

# Political Literacy during Indonesia's Presidential Election 2024: A Content Analysis of “*Bocor Alus Politik*”

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## ABSTRACT

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*Keywords:*  
“*Bocor Alus Politik*”,  
political education,  
political literacy,  
standard of literacy.

Prior to the previous presidential election in Indonesia in 2024, there were some controversies and accusations of unethical practices and abuse of power committed by the current administration in imposing their agenda to appoint the reigning president's son as a vice-president candidate. Under such circumstances, the voters are supposed to be more critical to make the best vote, making political literacy become more important. “*Bocor Alus Politik*” provides information in a talk show format on YouTube aiming at providing political news by sharing valid and unbiased news. Through a content analysis toward an episode “*Skandal di Mahkamah Konstitusi dan Manuver Jokowi untuk Gibran*”, the research is aimed at finding how the program can simplify political news to audience and the level of literacy of its audience. The results show that the story telling style of sharing news but complemented by facts makes the program easy to comprehend. While regarding the level of literacy, all respondents know where to find relevant information and select the program based on their needs and understand the content of the talk show, reflecting that all respondents (100%) achieved standard, 8 (27%) respondents achieved standard 5, and 4 respondents (13%) achieved standard 3.

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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia held its latest presidential election in February 2024, and with a democratic system applied, everyone who is eligible can cast their vote regardless of their educational and cultural background. Democracy is about people's participation, and the more people are involved by giving their vote the better it will be for democracy itself, however, the result does not necessarily mean the best for a country, as it merely reflects what most people want. The fact that everyone has the same right in casting their vote could pose potential problems when one is not politically literate, because the people govern themselves through representations they vote, and therefore all citizens must be critical and well informed of the circumstance they face so that they are thoughtful, informed and supportive of democratic ideals, and that is why Galston (2001, as cited in Obenchain & Pennington, 2015) argued that, "democracies require democratic citizens, whose specific knowledge, competences, and character would not be as well suited to nondemocratic politics" (p. 217). A citizen must have knowledge and awareness of their rights if they want to be supporters of democracy and give their informed consent. Besides being informed, they also need to knowledgeably and skillfully participate in political and civic life. However, the ability to productively engage in civic life is not something inherent, but it must be learned. That is why political literacy is very important, because it can liberate and empower citizens (Ichilov, 2011, as cited in Obenchain & Pennington, 2015) and thus they can fulfil their civic duty in the best possible way.

Ideally, every citizen must master political literacy skills, a concept that are defined in various ways by different people, such as the state of having political information (Krosnick, 1990, as cited in Kus, 2015, p. 197); individuals' comprehensions regarding a political event and their political awareness (Zaller, 1992, as cited in Kus, 2015, p. 197). While according to Denver and Hands (1990) & Wormald (1988) (as cited in Kus, 2015) political literacy could also be defined as, "the state of individuals to be acquainted with the political process and political affairs as effective citizens in order to fulfil their roles and comprehension of these issues by individuals". Kus (2015, p. 198) further stated that a politically literate citizen is not only an informed beholder, but they are active participants in social events (Fyfe, 2007). When an individual is a politically literate citizen, they will be able to comprehend their surroundings' issues and have the ability and courage to be involved in an active and effective way. Political literacy equips people with the skills of understanding other people's viewpoints, realizing their effect upon her/him and responding to them in an ethical way (Fyfe, 2007, as cited in Kus, 2015, p. 198). With those capacity embedded, a politically literate person has the basic knowledge, skills and values regarding how to express her/himself in everyday life, while from the political perspective, it also makes them informed voters who know the quality of the candidates they will vote for, and this emphasize how important the political literacy is for all citizens.

Because political literacy needs to be learned, there are many parties responsible to provide the education of that, such as schools, families and media. Media has a very important role in educating voters by providing information and revealing facts behind some rumors or issues in a society at a certain time, and citizens learn about politics and government primarily from television and newspapers (Bergan et al., 2009). Besides its ability to reach millions of people at the same time, media can also influence voters by presenting a specific topic of a report that can have a sizable impact in shaping the public's political knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (Bergan et al., 2009). Craig (2004, p.4) used the term 'mediated public life' to show the role of media in the society, because "public generally do not directly encounter politicians and public issues but rather encounter media images, representations and stories about those politicians and public issues." Media builds a relationship between public and -in this case- political figures, and this emphasizes the importance of media in a political life.

The research will focus on a talk show created by Tempo Media group in 2023 titled "*Bocor Alus Politik*" (BAP) (Tempo Media, 2023), with the purpose of spreading political news that often too complicated and difficult to understand to be simple and easy for the public to comprehend. After one year broadcasting the talk show became the most popular news on Spotify, while on YouTube, it became the channel with the highest subscription growth (Tempo Media, 2023). In August 2024 BAP was given "Udin Award" by "*Aliansi Jurnalis Independen*" (Alliance of Independent Journalist) for their commitment in upholding the journalism principles in their talk show (Tempo Media, 2024).

