

PARENTS AND POLITICAL ETHICS FORMATION OF THE FIRST-TIME VOTERS IN CITY OF MAKASSAR

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ABSTRACT. This paper is based on research results conducted on first-time voters in the City of Makassar, South Sulawesi, in 2020. This paper aims to show the parent's roles in the process of first-time voters forming initial political preferences, especially the ethics in political behavior within the widespread of social media as important information, including political information today. It affects the information for first-time voters' political preferences formation, which at the same time has the potential to influence their understanding of ethics in politics. The fact is that social media is an open-source system where the information presented often provides bad and good information that cannot be detected earlier has made first-time voters potentially affected. It raises concerns about the potential negative effect of their behavior under the political ethics term. The unavailability of an early warning detection system on social media and the inexperience of first-time voters in receiving information wisely makes them vulnerable to receiving erroneous information. Therefore, the presence of parents is one of the hopes for this situation, including establishing moral and ethical understanding related to political behavior as an essential part of maintaining the sustainability of democracy in Indonesia.

Keywords: First-time Voter; Parents; Ethics; Political Preference; Makassar

ORANG TUA DAN PEMBENTUKAN ETIKA POLITIK BAGI PEMILIH PEMULA DI KOTA MAKASSAR

ABSTRAK. Tulisan ini didasarkan pada hasil penelitian yang dilakukan terhadap kalangan pemilih pemula di Kota Makassar pada tahun 2020. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menunjukkan bagaimana posisi dan peran orang tua dalam proses pembentukan preferensi politik awal pemilih pemula terutama aspek pembentukan pemahaman tentang etika dalam perilaku politik di tengah maraknya media sosial sebagai sumber informasi penting bagi masyarakat dewasa ini, termasuk kehadiran informasi politik. Hal ini memberi pengaruh pada sumber informasi bagi pembentukan preferensi politik pemilih pemula yang pada saat bersamaan memiliki potensi pengaruh pada terbentuknya pemahaman etika dalam perilaku politik bagi pemilih pemula. Kenyataan bahwa media sosial merupakan sumber informasi yang sangat terbuka dimana informasi yang disajikan sering diliputi pro dan kontra terkait yang tidak dapat dipertanggungjawabkan menjadikan pemilih pemula berpotensi terdampak karena adanya kecenderungan mereka menerima informasi secara apa adanya. Hal ini menimbulkan kekhawatiran akan potensi pengaruh buruknya terhadap upaya pembentukan perilaku pemilih pemula sesuai dengan etika politik yang tepat. Belum tersedianya sistem deteksi dini yang cukup baik atas sistem sosial media serta kecenderungan masih kurang berpengalamannya kalangan para pemilih pemula dalam menerima informasi secara bijaksana menjadikan mereka rentan untuk menerima informasi secara keliru. Oleh karena itu posisi orang tua atau keluarga menjadi salah satu harapan bagi pembentukan preferensi politik yang baik dari para pemilih pemula, termasuk dalam upaya pembentukan pemahaman moral dan etika dalam perilaku politik pemilih pemula sebagai salah satu bagian penting dalam upaya menjaga keberlangsungan demokrasi di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Pemilih Pemula; Orang tua; Etika; Preferensi Politik; Makassar

INTRODUCTION

Today democracy appears to be a system of socially and politically organizing people's lives, which is generally accepted by most of the world's citizens, including Indonesia. This belief is at least proven through the results of research conducted by several international institutions that focus on democracy which try to look at countries that operationalize democracy in various forms (see, e.g., IDEA 2021; The Economist Intelligence Unit 2018). This fact is driven by the belief in suitability and the good that will be obtained by applying this system to each community through its various forms.

In general, through the implementation of democracy, the public will be involved in the process of public decisions and, at the same time, be able to demand accountability from those with formal authority in implementing public decisions. This shows that democracy is attached to the belief that the position of the people is very decisive in maintaining the existence and existence of a system of organizing a common life implemented by the state through its various institutions. This understanding shows that in a democratic system, the position of the people is the holder of sovereignty, who has the right to determine the people who will later be mutually agreed to carry out state institutions. Therefore, one of the important

aspects that are expected of democracy is the existence of good and appropriate participation from the community in the framework of implementing people's sovereignty (Biegelbauer and Hansen, 2011).

