



ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF INDONESIAN YOUTH IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

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Abstrak

Dewasa ini media sosial menjadi alat yang paling hebat dalam bertukar informasi. Persentase orang yang menggunakan Internet terus meningkat menurut studi We Are Social dari Januari 2021. Partisipasi generasi muda membawa perspektif baru, ide-ide segar, dan semangat yang dapat menghidupkan kembali demokrasi. Melalui partisipasi politik mereka, generasi muda dapat membantu membangun masyarakat yang lebih inklusif, adil, dan berkelanjutan. Kemudahan akses informasi melalui media sosial menunjukkan adanya proses demokratisasi melalui pemenuhan hak asasi manusia. Akan tetapi apabila kebebasan berekspresi yang tidak dibarengi dengan toleransi dan individualisme maka akan menimbulkan sebuah kejahatan atau crime. Tujuan penulisan dari karya ilmiah ini adalah untuk mengetahui peran media sosial dalam partisipasi politik dan dampak positif negatif media sosial terhadap partisipasi politik generasi muda Indonesia dalam perspektif manajemen pertahanan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yaitu penelitian yang menggunakan bahasa untuk kasus dan konteks, mengkaji proses dan kasus sosial dalam konteks sosialnya, dan melihat interpretasi atau penciptaan makna dalam setting tertentu. Untuk generasi milenial, sosial media dinilai mampu menghadirkan cara berkomunikasi baru dengan teknologi yang jauh berbeda dari media tradisional. Media sosial mulai digunakan secara intensif dalam aspek politik dan memiliki konteks yang lebih spesifik. Oleh publik, media sosial dijadikan sebagai medium baru untuk mengekspresikan partisipasi politik, sementara bagi para politisi sendiri media sosial menjadi sarana baru dalam menjalin komunikasi, membangun interaksi, dan menyebarkan informasi politis kepada publik. Peran sosial media dalam partisipasi politik sangat besar sehingga segala sesuatu dapat diraih dengan mudahnya melalui media sosial. Namun, dibalik besarnya dampak positif dari media sosial dalam partisipasi dunia politik terdapat juga dampak negatif yang tidak kalah besar, bahkan bisa menjadi bumerang bagi peserta politik itu sendiri.

Kata Kunci: Generasi Muda, Manajemen Pertahanan, Media Sosial, Partisipasi Politik.

INTRODUCTION

The percentage of people using the Internet continues to rise. According to a, We Are Social study from January 2021, there are now around 5 billion Internet users globally, up 316 million in just one year. According to this study, 59.5% of people currently use the Internet. More than 4.2 billion people now use social media, up more than 13% from the previous year, according to the same data. This shows that social media is used by more than 50% of people worldwide. 73.7% of Indonesians utilize the Internet, making it a democratic country (Susanti & Irwansyah, 2022). As of 2019, Indonesia also ranks as the country with the 4th largest number of Internet users in the world (Internet World Stats, 2019).

Social media has become an integral part of everyday life in the rapidly growing digital era. People, especially the younger generation, have widely adopted social media platforms as a means of communication, entertainment, and source of information. In addition, the development of information and communication technology has also had a significant impact on the political participation of Indonesia's younger generation. The younger generation has an important role in maintaining and developing democracy in Indonesia. They are a group full of energy, fresh ideas, and a strong desire to contribute to building the country's future. However, the political participation of the younger generation is often considered low and insignificant. One factor that may affect their level of political participation is the influence of social media.

The younger generation is the country's priceless asset. As a group with large numbers and abundant energy, they have great potential to drive the dynamism needed to transform social conditions in the country. In the face of existing challenges, the younger

generation has the power to inspire positive change and realize a better vision for the future. To realize this potential, the state needs to provide the best opportunities to young people. If such opportunities are limited or hindered, the country may face social chaos and disillusionment that is detrimental to the development of society. Therefore, the state needs to be actively involved in providing the necessary opportunities, support, and infrastructure for young people to develop to their full potential.

