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Information Hoax in Political Years 2019: Learning and Challenges

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Abstract

The development of Internet-based technology has resulted in a change of society to a new phase. These changes resulted in social and community life ('online society') in the millennial era. The change was followed by the development of information in which there was a lie (Hoax). The development of such information appears rapidly, especially in political years In Indonesia 2019. This research related Hoax information on challenges in political years were carried out using descriptive qualitative methodology. Research steps; observation, reviewing literature and media. Study of literature and media is carried out in-depth. In qualitative research the role of researchers is crucial and the search for data will be considered enough if it can answer the research objectives. Information containing lies that spread to the public becomes a serious challenge. Hoax information appears, making people lives uncomfortable and restless. Developing feelings of contempt, slandering, demeaning, breaking the rules, order and peace. Lying information is made less concerned having impact and cannot be justified. Solution to Hoax Information Problems; the need for good Ethics and Self Integrity, Need Honesty, verification and Validation of Information, there needs to Editorial Board (Gate Keeper), aware of the impact on the information content, Information needs to be Balanced and not repetitive and tendentious.

Keywords: information technology, internet, change, millennial, information hoax

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1. Introduction

Incorrect information, inside there is an element of dishonesty spreading along with the massive era of internet-based digital era. Such an era is widely known as the millennial era or online society. Social Media leads and is personal, internet-based online is the basis and mainstream. In the millennial era the community developed rapidly and widely. These developments have changed the pattern of attitudes, behaviors in basic communication, especially in political communication. These conditions of rapid change became a frame of the Millennial era, in this 4.0 era.

Information at the ideal level in communication between people, people to the public (public) and global should have content according to ethics, truth (accuracy), tested. Transparent is balanced and can also be accounted for both in the manufacturing

process as well as in the presentation and consequences of an information. However, at the level of political reality, what often happens is the opposite. Political information is presented far from the truth, accuracy, based on ethics and lack of accountability. Thus, it appears in the practical life of politics from before the presidential and vice election until the end.

Ahead of the 2019 General Elections in Indonesia, there is a lot of information that is not properly spread. That colored by lies, is not made and processed properly and responsibly, minimal integrity and ethics increase drastically. In the 2019 presidential and vice-presidential elections there is often a black campaign. Black campaigns use false news in the form of propaganda or popular with the term Hoax. That brought up by one political camp to another in order to reduce the credibility of a presidential candidate or vice-presidential candidate who was put forth (Prayogo, 2018).

Minister of Communication and Information (MenkoInfo) Republic Indonesia (RI), Rudiantara predicts the trend of hoax will continue to increase until the presidential and vice-presidential elections April 17 st. "The most political percentage is related to the presidential election. That continues to worry me," Rudiantara said in Padang, as quoted by Antaranews. MenkoInfo said the increase in hoax began in December 2018 with the findings of 75 issues or tripled compared to the findings in August 2018. Hoax again increased in February 2019 to 353 and in March 2019 to 453 or 18 times since August 2018 (HTTPS://techno.Okezone.com, Monday April 15, 2019)

The development of online-internet-based information in the millennial era resulted in a rapidly developing community along with the increase in Information Hoax. Hoax information is rife, especially in the political field ahead of the General Elections in Indonesia. The development and rampant Hoax information becomes interesting and becomes its own challenge to find a solution.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Internet Based Information Technology

The development of internet-based technology is a major feature of the millennial era. The development of Information Technology is developing along with the development of the mindset and human civilization itself. The development of Information Technology (IT) is the result of the development of human knowledge. These developments have resulted in changes in patterns of human life. Information Technology can be used to

solve human's ease in terms of completing Work (G*ilang WS.,* Muhammad *Aldi Rivai, Mawaddatus Suu'dah, Shepty LW, Tyas Rosiana* D, *Fitroh,* 2017).

