informants in information seeking, while the power of technology in changing human behaviour is demonstrated through the way they consume information. On the other hand, the mainstream media is still trusted by informants as a news source. The informants’ trust is based on the evident source of the news and can be controlled.

Mainstream media, such as television and radio, mainly enthused by a small number of informants to find information, listen to the opinions of experts, and as
a discussion topic with parents. Even so, all of which are used by teenage informants, to cross-check to find the accuracy of information/news.

The internet is indeed different from the mainstream media; this medium used as a link to social media is interactive in character because it has been based on Web 2.0 (Tim O’Reilly, 2005) as stated by Holmes (2005) in Nurul Hasfi (POLITICAL Journal Vol. 10, No.10, April 2019 p. 98) which parses the difference between internet and television characters that represent the mainstream media. One of the internet characters used to access social media has the ability to avoid specific power controls, while television is easily controlled. Furthermore, still mentioned in the same article, that the network society that builds extensive networks on the internet cannot be censored quickly, while television is an electronic media that is still easily monitored by a handful of people, even though in the case of Indonesia the conglomerates own the media. The ease of monitoring available in the mainstream media, even though it is only supervised by a handful of people, seems to be more trusted by informants as an evident and reliable source of information. Meanwhile, the informants considered the extensive community networks found on the internet as lacking trusted sources, since everyone in the network can express opinions without censorship.

The strong audience confidence in the mainstream media was also shown in the report of study by Carol Soon & Siti Nadzirah Samsudin from the Institute of Policy Studies of Singapore on General Election 2015 in Singapore: “What Social Media Did and Did Not Do” (The Round Table, Journal 2016 Vol. 105, No. 2, 171–84). Through an online survey of 2,000 respondents conducted after polling day, it was found that mainstream media were the most widely used and more trusted as a source of information about the election at that time. Likewise, respondents’ online and offline political participation was also low. Besides mainstream media, social media users tend to be more interested in election issues through political discussions with others and participate more in offline political activities on non-social media users. The power of new media does show how ordinary citizens can create and share information that is not found in mainstream sources such as newspapers and television. Based on this situation, observers and political experts predict that the general election in Singapore will become an ‘internet election’. However, a survey of 2,000 voters conducted by the Institute of Policy Studies, in fact, found that the internet played a much smaller role than initially thought to be a medium for election information.

CONCLUSION

From the information obtained based on the interviews of the informants as well as the description of the discussion that has been presented on the previous page, it can be concluded as follows:

1. During the 2019 Presidential Election campaign period, the informants already had the ability to distinguish the correct and incorrect news information in accordance with their interpretations. Although several informants stated that they could choose the accuracy of information about campaigns based on what
is believed, some trust in the accuracy of the news based on experts’ opinion both via radio and television.

2. Discussions with friends or parents are also still carried out to stabilize the accuracy of their information.

3. From the informants’ information during the research, it can be said that the informants were media literate and can interpret political information. Although some of them stated that they did not like political news, in reality, during the legislative and presidential elections in April 2019 they all used the information they obtained as knowledge to take part in determining their choices.

4. Information conveyed through television and radio channels for informants is reliable, because the source is evident, confirmable, and the supervision on these sources are present.

5. The decision taken when they made their choice in the Presidential Election and Legislative Elections in April 2019 was acknowledged by the informants as a personal decision, without any influence from the news of television, radio and social media, as well as from parents and friends, according to their confession only used as a reference material. In addition, several informants who claimed to have different choices from their parents were also found.

6. The basis of election for selected candidates, acknowledged by the informants, is more based on a real track record, in the form of real work that they feel benefits both directly and indirectly, as well as strengthened through reporting both on television and social media that they use as a reference during the legislative and April 2019 presidential election campaigns.

7. Debate programs that were broadcasted on television and radio or information obtained through social media owned by informants are only recognized as a reference because each of them has a choice they believe in, whereas the information is only as a reference. The number of news reports, both from conventional media and social media that they owned, they admit, did not change their choice on trusted candidates.

Biodata

Dr. Dra. Sri Budi Lestari, SU. is a lecturer at the Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Social & Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Interested in research on Media and Cultural Communication, following the latest education completed; as well as research oriented towards gender issues and interpersonal communication.

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