

Hypocrisy and Social Segregation amongs Mental Health Education

Imelda Rosen^{1*}, Yakup Pransisko², Melan³, Sirnawati⁴, Lukas⁵, Yohanes Yappo⁶

¹ Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya dan imelda.rosen@iaknpky.ac.id

² Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya dan yakup.pransisko@iaknpky.ac.id

³ Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya dan melan@iaknpky.ac.id

⁴ Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya dan sirnawati@iaknpky.ac.id

⁵ Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya dan lukasjubata@gmail.com

⁶ Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya dan yohanes.yappo@iaknpky.ac.id

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat sejauh mana informasi mengenai hoaks, pendidikan, politik dan media di tengah gempuran teknologi, terutama melalui pertimbangan penuturan tiga subjek penelitian yang kesemuanya adalah mahasiswa. Berita hoaks di sini tidak dikaji dalam disiplin ilmu tertentu atau hoaks dalam konteks, analogi, dan fenomena tertentu. Namun, lebih kepada studi eksploratif sederhana untuk menunjukkan suara para pembelajar dari kalangan perguruan tinggi sebagai garda terdepan yang menjaga martabat pengetahuan yang sifatnya *a posteriori*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pencarian data melalui teknik wawancara. Teknik wawancara menjadi penting bagi penulis ketika suara-suara tersebut tidak dapat dikuantifikasi atau dihitung dengan angka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa berita hoax, atau hoax itu sendiri, tidak begitu mengagetkan bagi subjek yang pernah dan sedang duduk di bangku kuliah karena pencarian data yang mendalam merupakan naluri alamiah dan budaya mahasiswa yang mengecap bangku kuliah. Dengan demikian, perdebatan seputar berita hoax di luar ruang kuliah menjadi kurang menarik ketika subjek merasa bahwa fakta yang ada hanya itu-itulah saja tanpa ada sentuhan dari disiplin ilmu dan perspektif lain di luar perspektif yang ditawarkan.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to see the extent of information about hoaxes, education, politics and media amid the onslaught of technology, especially through consideration of the narratives of three research subjects, all of whom are students. Hoax news here is not being studied in certain disciplines or hoaxes in certain contexts, analogies and phenomena. However, it is more of a simple explorative study to show the voice of the learners from higher education as the front guard that maintains the dignity of a posteriori knowledge. This research is qualitative research with data search through interview techniques. The interview technique becomes important for the author when the voices cannot be quantified or calculated with numbers. The results show that hoax news, or the hoax itself, is not so surprising for subjects who have experienced and are currently sitting in college because in-depth data search is the instinct, blood and culture of students who taste college. Thus, the debate around hoax news outside the lecture hall becomes uninteresting when the subject feels that the facts are only around and around without the touch of other disciplines and perspectives outside the perspective offered.

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Corresponding Author:

Name: Imelda Rosen

Institution: Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya. Jl. Tampung Penyang No.KM.6, Menteng, Kec. Jekan Raya, Kota Palangka Raya, Kalimantan Tengah 73112

Email: imelda.rosen@iaknpky.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Hypocrisy is contrived or engineered information to cover up the real information, in other words, hoaxes can be interpreted as an attempt to reverse the actual facts using information that seems convincing, but cannot be identified as truthful whether those news are true or false (Eylon, 2023; Hallman & Spiro, 2023; Susila, 2022a). Hoax is the propagation of news that is not known to be true (Gabroussenko, 2021; Hasan et al., 2023; Munte, 2022a; Trisiana et al., 2023; Wirawan et al., 2023). Accusations of false news in the form of hoaxes in the world of politics in Indonesia, as far as the author's observations are more about personal attacks, religion, ethnicity and level of education. It is undeniable that the perpetrators of the spread of false news cannot be classified in small numbers, especially when talking about politics. Not only politics, in the world of education, hoaxes are known for providing information without the need for in-depth analysis and study. It can also be done by emphasizing certain elements and consciously segregating others. Hoaxes in the world of education as far as the author's observations are more about misleading thinking as well as night thinking.

