Analysis of the general election hoax news phenomenon from the perspective of Pancasila as the integrity of the Indonesian nation

Análise do fenômeno das notícias falsas sobre as eleições gerais sob a perspectiva de Pancasila como a integridade da nação Indonésia

Análisis del fenómeno de las noticias falsas sobre las elecciones generales desde la perspectiva de Pancasila como integridad de la nación Indonesia

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ABSTRACT
A common occurrence in society that frequently causes divisions among people is the dissemination of fake news before to the general election. In addition to examining the logical outcomes that can result from the incorrect and inappropriate application of Pancasila values in the affairs of the nation and state, this study seeks to understand how attitudes toward fake news that circulates in Indonesian society are related to the application of Pancasila values, particularly prior to general elections or democratic parties. Using primary and secondary sources gathered from official websites and online news, a qualitative descriptive approach of library research is employed. A literature review was the method of data collecting employed in this investigation. Qualitative analysis was done on the gathered data. Stop hoax. Stop Money Politics. Hoax must be stopped.

Keywords: Pancasila, general elections, hoax news, Indonesia.

RESUMO
Uma ocorrência comum na sociedade que frequentemente causa divisões entre as pessoas é a disseminação de notícias falsas antes das eleições gerais. Além de examinar os resultados lógicos que podem resultar da aplicação incorreta e inadequada dos valores do Pancasila nos assuntos da nação e do Estado, este estudo procura entender como as atitudes em relação às notícias falsas que circulam na sociedade indonésia estão relacionadas à aplicação dos valores do Pancasila, especialmente antes das eleições gerais ou dos partidos democráticos. Usando fontes primárias e secundárias coletadas de sites oficiais e notícias on-line, é empregada uma abordagem descritiva qualitativa de pesquisa de biblioteca. A revisão da literatura foi o método de coleta de dados empregado nesta investigação. Foi feita uma análise qualitativa dos dados coletados. Acabem com a farsa. Acabar com a política do dinheiro. A farsa deve ser interrompida.
Palavras-chave: Pancasila, eleições gerais, notícias falsas, Indonésia.

RESUMEN
Un hecho común en la sociedad que suele causar divisiones entre la gente es la difusión de noticias falsas antes de las elecciones generales. Además de examinar los resultados lógicos que pueden derivarse de la aplicación incorrecta e inapropiada de los valores de Pancasila en los asuntos de la nación y del Estado, este estudio pretende comprender cómo se relacionan las actitudes hacia las noticias falsas que circulan en la sociedad indonesia con la aplicación de los valores de Pancasila, en particular antes de las elecciones generales o de los partidos democráticos. Utilizando fuentes primarias y secundarias recogidas de sitios web oficiales y noticias en línea, se emplea un enfoque cualitativo descriptivo de investigación bibliotecaria. La revisión de la literatura fue el método de recopilación de datos empleado en esta investigación. Los datos recogidos se sometieron a un análisis cualitativo. Stop hoax. Stop Money Politics. Hay que acabar con el bulo.

Palabras clave: Pancasila, elecciones generales, hoax news, Indonesia.

1 INTRODUCTION

False information is often referred to as popular among the wider community the term "hoax". Hoax is defined as a behavior that has an interesting purpose a person's attention and belief in something that is not true and factual, whereas news Hoaxes are defined as information that contains errors and contradicts facts existing ones (Tandoc et al, 2018). The spread of hoax news is very massive and fast through technology digital as an interactive and participatory platform that enables the creation and transformation of various information on various fields of life, from education, politics, and religion to health (Vamanu, 2019).

In the political field, hoaxes are represented as part of the deliberate practice of political intrigue designed to bring down and eliminate political opponents, through relying on emotions which plays an important role in fake news (Duile, Tamma, 2019). Another point of view regarding fake news and political manipulation is in two ways, namely first, fake news is a form or product of manipulative disinformation that imitates actual news with titles, content, and photos, but with poor factuality. The second sees fake news as a label or tool that is used by certain political groups to discredit the media for publishing fake news for political purposes (Phanthaphoommee, 2023). Please note, that Indonesia is countries that adhere to a democratic system, a developing countries that are characterized by a system a presidential government whose candidates are supported by parties that adhere to a multiparty system and it is very likely that there will be efforts...
between parties to bring each other down (Ahmad, 2014). Hoaxes circulating on social media are seen as a serious threat to democracy by many Indonesian people, including politicians, but the politicians do not take real action to stop the spread of fake news about their opponents (Duile, Tamma, 2019). That matter This is an advantage for prospective legislative and executive officials, especially the problem of rivalry between officials.