The episode that is taken as the data is titled "*Skandal di Mahkamah Konstitusi dan Manuver Jokowi untuk Gibran*", premiered on October 21, 2023, discussing an issue of an alleged unethical practice committed by the ruling administration through the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia. There was a petition by an individual to change the minimum age requirements for presidential and vice-presidential candidates to include those who have previously been elected in general elections. In the printed Tempo magazine, they reported that

The Constitutional Court upheld the challenge, which changed the requirements for presidential and vice-presidential candidates to include those who have previously been elected in general elections. Therefore, if a regional head is under the minimum age of 40, they can still be a candidate for president or vice president. This challenge clearly benefits Gibran Rakabuming Raka, the Mayor of Solo and the eldest son of President Joko Widodo. His father wants Gibran to run as a candidate to continue his leadership. Gibran has been put forward as a running mate for Prabowo Subianto, the Chairman of the Gerindra Party (Siregar, 2023)

The court's decision caused many people angry, upset and annoyed, it "has raised worries of a resurgence of patronage politics in a country that emerged from authoritarian rule 25 years

ago” (Reuters, 2023). Therefore, the research is conducted to achieve the following objectives, i.e. the first one would be how “*Bocor Alus Politik*” presents political information that can be difficult to understand for many people, in terms of content and its deliverance and thus making it comprehensible, and the second objective is to identify the level of literacy of the respondents toward the comments audience posted on the comment’s column.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review section provides a summary of the theoretical frameworks and concepts used in the research that consists of two parts: theoretical framework and previous research. Both will be used to triangulate the data so that the research questions will be answered.

### Theoretical Framework

#### *Political Literacy*

Summarizing from concepts and definitions postulated by Denver and Hands (1990) & Wormald (1988) and Fyfe, 2007 in (Kus, 2015), political literacy means an ability to understand political process & affairs so that the beholder is not only informed of what their roles in politics that makes them able to make responsible decisions, but they have the courage and capacity to take relevant actions and fulfil the roles effectively as responsible citizen because they comprehend the issues in their surroundings. The impact of having the political literacy will also equip people, “with the skills of understanding other people’s viewpoints, realizing their effect upon her/him and responding to them in an ethical way (Fyfe, 2007 in Kus (2015, p. 198).”

**Table 1. Framework 1. Political literacy skills**

1	Comprehend the message
2	Relevant response
3	Knowledge of journalism principles

The data was collected from comments posted on the YouTube channel in the comment columns, selected using convenience sampling by taking the first 30 (thirty) comments in the comment’s column of the episode. According to (Edgar & Manz, 2017 p. 106), “convenience sampling is the most common form of nonprobability of sampling and is a method of collecting samples by taking samples that are conveniently located around a location or Internet service.” The data is then triangulated using 2 frameworks, which are Framework 1. Political Literacy of the audience and Framework 2. Standard of Literacy. Framework 1 is used to examine audience’s comprehension towards messages conveyed in the talk show as Table 1.

The framework is developed based on various concepts and definitions of political literacy stated in the Theoretical Framework of the Literature Review section.

### *Literacy Standard*

While to examine the audience's literacy level, another framework which is from Australia & New Zealand Information Literacy (Bundy, 2004) is used, focusing on the Framework of Literacy Standard as Table 2.

**Table 2. Framework 2. Standard of literacy**

Standard 1	recognizes the need for information and determines the nature and extent of the information needed
Standard 2	finds needed information effectively and efficiently
Standard 3	critically evaluates information and the information seeking process
Standard 4	manages information collected or generated
Standard 5	applies prior and new information to construct new concepts or create new understandings
Standard 6	uses information with understanding and acknowledges cultural, ethical, economic, legal, and social issues surrounding the use of information

**Source: Bundy, 2004**

However, since the data analyzed is responses posted on the comment columns, there is no possibility to know 3 (three) of the standards, which are standards 2, 4 and 6. Therefore, all responses are analyzed to reveal whether the responders are people who own certain level of literacy – between level 1, 3 or 5- based on the comments they posted, as Table 3.

**Table 3. Adjusted framework 2. Standard of literacy**

Standard 1	recognizing the need for information and determines the nature and extent of the information needed
Standard 3	critically evaluating information and the information seeking process
Standard 5	applying prior and new information to construct new concepts or create new understandings

**Source: Bundy, 2004**

### *Roles of Journalism*

Katzenberger et al. (2023, p. 823) quoted a result of a study by Mellado et al. (2023) to explain that in the new roles in journalism there are six role dimensions, each one characterized by different measures of professional practices, reporting styles, and narrative schemes. The first role is as an interventionist, which is characterized by a stronger presence of journalists in video

or audio, in which they interpret events or promoting action, taking sides and using call to actions. The second is as a watchdog, by which they give intensive criticism and observation of power and grievances in society. The third is as a loyal facilitator; a role which is the opposite of as a watchdog, and usually acts either defensively or supportively. The fourth is a service-role, in which journalists realize the importance of their own activity in everyday support of the audience, and therefore the report focuses on tips, hints, and consumer service. The fifth is infotainment, in which journalists act along the logic of tabloid journalism, so they provide sensation and personalization to evoke the highest possible level of emotion in the audience. The last is civic roles, where they report concerns of society and try to support society. The roles are used to analyze how the hosts of BAP convey messages in the talk show.

