

**The Influence of Young Activist on Instagram and Twitter
Towards Youth Political Participation in the 2024
Indonesia General Election: Study Case of Bandung City**

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ABSTRACT

This thesis explores the significant influence of young activists on social media platforms such as Instagram and Twitter in encouraging political engagement among Indonesian youth that is located in Bandung in the context of the 2024 Indonesia General Election. Social media has become a central arena for political discussions and mobilization, making it crucial to comprehend its role in shaping the involvement of young Indonesians in the electoral process. The study utilizes a data-driven approach to investigate the extent and influence of political content shared by young activists on Instagram and Twitter. Through the analysis, the research evaluates how these platforms are utilized as tools for empowering youth in the political sphere.

The main discoveries indicate that young activists, through their use of social media, play a significant role in raising political awareness and participation among the youth demographic. The levels of engagement with political content on Instagram and Twitter are notably high, indicating the potential of these platforms to enhance political participation. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the changing landscape of political engagement in Indonesia, especially among the younger generation. The results

emphasize the significance of harnessing the influence of social media activism to stimulate youth participation in the electoral process, ultimately shaping the dynamics of the 2024 Indonesia General Election.

Keywords: Young activist; Social media platform; Political engagement; 2024 Indonesia general election; Mobilization; Youth participation; Political disclosure; Youth involvement

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Since globalization occurs in the world, the way the world operates has changed significantly. The most significant change can be seen in how information can spread rapidly from one person to another through social media. Nowadays, everyone has a social media account. Even in Indonesia, all ministers and the president itself have social media accounts. They use social media to spread information and campaigns that are made by the government. Even activists use social media to do online campaigns. With social media, information spreads too quickly, which makes everyone need to have a critical mindset to analyze or digest all the information they receive. The changes are also shown from the way people use social media as a platform to express their opinion and emotions towards social issues, politics, government, and many more. This is proven by the significant number of young activists who have begun sharing their ideas or campaigning on social media, particularly Twitter and Instagram.

According to data from We Are Social and Hootsuite, counted from January 2023, there are 24 million Twitter users in Indonesia, making Indonesia ranked fifth in the world for the most Twitter users. As for Instagram, based on data from Napoleon Cat, there are 106.72 million Instagram users in Indonesia as of February 2023. This number is up 12.9 percent over the previous month when it stood at 94.54 million users. Unconsciously, young people nowadays have a very different perspective from young people before globalization occurred. Youth

often seem disinterested in politics and social issues; they look more preferring to focus solely on their individual lives. However, youths are actually critical to those things.

Due to significant differences, the way to approach young people is also very different from before. This is where the role of young activists is needed to attract young people to take an active role in political participation. Youth political participation is urgently needed because in a democratic country, the role of the people is very much needed because it is the people who monitor and criticize how the government works. Like what happened in 2019, university students carried out massive demonstrations against the proposed Criminal Code Bill and revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law. Although they did a massive demonstration in front of the Republic of Indonesia Representative Council building and in front of the Bandung City Council Regional Representative Council, the students used Instagram and Twitter to spread their action. The used #TOLAKRKKUHP, which means against the proposed Criminal Code Bill, they also used #DEMOKRASIKORUPSI, which means corrupted democracy, became the top two trending topics on Twitter. They also use this platform to educate people. Many young people explained what is the proposed Criminal Code Bill and revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law. They explained why they were protesting about this and what would happen when the law was passed. Based on the table shown below, the number of young people in Indonesia is really significant. As outlined in the Pancasila and 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia as a democratic country will

have a general election every five years as a way for people to assert their sovereignty over the government. In democratic countries, public political participation is a key indicator of the people's legitimate power over the state. The general election is a tool for democracy and embodiment of the people's sovereignty, allowing them to elect leaders who represent their aspirations, qualifications, and sense of responsibility. According to a survey by the Ministry of National Development Planning Indonesia, 60 percent of potential voters in the 2024 Indonesia general election are millennials, with the highest number of voters being young people aged 20 to 24, totaling 21.94 million. This is a sign of regeneration within politics and in Indonesia as well.

With all the changes that have occurred, many political parties have started using social media as a platform for campaigning. Even the deputy chairman of the Indonesia People Representative Council also invites young people to become members of the people representative council. The next Indonesia general election will be held in 2024, which means the process will already be underway in 2023. The campaign has already started since last October. The campaign begins when presidential and vice-presidential candidates register their names with the General Election Commission. Influential people in social media that care about politics and the government have also started voicing their opinions on determining who will be the presidential candidate for the Republic of Indonesia in the 2024 Indonesia general election. Not only that, but there have been many people who have commented and argued about this general election process. Therefore, this study will examine the relationship between young people and social media in

relation to their political participation. After the names of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates were declared, a lot of content on Twitter and Instagram started to appear. Many people think that this general election will be the most exciting because of the existing candidates. It is because one of the vice-presidential candidates is the eldest son of the current Indonesian president, Gibran Rakabuming Raka. This has become a controversial issue because Gibran is the youngest vice-presidential candidate ever. Gibran stepped forward to become vice-presidential candidate at the age of just 37 years. This fact has also awakened many young people to take part in this democratic party. Coupled with the many activists who carry out online campaigns on social media to increase young people's political participation. Numerous issues raised by other candidates are currently circulating on social media, drawing significant public attention. For instance, a video posted on Instagram concerning the background check of a potential candidate garnered over 100,000 views. An Instagram account of a young activist and journalist called @najwashihab has started posting content regarding the 2024 election and the average comment on these posts has reached 20,000 comments. This indicates that the content posted by one of these young activists has good engagement numbers. But do all young people have a high level of political participation?

Motivation

According to my living experience in Indonesia, I have witnessed firsthand the power of social media to connect people and shape public opinion. Living and growing with people my age made me realize and acutely aware of the challenges facing young people who want to participate in the political process, including lack of resources, limited access to information, and a sense of disillusionment with traditional political institutions. That is what prompted me to conduct research on the impact of young activists in social media on youth political participation, with a specific focus on the upcoming 2024 Indonesia general election, specifically in Bandung City. The upcoming general election is a critical event that will shape the future of the nation. As such, it is essential to investigate the factors that influence the political participation of young people, who will inherit the outcomes of these elections. Social media has emerged as a powerful tool for political engagement, providing young people with a platform to express their views and engage in discussions with their peers. However, there is a need to examine how social media affects their attitudes and behaviors towards politics, especially in the context of the 2024 election process. The study will focus on Bandung City, one of the most populated regions in Indonesia, which has a significant youth population. Through this study, I hope to gain a better understanding of how social media can be used as a tool to empower young people and encourage their participation in the democratic process

Furthermore, I believe that this research is critical to build a stronger and more inclusive democracy in Indonesia. With nearly 40 percent of the population

under the age of 25, young people form a key group that is sometimes overlooked in the political process. By exploring the connection between social media and youth, especially political participation in the context of the 2024 general election, I hope to contribute to the development of policies and strategies that can empower young people to engage in politics and have a voice in shaping the future of our country. Ultimately, I am passionate about this research topic because I believe that a strong and vibrant democracy requires the active participation of all citizens, especially young people who will inherit the future of our nation. Also, hopefully this research can help the political parties or even the government start to encourage young people to participate or in politics.

Research Purpose

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between young activists on social media and youth political participation in the context of the 2024 Indonesia general election process, especially in Bandung City. This study aims to explore the extent to which social media use can encourage young people to be politically active and serve as an effective tool for mobilizing their participation in the electoral process. The finding of this research will have practical implications for policymakers, political parties, and civil society organizations working to increase youth political participation in Indonesia, and contribute to the development of evidence-based policies and strategies that promote greater youth engagement and participation in the democratic process. Ultimately, this study will help to create a more inclusive and representative

democracy that reflects the voices and perspectives of all Indonesians, including its youth population

Research Questions

1. What factors influence youth political participation in the context of the 2024 Indonesia general election?
2. How do young activists encourage youth to participate in the 2024 Indonesia general election?

Contribution

The findings of this research may be favorable for the society to evaluate the power of social media in influencing or encouraging young people to participate in the political and social issues to achieve a better future for the society and politics in Indonesia.

Limits

There are over 20 billion young people in Indonesia and they speeded from Sabang to Merauke. Due to Indonesia's population and size, an extensive survey is challenging to carry out. There is no limit to the spread on social media, making it difficult to analyze all the data that exist on social media. There are no special qualifications to be a young activist.

Delimits

The researcher created political participation background factors on a variety of topics, including gender, age, education, region of residence, occupation, and income, that respondents could answer quickly and efficiently.

The researcher also decided to delimit its study population who reside in Bandung City aged 17 to 25 years old since there are a lot of young people that move to Bandung to pursue their education. The researcher also decided to delimit what is counted as young activists, people who actively observe and express their opinion at least three to five times a week towards politics in Indonesia, with the condition that they have more than fifty thousand followers on their social media accounts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Young activists have a significant role in encouraging youth political participation in the 2024 Indonesia General Election through social media platforms such as Instagram and Twitter. Through the content they share, young activists can influence young people to actively engage in the political process. They use Instagram and Twitter as means to disseminate political messages, mobilize youth, and foster political awareness among the younger generation

General Elections in Indonesia

General Elections (Pemilu) in Indonesia are an integral part of this nation's democratic system, playing a crucial role in determining its leaders and representatives. According to the book "Restoration of Election Management in Indonesia", elections in Indonesia face challenges in maintaining their appeal. The book states that the 2009 elections were considered to have lost the "elan vital" they had previously. However, elections remain a highly relevant process in the context of Indonesian politics¹. In Indonesian elections, identity and political ideologies also play a significant role. The article "Politicization of Identity in Post-2014 Indonesian Election Competition" suggests that the weak institutionalization of political parties often results in the use of identity or ideology as political commodities². This indicates that the context of elections in Indonesia is often influenced by the internal dynamics of political parties and the

¹ Sardini, N. H. (2011). Restorasi penyelenggaraan pemilu di Indonesia. Fajar Media Press.