This is very contrary to Pancasila as the basis of the state and philosophy of life nation and state, each of which outlines the principles of morality and orientation national (Chia, 2022). Therefore, Pancasila values must be applied as a basic fundamental in state administration, including divinity, just humanity and civilization, Indonesian unity, democracy led by inner wisdom representative deliberation, and social justice for all Indonesian people (Chia, 2022). If Pancasila is implemented with full awareness and consequences by every individual within a state, then it gives great hope for the realization of a society, nation, and state democratic, modern, and religious, as the embodiment of the nation's ideals as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on the description above, this research aims to discuss two problems, namely a) How do Pancasila values apply in their relevance to attitudes towards hoax news? which spreads in society, especially before the general election?, b) What are the consequences? can arise when Pancasila values are not applied in national life and patriotic?

2 RESEARCH METHODS

The method used is a qualitative descriptive method in the form of library research carried out by collecting secondary data from official websites and online news. Hoax news research data was taken from the official news website of the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia from 2018-2023 based on period and category. In addition, various scientific research results that are relevant to the core object of this research are used as supporting secondary data. Then, it is analyzed using a Pancasila study approach, namely using Pancasila values as a reference in analyzing hoax news circulating in society, especially before the election, which is descriptive analytical in nature.
3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 NUMBER OF HOAX NEWS FOR THE 2018-2023 PERIOD

Based on the bar chart, it shows that the total number of hoax issue findings was 12,547 cases starting from the period August 2018-December 2023 which was carried out by the AIS team of the Directorate General of Informatics Applications of the Ministry of KOMINFO using a scavenging machine to identify, verify and validate all content with a negative sensation. It can be seen in the graph that the number of hoaxes circulating is unstable or changes from month to year. The highest to lowest number of hoax cases, namely in 2019 there were 3,954 cases (January-December), in 2020 there were 3,413 cases (January-December), in 2021 there were 1,795 cases (January-December), in 2022 there were 1,528 cases (January-December), in 2023 there were 1,615, and the lowest in 2018 was 222 cases which only obtained data from August to December because the AIS team of the Directorate General of Informatics Applications of the Ministry of KOMINFO was just formed and started handling hoax issues and making continuous reports since August 2018 (Kemenkominfo, 2024). The prevalence of the highest number of hoax news in 2019 was 3,954 cases, this year was also the year of presidential and legislative elections. Politicians propagate the truth to suit their own desires to win votes, this poses a danger and threat to Indonesia if people are made to believe false information related to chaos in a tense election atmosphere (Anderson, Sulistyani, 2020). So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the number of hoax cases circulating and
3.2 NUMBER OF HOAX NEWS PER CATEGORY FOR THE 2018-2023 PERIOD

Of the many cases, they are grouped into several categories based on the discussion of hoax news, starting from health, government, fraud, politics, international, crime, disasters, defamation, religion, myths, trade, education, etc. (other than 12 categories). The highest number of hoax issues related to health was 2,357 cases, followed by the government sector and fraud with the same number at 2,210 cases, while the number most related to the education sector was 68 cases. More complete data can be seen in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category Field</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>2210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>2210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>1628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defamation</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myths</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information (2024)

A lot of hoax information circulating among the public is motivated by various motives, one of which is the ability of citizens who are not yet able to differentiate between true and false information. As a result, it not only attacks individuals but also reaches wider society (Vamanu, 2019). Apart from that, there are five reasons why hoax news spreads easily and is trusted by the public, namely the information contained in hoax news looks accurate, the information looks important, the information looks useful, the information is updated information, and the information is short and provides understanding, regarding an event quickly and easily understood (Panggabean, 2020), while the motives used by the perpetrator to create hoax news, there are at least three motives, namely economic, ideological-political, and pleasure. The economic motive refers to the accumulation of capital and the calculation of fraudulent profits through
increasing the ranking of website visits; ideological motives politics to use hoaxes for ideological-political purposes leading to the overthrow of political opponents or different ideologies through virtual space (Panggabean, 2020).

3.3 STUDY OF PANCASILA VALUES

The behavior of spreading hoaxes is a form of violation of the Criminal Code Law and is subject to multiple articles, namely Article 40 paragraph (2) of Law no. 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) resulting from amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008, Article 40 paragraph (2a) of Law no. 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) as a result of amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008, Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information No. 19 of 2014 concerning Handling of Sites with Negative Content, and legal articles relating to acts of hate speech (Kemenkominfo, 2023). Apart from the legal perspective, the case of spreading hoax news also deviates from the values of Pancasila as the basis of the state and the philosophy of life of the nation and state which has the meaning of making Pancasila the nation's moral ideals that provide spiritual guidance and strength for all Indonesian citizens in living their lives, society, nation, and state. These values maintain a balance between individual interests and the interests of society, as well as a balance between the values of justice and legal certainty, a balance between the principle of legality and the principle of accountability (mistake).