### **Previous Research**

In this part, there are several research projects that can be used as references or comparison with the one on BAP. Kus (2015) investigated 60 pre-service social studies teachers to determine the political literacy status through a content analysis approach. Data was collected by giving seven open-ended questions as written text. The questions were on dimensions of both the political knowledge and participation of pre-service teachers, and the result shows that the pre-service social studies teachers do not show any concern about the concepts of policy and political literacy. They believe that political subjects should be taught in a limited way; even though they are interested in being active participants in society.

The second reference is on political literacy possessed by teacher candidates in Turkey. Political literacy is not a new concept, in fact it is included as a skill in the 2018 and 2023 social studies curricula (Şan et al., 2023), because it is still considered very relevant. Şan et al. (2023) conducted research toward social studies teacher candidates, aiming at improving their political literacy, believing that to raise politically literate individuals, political literacy must be mastered by teachers and citizens. After need-analysis was conducted, they found that social studies teachers and teacher candidates did not know political literacy nor have political literacy knowledge, skills, and values as necessary while they are expected to raise citizens' politically literate skills. After that they prepared a political literacy education program and political literacy education was given to improve the political literacy of teacher candidates. The results of the training show that social studies teacher candidates have a very significant improvement in political literacy knowledge, skills, and values, while they are politically literate at a good level after the education they received.

While in Malaysia, Imran (2023) conducted research toward media school students to identify their level of political literacy and their rate of political participation besides investigating the

common causes for low political literacy level and political participation. Using qualitative research methods to gather data, the research findings suggest that education can have a strong impact in terms of an individual's political literacy and political participation. The research also reveals that the respondents showed high political literacy level but low political participation due to political disinterest and negative perception towards Malaysian politics

## **METHOD**

A qualitative research method is used to reveal how BAP conveys political news in a way that audience will find it easy to comprehend, while BAP claims they adhere to journalism principles and code of ethics, and to identify audience comprehension level of the message in an episode titled "*Skandal di Mahkamah Konstitusi dan Manuver Jokowi untuk Gibran*" broadcasted on YouTube channel (Tempodotco, 2023) on October 21, 2023 as a response to a decision made by the Constitutional Court that enabled Gibran Rakabuming— the son of the reigning President, Joko Widodo- become a vice-president candidate, to pair with Prabowo as the presidential candidate.

The data was collected using convenience sampling method (Edgar & Manz, 2017, p. 106) to be analyzed using content analysis approach which according to Bengtsson (2016, p. 8, quoting Berelson, 1952) is "a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication", and "provides a systematic and objective means to make valid inferences from verbal, visual, or written data in order to describe and quantify specific phenomena". Content analysis is applied to infer the audience's comments on the news, whether they show relevance and comprehension toward the content of the news that reflect their literacy skills. The two literacy frameworks will be applied to examine the literacy skills and level of the responses.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

There are two parts of analysis done to answer two questions. The first part is on how BAP makes political information sharing that is easy to comprehend; the second question is to identify the literacy skills and the level of literacy of the audience.

### **The presentation of news in a talk show "*Bocor Alus Politik*"**

Digital technology advancement that results in disruptive technology, changed the way people behave, think or interact with one another (Piloto, 2024). One of the behaviors that changes is to find the latest news. In the past people would read newspapers, listen to the radio

for news updates and watch news reports on television, but nowadays many people would refer to YouTube channel for that purpose. YouTube has become a very popular platform for people to seek news, as in the United States; seven-in-ten Americans (71%) have preferred using it and included in it is around a quarter of all U.S. adults (26%) (Stocking et al., 2020). The platform was founded by Hurley, Chen and Karim in 2005 with the purpose of providing ease in accessing or uploading videos for people who are tech savvy (Burgess & Green, 2018, p.2) thus removing technical barriers for its users that becomes one of the reasons for its popularity. Besides, the news content on YouTube is generally shorter, and complemented with several interactive elements such as comments, views and like (Reveilhac, 2024). The comment column allows people to respond to the content of the video, and the comments can be replied to by other viewers, and to some people this can be entertaining.

BAP was first founded in 2023 by Tempo Media, a media group that has published Tempo magazine since 1971. In their website, the editor explains the purpose of creating BAP as a platform to provide political news that can be complicated and confusing simple and easy to understand by its audience, besides broadening the coverage of its readers (Tempo Media, 2023) They also claimed that they aimed at serving the public, and that they are an independent news agency, who rely on universal values such as democracy, justice, freedom of speech, equality, and pluralism.



**Figure 1. Table of contents of *Bocor Alus Politik***

**Source: Tempo Media, 2023**

In the talk show, there are three hosts who would take turns presenting news and information, asking or eliciting the others. At the beginning of the talk show they would start with casual chat and jokes, then the talk show officially starts by having an opening where the photos and names of the 3 hosts are shown on the screen. Then, the hosts will introduce the topic of the

day. Similar to a printed newspaper or magazine, the talk show also has a table of contents for the topic being discussed, as shown in the Figure 1.