The development of Internet-based Information Technology Information changes the pattern of changing society very quickly. The development of Internet-based computers has made the "explosion of information" a present reality. This rapid change the structure of social and economic institutions. For this reason, change will determine fundamental knowledge to enable one of them to participate in the development and use of information systems in modern organizations (*Mulyati,* 2005).

2.2. Social Deconstruction

Derrida (2014) is known as one of the figures of social deconstruction, her thoughts inspired all social actions of people to critique social construction. That social construction is man-made with various interests from the maker of social construction. Social construction such as the "Double edged Sword", if used for good will mean goodness, but if used to attack certain people or groups social construction can be a deadly tool.

Social construction can be used to attack certain people, groups and or countries. The progress of (social) communication media, both mass media and social media, has doubled the power of mass media as a method of constructing good and also constructing badness. In the world of politics, the construction of mass media can make a person a leader and make success in leading a community, however, mass media can also destroy one's career in a short time (Bungin, 2018).

The role of the Mass Media, especially towards the 2019 General Election, has illustrated on one side the good news of life based on the Internet Online. However, the Internet Online has a negative and even kill effect. The mass media can construct something and can also deconstruct something, in that process information was born which contains lies or is known as Hoax information.

One can become great and on the other hand can also fall, insult and fall. Hoax information that is developing rapidly becomes the bad side and damages the life side of the community. In that process the Hoax information is often in line and leads to the rise of untrue news (slander) in the community.

2.3. Information, Information Development and Hoax Information

Information words when referring to the Large Indonesian Dictionary information-in.for.ma.si [n] (1) lighting; (2) notifications; news or news about something; (3) Ling the

whole meaning which supports the mandate seen in the parts of the mandate Source: HTTP://kamusbahasaindonesia.org/ Indonesian Language Dictionary Information (Big Indonesian Dictionary Online, 2019)

Information is a collection of facts that have been processed into data's forms. That can be more useful and can be used as knowledge or can be used in decision making. Information can be said as knowledge gained from learning, experience or instruction.

The term information has many meanings depending on the context. In some knowledge about a event that has been collected or from a news can also be said as information. Another case in computer science, data information is stored, processed or transmitted. When referring to the understanding of the Information, it is related to Knowledge obtained by humans. That knowledge will become a science if it is further processed through the Science methodology (research methodology). Information related to certain data and contexts, and in certain conditions. Thus, the information to be information that has accuracy with a good weight value requires further processes, such as research, clarification and validation. Without such an advanced process, information can be directed towards information with low truth weights or even no truth weights.

The development of Global Internet-based information covers almost all aspects of human life in this century, including of course in the field of politics. The development of Information Technology also has a radical and broad consequence effect related moral and ethical challenge. Mining of Information Technology from the beginning and fundamentally cannot be separated from moral and ethical problems (Floridi, 2010).

The use of Internet-based Computer Information Technology from the beginning is inseparable from moral and ethical issues. That becomes very important because the nature of the development of technology can well but can also lead to badness. In Political Communication Practices, Information Hoax is a process related to the life of democracy. Countries that are just learning about democracy and communicating, including Indonesia, are far more complicated compared to countries that have developed democracy. Such conditions are also supported by the large number of people who are still blind yet smart in using communication media (literate), including of course in politics.

Hoax information is information in which there are lies and spread among the people. Hoax information related to the existence of elements of lying, the message does not cover both sides (including improving or slandering). Hoax Information-defending and or attacking certain parties, there is no clear source to be able to check the accuracy of the information. Information Hoax usually carrying famous figures, use ideology or religion to strengthen or convince the information so that it has high persuasion. The

Hoax maker usually asks for the information to be disseminated. In addition, Hoax information is Hype-realistic (exaggerating, adding to facts) so that the original can change, the five W + 1 H element is unclear and incomplete (Kriyantono, 2019)

In general, Hoax information as information in which there are lies, truth values, honesty, validation (validity) and reliability of the data and how to obtain and present cannot be justified. Information Hoax also has a problem in terms of accountability for data information and sources that experience uncertainty. Information Hoax is actually closely related to the Integrity and Ethics of someone who makes information. The further away from someone's ethics and integrity, for example, having poor integrity and ethics, there will be an opportunity to produce information about Hoax in politics.