Prevention of the spread of hoaxes is first from ourselves first, make it a habit to cultivate literacy or read more details about the news and do not immediately believe it, we have to find the truth first and for others we can do socialization to prevent hoax news through social media (Alizadeh Afrouzi, 2021; Amiani, 2022; Awak et al., 2023; Manuputty et al., 2023; Nindi et al., 2022; Nopitri & Irdayani, 2023; Pengky et al., 2023; Sarmauli et al., 2022; Sarmauli & Pransinartha, 2022; Siburian et al., 2023; Tedy et al., 2023). By reading the news first and cultivating reading in the digital age and not spreading news that we do not know the truth.

Prevention of the spread of hoaxes is first from myself first, make it a habit to cultivate literacy or read more details about the news and do not immediately believe, especially when it comes to the people who have received the news, who have heard the hoax news (Dandi & Veronica, 2023; Meilan & Mariani, 2023; Novitasari et al., 2023; Pradita & Veronica, 2023; Susanto et al., 2022; Veronica, 2022; Veronika et al., 2023). Ways to reduce the spread of hoax news is that we must utilize social media itself for our own personal interests well to motivate ourselves so if we see hoax news from others, we would not believe it and we also spread it. However, the authors would like to discuss the role of educational psychology as an effort to reduce hoaxes widespread in social media and society using learning management methods with two types, namely cognitive tuning behavioral approaches and approaches.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Researchers examined the data through Nijhum and Fatema Ferdousi's research on the emergence of racism, the massiveness of oppression and hegemonic discrimination through hate news in novels written by Black Boy as the author and subject of the experience (Nijhum, 2023). The root of this dangerous problem of racial acts was not only at the level of the novel, as if it was invisible in the real world in the American context, but felt the alienation of treatment at a practical level (Nijhum, 2023). Nijhum's research is close to researchers due to the close proximity of discussing the huge impact of hoax news that is misinterpreted with one-way reporting without further investigation. However, the difference is that Nijhum's research focuses more on the narratives presented in the novel *Black Boy*. Meanwhile, researchers are more concerned with the context of students as the vanguard of knowledge in Indonesia.

Researchers turned to research conducted by Qadam who saw the life of issues (including one-sided news, if you don't want to be called hoax news) increasingly dynamic as trending topics presented on media platforms. Although the news is experiencing dynamization, Qadam's research results have transformed the building for aging subjects that past learning is the presence of ideals regarding family intimacy, public health, solidarity between subjects, social acceptance, moralization, sufficiency and adaptation (Qadam et al., 2023). Qadam's thinking and research results see the meaningfulness of news from the positive side, which according to researchers does not merely talk about something that is mentally and physically draining when dealing with the media (Qadam et al., 2023). Qadam's research is close to researchers as it alludes (although Qadam only mentions a little about hoax news) to the hypocrisy of the news on each media platform. Despite the closeness, the difference between Qadam and researchers is that researchers prioritize voiceless and unseen voices from research subjects as learning subjects. Meanwhile, Qadam is more about the logical consequences for media acceptance at an advanced age that prioritizes positive and entertaining news.

The last, or third, published study, researchers looked at Leonard Mazzone's research on political theory full of hypocrisy as an era of decline as well as increasing democratic apathy over the presence of autocratic lust (Mazzone, 2023). Conditioning domination that emphasizes non-egalitarianism in the political space as part of hoax work, Mazzone conducts social criticism as political resistance to the presence of complex problems that dominate hypocrisy as a non-clean competition in the contestation for the hearts of the people (Mazzone, 2023). Mazzone's research is similar to the researchers as it deals with hypocrisy, including researchers alluding to hoaxes as a capitalistic hegemonic political tool. However, the difference is that Mazzone is more inclined to social criticism of dirty politics, while the researcher is more concerned with the emergence of silenced voices through three research subjects as the front guard of the narrative and science as a means of authentication.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research uses a literature review with the use of national and international journals as secondary sources to see, contrast and avoid data analysis through the results of interviews as part of the research technique. Qualitative research with data search through three research subjects based on competent sources, namely students as users as well as actors who sort out news that is

worthy of review or hoax news that does not need to be consumed. Whether it is as a basis for certain interests in politics, or as a segregative tool in the imbalance of a priori field facts (avoidance of a posteriori).