By detailing the minutes, BAP allows its audience to skip some topics that they do not need to listen to or repeat something that was discussed; audience can easily get to the particular minutes instead of having to browse through the entire talk show.

Besides the table of contents, each BAP episode also has a description of what the discussion they have that will help audience to decide whether they want to watch it or not, as shown in Figure 2.

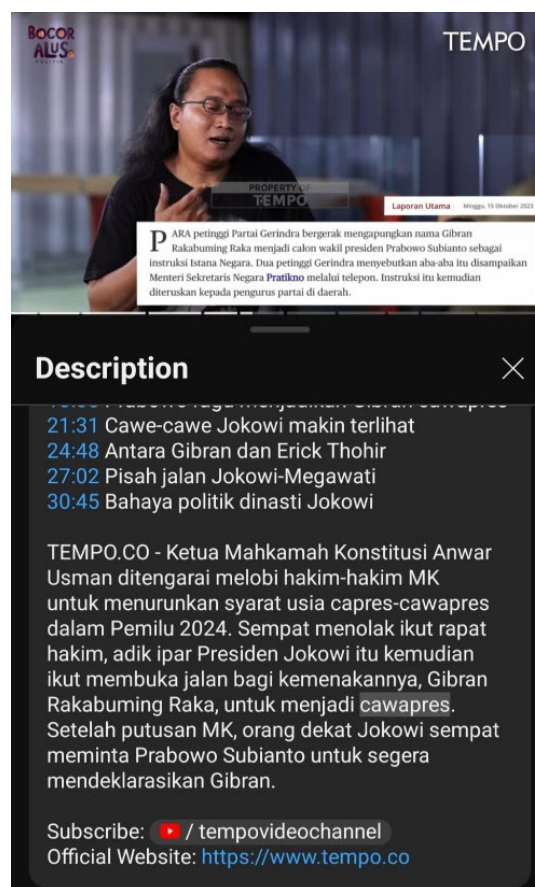
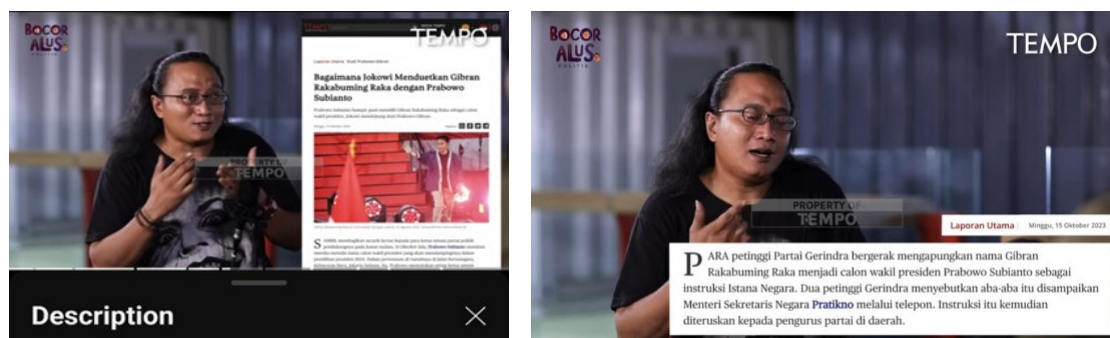


Figure 2. The description of the content of the talk show

Source: Tempo Media, 2023

This feature is available in books or an abstract of a research paper that allows its readers – in this case the audience – to get the excerpt of the whole talk show. This allows the audience to save time if they do not like the content. By reading the description they do not have to listen to it.

The next feature they have is providing written references they quote by showing them on the screen, like the ones in Figure 3.



**Figure 3. Photos of references quoted by the hosts**

**Source: Tempodotco, 2023; Tempo Media, 2023**

Because they are news providers who adhere to the values of, among others, democracy, justice, freedom of speech, besides complying with codes of ethic of journalism which order all journalists to be honest, accurate and fair in gathering information, besides being courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting all information they get (Society of Professional Journalists, 2014), they want to convince their audience that they have valid evidence for the news they share. As reliable and credible journalists they must always strive to “seek the truth and report it” (Society of Professional Journalists, 2014). Therefore, they put written information on the screen, as evidence of the news and information they share. The host also quoted research by a credible academic, a professor from University of Chicago Law School named Tom Ginsburg entitled “Democratic Backsliding and the Rule of Law”, as a reference to emphasize how cheating makes democracy fail (Mins. 14.06 - 15.05, BAP).