It indeed, includes the participation of all elements of society, including the participation of first-time voters. Basically, first-time voters are interpreted in various ways, but in general, in this paper, the meaning of first-time voters is placed in the understanding as "a person who for the first time has the right to vote because they have met the age requirements according to the provisions" (Niels and Solhaug, 2016). Thus, it is assumed that first-time voters do not yet have sufficient understanding because previously, they were not as involved in the political space as other voters.

First-time voters are a part of society in the concept of *Demos* in democratic terminology. Thus, their participation in efforts to realize the goodness of democracy, one of which is realized through elections, is important, as important as the involvement of other segments of society. For Indonesia, this is important considering that the constitutional mandate, namely the 1945 Constitution (1945 Constitution) places all people as the owners of sovereignty. Thus, the participation of first-time voters in various spheres of democracy implementation becomes an inseparable part of all efforts to carry out democratic principles that uphold people's sovereignty, including through elections. This is related to the existence of the principle of equality, both mandated by democracy and the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Equality Principle provides participation opportunities that are not inferior for first-time voters to adults. However, there are other problems related to the equality assumption. The aspects of understanding and knowledge in participating among first-time voters are inadequate. First-time voters are not truly equal in terms of understanding, including in terms of the freedom to seek knowledge and show their political stance appropriately based on appropriate standards of behavior. This is confirmed by trends in democratic theory and social science which show that youth and politics cannot go well together. This means that children who are still young are considered unable to follow political dynamics properly (Abendschön, 2017).

As part of a society that is just about to exercise their right to vote based on statutory provisions, this group of people still tends to be seen as part of a society that has political vulnerability both in terms of understanding and independence in showing their behavior. One of the reasons is related to their level of political understanding, which is considered to be lacking or not yet comprehensive, so their orientation and political behavior tendencies are considered

unstable due to political preferences that have not been sufficient to shape their pattern of political behavior properly. This is related to the lack of information they have previously obtained so they need more preferences to make judgments about how they should behave appropriately in highly dynamic political spaces. So far, it is believed that the information source for forming political preferences is mainly parents and family. Even though there are other sources of information, for example, from schools through various existing activities (Sukri et al. 2021; Yoldaş, 2015), this is felt to be insufficient in responding to the dynamics in the political space which are taking place very quickly.

These conditions then experienced a shift along with the development of the world today due to the development of information and communication technology. The position of parents, which previously seemed to be very dominant in the formation of the political preferences of most first-time voters, seems to have begun to be shifted by the presence of the media as an effect of the development of information and communication technology. One area that is currently emerging as an important source of information is social media (see e.g. Jessica et.al 2020; Ohme, 2019; Ekstrom and Ostman, 2013). This is also interesting given the potential effects of using social media in today's political world which has led to several controversial phenomena related to hoaxes and the spread of negative issues in democratic processes (Duile & Tamma, 2021).

This situation opens up great potential for negative effects that might come from the process of transforming the information that first-time voters get from social media. One of the fears is that this negative effect will lead to the formation of unethical political behavior tendencies among first-time voters due to incorrect or inadequately filtered information. The tendency for the pros and cons of political information on social media and the difficulty of scrutinizing it from the start regarding the ethical and moral appropriateness of this information makes the position of first-time voters very vulnerable. This is certainly a condition that needs to be examined in depth, considering that the process of forming patterns of political behavior that are later ethically appropriate or inappropriate will be greatly influenced by the formation of their initial preferences.

Based on these various descriptions, this paper tries to show how the presence of parents remains important in the process of forming the political preferences of first-time voters. This is mainly related to the formation of preferences which will later affect awareness of political ethics from the start amid the pros and cons of political information that is present through social media for first-time voters.

METHODS

This paper is based on the results of qualitative research conducted from May to September 2020. This research was conducted by conducting in-depth interviews with informants from first-time voters; where this research focuses on voters who are getting their right to vote for the first time because they have reached the age of 17. The year according to statutory provisions, especially those from high schools. Therefore, the research informants for this paper are students from several schools in the city of Makassar and its surroundings. The selection of informants was based on the origin of the school with several categories, namely public schools and private schools, schools based on religious identity, schools that implemented a boarding system, and looked at aspects of their status as superior and non-excellent schools. This is intended to get as much picture as possible of the variations of first-time voters based on school background, bearing in mind that schools are also assumed to influence the potential behavioral tendencies of their students (Akey, 2006).