² Herdiansah, A. G. Politisasi identitas dalam kompetisi pemilu di Indonesia pasca 2014. Jurnal Bawaslu, 3(2), 169-183, 2017.

political strategies employed by candidates. Corruption is also a relevant issue in Indonesian elections. The book "Electoral Corruption in Indonesia" by IZF Badoh and A Dahlan discusses the need for political parties and politicians to raise funds from the public as an alternative to repressive and mass policies³. The issue of corruption affects the integrity of elections and should be a focal point of attention in the context of elections in Indonesia. Furthermore, celebrities also play a role in Indonesian elections. The article "Involvement of Celebrities in Post-New Order Indonesian Elections" by I Darmawan explains that celebrities use their influence and support to shape the image of voters and political candidates⁴. This suggests that in the context of Indonesian elections, popularity and public image can have a significant impact.

The Digital Era and Changing Participation Patterns

The digital era has significantly altered participation patterns in various aspects of life, including the political context. As expressed in the article "Virtual E-participation in Saving the Environment in the Digital Era", the digital era has brought about important changes in a nation's change agenda and driven the creation of forms of e-participation that can mobilize community participation patterns⁵. This indicates that the digital era has become a primary driver in changing how society participates in social and political changes.

³ Badoh, I. Z. F., & Dahlan, A. (2010). Korupsi Pemilu di Indonesia. Indonesia Corruption

⁴ Darmawan, I. (2015). Keterlibatan selebriti dalam pemilu Indonesia pasca Orde Baru. *Sosiohumaniora*, 17(3), 230-236.

⁵ Boer, K. M. (2019). E-partisipasi Virtual Dalam Selamatkan Lingkungan Di Era Digital. *AnNida: Jurnal Komunikasi Islam*, 11(1), 77-85.

The rapid development of internet technology has also created changes in societal behavior patterns, including political participation. In the article "Social Media Communication Strategies to Encourage Audience Participation on the online platform kitabisa.com", it is stated that the development of internet technology has created a digital era that influences changes in societal behavior patterns⁶. The digital era has brought significant changes in how society communicates and participates in various social and political initiatives.

The importance of understanding changes in political participation patterns in the digital era is also highlighted in the article "Analysis of the Relationship Between Technology and Politics: A Case Study on the Influence of Digital Communication Techniques on Political Participation". This article provides a better understanding of how digital technology has influenced societal political participation patterns in the digital era⁷. This indicates that the digital era not only brings technological changes but also alters how society engages in the political process.

Furthermore, these changes have also created new participation patterns for citizens in the digital era. The article "Formation of Digital Citizens' Character as an Instrument to Increase Citizen Participation in the Digital Era" states that the

⁶ Herna, H., Hiswanti, H., Hidayaturahmi, H., & Putri, A. A. (2019). Strategi komunikasi media sosial untuk mendorong partisipasi khalayak pada situs online kitabisa. com. *Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan*, 17(2), 146-156.

⁷ Rizky, M. I., Putra, B. I., Triatmaja, R. R., Nugraha, B. A., Putra, W. A., & Radianto, D. O. (2023). Analisis Hubungan Antara Teknologi dan Politik: Studi Kasus Mengenai Pengaruh Teknik Komunikasi Digital Terhadap Partisipasi Politik. *VISA: Journal of Vision and Ideas*, 3(3), 545-551.

digital era has created new participation patterns for citizens⁸. This underscores the importance of society's adaptation to technological changes and evolving participation patterns in the digital era.

The digital era has fundamentally changed participation patterns in society, including in the political context. These changes encompass the formation of e-participation forms, changes in societal behavior, the influence of digital technology, and the creation of new participation patterns. It is essential for both society and the government to understand and adapt to these changes to harness them positively in advancing social and political agendas.

The Role of Online Activism in Elections

The role of online activism in Indonesian elections has a significant impact on political dynamics and community participation. As revealed in the article "Middle-Class Social Media-Based Activism: The Emergence of Volunteers in the 2014 Elections", online activism connects real-world activists with political movements through social media. In this context, the role of influencers and social media creates a colorful online discourse that influences the middle class⁹. This indicates that online activism plays a crucial role in shaping the views and political attitudes of the public. Jati also highlights the role of online activism in the 2014 elections. He notes that online activism was a form of public victory

⁸ Feriyansyah, F. PEMBENTUKAN KARAKTER WARGA NEGARA DIGITAL SEBAGAI INSTRUMEN UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PARTISIPASI WARGA NEGARA DI ERA DIGITAL. *HUMANITAS: Jurnal Kajian dan Pendidikan HAM*, 6(1), 96-115.

⁹ Jati, W. R. (2016). Cyberspace, internet, dan ruang publik baru: Aktivisme online politik kelas menengah Indonesia. *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi*, 3(1), 25-35.

dominated by Indonesia's middle class¹⁰. This shows that online activism is not only a means to voice opinions but also has tangible effects on election outcomes.

In the article "The Role of Cyberspace in Shaping Internet Political Activism in Indonesia", the role of cyberspace in shaping internet political activism in Indonesia is emphasized. Online activism can be a public partisan force in elections, as seen in the 2009 to 2010 and 2014 elections¹¹. This underscores that online activism plays a significant role as a vital element in the political process in Indonesia.

Moreover, in the article "Assessing the Role of Political Volunteers Post the 2014 Presidential Contest" notes that online activism has strengthened the institutionalization of digital activism as part of efforts to strengthen political volunteers post the 2014 elections¹². This indicates that the role of online activism does not stop at the elections themselves but also contributes to the formation of structures and the sustainability of political activism.

The role of online activism in Indonesian elections is highly significant. Online activism helps connect real-world activists with political movements, influences the middle class, impacts election outcomes, and even contributes to the institutionalization of political activism. This shows that online activism has become a crucial element in the political process and community participation in Indonesia.

¹⁰ Jati, W. R. (2016). Cyberspace, internet, dan ruang publik baru: Aktivisme online politik kelas menengah Indonesia. *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi*, 3(1), 25-35.

¹¹ Gofur, A. (2018). Peranan Cyberspace Sebagai Pembentuk Aktivisme Politik Internet di Indonesia. *JUSS (Jurnal Sosial Soedirman)*, 2(1).

¹² Arianto, B. (2016). Menakar peran relawan politik pasca kontestasi presidensial 2014. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 20(1), 50-68.

Information and Political Awareness

Information and political awareness play a very important role in political life and community participation. According to research in the article "Implementation of Political Education Through Pancasila and Citizenship Education Learning to Increase Students' Political Awareness", political education aims to raise citizens' awareness and provide them with essential information¹³. Political information is the foundation needed to understand political issues and make wise decisions in elections.

Political awareness also has a significant impact on community political participation. A research in the article "The Influence of Political Awareness on Community Political Participation in the 2013 Regent Election in Sesulu Village, North Penajam Paser Regency" shows that political awareness has a positive influence on community political participation¹⁴. With high political awareness, people tend to be more active in the political process, such as general elections.

Political education in schools also plays a crucial role in enhancing students' political awareness. According to the article "Implementation of Political Education in Schools to Increase Students' Political Awareness" , political education provides political information to students, which can ultimately enhance

¹³ Rahman, A., & Suharno, S. (2020). Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Politik Melalui Pembelajaran Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan untuk Meningkatkan Kesadaran Politik Siswa. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*, 4(2), 282-290

¹⁴ Fatwa, A. N. (2016). Pengaruh Kesadaran Politik Terhadap Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Dalam Pemilihan Bupati Tahun 2013 Di Desa Sesulu Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara. *EJournal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 4(4), 1615.

their political awareness¹⁵. This underscores the importance of the education system in equipping the younger generation with adequate political knowledge.

Furthermore, in the article "Development of a Political Awareness Index Among Students", political awareness is measured through the development of a political awareness index. In addition to information about individual political awareness, this research also collects respondent characteristics as additional information¹⁶. This indicates that political awareness can be systematically measured to understand the level of political awareness in society.

Political information and political awareness play a crucial role in community political participation and decision-making. Political education, both in schools and in society, becomes an essential instrument for enhancing political awareness and providing the necessary information in the political process.

Mass Mobilization

Mass mobilization plays a crucial role in the context of the importance of political participation, especially through online activism, in general elections in Indonesia. As mentioned in the article "Social Media and the Digitalization of Political Participation among Young Generations: The Indonesian Perspective", online activism and social media play a role in mobilizing the masses to

¹⁵ Fajar, W. N. (2014). Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Politik Di Sekolah Dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran Politik Siswa. *Khazanah Pendidikan*, 6(2).

¹⁶ Arom, N. F., & Yuhan, R. J. (2020). Penyusunan Indeks Kesadaran Politik Di Kalangan Mahasiswa. In *Seminar Nasional Official Statistics* (Vol. 2020, No. 1, pp. 1192-1202).

participate in politics¹⁷. This indicates that mass mobilization through online platforms can motivate young generations to engage in the political process.

Furthermore, in the article "Political Efficacy and Stages of Political Participation of First-Time Voters" suggests that political efficacy, including the belief that political participation can influence election outcomes, can motivate first-time voters to engage in campaign mobilization and political participation¹⁸. In this context, mass mobilization plays a crucial role in helping first-time voters feel that their participation has an impact.