Besides providing references to validate the information shared, the host also presented the news in a story telling format. They elaborate the news chronologically and in a way of sharing some story, not being formal at all, for instance at the beginning of the talk show, host Hussein elicited host Pram regarding Tempo’s position toward the government, by saying that many supporters of Jokowi consider Tempo as Jokowi haters because they share stories and some hidden facts to the public, then aske host Pram for his explanation. Pram then stated that Tempo has always been critical toward the government regardless of who the president is (minutes 02:04 – 02:36). This statement shows Tempo’s standpoint to be neutral and critical, and emphasizes their role as an impartial media; as news agency that must uphold the principles and code of ethics of journalism, among others to tell the truth and fair. They also use collocation in their dialogs, such as the term “GR” in Bahasa Indonesia that means overconfidence. This makes the dialogs very familiar and sounds like having a conversation among friends, besides their laughing and joking too. However, their conversational and casual tone does not make them convey the unstructured messages, in fact they tell the news in sequence, and like telling stories. Conveying news in a story telling like is useful to attract audience engagement, as it is proven that storytelling

has the power to get listeners involved in the story, as revealed by Agosto (2016, pp. 21 - 22) that when listening the listeners – in this case audience- can get the sense of realism (Sturm, 1999), build community between the story tellers and listeners (Phillips, 2000, as cited in Agosto, 2016) besides allowing listeners slash audience to have “[mental] pictures and then slid into participation” beyond the story context (quoting Kuyvenhoven, 2007). The impact of listening to the story in the talk show makes the audience able to really feel the real happening, and it makes them more convinced of the truth in the news shared by the hosts.

The hosts do the style all the time during the talk show; one example is when they reported how President Jokowi's close people tried to change the regulation to allow the president's son to be nominated as a Vice President candidate in the 2024 presidential election. In their conversation during (minutes 21:48 – 21:58), one of the hosts -Pram- concluded the other hosts sharing of information by saying, “*berarti bohong dong kalau Jokowi bilang kalau soal Pilpres tanya pada partai-partai, dia kan mengaku tidak ikut-ikutan*” (that means Jokowi has lied by saying that the questions about presidential election should be asked to all parties, not to him because he does not have anything to do with the election). It was a conclusion and at the same time the conversation in the talk show emphasized the previously stated message, something that does not happen in print media, which will write news in a formal style. When the host in a subtle way tries to reveal that the government was in fault by intervening to the case being tried at the Constitutional Court, the host was playing the role as an interventionist, while a journalist shows stronger presence in video: they interpret events or promote action, take sides and make calls to actions (Mellado et al., 2023, as cited in Katzenberger et al., 2023, p. 823) Even though they must comply to the code of ethics of journalism, such as being honest and always telling the truth, the hosts show tendency of being on the other side of the government which is being criticized. By making a conclusion that at the same time putting an emphasis, the hosts do their role to uphold the regulation, the right values and justice as stated by the producer in the purpose of creating the talk show. Implied in their jokes and shared anecdotes are their perspective in revealing some misdeed done by some people in the government.

The three hosts speak and have conversation casually and use phrases or terms familiar to many people; for instance, when they discussed the process of nominating Gibran Rakabuming as Vice President candidate when President Jokowi claimed he did not know nor be involved in it, the conversation is available on Appendix B (Mins. 22:00 – 22:16). The casual exchanges, inserted with jokes, among them are very fluid but focused on one topic at a time, making it easy for the audience to follow and understand. That is also the power of sharing political news in a talk show format. They do it while having conversation, sharing jokes understood by one another, and most probably also shared by audience who pay attention to politics or have some political literacy regarding politics in Indonesia. They convey political news in a story telling way which

is familiar to many people, like sharing among their close friends, but validate it with facts. It can be appealing to many people, as Lambert (2013, p. 6) argued, "Stories are what we do as humans to make sense of the world. We are perpetual storytellers, reviewing events in the form of re-lived scenes, nuggets of context and character, actions that lead to realizations." Stories make people able to comprehend and feel included, thus it is something real, not far from their life.

### **Audience's Level of Literacy**

To answer the second research question, which is to examine the audience's level of literacy toward the program; an analysis toward the responses is done using the framework of political literacy skill based on the words reflecting their comprehension of the news, and relevance of their responses. The analysis is done by triangulating the responses using 2 (two) frameworks. The first framework is developed to analyze the comprehension of respondents in terms of the content of the talk show, the relevance of their comments and their understanding that BAP is a journalistic work of Tempo Media.

When data was collected in July 2024, the talk show was watched by 3,4 million people and liked by 55,000 people. There were 23,083 comments posted. Using convenient random sampling method, the first 30 responses were selected from those posted on the comment columns of the talk show on YouTube channel. The responses were then sorted and categorized based on the frameworks of political literacy and literacy standards. Table 4 is the result of classifying audience responses by referring to the framework of political literac.

Not all the responses respond to BAP content, therefore it is written N/A in the table for such responses. The result of the focus expressed by the respondents analyzed using the first framework is in the Table 5.

The most comments are addressed to President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) as the respondents ( nine respondents, 30% of the total responses) show dissatisfaction and upset feeling toward him. They also expressed their losing trust toward the president. Two respondents (K2 and K10) mentioned that they used to be Jokowi's supporters and now they are very disappointed after they learned the constitutional court's decision elaborated in the talk show. The second most concerns expressed by the respondents is on how the political process and democracy in Indonesia is undermined by the constitutional court's decision. Six respondents mentioned because of the court's decision someone who is not supposed to be a vice-president candidate, not eligible nor capable, can now be a candidate and therefore they ask people not to vote for the candidate. This reflects relevance to the message shared in BAP, i.e., how the process of the petition through the constitutional courts does not support democracy and it even endangers democracy.

