

Counteracting Hoax News Through News-Based Learning Using Instagram Media In PKn Subjects

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Abstrak

One of the negative impacts of advances in technology, information, and communication is the emergence of hoax news in cyberspace. Hoax news in the digital era is now a very serious problem. Hoax news is found on various social media and news sites that do not have credibility. If hoax news continues to be allowed to spread, there will be potential disintegration in people's lives. Therefore, it is necessary for a citizen to be able to sort and choose information circulating in cyberspace. This ability becomes an absolute thing that must be owned by digital citizens. Based on the results of research conducted by several parties showed that the majority of internet users, especially social media, are generation Y and Z including students in both middle and high school. PKn or Civic Education as one of the compulsory subjects in school has an important role to provide education to students related to the dangers of hoaxes and how to identify the credibility of information sources rationally and logically, and not emotional as a form of citizen responsibility in the digital world. This research is qualitative descriptive that seeks to provide alternative VAT learning models in order to form students' analytical skills in identifying hoax news in the digital world. The strategy offered is news-based learning using Instagram media.

Keywords: *hoaxnews; news-based learning; digital citizenship.*

Introduction

Technological advances in the 21st century are now an unavoidable reality. One of the technological advances is the emergence of various social media platforms. The

emergence of social media in the global community certainly has a tremendous impact, especially in facilitating the communication process. If we go back to an age where the internet has not been invented, if someone wants to send a message takes a long time. For

example, when someone wants to send a message in the mail. But after the discovery of the internet and accompanied by the emergence of various social media *platforms*, then now people easily send messages. Now through the existence of social media, time and distance are no longer an obstacle for someone to be able to communicate with others even different continents.

Social media is like a double-edged sword, its emergence can have a positive impact but on the other hand has a negative impact. A person in social media has the freedom to be able to express himself both thoughts, views, attitudes, and behaviors in various forms of writing, images, audio and video. This situation is a potential benefit because one can convey the message that wants to be conveyed creatively but other *disi* can be a threat that leads to division.

One of the negative impacts of social media today is the emergence of various kinds of *hoax*news. The word *hoax* in the Great Dictionary of Indonesian (KBBI) translates to *hoax* which means "fake news" and "joke; as news that is not true so that leads to a defamation case (*fabricated news / fakenews*). Based on the results of a survey from the Indonesian Telematics Society (Mastel) in 2019, social media ranks first at 92.40% as the main source of *hoax* news. This figure increased from 87.50% in 2017 (<https://mastel.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Survey-Hoax-Mastel-2019-10-April-2019.pdf> accessed on October 5, 2021). The number of *hoax* news on social media affects the level of digital

decency of Indonesian society. Based on the latest report *digital civility index* (DCI) issued by Microsoft in 2021, placing Indonesia as the country with the worst level of digital decency in Southeast Asia (<https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2021/02/26/123200665/heboh-warga-net-indonesia-disebut-paling-tidak-sopan-se-asia-tenggara?page=all>). From the results of the report there are three main risks in the digital space faced by Indonesians, namely *hoaxes* and scams, hate speech, and discrimination. The report can be used as input for Indonesia to conduct education for its people to have social media manners, especially in response to *hoax* issues circulating so as not to be easily provoked by emotions.

In my opinion, teaching ethical education in social media is very important given, especially for the younger generation. Quoting from *We are Social* research in 2020, the number of active social media users as many as 160 million (<https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2020-indonesia> accessed on October 5, 2021). Generally, of the 160 million active users of social media dominated by generation Y and Z including students in both middle and high school. One of the things that can be done by applying a news-based learning model combined with the use of *instagram* media.

The use of a news-based learning model (*news based teaching*) is a contextual learning where students are invited to see the reality of *hoax* news in cyberspace. Then students are trained to have the ability to think critically in

distinguishing which news is true and not true /hoax.

Critical *thinking skills* in analyzing a *hoax* news is one of the skills that must be possessed as a digital citizen or digital *citizenship*. *Digital Citizenship is the ability to participate in society online* (Mossberger, Karen. And Tolbert, Caroline. 2008:1). *Digital Citizenship* is a concept that helps teachers, tech leaders, parents to understand about young students / technology users using technology accordingly. *Digital Citizenship* is more than just a teaching tool, but it's a way of preparing students/tech users to enter a society full of technology. *Digital citizenship* is the ability to participate in a networked society in which one element is digital ethics. With the innovation of learning that combines news-based models using Instagram media is expected to be able to prepare the younger generation in entering the era of digital society.