Moreover, online activism can also enhance mass mobilization in general elections. As expressed in the article "Middle-Class Social Media-Based Activism: The Emergence of Volunteers in the 2014 Elections", social-media-based activism can deliver a more dynamic model of political participation¹⁹. Online activists and volunteers can effectively mobilize the masses through social media.

In the context of the importance of political participation through online activism, in the article "Politicizing Virtual Spaces: The Position of Netizens in Digital Democracy Practices in Indonesia" highlights the role of social media in the articulation and mobilization of digital political activism since the 2014

¹⁷ Saud, M., Ida, R., Abbas, A., Ashfaq, A., & Ahmad, A. R. (2020). Media sosial dan digitalisasi partisipasi politik pada generasi muda: perspektif indonesia. *Jurnal Society*, 8(1), 87-97.

¹⁸ Wibowo, K. A., Rahmawan, D., & Syafaat, A. H. (2020). Efikasi politik dan jenjang partisipasi politik pemilih pemula. *Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi*, 8(2), 152-165.

¹⁹ Jati, W. R. (2016). Aktivisme kelas menengah berbasis media sosial: Munculnya relawan dalam pemilu 2014. *Jurnal Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*.

General Elections in Indonesia²⁰. Social media has facilitated the process of mass mobilization online, enabling netizens to actively participate in politics.

Mass mobilization plays a crucial role in enhancing political participation, especially through online activism, in Indonesian general elections. Political efficacy, social media, and belief in political participation all play important roles in mobilizing the masses to engage in the political process.

Monitoring and Oversight

Monitoring and oversight are two crucial aspects of the electoral process. Monitoring refers to the act of observing and tracking the conduct of elections to ensure that the process is fair, transparent, and in compliance with applicable regulations. Oversight, on the other hand, involves further actions taken by various parties to address violations or non-compliance during the electoral process. In this context, monitoring can be seen as an initial step that supports more in-depth oversight.

In the article titled "Monitoring in the Electoral Process"²¹ It explains the importance of monitoring elections. The author highlights the collaboration between the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and election monitors to optimize the oversight role. He also discusses the challenges faced in monitoring elections In the article titled "The Importance of Participatory Oversight in Safeguarding Democratic Elections' ', the significance of participatory oversight

²⁰ Prita, P., Islam, A. B., & Reklamasi, A. B. T. (2019). Mempolitisasi Ruang Virtual: Posisi Warga-Net dalam Praktik Demokrasi Digital di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Publik dan Kebijakan Sosial*-Vol, 3(1).

²¹ Simanjuntak, N. Y. (2017). Pemantauan dalam proses penyelenggaraan pemilu. *Jurnal Bawaslu*, 3(3), 2443-2539.

in democratic elections is mentioned. They describe civil society movements that act as election monitors, such as Election Observers and Participatory Oversight, and outline their roles in safeguarding the integrity of elections.

The Importance of Online Activism in Indonesian Elections

Online activism plays a vital role in Indonesian elections, particularly during the electoral process. This is evident in several studies and literature that discuss this issue. In the article titled "Middle-Class Social Media-Based Activism: The Emergence of Volunteers in the 2014 Elections", the author underscores the importance of the internet in politics, specifically the role of middle-class social media-based activism. Online activism through social media plays a significant role in elections by facilitating volunteers and political activists.

In research discussing "K-Pop Fans' Political Activism Regarding the Oversight of the Omnibus Law on Job Creation on Twitter"²², social media is also used as a platform for political activism. This demonstrates how online activism can be utilized by various societal groups, including K-Pop fans, to influence political issues such as legislative changes. In the article titled "Assessing the Role of Political Volunteers Post the 2014 Presidential Contest"²³, digital activism in Indonesian politics is analyzed. Online activism becomes a crucial alternative for

²² NA Labiba.(2023).K-Pop Fan's Political Activism Regarding the Oversight of The Omnibus Law on Job Creation on Twitter.

²³ Arianto, B. (2016). Menakar peran relawan politik pasca kontestasi presidensial 2014. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, 20(1), 50-68.

political volunteers post the 2014 presidential election, reflecting a transformation in how they engage in the political context.

Furthermore, in research on "Discourse Network Analysis (DNA): Digital Activism in the 'Three-Term President' Issue Debate on Twitter"²⁴, the importance of online activism in reshaping debates and discourse during elections is discussed. This demonstrates that online activism has a significant influence in shaping public opinion and affecting key political issues.

Theory of Social Media and Political Participation

Active participation Theory

The Active Participation Theory is a concept that connects social media with political participation by emphasizing that social media enables individuals to actively engage in politics. This theory focuses on the role of social media as a tool that motivates and allows individuals to participate in political processes such as elections, political campaigns, and policy discussions.

In the research titled "The Influence of Instagram Account @ermansafar on the Political Participation of Millennial Generation in Bukittinggi's 2020 Mayoral Election"²⁵, the Active Participation Theory emerges in the context of the impact of Instagram's social media on the political participation of the millennial generation. This study attempts to identify to what extent social media and the

²⁴ MI Khatami.(2022). Discourse Network Analysis (DNA): Digital Activism in the 'Three-Term President' Issue Debate on Twitter.

²⁵ D. Dwidara Fahresi. The Influence of Instagram Account @ermansafar on the Political Participation of Millennial Generation in Bukittinggi's 2020 Mayoral Election.

Instagram account @ermansafar motivate millennials to actively participate in the mayoral election.

In another study titled "Enhancing Political Participation of the Community through the Utilization of Social Media by the Office of National Unity and Politics in Gowa Regency"²⁶, the Active Participation Theory is also relevant. This research aims to understand how social media is used by the Office of National Unity and Politics in Gowa Regency to increase community political participation. This reflects the view that social media can be a tool to encourage active participation in politics.

In the research titled "The Relationship between Social Media and Political Participation of First-Time Voters (A Quantitative Study at SMAN 89 East Jakarta)"²⁷, the Active Participation Theory also emerges in the context of the relationship between social media and the political participation of first-time voters. This study categorizes participation into active and passive and seeks to understand how social media influences the active participation of first-time voters. In another study titled "The Emergence of the Hashtag #2019GANTIPRESIDEN and Its Impact on the Level of Political Participation among University Students in the 2019 Presidential Election"²⁸, the Active Participation Theory is also relevant. This research attempts to understand the

²⁶ M.M. Nugraha.(2023). Enhancing Political Participation of the Community through the Utilization of Social Media by the Office of National Unity and Politics in Gowa Regency.

²⁷ D.G. Pradana.(2017). The Relationship between Social Media and Political Participation of First-Time Voters (A Quantitative Study at SMAN 89 East Jakarta)

²⁸ D. Afriyanto, U Ubaidullah, A Ardiansyah.(2021). The Emergence of the Hashtag #2019GANTIPRESIDEN and Its Impact on the Level of Political Participation among University Students in the 2019 Presidential Election.

influence of the hashtag #2019GANTIPRESIDEN on social media on the active participation of university students in the 2019 presidential election.

The Filter Bubble Theory

The Filter Bubble Theory, also known as the Filter Bubble Concept, is an idea that explains how social media and content filtering algorithms can influence an individual's political participation by restricting their exposure to opinions and information that align with their own views. This theory has become a significant concern in the study of the relationship between social media and political participation²⁹.

According to the Filter Bubble Theory, when individuals use social media, the algorithms behind these platforms tend to filter and display content that aligns with their previous preferences. In the context of political participation, this means that social media users may be exposed only to political views they agree with, reinforcing existing beliefs and reducing their exposure to different opinions and perspectives.

Understanding the importance of the Filter Bubble Theory in the context of political participation is crucial because it can have negative effects on the democratization process. When individuals are only exposed to a particular perspective, they may be less likely to understand opposing arguments or perspectives, leading to increased political polarization. This can hinder healthy dialogue and collaboration among different groups³⁰.

²⁹ Hasan, K., Husna, A., Muchlis, M., & Fitri, D. (2023). Transformasi Komunikasi Massa Era Digital Antara Peluang Dan Tantangan. *JPP Jurnal Politik dan Pemerintahan*, 8(1), 41-55.

³⁰ Zamroni, M. (2017). *Media Sosial Dan Realitas Gaya Hidup Masyarakat Postmodern*.

Therefore, it is essential for individuals participating in online activism and political engagement on social media to be aware of the potential effects of the Filter Bubble Theory. They should strive to seek information from various sources and explore different viewpoints to enrich their understanding of political issues³¹.

³¹ Hasan, K., Husna, A., Muchlis, M., & Fitri, D. (2023). Transformasi Komunikasi Massa Era Digital Antara Peluang Dan Tantangan. *JPP Jurnal Politik dan Pemerintahan*, 8(1), 41-55.

The Agenda Setting Theory

The Agenda Setting Theory is a mass communication theory that highlights the role of the media in shaping public attention toward specific issues. In the context of social media and political participation, this theory remains relevant because social media plays a significant role in organizing public attention around debated political issues and influencing their political participation³².

The Agenda Setting Theory suggests that the media, including social media, have the ability to select issues for coverage and give them more significant attention. Issues that frequently appear and receive attention on social media can become the focus of public attention, thus influencing how the public responds to these issues. This can affect political participation because people tend to engage in issues that receive social media attention³³.