All informants who participated in this study were based on the criteria for their involvement in intra-school organizations. This is used as a basis to be able to obtain deeper data considering that they are assumed to have sufficient organizational interaction experience with the ability to express opinions well. Thus, in this context, students are assumed to have an initial awareness of aspects of rights and obligations as part of a shared community, such as those within the scope of intra-school organizations. They are assumed to have an initial awareness of how to behave and place themselves in interactions with members of the organization. This is then considered an indicator of their basic understanding of placing themselves in a more complex system of social life in the implementation of democracy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

First-time voters are considered part of society who do not yet have adequate political understanding. This is also strongly associated with the tendency of those who are not sufficiently interested in politics in various aspects (see e.g., Sulistyowati et al. 2021). Young people are often considered unprepared, especially in their first participation in political activities such as elections, as in the adult voter segment (Yoldaş, 2015).

This is mainly associated with the assumption that there is still a need for more political reference sources owned by first-time voters in preparing themselves to use their political rights for the first time in the election process. Because of that, they

are deemed necessary to gain a good political understanding, especially since this segment has a significant number in society.

Regarding first-time voters, in 2019 Indonesia, it is estimated that there will be around 5 million first-time voters (Andayani, 2018). In terms of numbers, the estimated number is certainly quite large and quite significant. In Makassar City itself, in the 2020 mayoral election, the 2020 Makassar City General Election Commission, there were around 42,000 first-time voters. This figure means almost 5% of the total number of registered voters. With this significant number and its position as part of Demos, the formation of preferences for first-time voters so that they can participate properly in elections is very important.

As part of a community that also has political rights based on statutory provisions, the participation of first-time voters in a democratic system is very important, as important as the participation of adults. Therefore, first-time voters need to be able to show good and proper participation by existing provisions. First-time voters are expected to behave based on political ethics by the appropriate political behavior. This condition makes ethics in politics important for them to understand from the start as something important in their proper involvement. Ethics is one of the important issues in political participation, considering that there are goals to be achieved from various political activities that require adherence to agreements about the values that must be raised. Therefore, the presence of ethics is one of the main indicators of the realization of good political activity.

Ethics and Political Behaviour

Ethics, which etymologically comes from the ancient Greek “ethos”, was originally understood as something that refers to a place of residence, location, custom, custom, or convention (Bartneck et al., 2021). This meaning gets an expansion of meaning when Cicero translates it into Latin with “mores,” which means “ethos” or “customs”. Cicero’s meaning later became the basis for the presence of the concept of modern morality.

In general, the term “ethics” is closely associated with “morality,” where the two are considered to be two synonymous words, although sometimes the two are also seen as two different things. Morality is seen as a complex set of rules, values, and norms that dictate the actions that people should take. Meanwhile, ethics is seen as a theorizing of morality. Furthermore, ethics is seen as a concern with principles, general judgments, and norms rather than subjective aspects that refer to personal judgments and values.

In its development, Immanuel Kant tries to focus on understanding ethics by showing ethics

as something related to the question “What should be done?” (Bartneck et al., 2021). This shows that ethics is related to the existence of a certain standard to place actions or behavior within the framework of appropriateness and appropriateness. In this understanding, the term “proper decency” is associated with certain standards of moral values in terms of human goodness that are generally accepted in social life.

Furthermore, referring to the relationship between ethics and morals, ethics is a human effort to use reason and mind power in solving various problems about life and the desire to make it a good thing. Thus, ethics comes from philosophizing activities carried out by humans to understand various values of moral teachings in aspects of human life which are then manifested in various forms of behavior. This makes the position of ethics crucial in various spheres of society’s life because it is believed to reduce worries about gaps in behavior that are considered to arise in a system of shared life which indicates weak law enforcement conditions. These conditions show the relationship between ethics and normative space in the regulatory aspects of human behavior. In this case, normative is not only understood in terms of indicating the existence of a moral view but, at the same time ascertaining how the moral view should be realized. With this perspective, ethics can be understood as a moral philosophy that includes rational, critical, fundamental, and systematic thinking about moral teachings. Ethics will provide an understanding of why someone follows certain morality or how someone can take a responsible attitude related to these various moral values.