2.4. Hoax Media

The development of an increasingly modern internet-based life is not always in a positive direction. Such conditions have not been well understood by some communities. Social media is now filled with false information (hoaxes), provocation, slander, intolerant and anti-Pancasila attitudes. The existence of the internet as an online media makes information that has not been verified spread quickly. In just seconds, an event can be directly spread and accessed by internet users through social media.

Through social media, hundreds or even thousands of information are distributed every day. Even people sometimes do not have time to understand information material, the reaction to that information has already been seen (Juliswara, 2017)

3. Methodology

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research methodology. Qualitative research is based after positivism, research with the latest methods. Qualitative research is artistic because it is artistic and less patterned. Qualitative Research Method is also called Interpretative research because the data depend on the assessment (the researcher himself). The role of researchers becomes very basic. Qualitative research is also called naturalistic research based on natural conditions (*Sandu Siyoto,* M. Ali *Sodik,* 2015)

According to Rachmat Wahab, Qualitative research places more emphasis on holistic descriptive. Qualitative research explains in detail about activities or ongoing situations rather than comparing the effects of certain treatments or explaining about people's attitudes or behavior. Qualitative research is done not to recognize something but to

explain a phenomenon. Qualitative research seeks to explain the object as clearly as possible so that it is descriptive analysis (explanatory).

In Qualitative Research: hypotheses arise during the study, definitions in the context of progress in the study (field), narrative description, preferences by assuming that inference reliability is appropriate, validity assessment through information sources crosscheck, need expert informants (purpose sample), Preferences in narrative description of procedures, logical analysis in controlling extraneous variables. That mainly relying on researchers with regard to procedural biases, narrative summary of results, holistic description of complex phenomena. The lack would like bribe phenomena that are naturally occurring.

Qualitative research is not aimed at generalization, but rather towards explaining, describing a phenomenon. The definition and hypothesis develop according to the intent and purpose of the research conducted. Qualitative research will continue to grow and stop when it has answered what is the main question and problem? In such a process the role of the researcher is primary including determining whether the research question has been answered or not. If the research questions have been answered, the research is completed, but if not, the research will continue to be conducted until the research questions are truly answered.

In qualitative research there are general characteristics; has a natural setting as the data source is direct, the researcher as the main instrument, is descriptive, qualitative researchers are more concerned the process then with the results (outcomes or products), the data are analyzed inductively and meaning is very important.

3.1. Data collection technique

Data collection techniques used: complete participant and participant as observer (media observation). Researchers observe the news in the year of Politics through the Media. From the information Hoax then analyzed and crosschecked. In addition to Observation, data in the form of literature, books and documents are also used. Analysis of documents in the form of; written and visual documents. Document analysis is related to physical, emotional, social and academic categories. Documents in the form of writing are sought through some literature and journals.

3.2. Data analysis technique

Strategic discovery analysis: observer comments, idea-playing, explore literature, metaphors and analogies. Interim analysis Pattern Search: Technique; Trustworthiness of data to be trusted, data triangulation, negative evidence, data selection and sorting, visual representation, and logical analysis. Plausible explanation.

4. Result and Discussion

Ahead of the Political Year 2018-2019 in Indonesia, there are a lot of lies lying, not containing the truth. In the political year there are many interests and desires of individuals, groups and political parties that are opposite each other. In the Politics approaching, during the election contesting it was felt that there were political interests full of competing interests to win each other's political competition

The efforts of individuals, groups, Success Teams and political parties to nominate presidential candidate pairs to win political competition in various ways to come forward. In such a process political communication emerges and is at the forefront and is not negotiable. Information spreads with a very high intensity. From a variety of political information is developing towards a positive, but not infrequently followed by Hoax Information. The development of political information to the general public has a positive weight in maturity and political education. As a positive side, political information, but not infrequently leads to the negative sides of participating and spreading false information (not containing the truth). Lying information then spread (viral) has given rise to the spread of hoax information in the midst of the wider community.