Research by searching for data through silent voices that are rarely presented in the world of qualitative research has become important, apart from being a resistance to the massive quantitative research, as well as emphasizing that voiceless and unseen voices are authentic and valid narratives to see the extent to which experiences, facts, identities, and also the absence of narratives are calculated by numbers. Research using smartphones through audio recording is then processed into interview transcripts, which are then processed into factual solids and then traced and sharpened in the results and discussion section.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Fake News, Education and Segregation

Aclthadka (not her real name) was one of the research subjects closest to the hoax news considering that Aclthadka was an undergraduate student who understood the extent to which the news was said as hoaxes or concrete facts. According to Aclthadka, a student of education management at Universitas Palangka Raya or Alda also explained what she thought,

“Menurut saya hoax itu adalah informasi yang dibuat-buata atau direkayasa untuk menutupi sebuah informasi yang sebenarnya, dengan kata lain bisa kita ketahui bahwa hoax itu bisa diartikan sebagai upaya pemutaran balik pakta yang sesungguhnya menggunakan informasi yang seolah-olah menyakinkan, akan tetapi tidak dapat diidentifikasi kebenarannya apakah itu berita benar atau berita salah”

Aclthadka/interview/FakeNewsEducationandSegregation/13092023

Impacts arising from the spread of hoaxes are the impact on psychological conditions, if overly believe in hoaxes, directly or indirectly will lead to psychological unrest and cause anxiety (Colina, 2015, 2016, 2021; Merdiasi, 2013, 2022; Merdiasi & Kristiani, 2021; Supardi, 2014, 2022; Teriasi et al., 2022; Triadi, Prihadi, et al., 2022). Educational psychology is especially vital for creating one's character through educational psychology through which one learns the process of seeing something or reading something that the news might not be true (Merilyn, 2018, 2020; Munte, 2018; Munte & Korsina, 2022; Susila, 2022c, 2022a, 2022b; Susila & Pradita, 2022; Susila & Risvan, 2022). Interviewee Alda argued that hoaxes are information made up or engineered to cover up the real information, or so-called reverse facts.

“Penyebab hoax mudah menyebar karena semua orang memiliki kebebasan dalam membuat akun media sosialnya hal itu membuat banyaknya orang-orang tidak bertanggung jawab menciptakan akun-akun palsu yang digunakan untuk mengupload atau menyebarkan berita yang tidak benar ke seluruh dunia”

Aclthadka/interview/FakeNewsEducationandSegregation/13092023

According to Aclthadka, the reason why hoaxes spread easily is due to the freedom to create social media accounts, which is usually why many irresponsible people create fake accounts to

spread false information to the public. Meanwhile, a second interviewee with the pseudonym Aclthadka, a student from the Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya, explained that,

“Dampaknya, dampak negatif seperti pelaku penyebaran hoax akan dipenjara, dipidana dan juga merugikan jika ada berita yang tidak benar akan merugikan seseorang yang seperti fitnah atau tuduhan”

Aclthadka/interview/FakeNewsEducationandSegregation/13092023

According to Aclthadka's opinion, spreading hoaxes has had a negative impact, such as the perpetrator will be imprisoned for spreading untrue or false news, can be convicted, and can harm people such as causing slander/accusations that are not true. Depending on the person, the hoax could trigger hatred and anger for those who are concerned with the hoax news that has been spread by the perpetrators (Apandie et al., 2022; Apandie & Rahmelia, 2020, 2022; Mariani, 2020, 2022; Munte, Saputra, et al., 2023; Prasetiawati, 2020; Rahmelia, 2020; Rahmelia & Apandie, 2023; Rahmelia & Prasetiawati, 2021; Sembiring et al., 2021).