In the study of the 2019 Presidential Election in Indonesia, for example, private television media played a role in agenda setting by featuring political news related to the electability and achievements of presidential candidates. This influenced public perceptions of presidential candidates and may have affected voter participation in the election³⁴. Additionally, the Agenda Setting Theory also notes that social media allows individuals to share their own news and opinions, which can reinforce certain issues in the political agenda. Active participation in

³² Sapitri, H., & Nurafifah, N. L. (2020). Media Televisi Swasta Dan Politik Dalam Pemilihan Presiden 2019 Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Agenda Setting Private Television Media and Political in Presidential Election 2019 From the Agenda Setting of Perspektive. *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi dan Opini Publik* Vol, 24(2), 113-122.

³³ *Ibid*

³⁴ *Ibid*

political discussions on social media can motivate people to be more involved in political processes, including elections and general voting³⁵.

Social Influence Theory

The Social Influence Theory is a concept in mass communication that describes how individuals are influenced by their social groups, including friends, family, and peers, in shaping their political attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. In the context of social media and political participation, this theory refers to the influence that social media platforms have as social interaction platforms in shaping individuals' political attitudes and participation³⁶.

The Social Influence Theory suggests that social media can influence an individual's political participation through two main mechanisms:

1. Normative Influence: Individuals tend to follow norms and values within their social groups. Social media allows individuals to connect with groups that share similar political views or support a particular candidate or political issue. In this case, the use of social media can reinforce the political norms existing within those social groups and encourage political participation aligned with the group's views³⁷.
2. Informational Influence: Social media also serves as a significant source of political information. Through content shared by friends or social groups,

³⁵ Hamad, I. (2004). *Konstruksi realitas politik dalam media massa: Sebuah studi critical discourse analysis terhadap berita-berita politik*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

³⁶ Dwidara Fahresi, D. (2022). *Pengaruh Media Sosial Akun Instagram@ ermansafar Terhadap Partisipasi Politik Generasi Milenial Bukittinggi pada Pemilihan Walikota Bukittinggi 2020* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau).

³⁷ Dwidara Fahresi, D. (2022). *Pengaruh Media Sosial Akun Instagram@ ermansafar Terhadap Partisipasi Politik Generasi Milenial Bukittinggi pada Pemilihan Walikota Bukittinggi 2020* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau).

individuals can receive political information and perspectives from sources they trust. This can influence their political knowledge and attitudes, which, in turn, can affect their political participation³⁸.

Gratification Theory

The Use and Gratification Theory in the thesis "The Impact of Young Activists on Instagram and Twitter on Youth Political Participation in the 2024 Indonesian General Election" can be explained as a theory that suggests individuals choose and use social media based on their own needs and desires. According to this theory, individuals select specific social media platforms because they believe that these platforms can fulfill their needs and desires.

The Use and Gratification Theory also states that individuals derive satisfaction from the use of the chosen social media. According to this theory, individuals choose specific social media platforms because they believe that these platforms can provide certain satisfactions, such as entertainment, information, or social interaction.

³⁸ Watch. Banna, H. Pengaruh Penggunaan Sosial Media Terhadap Partisipasi Politik Online (Bachelor's thesis, FISIP UIN Jakarta).

In the context of this thesis, young activists use Instagram and Twitter to influence youth political participation in the 2024 Indonesian General Election. They choose and use these social media platforms because they believe that these platforms can fulfill their needs and desires in influencing youth political participation.

According to research, the use of social media platforms such as Instagram and Twitter can influence youth political participation³⁹. This research indicates that the use of social media can enhance youth political participation through social influence and informational influence. The use of social media platforms such as Instagram and Twitter can influence youth political participation through social influence and cognitive influence. Social influence occurs when social media users are influenced by the opinions and actions of others on social media, while cognitive influence occurs when social media users acquire information and knowledge that can influence their political participation.

In the context of this thesis, young activists use Instagram and Twitter to influence youth political participation through social influence and informational influence. They leverage these social media platforms to gain support and influence from their followers, as well as to disseminate information and political messages that can impact youth political participation.

However, it is important to note that the use of social media does not always yield positive outcomes. The use of social media can also negatively affect youth political participation, such as increasing apathy and decreasing active

³⁹ Kim and Dennis.(2019).Says Who? The Effects of Presentation Format and Source Rating on Fake News in Social Media.

political participation. In the context of this thesis, young activists must consider the positive and negative impacts of using Instagram and Twitter to influence youth political participation in the 2024 Indonesia General Election. They should utilize these social media platforms wisely and responsibly, while considering the needs and desires of their followers in influencing youth political participation.

METHODOLOGY

The research approach serves as the philosophical foundation used to approach the research problem and gather relevant data. In this thesis, a quantitative approach is employed. This approach enables the researcher to collect quantifiable data, and analyze it using statistical methods. The quantitative approach will allow the researcher to address research questions by collecting data about youth's usage of Instagram and Twitter, including their level of political participation.

The research type employed in this thesis is survey research. Survey research is utilized to collect data from respondents representing the target population through the use of research instruments such as questionnaires. In this study, an online survey or questionnaire can be employed to gather data from youth who use Instagram and Twitter. The survey will encompass inquiries about social media usage, the activities of young activists on Instagram and Twitter, as well as the level of youth's political participation.

Research Sites

This research was carried out in Bandung City, Indonesia. The selection of this location is based on the heterogeneity of society with very diverse social stratification, so the gained data can obtain appropriate validity and reliability.

Identification of Research Variables

This research uses two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable is a variable that influences the dependent variable so changes occur, while the dependent variable is a variable that is influenced by the independent variable so that changes occur. Based on the definition above, in this research social media is a variable and political participation is the dependent variable.

1. Independent variables (independent) are variables that influence or the cause of changes or emergence of the dependent variable. In this research, the independent variable is social media (X).
2. The dependent variable is a variable that is influenced or a result of the existence of an independent variable. In this research, the dependent variable is political participation (Y)

Research Population

Population is the number of research subjects⁴⁰. The population is a fairly large group, as is the research topic to be studied. The population is the complete research subject, which is the scope of the research to be studied, in accordance with the definition given above. The Voter List (DP) in Bandung City, Indonesia, totaling 612,692 samples, was used as the research population.

Research Sample

A sample is a portion or representative sample of the population studied.

⁴⁰ Arikunto, S. (2019). *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka cipta.

The sample represents the size or characteristics of the population⁴¹. The sample is a part or representative of the population studied and shows certain characteristics, according to the description. The Solvin sampling technique or procedure was used to select samples for this study. Sample size is often used to express the number of sample participants⁴². It emphasizes that generalization errors are less likely to occur when there are more samples close to the population and more likely to occur when there are fewer samples close to the population. Level of accuracy or desired error determines the best sample size to use in a study. The more error-prone the situation is, the fewer samples are needed, and the more error-tolerant the situation is, the more sample members are needed as data sources⁴³. The sample size for this research was 400 respondents. Researchers use incidental sampling because they require general research respondent data with incidentals that can be filled by anyone as long as they meet certain research needs and criteria. The following criteria were used to select respondents for this study: a) Residents of Bandung City, Indonesia, b) Minimum age of 17 years.

Operational Definition

Political Voter Participation

1. As participants in voting, voters have the right to participate in general elections by voting in accordance with applicable laws.
2. Participation in informal political discussions, interest in political dialogue

⁴¹ Sugiyono.(2014).Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.

⁴² Sugiyono. (2014). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.

⁴³ Sugiyono. (2014). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta

with family or friends regarding elections and intensity of dialogue with family or friends regarding political issues.

3. Participation in general meetings, involvement in meetings or campaigns either as a success team or as a participant held by a candidate.
4. Participating in a campaign, involvement in being a committee member or campaign participant for a political party or election candidate.

Social Media

Social media are all social networks that are popularly used by young people, such as Instagram & Twitter.

1. Participation, namely getting someone to participate in responding to other people's posts on Instagram & Twitter.
2. Openness, someone can share posts related to personal matters such as photos, videos, and comments on Instagram & Twitter.
3. Conversation creates a mutual relationship exchange between one person and another via short messages or Instagram & Twitter comments.
4. Community, creating a space on Instagram & Twitter that brings together people who have the same goals or hobbies.
5. Connected to each other, can create a network that connects everyone around the world through Instagram & Twitter

Research Instrument

Equipment used to collect data for research is called an instrument or data collection tool. To test the research hypothesis, the data that has been collected will be explained and attached. The quality of research is largely determined by the instruments which also function to convert facts into data. Researchers can use instruments created by previous researchers or create their own devices to collect data⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Muljono, Pudji. 2002. *Penyusunan dan Pengembangan Instrumen Penelitian*. Jakarta: Lokakarya Peningkatan Suasana Akademik Jurusan Ekonomi FIS-.