This understanding leads us to the definition of ethics as the analysis of human action from the perspective of “good” and “evil”, or “morally right” and “morally wrong”. If ethics categorizes actions and norms as morally right or wrong, it is related to normative ethics. Different types of normative ethics make judgments about actions based on different considerations. The most important distinction usually made here is between the two types of deontological ethics and consequentialist ethics (Bartneck et al., 2021).

Deontological ethics generally evaluates the ethical correctness of an action based on the characteristics that influence the action itself.

The term deontology or deontological ethics comes from the Greek word “deon”, which means an obligation. Deontology is an ethical duty that must be carried out. In this view, politics is seen as a series of processes, practices, and arrangements regarding power to govern, obtain, maintain, ignore, use, oppose, and so on. Meanwhile, ethics is a set of

norms or provisions regarding “must” that govern our general behavior towards others around us. This is, for example, related to the possible intention on which an action is based or compliance with certain formal principles.

Thus adherence to ethics, including in the understanding of political ethics, can be understood as adherence to certain moral standards to create goodness, not only for the perpetrators but also for the people around them. If ethics in politics is seen from the personal side, motivations, intentions, and promises are stated as the center of attention, then the benefits of ethics in a social context will mainly be seen from the consequences and results (Girardin, 2012). From an individual and societal perspective, political ethics can be seen through various actions and behaviors based on moral values. It is these behaviors and actions that will later be examined by using legal instruments as agreements on the embodiment of good morals that want to be realized in various political spaces. This cannot be separated from the understanding that action results from considerations that are aware of the good and bad, which are then anticipated through the most appropriate choice of action (Morgenthau, 1945). Thus ethics is intended to direct actions that anticipate erroneous attitudes and behavior through rational calculations by linking them to a particular goal (Morgenthau, 1945).

It is hoped that the existence of ethics will make the behavior of everyone in the system of shared life, including in the political system, always by the moral standards regarding goodness to be realized. But of course, this is not an easy thing considering that political space is often seen as a “space without ethics” with the assumption that the only thing that is wanted to be realized in the political space is the interest to access power in its various forms.

In practice, many forms of political dynamics often show negative images related to the interaction of interests and the desire of people to rule, which shows that politics is not only related to a set of orderly behavior but also has a dark side (see, e.g., Bale 2018). Thus political space always has two opposing sides and potentials between good and bad aspects, which often appear together. This condition has become a situation that has sufficiently colored the dynamics of politics today, including in Indonesia. Under these conditions, the emergence of politics in various spaces of interaction and the dynamics of society cannot be separated from the potential for the emergence of negative aspects in politics, which can lead to negative effects on people’s political understanding. This condition shows that humans in any political space will always be faced with the negative forms and potentials of politics, including those present today through social media.

Therefore, Suseno (1987) then saw that the function of political ethics is limited to providing theoretical thoughts to question and explain political legitimacy in a responsible, rational, objective, and argumentative manner. Political ethics is believed to provide benchmarks, orientations, and normative guidelines to assess the quality of the order of political life by placing it on the benchmark of human dignity as an important aspect of political existence.

Social Media and Parents in Maintain First-time Voters Political Preferences

Nowdays, social media has become a source of information on political knowledge owned by the public. Research results show that social media is starting to play a significant position as a reference source for people's political knowledge. This is possible with the development of information technology, and the easier it is for the public to access, making social media a very open space for anyone to seek or obtain information about politics. This makes social media a source of reference which will ultimately influence people's political attitudes and behavior. In this understanding, as one segment of active social media users, young people are a segment in society that has the potential to interact with a variety of political information. This means that these communities will always have the potential to be confronted with various political information, including false and negative information. As part of the youth context, it is in this context that first-time voters are in a vulnerable position to negative political information that can trigger wrong political attitudes and behavior. This is closely related to the tendency that first-time voters still have relatively little experience and need more understanding regarding the dynamics in the political space that they might consider in the process of forming their political preferences. This situation makes first-time voters quite vulnerable to the potential for the formation of erroneous political preferences, which will later become the basis for their behavior when they participate in the political space. The significant role of the media in forming the political preferences of first-time voters was also confirmed by first-time voters in Makassar City.