4.1. Hoax Information in Political Years 2019

4.1.1. Studying Media related Hoax

BERITASATU: Hoax in Political Years 2019

Three suspects (wearing prisoners' clothes) with the initials *JAS* (32) *MFT* (43) and *SRN* (32) are the suspects of the management of the Saracen group. (Photo: National Police Headquarters) *Anselmus Bata* / AB Sunday, January 6, 2019 | 19:56 *WIB*. For some people, hoaxes are common enemies. However, not a few whose use the hoax for personal, group, and of course political interests. Since social media (social media)

exists and is widely used to communicate, as well as convey the contents of the heart and mind, hoaxes have also emerged.

In the world of Indonesian politics, hoaxes began to emerge at the 2014 presidential election. At that time The People's Torch tabloid circulated which discredited *Joko Widodo* (*Jokowi)* as a presidential candidate (presidential candidate). Chief editor and managing editor People's Torch (**Obor Rakyat**), Setiyardi *Budiono* and *Darmawan Sepriyosa* were finally sentenced to one year in prison and languished in *Cipinang* Penitentiary since May 2018. January 3rd, 2019, both were released after receiving conditional leave from the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

Another case that stands out is the Saracens group. This group uses thousands of social media accounts to spread hatred related to ethnicity, religion, race and inter group (SARA). Five members; *Rofi Yatsman, Faizal Tonong, Sri Rahayu, Harsono Abdullah,* and *Asmadewi,* were found guilty of spreading hate speech and SARA cases with sentences varying from six months to 2.5 years in prison. Its leader, *Jasriadi,* was sentenced to 10 months in prison for being proven to have illegal access to social media.

In 2014, TV One also withdrew the news quoted from **CNR iReport** about the results of the **Gallup Poll survey** which stated Prabowo-Hatta Rajasa won the 2014 presidential election.

The Press Council noted the history of the emergence of untrue news or hoaxes since the 2014 presidential election. Press Council Chairman Yosep Stanley Adi Prasetyo said that at that time many news stories produced by the media were often false. Hoax is becoming increasingly massive with the development of social media. "Social media is an appropriate tool for hoaxes," he said in a public discussion that was held in early 2017.

In line with him, Deputy Director of the Research and Advocacy Institute for Society (*Elsam) Wahjudi Djafar* said the phenomenon of false news globally actually really gained attention and significant influence since the *Brexit* event that occurred in the UK in 2016. Simultaneously, the US presidential election between Hillary Clinton with Donald Trump also used the significant role of false news to influence voter opinion.

"In Indonesia, we can actually distinguish the two momentum of spreading false news. The first is used during the 2014 presidential election, while the second momentum occurs in the Jakarta gubernatorial election when false news spreads so massively, " Wahyudi Djafar was quoted as saying on **Elsam'**s website.

According to Wahyudi**,** one of the threats to civil liberties now arises from hoaxes and fake news that is sent repeatedly, so that it is believed to be the truth. As a result of the spread of hoaxes and fake news, which are then believed to be the truth. Coercive and repressive actions are not only carried out by the state apparatus, but also by groups that believe the false information. His actions varied, such as the silencing of freedom of expression by means of harassment on social media, criminalizing, stigmatization and discrimination. The dissolution and prohibition of discussion activities, film screenings, arts, the persecution of people. That who have legal expression, both verbally and physically, as well as the destruction of property to the religious persecution.

4.2. Back Blooming

Later, hoaxes returned to bloom through the momentum of the 2019 Presidential Election. One of the prominent cases lately is the container hoax containing presidential ballots that has been punched for the presidential-vice presidential candidate pair number 01, *Jokowi-Maruf Amin*. One of the names dragged in this case was Deputy Secretary General of the Democratic Party, Andi Arief.