Tabel 1: Social Media Scale Blueprint

Expert Justification							
No	Construct	Aspect	Indicator	Item Distribution			
				Favorite	Answer	Unfavorable	Answer
<p>Description of Social Media (Instagram & Twitter)</p> <p>(Umami & Mega Rosdiana,tt)said that there are four aspects that make intentions form and this is related to social media, namely, appreciation, attention, duration and frequency. Then another opinion states that there are 4 social media (Normasari, 2004), the first is frequency, implementation time, duration, material. What is meant by intensity is the small size of a behavior, or the depth of an attitude. Furthermore, the intensity and whether there are many activities can be seen from the frequency. Based on these existing aspects, this research uses aspects of attention, appreciation, duration and material.</p>							
	Social media (Instagram & Twitter)	Attention	Interested look for Information Political in Instagram & Twitter	I like to give likes to Political content on Instagram & Twitter		Not interested in looking for political news on Instagram & Twitter because it's hard to understand.	
				For remove boredom I do read comment content politics that are currently busy going through Instagram & Twitter		Political content comments which are currently crowded in Instagram & Twitter often make me misunderstand.	
			Share Political Information	I think political information in Instagram & Twitter is important to share so that everyone knows		According to the political content which there is in Instagram & Twitter lots of "Hoax"	

		Understanding	Understand the Political Information	I often discuss and learn about politics together with Friends through Instagram & Twitter			
				I often gain new insights about politics from Instagram & Twitter		I often misunderstand when communicating and discussing politics via Instagram & Twitter	
			Know desire politics when access Instagram & Twitter	I'm always triggered to comment on political content on Instagram & Twitter		Comment on the Political content On Instagram & Twitter tend to deviated from context	
				Content on Instagram & Twitter makes me interested in Political issues		I'm so doubtful with all of the political content on Instagram & Twitter	
		Duration	Knowing the time span in accessing media social through Instagram & Twitter	I use Instagram & Twitter media longer from the usual when the issue is about exciting politics in Indonesia		I was bored when encountering a politic issue in society through Instagram & Twitter media	

Table 2: Political Participation Scale Blueprint

No.	Dimensions	Indicator	Item Number	Amount
1.	<i>Voting</i>	Voting in elections	(1), (2)	2
2.	<i>Campaign Activity</i>	Work for a party/candidate	(3), (4)	2
		Attend meetings political campaign	(5), (6)	2
		Persuading other people to choose	(7), (8)	2
3.	<i>Communal Activities</i>	Involvement with community groups or interest groups	(9), (10)	2
4.	<i>Contacting personal on personal matters</i>	Establish relationships with members political institutions	(11), (12)	2
5.	<i>Protest</i>	Oral	(13), (14)	2
		Writing	(15), (16)	2
TOTAL				16

DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis involves forecasting or anticipating more events as well as measuring the effect of changes in one or more events on events that have already occurred. Events can be described as shifts in variable values. Data analysis is a step in quantitative research that is carried out after all respondent data or data from other sources have been collected. Grouping data based on variables and type of respondent, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data for each variable studied, carrying out calculations to answer the problem formulation, and carrying out calculations to test the hypothesis that have been proposed are all activities in data analysis.

Table 3: Respondent Age Frequency

		Respondent Characteristics			
		Frequency	Age Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ages 18-30	205	51.3	51.3	51.3
	Ages 31-50	146	36.5	36.5	87.8
	Ages 51-82	49	12.3	12.3	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 3 above, it shows that the age frequency of respondents in this study is 205 people aged 18 to 30 (51.3%), 146 people aged 31-50 people (36.5%) and aged 51-82 amounted to 49 people (12.3%), with the highest percentage at the age of 18-30 as many as 51.3 percent of the 400 respondents. The age of 51-82 is the smallest age group, comprising 12.3% of the sample. The age distribution in this data skews towards younger individuals.

Table 4: Respondent Gender Frequency

Gender					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Man	237	59.3	59.3	59.3
	Woman	163	40.8	40.8	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 4 above shows that the gender frequency of respondents in this study was 237 men (59.3%) and 163 women (40.8%), with the highest percentage being men at 59.3 percent of the 400 respondents

Table 5: Frequency of Respondents' Religion

Religion					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Islam	365	91.3	91.3	91.3
	Christian	19	4.8	4.8	96.0
	Catholic	14	3.5	3.5	99.5
	Hindu	2	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 5 above, the distribution of respondent's religious affiliations in this study is noteworthy. The predominant religion among the respondents is Islam, with 365 individuals constituting 91.3% of the total sample. Christianity is represented by 19 individuals (4.8%), Catholicism by 14 individuals (3.5%), and Hinduism by 2 individuals (0.5%). Notably, Islam emerges with the highest percentage, encompassing 91.3% of the 400 respondents. This shows that Muslim communities dominate in using social media regarding political

participation. Recognizing religious diversity is crucial for achieving a comprehensive understanding of how the impact of young activists may differ across varied religious communities.

Table 6: Frequency of Respondents' Occupation

Work					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Civil servants	19	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Businessman	73	18.3	18.3	23.0
	Laborer	48	12.0	12.0	35.0
	Student	73	18.3	18.3	53.3
	Lecturer	5	1.3	1.3	54.5
	Other	182	45.5	45.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 6 above, it shows that the frequency of work of respondents in this study is 19 civil servants (4.8%), 73 entrepreneurs (18.3%), 48 workers (12%), 73 students (18.3%), Lecturers numbered 5 (1.3%), and others numbered 182 (45.5%), with the highest percentage in other jobs at 45.5 percent of the 400 respondents.

Table 7: Frequency of Respondents' Education

Education					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bachelor	177	44.3	44.3	44.3
	Senior High School	171	42.8	42.8	87.0
	Junior High School	33	8.3	8.3	95.3
	Elementary School	19	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 7 above, it shows that the frequency of education of respondents in this study is Bachelor (S1/Master/S3) totaling 177 people (44.3%),

high school totaling 171 (42.8%), junior high school totaling 33 (8.3%) and elementary school amounted to 19 (4.8%), with the highest percentage in undergraduate education at 44.3 percent of the 400 respondents. This shows that people with a bachelor’s degree dominate in using social media regarding political participation. This diverse educational background of respondents reflects a broad spectrum of perspective within the survey.

Table 8: Frequency of Respondents’ Parties

In Party					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not a Member	379	94.8	94.8	94.8
	Member	6	1.5	1.5	96.3
	Success Team	9	2.3	2.3	98.5
	Manager	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Based on Table 8 above, it shows that the party frequency of respondents in this study, namely non-members, was 379 people (94.8%), members numbering 6 (1.5%), the success team numbered 9 (2.3%) and the administrators numbered 6 (1.5%), with the highest percentage of non-members at 94.8 percent of the 400 respondents. This shows that people in the non-member category dominate in using social media regarding political participation.

Validity and Reliability Test

Validity Test

Validity test is a test that functions to see whether a measuring instrument is valid or invalid. The measuring instruments referred to here are the questions in the questionnaire. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions in the questionnaire can reveal something that is measured by the questionnaire. In

validity measurement tests, there are two types, namely First, correlating the scores of questions (items) with the total items. Second, correlate each item indicator score with the total construct score⁴⁵.

The significance level used is 0.05. The test criteria are: H0 is accepted if $r_{count} > r_{table}$, (the measuring instrument used is valid or valid) H0 is rejected if $r_{statistic} \leq r_{table}$. (the measuring instrument used is not valid or valid). How to determine the value of R table $R_{table} = df (nk-1)$, where:

n: is the number of respondents

k: is the number of
independent variables R

table = 0.05; (400-1-1)

R table = 0.05; (398)

From these figures, seen in the r table, the significance level is 0.05, so the r table value in this study is 0.0981. The following are the results of validity tests on social media variables and election participation:

Table 9 shows the validity across all social media items, indicating a significant correlation between the observed responses and the expected values. Each social media item shows a correlation coefficient (r-count) ranging from 0.550 to 0.573. The validity determination indicates that all social media items have a correlation (r count) higher than the threshold (r table), which means them as valid measures. This enhances the dependability of these items in evaluating respondents' attitudes or behaviors concerning social media engagement. Additionally, it signifies that the survey adeptly captures respondents' viewpoints on social media, a vital aspect for comprehending the potential influence of young

⁴⁵ Ghozali, Imam. 2018. Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS. 25. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

activists on political participation.

Table 9: Validity Test of Social Media Variable

Social Media Items	r- count	r-table	Validity (r count > r table)
item 1	0.707	0.0981	Valid
item 2	0.688	0.0981	Valid
item 3	0.752	0.0981	Valid
item 4	0.702	0.0981	Valid
item 5	0.608	0.0981	Valid
item 6	0.550	0.0981	Valid
item 7	0.713	0.0981	Valid
item 8	0.658	0.0981	Valid
item 9	0.709	0.0981	Valid
item 10	0.636	0.0981	Valid
item 11	0.726	0.0981	Valid
item 12	0.697	0.0981	Valid
item 13	0.612	0.0981	Valid
item 14	0.640	0.0981	Valid
item 15	0.566	0.0981	Valid

From table 10, it shows that each election participation item has a correlation coefficient (r-count) ranging from 0.351 to 0.732. The expected correlation (r0table) is consistently 0.0981 in all items. The validity determination shows that all election participation items have a correlation (r count) higher than the threshold (r table), classifying them as valid measures. Accurate election participation measures signify that the survey successfully captures how respondents view their involvement in the voting process. This is crucial for understanding how young activists might influence political engagement, particularly concerning the imminent 2024 Indonesia General Election.

Table 10: Validity of Election Participation Variables

Participati on Items	r-count	r-table	Validity (r count > r table)
item 1	0.377	0.0981	Valid
item 2	0.351	0.0981	Valid
item 3	0.638	0.0981	Valid
item 4	0.727	0.0981	Valid
item 5	0.563	0.0981	Valid
item 6	0.692	0.0981	Valid
item 7	0.634	0.0981	Valid
item 8	0.626	0.0981	Valid
item 9	0.591	0.0981	Valid
item 10	0.718	0.0981	Valid
item 11	0.709	0.0981	Valid
item 12	0.732	0.0981	Valid
item 13	0.606	0.0981	Valid
item 14	0.623	0.0981	Valid
item 15	0.705	0.0981	Valid
item 16	0.616	0.0981	Valid

Reliability Test

After the validity test, to make sure the data is reliable the author conducts a reliability test on social media and political participation variables. The reliability statistics for social media variables indicate a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.908, encompassing 15 items. With a Cronbach's Alpha surpassing the recommended threshold of 0.6, it signifies robust internal consistency among the social media items. Following the reliability test decision, the data related to social media variables is affirmed as reliable suggesting that the survey instruments consistently gauge respondents' views and behaviors regarding social media engagement.