In the political context, political constancy and the strengthening of democratic standards are of primary importance to the country. Significant changes in political systems and policies can occur when young people are actively involved in these processes. Their participation brings new perspectives, fresh ideas, and passion that can reinvigorate democracy. Through their political participation, young people can help build a more inclusive, just, and sustainable society. The role of youth participation in the political process should not be overlooked. They can drive change and influence political decisions that will shape the future of this country. Therefore, the state must create an environment that encourages the active participation of young people, provide adequate political education, and engage them in policy-making relating to issues relevant to their interests. To strengthen the participation role of the younger generation, the state needs to involve them in the political decision-making process. Measures such as establishing forums for dialogue between young people and policymakers, providing political leadership training, and holding youth-inclusive elections can raise political awareness and increase their participation.

Political Participation according to is an activity carried out by individuals

or groups indirectly regarding policies carried out by the government (Sitepu, 2012). On the other hand, it can be understood as an activity. The activity can be done directly or indirectly, either by voting for candidates or influencing policies made by the government indirectly. Social media has changed the level of participation among voters and the public (Bouliane, 2009).

The widespread use of the Internet has allowed the influence of social media on political participation to become more apparent. In Indonesia, young people in cities are actively involved in various political activities, and the Internet has become an important factor in their political participation. The Internet became the most important part of students' political participation in the demonstrations (Woodly, 2008). One of the advantages of social media is its ability to quickly and easily disseminate information or knowledge to others. In Indonesia, the use of social media has shown persistence in political activism and engagement. Social media allows young people to share political views, discuss political issues, and organize political actions effectively. This creates more open channels of communication and allows them to engage in the political process more actively.

Along with its development, the impact of using social media will have positive and negative impacts. The rapid development of social media as one of the impacts of globalization has created a phenomenon of change in the structure and lifestyle of people in all aspects of life. In the current political contest, social media is used as a form of alternative campaign that is often used because of the many advantages obtained. The ease of access and the process of disseminating information carried out through social media provide benefits for all users. However, if this convenience is not accompanied by a wise attitude, it

can cause new problems. One problem that arises due to this process is the rise of hoaxes or fake news. In the period January to March 2019, the Ministry of Communication and Information recorded findings of 130 political hoaxes, followed by the May 2019 period where the Ministry found 600 to 700 URLs per day containing negative content (Gumay, 2019). The phenomenon of hoax news, especially those containing divisive news and SARA issues, if not prevented, will threaten the unity and integrity of the nation.

The hoax threat is a non-military threat and in dealing with this threat it is carried out by mobilizing non-military defense forces by the mechanism of the universal defense system characterized by populism, universality, and territoriality. Popularity means that the orientation of defense is enshrined with the people and for the benefit of the people. Universality means that all national resources and infrastructure are utilized for defense efforts. Territoriality means that defense forces are carried out thoroughly in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia (KEMHAN, 2015).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach, which is research that uses language for cases and contexts, examines social processes and cases in their social context, and looks at the interpretation or the creation of meaning in a particular setting (Newman, 2014). Qualitative data is data in the form of words, schemes, and images (Sugiyono, 2015). This type of research is a literature study, which is a series of activities starting from collecting library data, reading, and recording, to then being processed into research material (Zed, 2004). Researchers conduct literature studies by reading various books, journals, and other publications related to the research topic being discussed to produce articles on certain

topics or issues (Marzali, 2017). Descriptive content analysis was conducted on journals related to the research theme. The selection of journals was based on relevance to the theme and also the period of publication.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Public political participation plays an important role in determining the level of democracy in a country. The level of participation is reflected in the active involvement of the community in political affairs, such as in the election of the president, regional heads, and the election of representatives in parliament, both at the national and regional levels. High or low political participation in society is an important indicator of how democracy is developing in the country. The higher the level of political participation of the people, it shows that they care about the political development in their country. Conversely, a lower political participation rate in a country is a sign that it is not good enough (Budiardjo, 2013).