Hoax news becomes an arena or tool to sharpen the sensitivity of malice and envy by using baseless accusations. Baseless accusations for some people are hypocrisy that cannot be unfolded due to the fact that the hypocritical facts are higher than the actual facts. Dirty politics often takes over hoaxes, whether from the media, oral, written, which then spreads without the need to cross-check the source (Angellyna, 2021; Angellyna & Tumbol, 2022; S. Tumbol, 2020; S. N. Tumbol & Wainarisi, 2023; Wainarisi, 2021b, 2021a, 2021c; Wainarisi et al., 2022; Wainarisi & Tumbol, 2022). Hoax news for the author is a priori or provides false facts without further consideration with an element of deliberation. Shtktanta (not real name) narrated,

“Media sosial sangat berpengaruh tentunya, melalui media sosial berita hoax tersebar dengan cepatnya seperti melalui Instagram. wa”

Shtktanta/interview/FakeNewsEducationandSegregation/13092023

Shtktanta (not the actual name) explained that social media is highly influential in spreading hoaxes and quickly as social media accounts easily spread hoaxes such as through Instagram accounts, WhatsApp, and other accounts.

Communication between people is actually based on technology and information. Speed of technology and information helps fulfill human needs (Andiny, 2020, 2023; Dandung et al., 2022; Kurniati et al., 2023; Munte, 2023a; Nugrahu et al., 2023; Simanjuntak, 2019; Sulistyowati et al., 2021, 2022; Utami, 2022; Widyasari, 2021). In a short time technology has fulfilled all kinds of human desires with a number of applications in it to fulfill human interaction, including WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram (Erika et al., 2023; Ligan, 2022; Loheni et al., 2023; Malau, 2021; Munte, Natalia, et al., 2023; Trisiana et al., 2023; Wirawan, 2021; Wirawan et al., 2023). Social media usage can have negative impacts such as slander, and fake news that can harm others. Hoaxes often occur on social media and affect the mindset of the community including ourselves, because access

to social media accounts makes many people irresponsible for those who have created fake accounts that spread hoax news in the community itself.

4.2 Educational Psychology, Technology and Teaching

Third, Sachtrylc, a student from Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Palangka Raya, argued that there are negative and positive impacts in the spread of hoaxes.

“Ya, ada dampak negatifnya yaitu berdampak buruk kepada mental seseorang, dapat mengganggu atau tidak teraturnya emosional dan membuat suasana hati seseorang tidak baik. Dan untuk yang positifnya di media sosial yaitu memudahkan kita dalam berkomunikasi dengan orang yang jauh dari kitan dan kita dapat membeli barang yaitu lewat media sosial secara online, serta dapat memiliki teman baru lewat media sosial”

Sachtrylc/interview/EducationalPsychologyTechnologyandTeaching/13092023

Sachtrylc (non real name) argues that the negative and positive impacts caused in reducing the spread of hoaxes are bad for one's mentality, and can interfere with emotional disorganization and make the mood not rise. And positively, social media makes it easier to communicate with long distances and can shop online without having to leave the house (Pattiasina et al., 2022; Pradita, 2021; Reggina & Indriani, 2023; Susila & Pradita, 2022; Telhalia, 2016, 2023; Telhalia & Natalia, 2022; Wainarisi et al., 2023). If want to do shopping, and this social media account can allow users to have some new friend through this social media account.

Sachtrylc, an Education Management student at Universitas Palangka Raya in the fifth semester, elaborated,

“Jadi cara kita mengetahui atau mengidentifikasi apakah sebuah berita itu berita hoax atau berita benar yaitu dengan cara.. yang pertama.. cermati isi beritanya.. cermati apa yang orang lain sampaikan kepada kita.. lalu kita periksa fakta di dalam berita.. kemudian kita mengecek lagi keaslian berita dari orang yang pertama kali memberikan berita.. kemudian kita jangan dulu menyebarkan berita karena belum bisa kita pastikan apakah berita yang benar atau itu berita yang tidak.. seperti itu”

Sachtrylc/interview/EducationalPsychologyTechnologyandTeaching/13092023

Sachtrylc's characterization was similar to Aclthadka's. Aclthadka replied,

“.. dengan cara membaca, budayakan membaca di era digital dan tidak menyebar luaskan berita yang kita tidak tau kebenarannya.. yang kita lakukan dan pastiin.. yang pertama diri kita sendiri dulu.. pastiin diri biar ngga langsung nyebarin berita.. kita mesti berita detail sih.. juga.. balik lagi untuk mastiin kebenaran fakta berita..”