Literature Review of Hoax News

Hoax according to Cambridge dictionary is interpreted as a noun or *noun* that means *a plan to deceive* someone, such as *telling the police* there is *a bomb somewhere* when there is not *one, or a trick* (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/hoax> accessed October 05, 2021). While according to KBBI *hoax* is interpreted as fake news (<https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/hoax> accessed October 05, 2021). So from the origin of the word, *hoax* is interpreted as a news whose truth is doubted or even the

news spread is really not true alias fake. The same goes for Silverman. The definition of *hoax* according to Silverman is a series of information that is deliberately misled, but "sold" as the truth. In this opinion it can be seen that the motive / purpose of the emergence of hoaxes is to mislead others. In addition, hoaxes also have the goal to herd the opinion of someone who is certainly not based on the truth, forming perceptions, also for fun that tests the intelligence and accuracy of internet and social media users (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pemberitaan_palsu accessed on October 5, 2021).

In the midst of technological advances today most hoaxes appear on the internet including on social media. Generally, the news that circulates is not only in the form of written news, but can also be in the form of video photos that seem to look original through the editing process. Citing *kompas daily* published on August 20, 2019, Henri Subiakto as Expert Staff of the Minister of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Communication and Information stated that hoaxes have several characteristics between:

1. The source of the information or media is unclear.
2. News spread exploring SARA fanaticism
3. The message does not contain a complete 5 W + 1 i.e., *what* (what), *when* (when), *who* (who), *why* (why), *where* (where), and *how* (how)
4. Request info to be disseminated as much as possible
5. Hoax messages are designed to create anxiety, hatred, suspicion,

or distrust to hostility.
(<https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/08/20/14512191/ini-empat-ciri-hoax-menurut-kominfo> accessed on October 5, 2021)

Literature Review of News-Based Learning

News according to Nancy Nasution in Darwanto (2005) interprets news as a form of report on events that have occurred where the general public wants to know in actual terms, occur in the reader's environment, about popular figures, and the impact of events on the reader. News-based learning has been conducted research one of them by Andreas Priyono (2000). From the results of his research entitled "News Based *Teaching Model* asan Environmentally Conscious Movement Strategy", it was concluded that the advantages of learning are that students can be encouraged by students' thinking creativity, improve student interaction, rational and critical thinking skills, the ability to analyze the problems studied, and can take concrete action on problems.

The text-based learning model of news by kemendikbud has also been released on April 21, 2020 through zoom meeting. In the seminar it was explained that news text learning activities discussed the strategies used by teachers by using news text in the classroom (<https://p4tkbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/2020/05/15/model-pembelajaran-teks-berita/> accessed on October 5, 2021). The steps in the news text disclosure

model include:

1. Stimulation/providing stimulation
2. Identifying the problem
3. Collecting information
4. Processing information
5. Verify/prove
6. Generalization / Interesting conclusions (adapted from the theory of Learning J. Bruner and Kemdikbud
<https://www.dosenpendidikan.co.id/discovery-learning/>)

In conducting text-based learning news teachers must also adjust the selected news text and its activities to the character of learners, competencies and learning styles that are more dominant and preferred in the classroom (<https://p4tkbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/2020/05/15/model-pembelajaran-teks-berita/> accessed on October 5, 2021).

Literature Review of Social Media

Social media is a means of conveying a message either in the form of writing, images, sounds, or videos that use an internet connection. Another definition that is almost the same expressed by Putra (2014: 3) that social networking or known as social media dapatefnisikan asa medium that unites antar individuals with other individuals so thatthey transformasi into a social community that is interrelated, or in other words that arises the name interaction.

One of the social media that is widely used by Indonesian people, especially the younger generation is Instagram. Instagram social media

according to Wikipedia comes from the word "instant" or "insta", like the polaroid camera that used to be better known as "instant photos" (Instagram, 2012, dalam <http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/instagram>, accessed on October 5, 2021). Instagram social media is classified into social media as well as social media grouping according to Kaplan and Haenlein. Instagram users themselves can display a variety of photos instantly in their appearance. Instagram can also display photos instantly in its appearance. As for the word "gram" comes from the word "telegram", where the way telegram works is to send information to others quickly. Similarly, Instagram can upload photos using the internet network, so that the information conveyed can be received quickly. That's why Instagram comes from the word "instant-telegram" (Princess, 2013:14).