In the ever-evolving digital era, social media has become the main platform for young Indonesians to participate in politics. The existence of social media is very important and relevant in this context, especially with the increasingly widespread Internet penetration in Indonesia. A survey conducted by the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) shows that the number of Internet users in Indonesia has reached 196.7 million people. This significant number shows how social media has great potential as a tool to deliver political messages and mobilize technologically connected young people.

The Role Of Social Media In Political Participation

The use of social media is one of the most widely used Internet network

utilization by people today, especially the Millennial and Z generation groups. In Social Literacy for Young Voters, Danah M. Boyd and Nicole B. Ellison define social media as a web-based service that allows the individual to (Hidayat, Basith, & Faqih, 2019):

1. Build public and/or semi-public profiles in a borderless system,
2. Articulating a list of other users with whom they share a connection,
3. Traverse and view a list of their connections and those made by other users or people within a system.

Social media will be a source of political knowledge because not only daily content but also political content will also appear when a series of elections are running. Frequent use of the Internet and social media has a major role in disseminating information including knowledge for the community (Komariah & Kartini, 2019).

According to political science expert, the late Miriam Budiardjo in her book Participation and Political Parties, high or low political participation in society is an important indicator of how democracy is developing in the country. The higher the level of political participation of the people, it shows that they care about the political development in their country. Conversely, the lower political participation rate in a country is a bad sign.

In the process of democracy, there are groups in society that will influence the high-low level of political participation. One of them is young people. They are a group of people who, according to Article 1 of Law No. 40/2009 on Youth, are defined as Indonesian citizens in the age range of 16 to 30 years.

Social media can be used as a

means of political communication involving political messages and political actors, or relating to power, government, and government policies. Political communication can be ideally carried out if it is simultaneously carried out with good political marketing, namely the existence of quality products, the right price, cheap or affordable price, and the right promotion (Dwitama, Hakiki, Sulastri, Usni, & Gunanto, 2022).

In its development, they are then referred to as Generation Z and the Millennial Generation. The Central Bureau of Statistics defines Generation Z as the Indonesian population born between 1997-2012 and the Millennial Generation as those born between 1981 and 1996.

Based on the results of the 2020 Population Census, out of 270.2 million people in Indonesia today, 53.81 percent of them are a combination of the two generations above. As many as 27.94 percent are filled by Generation Z and 25.87 percent are in the Millennial Generation category. "These two generations are of productive age which can be an opportunity to accelerate economic growth," said Head of BPS Kecuk Suhariyanto, when giving a press statement regarding the results of the 2020 Population Census in Jakarta, (21/1/2021) (KOMINFO, 2021).

The current generation's political participation is much different from the previous generation. In the past, it was still conventional by taking demonstrations to the streets to convey their aspirations. Although this action is still carried out, it is in small numbers. Today's political participation is mostly done through the Internet and online media. (Agency, 2012) calls the political participation of today's younger generation more individualized, spontaneous, issue-based, and less related to social differences (Juditha & Darmawan, 2018).

Millennials are voters born in the

80s to 90s with characteristics that tend not to be ideological voters, have political attitudes that tend to be apathetic and many of them are swing voters, and tend not to have a high level of loyalty to parties (Ali, 2016). This generation, according to Harmadi (2016), grew up amid the swift flow of information technology and tends to have relatively similar behavior, including about choices in politics and democracy, so it is often referred to as connected kids. The general view of the millennial generation towards politics, as stated by (Tapscott, 2013) is antipathetic, and pessimistic that the democratic party (election) will not produce change.

Digital media are forms of media and media content created and shaped by technological change (Folkerts, Lacy, & Larabee, 2008). The Internet is one of the digital media in the 21st century. As a new advanced technology, forms of media and technology appear simultaneously and are called media convergence. Media convergence is a combination of two or more of the previous media (conventional media) which becomes a process that can bring convenience and benefits to its users. Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube are examples of digital media.