Table 11: Reliability Test on Social Media Variables

Reliability Statistic	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.908	15

Similarly, the reliability statistics for the political participation variable showcase a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.753, involving 17 items. Surpassing the acceptable threshold of 0.6, this value denotes a satisfactory level of internal consistency within the political participation items. In line with the reliability test decision, the data linked to the election participation variable is acknowledged as reliable, indicating that the survey instruments effectively capture respondents' sentiments and actions concerning political participation.

Table 12: Reliability of the Political Participation Variable

Reliability Statistic	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.753	17

Discussion

To lead the discussion, we revisit the research question in Chapter 1. These are the following:

1. What factors influence youth political participation in the context of the 2024 Indonesia general election?
2. How do young activists encourage youth to participate in the 2024 Indonesia general election?

Social Media Variable Scale Range Test

The scale range examination of social media variables is designed to investigate how young activists impact the political engagement of young individuals in the forthcoming 2024 Indonesia General Election. The survey evaluated the opinions of respondents through a scale spanning from “Strongly Disagree(SS)” to “Strongly Agree (SA)”. For each question, respondents provided different levels of agreement, the majority of respondents leaned towards agreement or strong agreement, signaling a positive inclination towards the impact of young activists on social media concerning political participation. This scale range test are divided into 2, the first one is scale range test of social media variable and the second one is scale range test of political participation variable.

In the social media scale range test, question P8 “I’m always triggered to comment on political content on Instagram” and question P2 “I share political information on Instagram so that everyone knows” received the highest percentage of “Strongly Agree (SS)” responses, with 39% and 34.5%. This shows a strong agreement among respondents regarding the influence of young activists on social media in the context of political participation.

However, in question P4 “I look for political news on Instagram” and

question P5 “I often misunderstand when communicating and discussing politics via Instagram” also received a high percentage of “Strongly Agree (SS)”. It indicates that young people encounter challenges when accessing information about general elections on social media, emphasizing the essential role of young activists in addressing these obstacles.

Table 13: Test of Social Media Variable Scale Range

No	Questions	Frequency of Respondents' Answers							
		SS	SS (%)	S	S (%)	J	J (%)	T.P	TP (%)
1	I like political content on Instagram.	99	24.8	187	46.8	95	23.8	19	4.8
2	I share political information on Instagram so that everyone knows.	138	34.5	158	39.5	86	21.5	18	4.5
3	I used Instagram media longer than usual when I found an exciting issue discussing politics in Indonesia.	109	27.3	168	42	94	23.5	29	7.3
4	I look for political news on Instagram.	122	30.5	162	40.5	94	23.5	22	5.5
5	I often misunderstand when communicating and discussing politics via Instagram.	138	34.5	158	39.5	90	22.5	24	3.5
6	I feel bored when I find political issues on social media Instagram	111	27.8	160	40	104	26	25	6.3
7	I often get new insights about politics from Instagram	99	24.8	120	30	141	35.3	40	10
8	I'm always triggered to comment on political content on Instagram	156	39	157	39.3	72	18	15	3.8
9	I'm always triggered to	115	28.8	143	35.8	111	27.8	3	7.8

	comment on political content on Instagram							1	
10	I often discuss and study politics with friends via Instagram	137	34.3	133	33.3	101	25.3	29	7.3
11	I am interested in political issues in content on Instagram	101	25.3	153	38.3	124	31	22	5.5
12	Political content comments that are currently popular on Instagram often make me misunderstand	101	25.3	153	38.3	124	31	22	5.5
13	In my opinion, there are a lot of political content on Instagram that are lies	110	27.5	131	32.8	123	30.8	36	9
14	I feel like comments on political content on Instagram tend to be taken out of context	103	25.8	137	34.3	126	31.5	34	8.5
15	I often feel doubtful about all the political content on Instagram	117	29.3	129	32.3	118	29.5	36	9

The social media indicators are as follows:

1. Participation, namely getting someone to participate in responding to other people's posts on Instagram & Twitter. To find out indicators of participation, it is measured through three question items. The following are the results of the analysis of participation indicators:

Table 14: Participation Respondent Answer Scores

Question	Frequency of Respondents' Answers				
	SS (%)	S (%)	J (%)	TP (%)	Score (%)
I like political content on Instagram	24.8	46.8	23.8	4.8	72.9
I feel bored when I find	27.8	40	26	6.3	72.3

political issues on social media Instagram					
I am interested in political issues in content on Instagram	25.3	38.3	31	5.5	70.8
Average	26	41.7	26.9	5.5	72

From the results of the descriptive analysis of participation indicators, it can be seen that the average assessment of respondents was the highest, namely 41.7% of respondents who gave a rating often, while the average rating of respondents was the lowest, namely 5.5% of respondents who gave a rating of never.

Meanwhile, the average total score for the participation sub indicators of the social media variable (X) is 72%. So it can be categorized as being in the quite good category. Even though it is in the quite good category, the public has not been able to fully participate in election activities on social media.

2. Openness, someone can share posts related to personal matters such as photos, videos, and comments on Instagram & Twitter. To find out the indicators of openness, it is measured through three question items. The following are the results of the analysis of openness indicators

Table 15: Respondents' Answer Scores for Openness

Question	Frequency of Respondents' Answers				
	SS (%)	S (%)	J (%)	TP (%)	Score (%)

I share political information on Instagram so that everyone knows.	34.5	39.5	21.5	4.5	76.0
I often get new insights about politics from Instagram	24.8	30	35.3	10	67.4
Political content comments that are currently popular on Instagram often make me misunderstand	30	38.3	27	4.8	73.4
Average	29.8	35.9	27.9	6.4	72.3

From the results of the descriptive analysis of the openness indicators, it can be seen that the average rating from respondents was the highest, namely 35.9 percent of respondents who gave a rating often, while the average rating of respondents was the lowest, namely 6.4 percent of respondents who gave a rating never. Meanwhile, the average total score for the openness sub-indicator of the social media variable (X) is 72.3 percent. So, it can be categorized as being in the quite good category. However, some people still cannot use social media to share information openly.

3. Conversation, creating a reciprocal relationship between someone and another person through short messages or Instagram & Twitter comments. To find out conversation indicators, it is measured through three question items. The following are the results of the analysis of conversation indicators:

Table 16: Conversation Respondent Answer Scores

Question	Frequency of Respondents' Answers				
	SS (%)	S (%)	J (%)	TP (%)	Score (%)
I used Instagram media longer than usual when I found an exciting issue discussing politics in Indonesia.	27.3	42	23.5	7.3	72.3
I'm always triggered to comment on political content on Instagram	39	39.3	18	3.8	78.4
In my opinion, there are a lot of political content on Instagram that are lies	27.5	32.8	30.8	9	69.7
Average	31.3	38	24.1	6.7	73.5

From the results of the descriptive analysis of conversation indicators, it can be seen that the average rating from respondents was the highest, namely 38 percent of respondents who gave frequent ratings, while the average rating of respondents was the lowest, namely 6.7 percent respondents gave the assessment never. Meanwhile, the average overall score for the conversation sub indicators of the social media variable (X) is 73.5 percent. So, it can be categorized as being in the quite good category. Even though it is in the quite good category, the public is not yet fully able to utilize conversations to obtain information about a government program.

4. Community, creating a space on Instagram & Twitter that brings together people who have the same goals or hobbies. To find out community indicators, it is measured through three question

items. The following are the results of the community indicator analysis:

Table 17: Community Respondent Answer Scores

Question	Frequency of Respondents' Answers				
	SS (%)	S (%)	J (%)	TP (%)	Score (%)
I look for political news on Instagram.	30.5	40.5	23.5	5.5	74.0
I'm always triggered to comment on political content on Instagram	28.8	35.8	27.8	7.8	71.4
I feel like comments on political content on Instagram tend to be taken out of context	25.8	34.3	31.5	8.5	69.3
Average	28.4	36.9	27.6	7.3	71.6

From the results of the descriptive analysis of community indicators, it can be seen that the average assessment of respondents was the highest, namely 36.9 percent of respondents who gave the assessment often, while the average assessment of respondents was the lowest, namely 7.3 percent of respondents who gave the assessment never. Meanwhile, the average total score for the community sub-indicators of the social media variable (X) is 71.6 percent. So, it can be categorized as being in the quite good category. Even though it is in the quite good category, it is difficult for people who have not joined a particular community or group to obtain information about political participation.

5. Connected to each other, can create a network that

connects everyone around the world through Instagram & Twitter. To find out which indicators are connected, they are measured through three question items. The following are the results of the analysis of interconnected indicators:

Table 18: Respondent's answer scores are interconnected

Question	Frequency of Respondents' Answers				
	SS (%)	S (%)	J (%)	TP (%)	Score (%)
I often misunderstand when communicating and discussing politics via Instagram.	34.5	39.5	22.5	3.5	76.3
I often discuss and study politics with friends via Instagram	34.3	33.3	25.3	7.2	73.6
I often feel doubtful about all the political content on Instagram	29.3	32.3	29.5	9	70.4
Average	32.7	35	25.8	6.6	73.4

From the results of the descriptive analysis of interconnected indicators, it can be seen that the average rating from respondents is the highest, namely 35 percent of respondents giving a rating often, while the average rating of respondents is the lowest, namely 6.6 percent of respondents giving a rating never. Meanwhile, the average total score of the interconnected sub-indicators of the social media variable (X) is 73.4 percent. So, it can be categorized as being in the quite good category. Even though it is in the quite good category, it is difficult for people who are not connected via social media to get information about political activities.

