

Hoax News and Digital Skills through the Application Hoaks Booster Tools

Marlina

Islamic Communication and Broadcasting SAIN Mandailing Natal, Indonesia
marlina@stain.ac.id

Abstract

This study, which aims to determine the extent of knowledge and skills of MAN 1 Mandailing Natal students regarding hoax news and its distribution, was conducted at MAN 1 Mandailing Natal. By involving 45 students, with the criteria of having and active users of observation and interviews. The results of this study indicate that skills in media literacy are a perspective that can be used by a person when he is carrying out activities related to media, in interpreting the meaning of a message received from various sources. Building a perspective that is carried out by someone based on a knowledge structure that is constructed from the ability to use existing information. From the results of research conducted on 45 students, various data were obtained, especially the data section social media for news search, not only for entertainment use. This study uses qualitative research methods with data collection methods through regarding technical skills. There are 28% of students who daily get information on the internet and 30% use the information on the internet to then view and read and share information.

Keywords

hoax news; digital skills; hoaks booster tools



I. Introduction

The rapid advancement of technology, especially technology in the field of communication media, has advantages and disadvantages on each side. One of the advantages possessed by advances in communication technology is the speed with which information can be received by the general public. Internet-based media has a very practical and fast working system.

Receiving messages for all information can be done only with a tool in hand, the media can also more or less change people's activities in interacting and forming a new culture. This also raises the desire of many researchers to conduct research, which is carried out, this also makes the world of research in Europe more aggressively conduct cultural studies even with different formations (Barker: 2012), this shows that the media is a part of culture and culture. It can also determine the progress or decline of a culture.

The positive side of a medical progress has been described at a glance above, now if you look at the negative side and also a weakness that advances in media technology have is, the spread of news that is difficult to investigate whether a news received by every community is a hoax or even a hoax. a true publication. This is due to the fact that information is too open to the public domain, so that people often get a report that is not true, but the news spreads as news that just rolls without strict control.

This situation requires intelligence and wisdom for users to receive and share information or news that they get from outside. Can it be accounted for or not. Policies on the existence of a business in a monitoring system for information content published in the media tend to be less of a priority among the government, as well as efforts to carry out good handling, this has resulted in many people freely accessing information and utilizing

media as they wish, without fulfilling their information needs. according to the needs of the community.

Often the media is used freely in accordance with the wishes of the user even though it is not with the right provisions, people only think about the function and principle of the information they get must be disseminated immediately, without any cross-checks from related parties and parties who have the potential to provide clarification and straighten out information or news received.

This makes hoax news easily milled about in every news report without being able to distinguish the news from the user. This situation is also explained through the results of a survey conducted by the Indonesian Telematics Society (Mastel, 2017), the results of a survey conducted in the range of 2017 showed a figure of 44.3% of Indonesian people receiving hoax news every day. Survey data states that 17.2% of the public gave an astonishing answer, namely receiving fake news for more than a day; then a total of 91.8% of the public received hoax news related to socio-political issues; 88.6% of the public received hoax news about very sensitive issues, namely issues regarding ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-groups (SARA); In addition, 41

This number is really a concern for us as academics and researchers, to provide answers and solutions on how to prevent the public from spreading fake news or hoaxes. The flow of information is so fast and difficult to dam up the spread of news that comes from all sources, opening the gap for the spread of a hoax news, the news of truth and lies cannot be distinguished because of the rapid flow of information. However, efforts to prevent hoax news are not only the responsibility of the government as a policy maker but also a shared responsibility of all communities (Aan Erlansari, et al: 2020, 54-58). Hoax reporting is very important to do.

Kroschek a news report is not only done with the main source or the initial release of a news or initial information, but with advances in communication technology by getting a piece of information about a report that is doubtful about its truth, such as an image, video or a piece of title, in the presence of information. With that, we will be able to do validity regarding the truth and validity of the news.

The increase in cases of circulating hoax news made many parties feel uncomfortable about this situation and the public began to be wary of all existing news, even many who received true news and news that could be justified were even considered as hoax news, this resulted in the information being ineffective even not reach well to the people who really need the information. This background makes researchers interested in conducting research on efforts to prevent hoaxes from spreading, through a tool, the extent to which this tool works effectively and helps in minimizing the scope of spreading hoax news.

II. Research Method

This research was conducted with the scope of technological advances and the sociology of media, because (Rahma Ida, 2014), media is used to fulfill human needs as social beings. The qualitative approach in this research is the chosen approach, because qualitative research is natural research, taking into account the relationship between people, social interaction and other social activities. This is done by using qualitative research methods.

Qualitative descriptive research, is research with the aim of collecting detailed and actual data related to what people do (Jalaluddin Rahmat: 2006), in this case those carried out by MAN 1 Mandailing Natal students, especially those related to media use, acceptance and news spread. In this study using a qualitative approach, which is often confused with naturalistic research, in this research the activities are trying to understand how people perceive the world by examining how they communicate (Deddy Mulyana: 2003), whether they are spreading news or getting news to an audience. incident or event.