Social media is considered capable of presenting a new way of communicating with technology that is far different from traditional media. Various communication media in this "cyber" world form a rich communication network without time and space limitations. Then along with the development of communication and information technology, even marketing strategies began to shift to content marketing. Various roles of social media are carried out, one of which is as a means of spreading "eye-catching" content. Not only content in the form of articles, but videos, podcasts (audio content), e-books, and so on are also

distributed on web blogs or official websites and social networks. If social media is directed to a site or blog, then the site persuades visitors to spread it on various social networks, which can increase the visibility of the content (Sulianta, 2017). Social media is considered capable of presenting a new way of communicating with technology that is far different from traditional media. These various communication media of the "cyber" world form a rich communication network without the limitations of space and time.

What needs to be underlined from the development of the Internet is that this new media has moved from being a read-only-web-based media (web 1.0 era) to a participatory web (web 2.0 era) where the nature has become user-generated content or which means that the public itself creates content. Usually, from there, a phenomenon of social media or citizen media will also emerge, which can involve more participants. This will then make the Internet increasingly have its role which is quite important and unique in the dynamics of modern political communication (Heryanto, 2019).

According to Andriadi, the evolution of communication and information technology has created an evolution in the political world. Especially for the practice of democracy. In every era, democratic practices change in line with changes in communication and information technology innovations. In the era of radio technology, politicians used it as a campaign tool. The public also utilized radio as a means of political participation. Internet overcomes the weaknesses of the previous era's technology, which is only one-way, to become two-way (interactive). With digital technology, the Internet makes the communication process interactive. Two people can have a conversation as if they are face to face, even though they are in two distant locations. It is this

interactivity that makes the Internet compatible with democracy (Andriadi, 2017).

In democracies, it is usually assumed that the more public participation, the better. Members of the public who participate in the political process, for example by voting or other activities, are motivated by the belief that through their collective activities, their interests will be channeled or at least considered, and the belief that their actions can influence those in authority to make a decision. In other words, they believe that their activities have a political effect (Budiardjo, 2013).

According to Andriadi, social media began to be used intensively in the political aspect with a more specific context. By the public, social media is used as a new medium to express political participation, while for politicians themselves social media is a new means of establishing communication, building interactions, and disseminating political information to the public (Andriadi, 2017). Social media gives full freedom to every citizen to actualize their political participation. He also explained that social media provides an alternative space for the public to express their political participation. One of the most correlative with this fact is the younger generation, which is indeed the social segment most familiar with social media (Andriadi, 2017).

In addition, social media can influence voter turnout in the final seconds before the ballot is cast. For example, the Jokowi-Kalla pair's social media volunteers formed a team to monitor election results and guard ballots. Jokowi-Kalla pair volunteers optimally utilize social media to monitor and supervise the vote-counting process, so that it runs objectively. This proves that social media has great potential to be utilized in practical politics. Phenomena and indications that show the

increasingly strategic role of social media in democracy in the country are getting stronger. The role of social media will be increasingly important in politics. Political actors who do not read these indications will lose the momentum of the future of Indonesian democracy in the digital era. They will drown in the "mud" of political conventionality, lost to the times. But if they utilize digital technology, one of which is social media, their political presence will be stronger, and acceptable to the younger generation and first-time voters (Andriadi, 2017).

The Positive And Negative Impacts Of Social Media On The Political Participation Of Indonesia's Young Generation

The younger generation is the country's asset; a large number of youth can drive the dynamism needed to change the social conditions of the group. In addition to the opportunities for prospects and compensation that the younger generation will have, it will be chaos when the state does not provide the best opportunities for them. Political firmness and the strengthening of democratic standards are the primary interests of the nation, and the role of the younger generation's participation in this process is crucial (Saud, Ida, Abbas, Ashfaq, & Ahmad, 2020).

The development of technology and information that has occurred recently in Indonesian society is growing very rapidly, and almost all aspects of life including socio-political life (Juwandi, Nurwahid, Lestari, Sultan, & Tirtayasa, 2019). The development of technology in line with these conditions is the rise of social media which is widely used by people from young children to parents in all their activities. Internet-based social media now often used and attached to this generation, such as Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp, and Blog (Komariah & Kartini, 2019).