Another definition was put forward by Bambang. Instagram is an application of smartphones /*smarthone* specifically used for social media which is one of the digital media that has almost the same function as Twitter, but the difference lies in taking photos in the form or place to share information with its users. Instagram can also provide inspiration for its users and can also increase creativity, because Instagram has features that can make photos more beautiful, more artistic and better (Atmoko, 2012: 10). So at first Instagram is a social media created for users can share information in the form of photos accompanied by various amcam filter features that can add artistic from a photo. But now Instagram users can

not only send photos accompanied by a *caption* in the form of text, but can also upload information in the form of videos via IG TV if the video duration is more than 1 minute. With a variety of features that exist, it cannot be satisfied that Instagram is much in demand by the people of Indonesia, especially the younger generation.

The process of social interaction in social media even though it is not done directly (face-to-face) then the distribution of information including hoaxes cannot be avoided. News spread in cyberspace will be more quickly distributed. This is because many individuals from different parts of the world can interact without any distance.

At the beginning of its emergence social media was created on the basis of the noble idea of connecting individuals from different parts of the world. This idea was developed so that humans can talk each other through the process of interaction. People can choose a variety of types of social media platforms that exist. Citing data from *We are Social* in 2020 there are 16 types of social media that are often used by Indonesian people, including: Youtube (88%), Whatsap (84%), Facebook (82%), Instagram (79%), Twitter (56%), Line (50%), FB Messenger (50%), Linked idn (35%), Pinterest (34%), Wechat (29%), Snapchat (28%), Skype (25%), Tiktok (25%), Tumblr (22%), Reddit (18%), and Sina Weibo (17%). From various kinds of social media that exist then Kaplan and Haenlein grouped it into six types of social media collaboration projects

(e.g., wikipedia), blogs and microblogs (e.g., twitter), content communities (e.g., youtube), social networking sites (e.g. facebook, instagram), virtual games (e.g. world of warcraft), and virtual social (e.g., second life) (Kaplan & Haenlein in Lesmana 2012: 10-11)

Litearure Review of PKn/Civic Education

According to John C Cogan (1999) quoted by Winarno (2014: 4) mentioned that citizenship education (Indonesian) can be interpreted in two senses, namely *civic education* and *citizenship education* or education *for citizenship*. *Civic education* is defined in the narrow sense as a civic education taught in school or lectures as a course, study, or course. *Citizenship education* includes not only as a formal form of citizenship education, but informal and non-formal forms of citizenship education. Davir Kerr (1999) stated that citizenship education in the broadest sense (*citizenship education*) which also contains citizenship education in the narrow sense (*civic education*) as a formal subject, has similarities as an educational process that prepares young citizens for their rights, roles, and responsibilities as citizens.

A citizen in order to be able to do that all need to have three competencies. Margaret Stimman Branson (1998) explains that citizens need to have and develop three competencies, namely, *What are essential components of a good civic education ? There are Three essentials components : civic knowledge, civic skill, and civic*

disposition. Branson (1998) in Winarno (2014: 26) further explains that *civic knowledge* has to do with the content or what citizens should know. *Civic skills* are what should be possessed by citizens that include: intellectual skills and participation skills. *Civic disposition* is concerned with the private and public character of citizens that needs to be maintained and enhanced in a constitutional democracy. When a citizen has and is able to develop these three competencies then they will become smart and good *citizens*.

Research Methods

Setting and Participant

This research was conducted based on literature studies and interviews to several students of class XI at SMK Analis Kesehatan Nasional Surakarta. From the results of library studies and interviews to several students, researchers strive to offer a PKn learning strategy that aims to provide students' understanding and skills related to *hoax* news through news-based learning through Instagram media.

Data Collection

Data collection is obtained from the results of library studies *in text books* and digital. As for the collection of primary data is carried out to students of class XI SMK Analis Kesehatan Nasional Surakarta by conducting interview activities and filling out questionnaires.