Based on the results of research on social media in Bandung City, Indonesia, the total score obtained in collecting questionnaire data was 17,410. So, the responses from 400 respondents to social media in Bandung, Indonesia City were:

$$\frac{\text{Acquisition Score}}{\text{Maximum Score}} = \frac{17,410}{24,000} \times 100\% = 72.5\%$$

Based on research results, the people of Bandung City, Indonesia received a score of 72.5 percent regarding social media which was categorized as quite good in using social media in political participation. This shows that there are several factors that influence the use of social media so that its use can be utilized well by the public in terms of participation in general elections. However, based on researchers' observations, there are still shortcomings in the use of social media itself, namely that the use of social media cannot reach all groups of society, so there are limitations. That is often the reason why some people do not receive information related to general elections.

Political Participation Variable Scale Range Test

Meanwhile in the political participation variable scale range test, most respondents tended to agree or strongly agree with the statement, reflecting a positive tendency regarding the impact of young activists on social media in the context of political participation.

Question P15 "I write criticism of the government in newspaper or other print media" and question P16 "I write criticism of the government on social media (digital media)" received the highest percentage of "Strongly Agree (SS)" responses, with 59.3% and 48.3%. This reflects strong agreement among

respondents regarding the level of youth political participation.

However, in question P3 “I was on the successful team in the regional head/presidential election”, question P4 “I introduce the vision and mission of political parties to the public”, and question P13 ”I gave speeches on the street to criticize unfair government policies” also reflected as substantial agreement that show how proactive youth in political participation.

Table 19: Test of Political Participation Variable Scale Range

No	Questions	Frequency of Respondents' Answers							TP (%)
		SS	SS (%)	S	S (%)	J	J (%)	T.P	
1	I vote in elections both at the central level.	16	4	117	29.4	15	38	11	28.8
2	I voted in regional elections (Regional Head and DPRD)	21	5.3	106	26.5	17	44	97	24.3
3	I was on the successful team in the regional head/presidential election	193	48.3	115	28.8	70	17.5	22	5.5
4	I introduce the vision and mission of political parties to the public	203	50.8	126	31.5	52	13	19	4.8
5	I heard the vision and mission of prospective candidates during the campaign	113	28.3	140	35	12	31.3	22	5.5
6	I conducted questions and answers regarding the vision and mission of prospective candidates during the campaign	184	46	124	31	74	18.5	18	4.5
7	I promote the candidate I will vote for to friends or relatives	155	38.8	156	39	75	18.8	14	3.5
8	I invite friends or relatives to vote for the candidate I choose	152	38	142	35.5	86	21.5	20	5
9	My friend and I discussed the problems of unfair government policies	104	26	149	37.3	12	32.3	18	4.5
10	I report and discuss government policy that does not side with the people towards NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations)	187	46.8	128	32	67	16.8	18	4.5

11	I discussed with members of the DPR regarding problems that occurred in society	206	51.5	119	29.8	65	16.3	10	2.5
12	I contact person nearest, Which Join government(legislative/executive) to discuss government policies impartially to the people	196	49	139	34.8	61	15.3	4	1
13	I gave speeches on the street to criticize unfair government policies	207	51.8	123	30.8	65	16.3	5	1.3
14	I took part in the demonstration to criticize unfair government policies	220	55	101	25.3	67	16.8	12	3
15	I write criticism of the government in newspapers or other print media	237	59.3	105	26.3	53	13.3	5	1.3
16	I write criticism of the government on social media (digital media)	193	48.3	120	30	72	18	15	3.8
Total score									19,574 0
Average									1,223

In Table 19 above, respondents' responses regarding election participation with a total score of 19,570 or an average score of 1,223 from the 16 statement items obtained on the 5 indicators. The highest score for each statement item is given on the 5 indicators. The highest score for each statement item is given a score of 4 and the lowest score for each statement item is given a score of 1. To find out the maximum score for the political participation variable(y) is as follow:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maximum Score} &= \text{Highest score statement item} \times N \text{ (number of respondents)} \times \\
 \text{Statement item} & \\
 &= 4 \times 400 \times 16 \\
 &= 25,600
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the results of research on political participation in the people of Bandung, Indonesia City, City, it was obtained from the total scores obtained in collecting questionnaire data 19,570. So the responses from 400 respondents

regarding political participation in Bandung, Indonesia City were:

$$\frac{\text{acquisition score}}{\text{Maximum score}} \times 100\% = \frac{19,570}{25,600} \times 100\% = 76.4\%$$

Based on research results, the people of Bandung, Indonesia City received a score of 76.4%, categorized as quite good in terms of political participation. This shows that the community has been able to play an active role in implementing government programs, namely general elections, so that the implementation has been able to be optimized by the community. However, based on researchers' observations, there are still several shortcomings in the implementation of the general election program, namely the lack of local government cooperation in socializing the general election directly to the local community. So, apart from obtaining information through social media services, the public must also go to the Bandung, Indonesia KPU office or socialization places that have been provided to obtain information or services related to the general election.

T-Test

The t-test examination explores the connection between the impact of young activists on social media and the participation of youth in the forthcoming 2024 Indonesia General Election. The t-test result seeks to comprehend the elements influencing youth political participation.

Table 20: T-test Model Result

Aspect	M	SD	T-value	P-value
Attention	29.33	5.22	1.83	0.001
Understanding	36.54	4.65	1.13	0.00
Duration	35.23	5.14	2.52	0.00

From the data analysis it shows that democratic factors such as religion, occupation and especially education factors play an important role in youth political participation in the context of the 2024 Indonesia general election. A significant proportion of participants hold a Bachelor's degree (43.3%) and most of them have high political awareness and are likely to join political activities.

The research findings reveal a positive relationship between social media variables and political participation, as indicated by a regression equation ($Y=30,764+0,417X$). This suggests that effective utilization of social media positively impacts election participation, with an observed significance value of 0.000. While social media has been well-implemented for information dissemination and channeling aspirations, there are still shortcomings hindering broader participation in general elections. Efforts by young activists can focus on addressing these limitations and encouraging widespread engagement for the upcoming election.

R-Square Test

Table 21: R-Square Results

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.440a	.194	.192	7.568

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Media

Based on the table above, it explains that the correlation or relationship value (R) is 0.440. From this output, an R-Square value of 0.194 is obtained, which means that the influence of the independent variable (Social Media) on the dependent variable (Election Participation) is 19.4 percent.

Influence Factors Youth Political Participation

Research findings reveal a positive relationship between social media variables and political participation, as indicated by a regression equation ($Y = 30,764 + 0.417X$). This suggests that effective utilization of social media positively impacts election participation, with an observed significance value of 0.000. While social media has been well-implemented for information dissemination and channeling aspirations, there are still shortcomings hindering broader participation in general elections. Efforts by young activists can focus on addressing these limitations and encouraging widespread engagement for the upcoming election.

Other than that, this research also shows that democratic factors also play a role in the level of political participation. From this research, people who have higher education levels tend to have higher political participation. A lot of people in Indonesia migrate to Bandung City to get education, so most of the young people in Bandung City are University students which makes the level of political participation in Bandung City counted as high.

Social Media as A Tool

For the second research question, the young activist uses social media as a valuable tool for accessing information and expressing aspirations. Social media has the power of user-generated content (UGC) where content is generated by users, not by editors as in mass media institutions. The young activists' role in maximizing social media use, especially in managing and implementing general elections, needs improvement to foster community engagement and overcome existing barriers.

To encourage youth participation in the 2024 Indonesia general elections, young activists build on the existing use of social media. While acknowledging its effective role in providing information and facilitating participation, activists address

the identified shortcomings. This includes refining aspects beyond information dissemination, ensuring a more inclusive and accessible platform for expressing aspirations. Collaborative efforts with the government are also being pursued to optimize social media's potential in managing and implementing elections, covering all aspects of community engagement and societal elements. This comprehensive approach aims to overcome obstacles, fostering a more robust and inclusive youth involvement in the electoral process.

CONCLUSION

Social media is a tool that is a medium based on internet technology (online media) that allows someone to interact socially, communicate and collaborate, and share with other people. Apart from that, it is easy to use, participate in, share and create messages. In this case, there are several social media sites that are popular today, including: Blog, Twitter, Facebook WhatsApps, BMM, Line, Wikipedia and others.

As has been explained, social media is an online media that uses internet-based technology that supports social interaction, thereby turning communication into reciprocal interactive dialogue. In its development, social media has become important as an effective tool in the political communication process, especially in the context of election campaigns where it can act as an intermediary between politicians and their constituents, namely between communicators and communicators over long distances and on a massive scale. Therefore, through social media, communicators can carry out political communication with their supporters or constituents, namely to build or shape public opinion and at the same time mobilize massive political support. The use of Social media has also increased political communication networks, political relations and community political participation in elections. We often encounter this during political campaigns for Regional Head candidates who are running in the Regional Head election competition (Pilkada), as well as presidential candidates in the Presidential Election, and in the election of legislative members. The use of social media applications is not limited to just communicating in general, it has now also spread to the world of politics, especially in elections. This is clearly visible in elections from year to year; its use is becoming more widespread. The use of social media applications in the

election arena is increasingly widespread nowadays, this is because social media has a wide reach, and in terms of costs it is cheaper than using classic print media, for example banners, pamphlets, leaflets and so on, as well as the reality of society.