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evolution of communication and information technology has created an evolution in the political world. Especially for the practice of democracy (Andriadi, 2017). In every era, democratic practices change along with changes in communication and information technology innovations. In the era of radio technology, politicians used it as a campaign tool. The public also utilized radio as a means of political participation. The Internet overcame the weaknesses of the previous era's technology, which was only one-way and turned into two-way (interactive). With digital technology, the Internet makes the communication process interactive. Two people can have a conversation as if they are face-to-face, even though they are in two distant locations. This interactivity is what makes the Internet compatible with democracy.

As the younger generation is the main source of Indonesia, the respondents are more likely to believe that they can contribute to the political change of their country. The majority of respondents indicated that the younger generation can change the political scenario of their country. Research conducted by Papacharissi and Gripsrud found that the involvement of the younger generation in the public sphere can brighten their future (Papacharissi, 2002). Aged between 18 to 22 years old, most are active and engaged in their domestic politics, which is a positive indicator of the potential political participation of young people. The age and gender variables also help identify the ratio of respondents regarding their comparative political participation (Gripsrud, 2020).

Table 1 Frequency distribution based on age and education of respondents.

N	Category	Frequenc	Percentag
o		y	e
A	Gender of Respondent		

N o	Category	Frequenc y	Percentag e
1	Male	185	46.2
2	Female	215	53.8
	Total	400	100.0
B	Age of Respondent		
1	18-22 years	221	55.3
2	23-27 years	117	29.2
3	28-more	62	15.5
	Total	400	100.0
C	Respondent Education		
1	Secondary School	102	25.5
2	Diploma	56	14.0
3	Bachelor	162	40.5
4	Master	80	20
	Total	400	100.0

More than half (53.8%) of the respondents were female, and less than half (46.2%) were male. The data results listed in the table above illustrate the age of the respondents. More than half (55.3%) of the respondents in this study were aged 18-22 years, a small number (29.2%) were aged 23-27 years, and a very small number (15.5%) were aged 28 years and above (Saad, Ida, Abbas, Ashfaq, & Ahmad, 2020).

In simple terms, political communication is a combination of the concepts of communication and politics. However, in practice, the concept of political communication itself will be influenced by the perspective or object of analysis used to understand and explain a political event. Political communication is defined as communication involving political messages and political actors, or relating to power, government, and government policy (Wahid, 2018).

In addition, political parties can also use social media for campaign media. One of the advantages of campaigning using social media is that campaign costs are much cheaper. Social media is also superior because it allows prospective voters to have a two-way dialog with political candidates, unlike traditional campaign models that tend to

be unidirectional. The nature of political communication between candidates and potential voters can become multi-directional, such as from candidates to voters, voters to candidates, or between voters. The existence of social media can play an important role in significantly boosting votes and even forming opinions. The emergence of opinions has succeeded in shaping the strength of each candidate. The existence of a campaign can quickly bring up matters related to the movement of political parties. The number of statements can influence potential voters in determining whom to vote for (Munzir & Zetra, 2019).

McNair (2005) in the journal *Political Party Views on Social Media as a Political Communication Tool to Approach Young Voters (Gen Y and Z): The Case of PDI-P and PSI* provides a limitation on the definition of political communication, among others: (1) All forms of communication used by politicians and other political actors or actors to achieve predetermined goals; (2) Communication conveyed by non-politician political actors or actors, such as voters and columnists and (3) Communication about political actors or actors and their activities such as news, editorials and other forms of political media (Andriana, 2022).

Campbell & Kwak (2011) in the journal *Social Media and its Effect on Political Participation of Novice Voters in Regional Elections* states that political communication on social networking sites is related to political participation; provides a significant moderating effect for those with firm stances, but not for those who are narrow-minded, and is accompanied by an association between online and offline political participation. Social media also increases flexibility in discussing politics and public issues through "anywhere, anytime" connections (Andriyendi, Nurman, & Dewi, 2023).