Sachtrylc/interview/EducationalPsychologyTechnologyandTeaching/13092023

In line with Sachtrylc and Aclthadka, Shtktanta conveyed adjacent information between Aclthadka and Sachtrylc. Shtktanta corroborated their information,

"yang pertama.. yaitu dengan memeriksa sumber dari berita yang kita baca tersebut apa benar atau tidak.. yang kedua.. mesti tindaui balik atau telusuri dulu deh judul berita yang kita baca.. supaya tahu apakah berita itu benar atau palsu.. karena.. biasanya.. berita-berita yang palsu itu cenderung memicu pertentangan atau kontroveksi.. yang tidak berlandasan kepada fakta"

Shtktanta/interview/EducationalPsychologyTechnologyandTeaching/13092023

Subjects informed that each news piece has to remind themselves to cultivate literacy, not to immediately propagate the news, checking the legitimacy and linkage of news with media news of repute and ensuring that the news sent or forwarded was healthy and or beneficial information (Awak et al., 2023; Keristina et al., 2023; Magdalena et al., 2022; Manik et al., 2023; Munte, 2023b; Putri et al., 2023; Riska et al., 2023; Suriani & Betaubun, 2022; Trisiana et al., 2023). However, the third research subject did not explain further, the extent to which news is called fake news if faced with facts or headlines that are counterproductive or controversial.

Based on the research question, the authors consider that the controversial nature of a news story or news headline does not necessarily mean that the news presented is fake news, as the third research subject said. The headline news could just provoke readers to be curious first and then read thoroughly the meaning of the news headline that is considered controversial (Baruno et al., 2021; Faot & Hutapea, 2022; Haloho, 2022; Haloho et al., 2013; Hutapea, n.d.; Hutapea & Yusuf, 2023; Sarmauli et al., 2022; Supriatin et al., 2022). The authors contend that headline news may not only be in less reputable media, reputable media as far as researchers are concerned often use headlines that invite suspicion of news presentations when readers want to know more about the end of the intent of the headline in an online media or mass media as an informative information serving media.

Educational psychology refers to the educational process of learning materials related to technology that supports all kinds of abilities to manage processed information such as analysis and critical thinking (Langi et al., n.d.; Mukuan et al., 2022; Munte, 2022b; Pongoh, n.d., 2022a, 2022b, 2023; Suratinoyo et al., 2019; Surya, 2023b, 2023a, 2020, 2021; Triadi, Pongoh, et al., 2022). Technology learning intentions encourage teachers to provide direction for students to manage information so that students become critical and avoid hoaxes.

Therefore, as far as the authors observe, hoax news should be in and studied in a small group, namely the family, then widened to schools as an institution and as a struggle for deeper knowledge. Providing data and facts as well as analysis in the form of collisions, the use of formulas, and also the use of philosophy as an analysis or knife to dissect facts or phenomena is essential and basic which not only carried out by teachers, but also students inside the learning space and outside the school.

5. CONCLUSIONS

According to the delivery of narratives by the three research subjects (Aclthadka, Sachtrylc and Shtktanta), the three of them are both users and actors of information filtering in the world of education, especially in college, it becomes important to see the extent to which news can be said to be hoaxes and have an effect on psychology, and education and its relationship with educational psychology in the midst of an increasingly hegemonic media onslaught. Hoaxes as negative news according to the three research subjects can lead to mental weakness of mental health and emotional

instability. On the other hand, media outside of hoax news, although it remains in vigilance and fear in the lifestyle of consumerism, the media is also able to have a positive effect on the trend of material economic development even though sometimes there is hoax news on something selling goods and promoting the quality of goods that are different from the facts on the ground.

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