Qualitative research is a contextual research that uses humans as instruments, and is adapted to a reasonable situation in relation to data collection which is generally qualitative in nature. According to Bogdan and Taylor qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Lexy J. Moleong: 200). This research was conducted at Madrasah Aliyah Negri 1 Mandailing Natal, the location was chosen considering that MAN is an Islamic-based school where students already have high Islamic values, so this research is not only carried out by referring to general theory, but also takes the argument of the Koran as a source reference.

This research was conducted using the observation method, or observing every action or post by the students of MAN 1 Mandailing Natal, both on social media and on their WhatsApp stories. What news do they usually post or re-post, then involve 45 students of MAN 1 Mandailing Natal, in addition to observation, interviews are also carried out in an effort to collect data for research, so that the data obtained and arranged properly.

III. Results and Discussion

Instilling awareness and self-awareness of the dangers of hoaxes caused by their spread both among individuals and in the wider community, is the obligation of all parties, not only for the government (Herlis Salim, et al: 2021), not only teachers and parents but also peers and anyone else. only those who can access the internet, or users who are often referred to as netizens, users or anyone who knows about baya hoaxes, should act as social control, so that the spread of hoaxes as well as victims of hoax news can gradually decrease.

Responsibility and encouraging each other is a way to break the chain of spreading hoax news, not only to relatives, or family but to friends, or other people who spread hoax news, whether intentional or not. elements involved will make all activities better and more qualified in terms of information development. If there is something that smells like a hoax, it will be resolved immediately because of the awareness of each party involved, and also the contribution of the people around the user.

3.1 Hoax and UU ITE

ITE Law Presence is really needed in social life, especially for countries that are developing later with the development of the times and very rapid technology. However, with all the functions as well as the objectives of the drafting and promulgation of the ITE Law, there are still many problems in its contents that need to be fixed and additional rules are added. Since the ITE Law was enacted in Indonesia, criminal cases related to insults and also involving internet users have begun to show an increase, and especially in Indonesia. However, Indonesia itself has a geographical location that becomes a challenge in the process of accessing the availability of the Internet itself (Gramedia.com: 2022).

Fake news or also known as hoax is declared as misinformation, wrong and also dangerous because it can mislead human perception by conveying false information as truth, not only dangerous for some people but can form a complex cycle in spreading hoax news in the community later. (Rasywir and Purwarianti, 2015). Untrue reporting can cause large or small losses to other people, so that those who spread hoax news can be ensnared by the existing rules and regulations in Indonesia.

As an Ideonesian citizen who has different and diverse backgrounds, he creates different knowledge and attitudes in each region. Mandailing Natala is famous for its regional motto "a country of devout worship and customs." It still highly upholds the values of politeness, mutual respect and respect, especially those who are of a higher age than us. There are several things that need to be taken into account by us regarding this ITE Law, namely:

1. Spreading Immoral Videos, this will be entangled in pornographic activities, for example
2. Online gambling: this has been proven with several cases that are still warm in our memories, such as Crypto gambling and so on
3. Defamation, this is not open whether intentional or not
4. Threats and blackmail
5. Hate speech, because this has the potential to divide the nation, not only a problem of norms but also a problem of values in it
6. Terror online
7. Hacking Other People's Social Media Accounts, this will have bad consequences such as massive fraud and so on.
8. Spreading fake news or hoaxes. (Gramedia.com : 2022)

In the ITE law, it is very clearly explained that one of the abuses that can lead users to violate the ITE Law is the eighth point, this not only creates misunderstandings among users, but also causes other people's losses, then other effects that can cause harm. caused by the spread of hoax news.

Of the 45 students of MAN 1 Mandailing Natal who were involved in this study, 90% of students already knew about the ITE Law and what consequences they would get, when they tried to commit or spread fake news or news that cannot be justified.

3.2 Hoak Booster Tool (HBT) as a filter for hoax news

Hoaks booster tools is a tool that can be accessed easily, just download via Playstore or Appstore by typing the keyword, then how to check on this application is also relatively easy and not complicated. We can enter news that we think is suspicious, such as a link, or a photo and text, in the checking engine that has been downloaded, then the results will be seen quickly, while one of the results of the work of the Hoaks Booster Tools tool is as shown below.



Figure 1. The results of a search for a news story that comes from a picture, which states that there is police smuggling from China

Hoaks booster tools is a tool or application that can easily help us find the truth of an existing news story, even if it's only with a photo. In the HBT or Hoaks Booster Tools there are many sources of information that we can look for the truth, the way HBT works is quite simple and very easy to make people later when looking for a news truth it will be very easy to apply.