The following is a more detailed explanation of the Pancasila values' perspective on hoaxes:

The first principle of Pancasila, namely "Belief in One Almighty God", contains religious values. Through this first principle, various beliefs such as Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism guarantee their adherents to live in peace with their respective religions (Fernando et al, 2022). This principle means that in the presence of differences in beliefs, every religious follower must respect and respect each other. The behavior of spreading hoaxes is a reprehensible attitude from the point of view of all religions because it is a sinful behavior and misleads humanity which will cause many complications and damage due to the delivery of false news, such as pitting one group against another from the smallest level to the largest, namely conflict. blood. Apart from that, the attitude of spreading hoaxes is a form of intolerance, where a person is forced to believe all the news they report.
The second principle is "Just and Civilized Humanity" which contains the values of living in a society that has the same position, degree, and rights based on character (Fernando et al, 2022). This principle contains the value of respecting other people even if they are of different races or ethnicities. Therefore, every citizen must exercise their rights and obligations to respect others even if there are differences between them. Hoax news does not contain human values because it does not have the character of respect and appreciating of differences of opinion and triggers conflicts in social life because there is a lot of hate speech, insults, and insults.

The third principle of Pancasila reads "Indonesian Unity" which reflects the values of life in Indonesia which is filled with diversity in its society (Latif, 2011). This principle contains the value that even though Indonesia has a diversity of religions, cultures, ethnicities, races, and customs among its people, Indonesia can still be united and respect each other in order to achieve a safe, peaceful, and peaceful life. So this value is important to implement through an attitude of tolerance. Hoax news is misleading and divides unity among people because the purpose of hoax news is to gather people's emotions to support or hate something, especially as Indonesia's pluralistic society, which in fact is diverse, will certainly undermine trust in each other and cause conflict, resulting in harmony, harmony, brotherhood and peace is difficult to achieve.

The fourth principle of Pancasila reads "The people are led by wise wisdom in representative deliberations" contains the value of accepting differences and equality as an individual, group, race, ethnicity, religion, and not forcing one's will on others (Larasati et al, 2023). Every individual has the freedom to express his opinions and ideas, but the expression of opinions must be based on the ethics of politeness, in accordance with existing facts and truth, this behavior is the cultural heritage of the Indonesian nation.

The fifth principle reads "Social justice for all Indonesian people" which contains the value that every citizen must always uphold human values, regardless of racial, ethnic, and religious background, every Indonesian citizen must obtain social justice by living fairly, and prosper without discrimination (Latif, 2011). Justice means placing things in their proper place, receiving their rights proportionally, and giving them to others without prejudice so as to foster an attitude of solidarity and concern for others, but all these attitudes disappear when a person is filled with ambition, especially political ambition, with an attitude of political intrigue that justifying all means to achieve personal or group goals or certain groups.
3.4 CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATIONS OF PANCASILA VALUES IN THE ELECTION ANGLE

Based on the description above, we can see that the role of Pancasila in practice is very necessary, especially before the political year or general election to prevent undesirable things such as polarization, identity politics, hate speech, and most importantly hoaxes (Duile, Tamma, 2019). The existence of a criminal policy by including hoax crime regulations in the new Criminal Code Bill (legal substance) coupled with the existence of a legal structure (criminal justice system) that is increasingly reliable and acts with caution and conscience, must also be balanced with non-criminal policies through public education and awareness of legal culture which starts from the general culture, customs, opinions, ways of thinking, behaving and acting that direct social forces towards or away from the law in certain ways (Fernando et al, 2022). As Indonesian citizens, we must not forget Pancasila as a national identity which is defined as a characteristic or characteristic of a nation or state which includes a person's sense of nationalism and a strong sense of solidarity of course through a long process and requires a struggle that is not easy, lest everyone This is eroded by the attitudes and behavior of spreading fake news whose value is very far from the truth values of Pancasila (Rengganis et al, 2023).

4 CONCLUSIONS

The application of Pancasila values in their relevance to attitudes towards hoax news that spreads in society, especially before the general election, is still very minimal, this is proven by the number of hoax news before the 2019 election being the highest in 6 years (2018-2023) with 3,954 cases. The impacts that arise when Pancasila values are not applied in national and state life, especially before the election, are polarization, identity politics, hate speech, and most importantly hoaxes. It is hoped that further research can provide more examples regarding the impact of deviating from Pancasila values in social life.
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