Suggestion

From this conducted research there are some suggestions for the activists. Young activists should put more focus on social media, they need to prioritize social media platforms, especially Instagram, to disseminate political content, engage in discussion, and foster a sense of political community among the youth. The activists need to target educational institutions. Given the significant presence of students, activists can engage with educational institutions to promote political awareness and participation. The activists also need to consider religious context. Since Indonesia is a religious country and the majority of the people are muslim they need to understand and incorporate religious values in political messaging may resonate with the predominantly Islamic demographic.

For further research, the author suggests conducting a qualitative method with focus group discussion and separating the sample based on their demographic background. There are still many factors from the sample that can be researched due to political participation.

APPENDIX

PERSONAL IDENTITY			
Name/Initials	:		
Age	:		
Gender			
<input type="checkbox"/> Male		<input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Education			
<input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle school	<input type="checkbox"/> High school	<input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor (S1/S2/S3)
Religion			
<input type="checkbox"/> Islam	<input type="checkbox"/> Christian	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic	<input type="checkbox"/> Confucianism
<input type="checkbox"/> Hinduism	<input type="checkbox"/> Buddha	<input type="checkbox"/> Others	
Domicile (Subdistrict)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Lawokwaru		<input type="checkbox"/> Kedungkandang	
<input type="checkbox"/> Klojen		<input type="checkbox"/> Breadfruit	
<input type="checkbox"/> Guidance			
I feel part of the tribe			
<input type="checkbox"/> Java	<input type="checkbox"/> Madurese	<input type="checkbox"/> Batak	<input type="checkbox"/> Sasak
<input type="checkbox"/> Sundanese	<input type="checkbox"/> Others		
Work			
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	<input type="checkbox"/> Lecturer	<input type="checkbox"/> Labor	<input type="checkbox"/> Entrepreneurship
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil servants	<input type="checkbox"/> Others		
In my party it is			
<input type="checkbox"/> Members	<input type="checkbox"/> Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Successful team	
<input type="checkbox"/> Not a member			
I affiliate/support one of the parties, namely			
<input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/>	
In the 2019 Election, I took part in exercising my right to vote			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

POLITICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Before completing the questionnaire below, you need to pay attention to:

1. There are 73 statements that you must answer by giving a checklist (√) to one of the answers provided.
2. It is hoped that you will be more careful in giving your answers because the meaning of the choices on each scale will be different and an explanation will be given in written form before you give your answer on each scale.
3. You are expected to answer according to the actual conditions experienced because in this research, there are no right or wrong answer.

Political Participation Scale

There are 4 answer choices that have meaning, namely:

Very Often (SS)= Do it very often (more than 3 times frequency)

Often (S) = Do it often (frequency 2-3 times)

Rare (J) = Rarely do it (frequency 1-2 times) Never (TP) = Never do at all

No	Question	SS	S	J	TP
1.	I vote in elections both at the central level.				
2.	I voted in regional elections (Regional Head and DPRD)				
3.	I was on the successful team in the regional head/presidential election				
4.	I introduce the vision and mission of political parties to the public				
5.	I heard the vision and mission of prospective candidates during the campaign				
6.	I conducted questions and answers regarding the vision and mission of prospective candidates during the campaign				
7.	I promote the candidate I will vote for to friends or relatives				
8.	I invite friends or relatives to vote for the candidate I choose				
9.	My friend and I discussed the problems of unfair government policies				
10.	I report and discuss government policy that does not side with the people towards NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations)				
11.	I discussed with members of the DPR regarding problems that occurred in society				
12.	I contact person nearest, Which Join government(legislative/executive) to discuss government policies impartially to the people				
13.	I gave speeches on the street to criticize unfair government policies				
14.	I took part in the demonstration to criticize unfair government policies				
15.	I write criticism of the government in newspapers or other print media				
16.	I write criticism of the government on social media (digital media)				

The Scale of Money Politics

1) Understanding

The meaning of the available answer choices is:

- Very Permissible (SB) : You really allow it
- May (B) : You allow it
- Not Allowed (TB) : You don't allow it
- Absolutely Not Allowed (STB) : You really don't allow it

In your opinion, is it permissible for legislative or executive candidates or their success team to do the following things before the election is held?

1.	Prospective candidates or their success teams promise jobs to potential voters.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Very OK	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Should not
2.	Prospective candidates or their success teams provide materials (kitchen utensils, clothing, foodstuffs, etc.) to prospective voters			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Very OK	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Should not
3.	Prospective candidates or their success teams give money to potential voters.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Very OK	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Should not

2) Experience

The meaning of the available answer choices is:

- Never (TP) : You never done
- Never (P) : You've done it
- Often (S) : You've done it several times
- Very Often (SS) : You do it all the time

Have you ever experienced anything like the following in the 2019 Election or 2018 Municipal Election?

4.	Prospective candidates or their success teams promise jobs to potential voters			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Often	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Often
5.	Prospective candidates or their success teams provide materials (kitchen utensils, clothing, foodstuffs, etc.) to prospective voters			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Often	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Often
6.	Prospective candidates or their success teams give money to potential voters			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Often	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Often

3) Exchange

Would you choose a legislative or executive candidate if faced with the things below?

7.	Prospective candidates or their success teams promise jobs to potential voters		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> Doubtful	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
8.	Prospective candidates or their success teams provide materials (kitchen utensils, clothing, foodstuffs, etc.) to prospective voters		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> Doubtful	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
9.	Prospective candidates or their success teams give money to potential voters		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> Doubtful	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote

Voting Decision Scale

When prospective legislative and executive candidates do the following, will you vote for them?

1.	Sir/Madam have ever voted for candidates who engage in money politics	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
2.	There are candidates that you have supported and have committed corruption. Will you be re-elected by Mr/Mrs?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
3.	A candidate B in Malang City conducted an honest and clean campaign	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
4.	Candidate B doesn't do money politics but comes from a political party that you don't like	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
5.	If there is a candidate who has ever made a mistake towards Mr/Mrs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
6.	Candidate A does a good deed (helps) to Mr/Mrs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
7.	You choose Executive or Legislative candidates based on the goodness of the candidate to you/your family	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
8.	Candidate B comes from the same religious organization	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
9.	Candidate B comes from one of your relatives	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
10.	Candidate Z comes from the same RT/RW as Mr/Mrs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
11.	A friend promotes candidate A, but candidate A is not what you want	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
12.	You are promoting candidate B, and candidate B is in accordance with your expectations	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
13.	Candidate B has had scandals (affairs), but has performed well in government	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
14.	Candidate C has had scandals (affairs), and has had poor performance in government.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
15.	Candidate A was chosen because of his performance in government, not his identity and social behavior	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote
16.	Candidate B was chosen because of his identity and social behavior, not his performance in government	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Choose	<input type="checkbox"/> No Vote

Social Media Scale (Instagram)

There are 4 answer choices that have meaning, namely:

Very Often (SS) = Do it very often (more than 3 times frequency)

Often (S) = Do it often (frequency 2-3 times)

Rare (J) = Rarely do it (frequency 1-2 times)

Never (TP) = Never do

No	Question	SS	S	J	TP
1.	I like political content on Instagram				
2.	I share political information on Instagram so that everyone knows				
3.	I used Instagram media longer than usual when I found an exciting issue discussing politics in Indonesia				
4.	I look for political news on Instagram				
5.	I often misunderstand when communicating and discussing politics via Instagram				
6.	I feel bored when I find political issues on social media Instagram				
7.	I often get new insights about politics from Instagram				
8.	I'm always triggered to comment on political content on Instagram				
9.	To get rid of boredom, I read comments on political content that is currently popular on Instagram				
10.	I often discuss and study politics with friends via Instagram				
11.	I am interested in political issues in content on Instagram				
12.	Political content comments that are currently popular on Instagram often make me misunderstand				
13.	In my opinion, there are a lot of political content on Instagram that are lies				
14.	I feel like comments on political content on Instagram tend to be taken out of context				
15.	I often feel doubtful about all the political content on Instagram				

Scale of Trust in Political Parties

There are 5 answer choices that have meaning, namely:

- Strongly Disagree (STS) = Totally disagree
 Disagree (TS) = Disagree
 Neutral (N) = Don't take sides
 Agree (S) = Agree
 Strongly Agree (SS) = Totally agree

No	Question	STS	TS	N	S	SS
1.	Political parties are very capable of carrying out their duties					
2.	Political parties are known to be successful in the things they do					
3.	Political parties have expertise about the work they need to do					
4.	Political parties are well known for the expertise they possess					
5.	Political parties have special abilities that can improve the quality of society					
6.	The quality of political parties is very adequate					
7.	Political parties have a strong sense of equality (justice)					
8.	Political parties will definitely keep their promises					
9.	Political parties strive to be fair to all groups of society					
10.	The actions and promises of political parties are NOT aligned					
11.	Political parties adhere to certain values that are in accordance with the existing social norms of society					
12.	The behavior of political party members appears to be guided by good rules					
13.	Political parties really pay attention to the interests of society					
14.	The needs and desires of the community are very important for Political Parties					
15.	It is impossible for political parties to intentionally carry out actions that hurt society					
16.	Political parties really pay attention to what is meaningful to society					
17.	Political parties will really help society					

CLOSING

We, from the research team, would like to thank you for your willingness to take the time to complete this questionnaire. We hope that the obtained data will be useful for society and can make the democratic system in Indonesia even better. We hope that the results of this research can add to society's scientific insight, especially in the discipline of Political Psychology.

Best regards,

Research team

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