**Table 4. Classification of the respondents' comprehension and relevance toward the message in the talk show using Framework 1**

Respondents	Framework 1		
	Content	Relevance	Journalism principles
K1	X	X	X
K2	X	X	
K3	X	X	
K4	X	X	
K5	X	X	
K6	X	X	
K7	X	X	
K8	X	-n/a-	
K9	-n/a-	-n/a-	X
K10	X	X	
K11	X	X	
K12	X	X	
K13	X	X	
K14	X	X	
K15	X	X	
K16	X	X	
K17	X	--n/a-	
K18	X	--n/a-	
K19	X	X	
K20	X	X	X
K21	X	X	
K22	X	-n/a--	
K23	X	X	
K24	--n/a-	-n/a-	X
K25	X	X	
K26	X	X	
K27	X	X	
K28	X	X	X
K29	X	X	
K30	X	-n/a-	

**Table 5. Identification of topics focused by the respondents in their comments**

Focus of the comments	Total	%
Criticizing President Joko Widodo	9	30
Concerns toward democracy	6	20
Concerns toward political dynasty allegedly committed by the reigning administration	5	16.6
Focus on the work of journalism	5	16.6
Concerns toward violation of ethics	3	10
Concerns toward quality of a leader	2	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

The next topics of concerns expressed by the respondents are political dynasty – five responses - that the ruling president tries to build; how it violated the social ethic - two respondents - and how important the work of journalism is in providing enlightenment to the people, revealed by five respondents. The three focuses are closely related and are also what the talk show tries to convey and inform people. The fact that 12 respondents (40%) focus on this show that messages are received well by the audience

Two respondents (K 9 and K24) do not write anything explicitly that reflects their comprehension of the message and choose to focus on the journalism work, by encouraging Tempo Media to keep investigating all the misdeeds committed by the government and not to be afraid of any intimidation they may get as a consequence because it is for the people and they are confident that the people will always support the work of the Tempo Media. The two respondents emphasized the importance of responsible, honest and accurate journalism for democracy of the country, and this implied their political literacy. While the remaining 28 respondents demonstrate explicit statement showing comprehension of BAP's content.

The next two comments focus on the quality of a leader in being honest and fair. This refers to the current president whom according to the respondent is not fair by letting his son be a vice-president candidate. While the other commented on the capacity of Gibran who would be a vice-president candidate as they stated the capacity is the most important factor in becoming a leader, instead of being a son of a president that cannot guarantee he will be a good leader.

In general all comments reflect a comprehension that the talk show is a journalism work, rather than a talk show that only asks for someone's opinion or without results of investigation, specifically there are 5 (five) responses that addressed Tempo Media as the host, which show awareness that it is a journalistic report that is trustworthy and useful for people who are concerned with politics in Indonesia. The other responses implicitly accepted the information as news report. This shows that the respondents are aware this is a journalism investigation and they watch it because they believe this is an accurate, unbiased source of political news and references. Besides, based on the biggest percentage (30%) of the 30 responses analyzed, the respondents believe it is the responsibility of the president to stop the attempt of making Gibran Rakabuming to be a vice-president candidate because it may damage the democracy process, as stated by the second most responses (20%)

### **Audience' Standard of Literacy**

Besides analyzing the focus of the respondents' comments in terms of their comprehension toward the content of the talk show, relevance of their comments, and their comprehension of journalism principles applied in BAP, the research also intends to identify the level of the

respondents' literacy level, by using the standard of literacy framework. After all data is scrutinized and analyzed, it is then classified into the following categorization as shown in the Table 6.

**Table 6. Classification of the responses in terms of political literacy skills, using adjusted Framework 2**

Respondents	Framework 2		
	Standard 1	Standard 3	Standard 5
K1	X	x	
K2	X		
K3	X		X
K4	X		X
K5	X		X
K6	X		
K7	X		X
K8	X		
K9	X	X	
K10	X		
K11	X		
K12	X		
K13	X		
K14	X		
K15	X		X
K16	X		X
K17	X		X
K18	X		
K19	X		
K20	X		
K21	X		
K22	X		
K23	X		X
K24	X	X	
K25	X		
K26	X		
K27	X		
K28	X	X	
K29	X		
K30	X		
<b>Total</b>	30	4	8
	(100%)	(13%)	(27%)

In this part, each response's content was analyzed to classify whether it reflects comprehension of BAP message, is critical to the information seeking process of, finally states new understanding by applying prior knowledge and new information they learned from BAP. Based on the classification of responses using Framework 2, a recapitulation is drawn as in Table 7.