Research Results

Students' Understanding of Hoax

News

Based on the results of research conducted to students of class XI of SMK Analis Kesehatan Nasional Surakarta randomly taken as many as 61 students, obtained the following results: 61 students agreed that they can distinguish which is hoax news and not. 12 Students strongly agreed and there was only one student who expressed disapproval. A fairly good understanding of *hoax* news can be seen from their ability to define the concept of what *hoax* news is. On average, when interviewed in-depth to students, on average they give the definition that a *hoax* is a news that is not actually true but engineered as if it is true. The statement was as conveyed by one of the students who stated that hoaxes are fake news or information that is not true, but made as if it is true. Almost the same opinion was conveyed by other students that *hoaxes* are information that is not true, but made as if it happened and spread it to social media. From the results of the data it can be concluded that the average student of SMK Analis Kesehatan Nasional Surakarta class XI related to understanding what is a hoax they already understand.

Students' understanding of hoax news is not only enough to reach understanding, but must be more in-depth related to the source of hoax news originated. This is necessary so that when students receive a news story, they do not immediately believe and share it with others. From the results of the questionnaire disseminated, showed that the majority of students often

get hoax news that comes from social media. There were 30 students who agreed, 16 expressed great agreement. But there are also those who disagree as many as 12 and the remaining 3 express disapproval. Those who state that often get hoax news generally come from Whatsapp groups as delivered by one of the students.

"I often find it on social media, especially from wa groups. And maybe at that time I had found it on youtube, sometimes many people who edit videos as if showing what is not real becomes real. That's where I find out the truth from the video."

Almost the same opinion is expressed by other students. The student stated that they often receive hoax news of WhatsApp, Instagram and other social media. But there are also sayings that they also get hoax news from other social media such as IG, FB. From Hsil the data can be concluded that the average class XI student receives hoaxes from Whatasapp Group social media but there are also from other platforms such as FB, IG, and Youtube.

Not enough someone understands *hoax* news related to the understanding and source of *hoax* news, but the most important thing is that they must know what exactly the characteristics of *hoax* news. It aims as an analyst knife for someone to assess whether a news they get is *hoax* news or not. One of the characteristics of *hoax* news is related to the source of the news and its identity, the average student of class XI at SMK Analis Kesehatan Nasional Surakarta does not directly

share/ share the news obtained when it is not clear the source of the news including those from social media. This is supported by the results of data that states that 41 students said they strongly disagree with the statement that they will immediately share the news received without first reading it in its entirety. The remaining 21 students disagreed. The data is in line with the results of a statement from one of the students who said that when receiving news, the student will see and read the news carefully or carefully and then look at the source of the news.

From the results of interviews with several students, they agreed to state that it is important to see the source from which the news came from. There are even some students who state that they will read a news story from a variety of different sources to assess the truth of the news. Not only news but the authenticity of an image. From the data it can be concluded that in addition to analyzing the truth of a news not only in terms of its contents there are even those who see the truth of the information from the side of the image that accompanies the news.

Another feature is that *hoax* news is usually accompanied by sensational titles. When asked if when there was a sensational title they would directly share it with others, 32 students replied strongly disagreeing, 21 answered disapprovingly. But there are also students who state the opposite where there are 6 who agree and 2 express strongly agree. The data shows that there are still students who may be fooled by the existing

headlines. They consider news that may be sensationalized generalized as a news that must be true. However, it could be that the same title aims to attract readers and encourage them to disseminate it. One student who is quite careful in seeing the truth of the news states that to see the truth of a news circulating on social media he will check the title of the information, look at the address of the site (news source), fact check, check the authenticity of photos and videos.

Hoaxes in addition to manipulated the content of the news but can also be in the form of image manipulation. One of the characteristics of *hoaxes* is the manipulation of photos / videos or in other words editing that aims to reduce, add, or change. When getting a message in the form of a photo or video, the first step is to check the authenticity of the photo or video.

In terms of its content, to be able to assess a hoax news or not can take the approach of 5 W + 1 H. A news that can be accounted for the truth must contain the six elements, namely *what, when, who, why where* and *how*. The importance of a person to understand the six elements in reading a news information is to be able to distinguish which is a fact and also an opinion.

Another characteristic of hoax news is related to the purpose of making hoax news. The purpose of hoax news is to create anxiety, fear, and division. One of the students said that the danger of hoax news is that many people are incited and deceived so they immediately believe in the news. While other students stated that *hoaxes* can cause

misunderstandings for people who do not know the truth. From the data it can be concluded that class XI students generally already understand what the impact of *hoaxnews*.