Not only that, through his Twitter account, Andi Arief revealed his house in Lampung was overwhelmed by the police. From the results of the Police investigation, there have been no raids on Andi Arie's house in Lampung and since 2014 the house was not in the name of Andi Arief.

"Not true (raids, Red). There was no action at the residence of Mr. Andi Arief, " said the Head of the Public Information Bureau (Karopenmas Mabes Polri) at the National Police Headquarters, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo in Jakarta, Friday (4/1).

Before the container hoax, the Ratna Sarumpaet case that claimed to be mistreated also had a stir. Ratna S. case **is** also categorized as a hoax is now being handled by the Police.

Not only that, since mid-2018 until early 2019, which is also known as a political year, hoaxes related to the Election of Members of the DPR, DPD dan DPRD (Legislative /Pileg Elections) and the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Pilpres), are rife**.** The Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) identified 62 hoax content spread on the internet and social media from August to December 2018 **Source:** Media News One, SundayJanuary 06, 2019 (**beritasatu,** 2019)

4.3. Information Analysis

1. **Related to the People's Torch Case (Obor Rakyat Case)**

   The news or information presented is more directed towards emphasizing certain opposing political interests. News is not balanced (cover board side), preaching by favoring certain parties and demeaning others, discrediting certain people. *Gatekeeper* a kind of editorial board is not visible. The People's Torch Tabloid is more visible because practical political tabloids are marked to appear before political contesting. That tabloid less integrity and control in an understanding related to free press, neutral, objective, with the accuracy of truth that is held in high esteem. The case is processed by the police and related parties punished

2. **Saracens Group**

   The Saracen case is of widespread public concern. This group pays little attention to ethics and morality in reporting correctly, using thousands of social media accounts to spread hatred related to ethnicity, religion, race and inter group (SARA). The process of making information that has a weighting of responsibility for a harmonious social life is lacking. Making information public by highlighting SARA issues by ignoring other people or groups, accentuating, exaggerating certain groups compared to other groups. This Saracen group is fundamentally opposed to the real conditions of Indonesia's diverse society. Perpetrators were sentenced for spreading hatred by spreading false news.

3. In 2014, TV One also withdrew the news quoted from **CNR iReport** about the results of the **Gallup Poll Survey** which stated Prabowo Hatta Rajasa won the 2014 presidential election.

   Political survey results declare winning against the presidential candidate pair without going through the methodology of the correct (tested). Ethics, morality and personal integrity and the Survey Institute are the questions. Survey without correct methodological procedures become a stumbling block in democracy in Indonesia. The issues of ethics and morality and integrity are often ignored even though **ethics and morality and integrity are important basic pillars so that democracy can work well**.

4. **Abusive Media (Abal-abal)**

   The Press Council noted the history of the emergence of untrue news or hoaxes since the 2014 presidential election. Press Council Chairman Yosep Stanley Adi Prasetyo said that at that time a lot of news was produced by fake media. Hoax

is becoming increasingly massive with the development of social media. False Media, formed without the right process, a clear address, the Editorial Board is less attention, licensing is there or not ??. Most Hoax news is spread because it originates from abusive media and there are also media in which the political interests are motivated by certain agendas, which may not be in line with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

5. **Fake news sent repeatedly**

According to Wahyudi, one of the threats to civil liberties now arises from hoaxes and fake news that is sent repeatedly, so that it is believed to be the truth. As a result of the spread of hoaxes and fake news, which are then believed to be the truth. Coercive and repressive actions are not only carried out by the state apparatus, but also by groups that believe the false information. Hoax information and fake news are sent repeatedly, so they are believed to be the truth. Fake news that is sent repeatedly even though the difference in time, day and hour as well as the context triggers the fertility of Hoax Information. Many Hoax news about an even though it was taken from other events that are not in the context. There are even events elsewhere then taken to explain a case. Concerning false news that is not appropriate to the context, time, hour, place where the incident actually happened and reported to the police as Hoax news and was sentenced.