**Tabel 7. Recapitulation of standard of literacy identification**

Comprehend the messages as in Standard 1	(100%)
Comprehend the message and critical to the information seeking process as in Standard 3	(13%)
Comprehend the message & decide to take an action as in Standard 5	(27%)

Of all the 30 responses, each one demonstrates comprehension to the message and information of the talk show, examined from the relevance of the comments. None of those comments have mentioned something irrelevant to the message of the talk show. This means all respondents have achieved the first standard of literacy, which “recognizes the need for information and determines the nature and extent of the information needed”. They watch BAP because they are aware that it provides political information based on journalism investigations that is valid, accurate and fair. Their responses are all related to their objection to the decision made by the constitutional court. They know where to find information on the topic they need.

However, regarding standard 3, which is “critically evaluates information and the information seeking process”, only four responses (13%) showed an awareness that the talk show is a result of an investigation done by journalists. The responses are on quality of journalism that is currently needed in Indonesia, and since s/he really appreciates the work of BAP team, s/he wishes Tempo Media to be in existence for a long time (K1); asking Tempo Media to expose all the scandal that happened in the constitutional court (K 9), and the need for journalism investigation like BAP to make people realize of the bad side of the government (K28). One respondent (K 24) even encouraged Tempo Media to not be afraid of any threat or danger when they do the investigation, as they realize there can be risks when doing such work. The respondents who commend the news in BAP encourage Tempo Media to keep doing their investigation to educate people and reveal the violations and hidden agenda of the people in power who try to take advantage of the power they have and deceive people.

Finally, regarding standard 5 of literacy, which “applies prior and new information to construct new concepts or create new understandings”, there are eight (27%) respondents who focus on this. All of them mention that voters must not vote for the candidate who benefit from the constitutional court decisions, as they realize the facts after watching BAP. Four respondents (K3, K4, K7 & K23) specifically mention the reason not to support. This is because of the issue

of political dynasty of the ruling government. Two respondents (K5 & K16) concluded not to vote and made a plea to people to do the same for the reason of lack of capacity to be a good leader if Gibran becomes vice president. While the last two respondents (K15 & K17) learn from BAP and conclude not to vote because the candidacy process is not according to the correct process; it is a violation of ethics and integrity. These responses are made based on their prior knowledge and after they get new information or knowledge from watching BAP.

## CONCLUSION

Story telling style & video features that allow audience to listen and understand the content of BAP make it attractive and popular to people who have concerns about political conditions in Indonesia. BAP provides a platform where people can listen to the news anytime and anywhere, they can even interact with the media and the other audience, expressing their emotions either liking or disliking. The news they listen to is conveyed in a familiar way, as if listening to a story or chatting between friends, but is still presented clearly and chronologically besides being supported by evidence and analysis made by the hosts. This gives BAP hosts the advantages to be an interventionist; campaigning for the idea they shared by re-stating what they stated before, emphasizing the message. BAP sharing news in YouTube is a part of new media culture, belonging to 'New Aural Culture', which, according to Llinares et al. (2018), is a "provocation intended to symbolize the current zeitgeist as a flourishing of digital creativity in terms of aesthetic form, production context, cultural status and social relevance." With the creativity supported by digital technology, hosts of BAP can do more compared to writing journalists such as clarify context, provoking actions and emphasizing social circumstance. In this case, the hosts of BAP play the role of interventionist, where they show a stronger presence of journalists in the video and they interpret events or promoting action, taking sides and using call to actions.

While regarding the level of literacy, all respondents know where to find relevant information and select the program based on their needs and understand the content of the talk show. When they decide to watch BAP, they are aware that they will get some political-related information, and at the same time they know that it is a journalistic work, instead of a talk show based on opinion. The results reflect that all respondents have literacy skills to comprehend news and know where to find it, which is the first level of the standard. Meanwhile for the higher level, only 27% respondents are on standard 5 which means they can conclude and present new ideas or concept based on their prior knowledge to be used for making a call for action, and finally 13% are on standard 3 that means they comprehend the message and are critical to the information seeking process; they appreciate the work of the journalist in seeking, compiling and presenting data through BAP. This means the audience have political literacy and are on various levels of

literacy, however it needs further research that will require an interview to reveal the reasons why some audiences are on those standard.