The Chairman of the Central Java

Gerindra DPD, Abdul Wahid, at one of the Central Java Tidar PD Musdalub stated that the number of voters in the two-generation category reached almost 50% at the national level, and more than 50% in the Central Java region (Ariwibowo, 2021). The dynamics of socio-political life today present access to an increasingly open world of information. One of the causes is the presence of new media such as the Internet. Online media, especially social media, comes with interactive and multimedia characteristics. In various situations, netizens not only share messages but also make the Internet a new public sphere. Apart from having the potential to become a communication channel that gives netizens a greater role, new media also often presents several problems in its utilization. In this context, media literacy or political literacy becomes very important and decisive (Heryanto, 2019).

The Impact Of Social Media From A Defense Management Perspective

The NKRI defense system is a universal defense mechanism that includes military and non-military defense, to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and protect aspects of life from threats that can disrupt national stability. One of the non-military threats to the national defense system is the threat of asymmetric warfare that comes through social media. In this asymmetric war, the mass media works at the psychological level to produce a negative influence on the opposing party on a strategic scale (Sulistyo, 2013).

The positive and negative impacts of social media development in Indonesia certainly affect the defense and integrity of the Indonesian nation. Freedom of speech and individualism that override the rights of others can lead to crime and hate speech that is not done

face-to-face. This then crystallizes into collective hate speech that it can lead to communalism which can lead to the suppression of groups based on ethnicity, religion, political groups, and so on (Letkol Czi Dr Safril Hidayat, 2017).

The ease of Internet access makes people quick to receive or send information without checking the truth of the information. This often leads to virtual warfare in social media spaces such as Twitter, Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, Telegram, and other social media. David Bloomfield and Ben Reilly stated that a new type of conflict is increasingly emerging, namely conflicts that occur within the territory of the state in the form of civil war, armed rebellion, violent separatist movements, and other domestic attacks (Reilly, 1998).

The spread of hoaxes has become a new trend in the dynamics of political life through virtual communication. Fake news or what is now popularly known as hoaxes is a form of black campaign that often appears before the general election democratic party. In political contests, hoaxes are used to reduce the credibility of regional head candidates carried by political opponents. Based on a Mastel survey in 2019, social-political hoaxes ranked first at 93.2% and second was hoaxes related to SARA issues at 76.2%. This shows that the phenomenon of hoaxes related to socio-political issues in society is not new and continues to increase ahead of general elections, which can escalate into a threat to the safety of the entire nation.

Hoaxes are a threat to the unity of the country because the content of hoax news is considered very convincing if coupled with data so that in its spread, hoaxes can be accepted by the public without the need to make people think further to ensure the truth of the information. This makes it easier to spread hoaxes among the public, especially social media users. Mahmoud

and Auter (2009) designed an online communication model called the CMC Interactive Model. In this communication model, there are four important elements, namely, (1) users or users who act as senders and receivers, (2) Medium or media channels to facilitate the interaction process between users, (3) Messages in the form of information exchanged between users through the media, and (4) Communication settings, namely flexible communication environments and times according to the wishes of the participants (Hidayat W. S., 2021).

The following is an overview of the conceptual framework of CMC hoax interactivity:

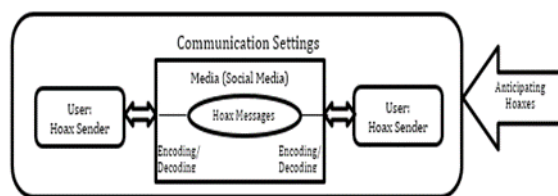


Figure 1 CMC Hoax Interactive Model Framework

(Source: adapted from CMC Interactivity Model, Mahmoud, and Auter, 2009)

From the picture above, it can be seen that there is interaction between users as senders and recipients of hoax news produced through social media. In a study conducted by Ifan Marwanto, et al, the threat of hoaxes in the 2018/2019 political year has greatly increased. The existence of freedom of expression and the ease of Internet access in using social media that is done unwisely and responsibly has led to the rise of the hoax phenomenon, especially those that contain news pitting against each other and SARA issues. This, if not prevented, can threaten the unity and integrity of the nation (Marwanto, 2019). Dark social applications such as Telegram, Whatsapp, and Facebook Messenger are favored as a means of spreading hoaxes because of their closed nature so that they cannot be monitored by anyone

even by the platform owner, and aim to mobilize the people who are in it. Meanwhile, the selection of public social media such as Facebook and Twitter is used to change people's perceptions to support the candidate pair and demonize the opposing candidate pair.