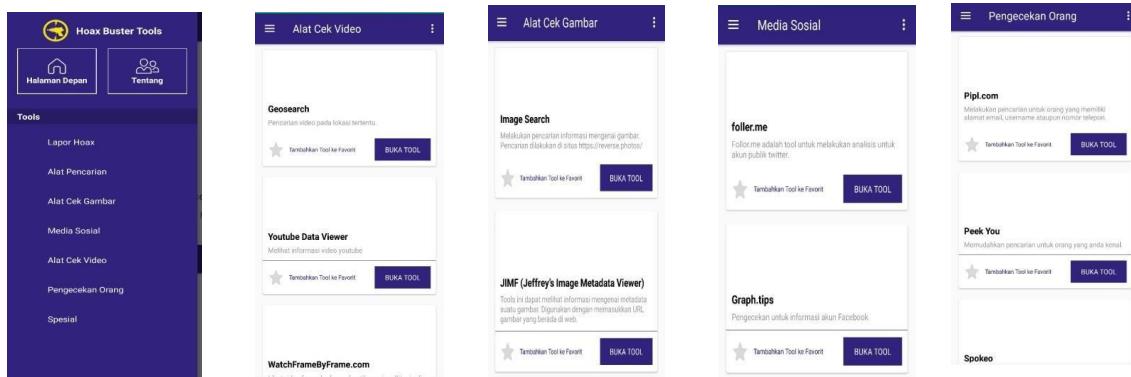


Figure 2. Hoaks Booster Tool and the features in the application

The application of HBT is very helpful in receiving information, in addition to making the user able to assist in making a decision to give the news to other people or just stick with him (Bintang Muhammad Sahara Effendi, et al: 2021) this will later become the most effective tool in breaking the chain of spreading hoaxes which is very troubling and detrimental to all groups, especially students, because with the publication of hoaxes and the news is believed by students, this will be a trigger for students who have a high level of self-ego.

The high sophistication of technology, especially in communication media technology makes all one's lifestyle change, the use of communication tools with high technology is also easier to find, this will later make social activities or social interactions directly threatened. Then with the abundance of news that is easily accessible due to the support of increasingly sophisticated technological equipment, it has the impact of making it increasingly difficult to choose which news is true or hoax (Aan erlan Sari: 2020). However, all the problems and fears that will be faced later, can be overcome by using the HBT application as well as the qualified literacy and digital skills that each user of this internet-based media must possess.

In this study, there were 30 people who already had the HBT application on their smartphone, and of these 30 students who were actively using the HBT application, as

many as 25 people, 5 more just downloaded it, and had never created an account or logged in to the application. Then 10 people out of 45 people have never heard of the existence of this application, and 5 more people feel they don't need to know whether a news is true or not, just be vigilant and don't share news that can provoke the masses, they think it's enough to Avoid hoax news.

3.3 Literacy Level of MAN 1 Mandailing Natal Students

In terms of literacy level owned by MAN 1 Mandailing Natal students, especially their ability to filter news, it is quite adequate, although some of the samples taken tend to not care about efforts to prevent the spread of hoax news, they prefer an attitude to always be vigilant and take advantage of spreading fake news. repeat a news they got. If they feel there is benefit, they will carry out and pass on the news they get. However, if there is no benefit from these activities, they will tend to withhold or delete the news they get, so as not to disturb anyone.

Skills in media literacy are a perspective that can be used by a person when he is carrying out activities related to media, in interpreting the meaning of a message received from various sources. Building a perspective that is carried out by someone based on a knowledge structure that is constructed from the ability to use existing information. From the results of research conducted on 45 students, various data were obtained, especially the data section regarding technical skills. There are 28% of students who daily get information on the internet and 30% use the information on the internet to then view and read and share information.

When someone gets information related to needs, then someone's efforts to get a guide or help can be called formalized. but if they are able to apply a system to meet their needs, it is called compromised, including being proficient in using HBT. The use of HBT among students of MAN 1 Madailing Natal can be said besides being at the medium level, they also have the ability to sort and choose news whether it can be shared and useful for others or not. So that the students of MAN 1 Mandailing Natal have little chance of being involved in spreading hoax news.

IV. Conclusion

Along with increasingly sophisticated technological advances, the lifestyle of every human being change, the consumptive attitude of the community is increasing, because technological sophistication makes internet-based media users pampered with the various conveniences of existing facilities. Then there are also changes in terms of communication patterns, information dissemination and the social life that is lived by every human being. Students tend to be closed and the higher the sense of not caring about other people's affairs does have a positive side, but sometimes ignorance of other people's affairs makes people more selfish and there is no longer a high sense of concern from the community.

MAN 1 Mandailing Natal is a group of students who are familiar with technological sophistication, this fact is shown by the increasing number of smartphone use among MAN 1 Mandailing Natal students, in addition to the increase in smartphone users, there are also facts that show mid-level awareness among students of the importance of technological sophistication and its use in everyday life. The use of communication media is one of them, but with the familiarity of the students, they make all the news very easy to accept, thus creating new problems among students, namely without seeing the truth or hoaxes obtained. Even so with an application that can tell the truth of a news story about a news they get.

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