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## APPENDIX A

Tabel of Responses taken from the comment columns on YouTube

Responses	Comments
K1	Jurnalists seperti ini yg sangat dibutuhkan rakyat di tengah kondisi INDONESIA yg sangat amburadul seperti saat ini. Panjang umur TEMPO !!
K2	70 % skrg rakyat sdh kecewa dan tdk percaya p.jokowi. Dulu sy mengidolakan p.jokowi, skrg tdk
K3	Jangan biarkan politik dinasti menang di negara yg kita cintai ini Std 5: making a conclusion
K4	KITA HADAPIN DINASTY POLITIK SAMA-SAMA. JGN NEGARA INI HANCUR KARENA SATU KELUARGA
K5	Solusinya gampang kok bang....cukup dng TIDAK MEMILIH MEREKA....1.jangan dipilih calon yg sdh gagal berkali kali...2. Jangan pilih calon karbitan...selesai semua yaaa kan bro...
K6	SANGAT MENJIJIKAN SEKALI DEMOKRASI NEGARA INI. SEORANG KARBITAN JADI REBUTAN. 😊
K7	Rakyat harus melawan Dinasti politik, dengan TDK milih giptan
K8	Sudah saatnya negara ini mempunyai Pemimpin yg tegas dan adil. Bukan pemimpin yg suka memberi janji2 Palsu dan bukan yg wajahnya suka senyum2 namun bengis dan kejam
K9	Ayo tempo kupas tuntas Skandal di MK biar rkyt tahu biang keroknya.
K10	Sy pendukung jokowi sdh speechless dg apa yg terjadi dg akrobat politik yg di buat jokowi dan prabowo, sangat menjijikan, semoga msh bisa terselamatkan
K11	saya sdh tdk percaya dgn jokiwi, selalu ngebohongi rakyatnya sendiri
K12	Politik dinasti menciptakan perasaan ketidakadilan dalam masyarakat.
K13	Jokowi adalah, sosok oligarki terbaru
K14	Skandal kotor yg paling merusak sepanjang sejarah Reformasi. Ketiga sosok ini..pak lurah, bocil dan sang paman harus mendapatkan ganjaran yg berat. Saya berharap sampai pemakjulan Jokowi
K15	Betapa mahalhnya sebuah integritas. Selamat tinggal Mas Gibran beserta keluarganya
K16	Masyarakat perlu memilih pemimpin berdasarkan visi dan rencana, bukan hanya nama keluarga.
K17	TAK ADA TEMPAT DIHATI RAKYAT UNTUK PENCULIK DAN PEMBUNUH PADA RAKYATNYA SENDIRI...TAK ADA TEMPAT DIHATI RAKYAT UNRUK PENGHIANAT PADA KONSTITUSI,MENCEDRAI PROSES DEMOKRASI DI INDONESIA,MENGHIANATI PERJUANGAN MURNI RAKYAT..MEREKA HANYA GILA KEKUASAAN TANPA KEMAMPUAN...MENJIJIKAN DAN MEMALUKAN TIADA MARWAH....

Responses	Comments
K18	Rakyat semuanya sedih dgn keadaan politik Jokowi dan keluarganya.  Hampir tdk percaya Jokowi yg terkenal sabar dan bijaksana bs berubah di ahir kariernya.  Rakyat ttp pilih Ganjar 🙌
K19	Cara Gusti Allah menghinakan mereka yang bermufakat dalam kejahatan. Mereka mengira menang dengan tipu dayanya, padahal Allah sebaik-baik pembuat tipu daya.
K20	Semoga kalian teman2 tempo sehat2 dan tdk terintimidasi atau terancam ya. Terimakasih info kalian menambah keyakinan pilihan kami 🌹
K21	Bukan masalah yg menang pilpres siapa,tp cara memporak porandakan aturan dan hukum itu yg jadi masalah.
K22	Kepercayaan masyarakat turun drastis 98 derajat kepada Jokowi sangat menyedihkan/memalukan
K23	Himbauan untuk seluruh rakyat Indonesia agar bersatu melawan dinasti kekuasaan dengan cara jangan ada pilih partai koalisi Prabowo dan gibran dan jangan coblos Prabowo dan Gibran.
K24	Jangan takut TEMPO rakyat bersama anda
K25	Ternyata jkw mabok kekuasaan jg,kiranya dia orang yg lugu & low profil. Kita sudah tertipu
K26	Prabowo Gibran menjadi cermin Buruk bagi Demokrasi Paska Reformasi
K27	Membaca karakter seseorang ternyata tdk mudah ya...Ada org yg berpenampilan halus, sopan, ketemu org lain nunduk2 hormat, ternyata di dalam hatinya menyimpan ambisi yg kuat di luar nalar, menabrak moral dan etika.
K28	yang ga habis pikir,,ko masih ada yang memujanya padahal sudah ketauan buruknya,, semoga acara ini menyadarkan teman teman lain yang tercuci otaknya selama ini oleh penguasa,, lanjutkan tempo
K29	Yang masih dukung jokowi sudah kehilangan AKAL SEHAT !!!
K30	Saya sebagai rakyat sangat malu melihat dagelan negri ini, tapi tdk bisa berbuat apa <sup>2</sup> selain berdoa kebaikan untuk negri ini.

## APPENDIX B

Conversation regarding rumors that President Jokowi is accused of often lying by some people:

The three hosts speak and have conversation casually and use phrases or terms familiar to many people, for instance when they discussed the process of nominating Gibran Rakabuming as Vice President candidate when President Jokowi claimed he did not know nor be involved in it (Mins 22:00 – 22:16):

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- Host 1 – Hussein     “*Kalau kita main Twitter, main medsos kalau mempercayai omongan Jokowi adalah ... apa Namanya ... arti sebaliknya*”.
- Host 2 – Pram        “*jadi kalau membaca Jokowi .. ya kayak gitulah yaa..*”.
- Host 3 - Icha         (pointing at Pram’s t-shirt bearing the face of Joker and saying),” *kaos lu bagus, Pram*”.
- Host 2 - Pram        ” *apakah dia?*” Icha replied,”*bukan, bukan .. Joker itu kan?*” Pram also said, “*Bukan...*” and then they all laughed
-