The threat of hoaxes to national unity in the 2019 Presidential Elections occurred as a result of political fanaticism and identity politics reinforced by hoax news. The impact of this democratic practice has created a sharp social division where the community is divided into two large groups separated by differences in political affiliation. These two groups then develop against each other and uphold their political fanaticism on false truth claims that result in the polarization of society. The polarization of society is then increasingly worrying with the emergence of SARA-based sentiment and hate speech used as hoax content, let alone the heterogeneous condition of the Indonesian nation as a characteristic and strength instead of being used as material to threaten the integrity of the Indonesian nation.

Media literacy is one way that can be used as an effort to tackle hoax news and hate speech. Theoretically, media literacy can be done in two ways, namely individual competence consisting of technical skills and critical understanding, and social competence in the form of communicative abilities (Bakri, 2019). This is interpreted as the ability to use media such as the ability to understand, analyze, and evaluate social media content. The need for synergy from various parties to tackle hoax news is needed. Media literacy can be accessed by the younger generation through learning, discussions, and seminars conducted in their respective schools and universities. The mass media also needs to be part of this media literacy campaign. As an intermediary medium for information, social media platforms

should provide validity to the news or information disseminated. In addition to users and the media, there is also the role of the government. In this case, the government can act as a supervisor so that the information spread among the public is guaranteed to be true.

From the above case, it can be concluded that the development of social media in Indonesia has positive and negative impacts on the defense and integrity of the Indonesian nation. The positive impact is the freedom of expression through the media as a form of democratization to fulfill human rights. While the negative impact is the development of social media which is not accompanied by responsibility and literacy and love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can become a non-military threat that threatens the integrity of the Indonesian nation. Therefore, good cooperation is needed between the Government as a supervisor and regulator and the skills of social media users to be wise in disseminating information obtained through social media.

CONCLUSION

The role of social media is a very important tool, social media makes it easy for users to communicate with each other, exchange information, and even harm someone. For the millennial generation, social media is considered capable of presenting a new way of communicating with technology that is far different from traditional media. Social media began to be used intensively in political aspects with a more specific context. By the public, social media is used as a new medium to express political participation, while for politicians themselves social media is a new means of establishing communication, building interactions, and disseminating political information to the public.

Social media has several positive

impacts on politics, including; can provide long-distance information, sending long-distance information is very useful for the continuity of elections, not only for political parties but also for election organizers. Behind the positive impact of Social Media, there are also negative impacts of social media. Indeed, social media can exchange information, but not a few people misuse it for personal interests, such as providing false or hoax information, manipulating reports, and even thwarting plans.

One of the prominent impacts of social media development on national defense threats is the spread of hoaxes. This is because the spread of hoaxes in practice has developed into a real threat that can endanger or have implications for the unity and integrity of the Indonesian nation. The Indonesian Defense White Book, it is explained that the implementation of non-military defense is carried out through ends, ways, and means strategy. Thus, handling hoaxes from the perspective of military defense is to implement three phased strategies, namely what is the purpose of handling hoaxes, how to handle them and what resources are used in handling hoaxes. In addition, digital literacy is also needed as an effort to ward off national disintegration caused by hoax news. Handling hoaxes requires synergy from various parties. The need for user involvement to improve media literacy, improve the quality of truth of mass media as an intermediary and information platform, and the need for government involvement in monitoring the dissemination of hoax news or false information.

From some of the explanations that the author has explained in this scientific work, hopefully, the readers can be wise in using social media. Because nowadays, the ease of information is no longer a problem but the truth of the information is a problem.

As a young generation, we are responsible for the information we disseminate, therefore wisdom and awareness are needed so that the spread of hoax news and hate speech does not threaten the integrity of the nation and state.

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