6. **Information is made without correct verification and validation**

Check out news / information excerpts that have been widely spread related to the search of Andi Arif's house in Lampung and clarification from the police, as follows

"Not true (raids, Red). There was no action at the residence of Mr. Andi Arief, "said the Head of the Public Information Bureau (Karopenmas) at the National Police Headquarters, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo in Jakarta, Friday (4/1). From this widespread news it is implied that the information disseminated has not yet been clarified, validated truthfully at its source correctly.

7. **Personal Integrity: Lies Case**

Ratna Sarumpaet case that admitted to being persecuted also had a stir, even though in reality the persecution case did not exist so there were lies among individuals and became viral. The Ratna case which is also categorized as a hoax is now being handled by the Police. Personal integrity of a person towards truth and honesty is sometimes overlooked.

4.4. Solution: Hoax Information

1. **Ethics and Morality and Personal Integrity (individuals) Need to be a basic concern before making an information**

   Ethics, morality and integrity are basic questions that need to be present from every human being who will make more information that will spread to the wider community (public). If Ethics, Morality and Integrity are low in a person makes problem in information. If information maker, there is no ethical value, morality and integrity, but still makes the information public will result losing the spirit of 'truth' accuracy of an information and can even make information basically flawed.

2. **Honesty, the truth in making and presenting information is Absolutely Necessary.**

   Personal self, individuals who are increasingly committed to the name Truth and good honesty. Well personal will be related to the results of information that has the weight of accuracy. The better truth and vice versa the more there are no commitment to honesty and truth then the information released will be of lower value.

3. **Classification, Validation of News Sources needs to be done.**

   To present good news, news needs to be clarified directly at the source. One cannot write information without contacting and clarifying at the source. The source also has the right to answer and the right to refuse to be distributed if they object. Most hoax information occurs because writing is only from the author without confirmation, clarification and validation directly at the source so that the information presented has no validation value. Information that has no validity is inconsequential, chaotic and far from being balanced and is not suitable for distribution.

4. **Abuse Media: Web sources, internet links have never been clarified.**

   There are some people actively writing, making the media disseminate information to the public without paying attention to the right way, procedure. Actually, everyone is free to write, but there are many restrictions related to people, other groups, and rules in the field of mass media. Some people are not aware that writing must be accompanied by responsibility for what they write. Need aware if the writing is wrong to harm, insulting and demeaning others can mean having legal consequences, sentenced to criminal or imprisonment.

5. **News Needs Balanced and Comply with Rules**

As a media that disseminates information to the public. Media need necessary to pay attention to the news that is presented, balanced and comply with existing rules. Disseminating information needs to be wise and responsible with a mind and common sense.

6. **Be aware of the consequences**

Information has consequences and the consequences of what is written need to be justified. Accountability for writing that has broad dimensions, social, community and can also have the dimension of Criminal Law. That means that in every article the principle of prudence is very much needed, and the information presented is also information with a good, balanced and accountable truth weight. Caution: "before writing must be carefully thought out including the possible consequences".

7. **Repeated News: Not Tendentious**

Hoax information and fake news are sent repeatedly, so they are believed to be the truth. Fake news that is sent repeatedly even though the difference in time, day and hour as well as context triggers the fertility of Information Hoax. A lot of Hoax news about an event even though it was taken from other events that are not in the context and purpose. Concerning false news that is not appropriate to the context, time, hour, place where the incident happened and reported to the police as Hoax news and was punished.

5. Conclution

Hoax information appears to make people uncomfortable and restless, insulting, slandering, humiliating people and society, damaging the rules, order and peace of society. Lying information is made less concerned about impacting and cannot be justified. Lying information that is spread in the community is a serious challenge to find a solution.

Solution to Hoax Information Problems; the need for good Ethics and Self Integrity, Need Honesty, Clarification and Validation of Information, there is an Editorial Board (Gate Keeper), aware of the Consequences of the contents of information, Balanced Information and avoiding repeatedly information unnatural and tendentious.

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