Counteracting Hoax News Through News- Based Learning Using Instagram Media In Pkn Subjects

This learning model was developed based on *astudent-centered learning* approach. Teachers as much as possible are not too domineering during the learning process but rather students who are encouraged to be active. The teacher's task during the learning process is only as a facilitator, helping students when obstacles are encountered. In addition, teachers are required to be able to make considerations and establish the steps of procedures, methods and learning techniques used. Steps that must be prepared by the teacher ranging from the delivery of materials, perceptions, core activities and closing. The initial step taken by a teacher is to first convey competency standards (SK), basic competencies (KD), learning objectives and subject matter to be studied together. This step needs to be done at the beginning so that students can have an idea of what they will learn during the learning process. Students should also know the learning objectives and indicators that must be achieved in this learning. The method to be used must also be delivered by the teacher. The use of news-based PKn learning models can use diverse methods. Generally the method used such as lectures by teachers aims to

convey the material at the beginning, then continue the method of question and answer discussion, and the last is a show *case* using Instagram media. Through the use of diverse methods are expected to be able to bring out the critical thinking of students and can create a fun learning experience.

The first stage in this learning model is *the Introduction*. This stage is carried out by the teacher by providing a perception related to sk, KD and subject matter to be studied at the meeting, while conveying some information, stimulus and initial questions about the material to be submitted. Still in the preliminary stages, then students are divided into several groups of bida consisting of 4-5 students. In the division of groups of teachers must pay attention to the character of learners. Try students who have above average abilities not grouped into one but spread evenly. This is so that the ability of each group does not occur inequality. The next stage is *core activities*. In the core activities the first step that must be done by each group is to identify the problem. Teachers can assign to students to search for news that is on the internet where the news is assumed to be *hoaxnews*. The next step is for students to gather information. In this stage each member of the group can be divided on the task of finding the information needed to analyze the news. The division of tasks can include: finding news sources by doing *chross check* or compare with other news sources, identifying news elements with 5W + 1 H, looking for characteristics that insecond the news is a *hoax*. Once all the information is gathered, the next step is to process

the information. Various kinds of information are then sorted and analyzed in a group worksheet provided by the teacher. In this stage *critical thinking* and *collaboration* is needed. The next step is verification/proof. The results of the news analysis are then concluded by each group whether the news is a hoax or not. Conclusions should be based on *scientific* grounds with supporting evidence. The next stage is the *show case*. Generally *show cases* in problem *based learning* or the like are done in the way each group presents in front of the class. But a news-based learning model for analyzing *hoax* news is combined with Instagram media. So each group was asked to create a video exposure of their analysis results and then uploaded on the IG feed page of each group member. Videos should be accompanied by interesting *captions* and be able to provide an overview of the video they uploaded. In addition, teachers can also determine hashtags or hashtags. Giving hashtag or hashtag aims as a movement or campaign in warding off *hoax* news circulating on the internet. As a form of appreciation for the distance of students, teachers can give rewards to the group that managed to get the most likes and also from the results of assessments from teachers. The last step is *cover*. After all the groups do a *show case* using Instagram media, the teacher then feeds back the results of the appearance of each group by providing advice and input. After that the teacher can give conclusions of the material that has been studied.

The application of this learning model is considered suitable to be

applied in the future in the SMK Analisis Kesehatan Nasional Surakarta Surakarta, because as from the results of the data shows that on average they have an Instagram account. In addition, the implementation of this learning model is expected to also make students as active citizens in participating in warding off the spread of *hoax* news, especially through social media. In addition, the application of this model can be used as an education for students related to the dangers of hoaxes but also in terms of skills in analyzing news spread on social media. Because of the results of the study showed that there are some students who claim to have never learned about hoaxes. But even though other students state that they have learned about the dangers of hoaxes when attending junior high school, this kind of material needs to continue to be given so that students understand more in terms of knowledge but also in terms of skills.

Conclusion

From the results of the research showed that actually students of SMK Analisis Kesehatan Nasional Surakarta Surakarta already quite understand related to *hoax* news. They not only understand in terms of understanding but also the characteristics of *hoax* news. In general, they not only trust from one news source when getting news posts on social media, but they also do a cross check of data from other sources. Cross check not only in terms of news content but also there are those who compare photos and videos from different sources.

One strategy that can be done to provide students understanding related to *hoaxes* and how to cope with the spread through news-based learning using Instagram media in PKn subjects. This model will be effective because in terms of understanding most students already understand about *hoaxes*, so teachers just provide reinforcement only. In addition, by using this learning model, it can train students to be actively involved as citizens in warding off the spread of hoax news and able to educate others.

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