First-time voters in this study did show a tendency to use social media as an essential source of information for the formation of their initial political understanding. This is closely related to the condition that youth are a segment of society who are very enthusiastic about using social media in their daily lives. First-time voters in the city of Makassar in this study even showed a tendency that social media provides crucial information besides information from school activities and parents. The fact that all

the first-time voters involved in this study are users of various social media be it Facebook or Instagram. Whatsapp, Telegram, and several other social media systems show that they have very rich and varied sources of political information provided by social media. Based on the statements of the informants, almost every day, they get political information through social media, both because they search for it themselves through various available websites and because they receive information sent from other parties. Furthermore, the informants stated that the intensity of the information they received tended to be more massive the closer to the election activities. This condition turned out to be one of the crucial factors that opened up the awareness of first-time voters about the world of politics, their position, and their daily life.

The benefits of the information obtained are indeed felt by first-time voters. This is because social media provides various variations of information on an ongoing basis, things that, so far, they have not gotten much from schools or families, or parents. This condition shows that social media has become the biggest supplier of political information for young voters, which means that social media is the most significant factor in the availability of information in forming their current political understanding or preferences. This then becomes an opportunity to reduce the gap in their political knowledge by showing good participation in the political system. This is based on the condition that the behavior that someone will later show, in this case, first-time voters, basically comes from the knowledge they have as a factor that forms the basis for forming patterns of behavior that they consider according to their wishes or tendencies (Sukri et al., 2021). This confirms the importance of prior knowledge for first-time voters considering they tend to have sufficient understanding of political dynamics still not. This condition shows that in the context of the availability of information, social media is a space that always provides it. Thus, it is hoped that the more information obtained and studied by first-time voters, the better it will be for efforts to develop their political understanding so that in the future, they can carry out their political rights and obligations appropriately according to the standards of behavior desired by the existing political system.

To be able to form an understanding that can approach the standard of appropriate behavior in a political context, from the start, it is hoped that first-time voters will have a basic understanding of how appropriate and appropriate behavior patterns are. For this reason, since the beginning of the process of forming their political understanding, first-time voters must have a basic understanding

of the appropriate form of action or behavior for specific political contexts. To ensure this amid a very dynamic information potential and not always present in a form that provides insight and a good understanding of political behavior, first-time voters still feel the need for something that can help them weigh and examine the information they receive from social media before it is accepted as information that will be used as a factor in forming political preferences. The fact that political information is a fundamental factor in the formation of preferences that determine political participation makes social media an essential factor for the proper form of political behavior for first-time voters. For first-time voters who have parents or families with adequate political backgrounds, both because of their knowledge and involvement in political spaces, the opportunity to obtain political information from this site is quite good. With interactions within the family that occur in everyday life, the transfer of information and political knowledge to first-time voters, including its relation to appropriate behavior, must be shown to have a better chance of running than those who do not have parents or families who have knowledge or connections. This is related to the condition of first-time voters, who are primarily new or do not know much about political dynamics and trends, and working principles. Thus, even though a variety of information is available on social media, the ability to identify this information as something true or something ethically considered appropriate in politics is still needed. At this point, first-time voters often need help to identify by relying on information from social media alone. Even though social media allows them to interact reciprocally with various parties and specific communities of society, there are still doubts about really ensuring that the information in the form of suggestions or opinions that they receive from social media can be accounted for in a moral context. Proper politics.

Based on a survey conducted by Mastel (2017), shows that most people who have access to the media every day at least receive hoax information more than once. This condition shows the great potential for the spread of hoaxes on social media, which of course, has the potential to influence human thought and action. The mass of hoax information that occurs encourages uncertainty in accepting information as appropriate and appropriate. Thus it will cause doubts and confusion for the public regarding how this information should be handled appropriately, considering that it is not uncommon for this information to spread lies and hatred to other parties (Juditha, 2018). It shows the potential for misinformation to emerge among first-time voters. The tendency to show that information that cannot

be accounted for is very much currently circulating in the context of people's daily lives, making various sources of information tend to become channels that provide space for various hoax information that is difficult to account for, including those from social media.

Based on the results of Mastel's research (2017), which shows that it turns out that the most widely used information channels by various parties irresponsibly to disseminate information are websites, at 34.90%; chat applications (Whatsapp et al.) at 62.80%, and social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Path) which is the most widely used media, reaching 92.40%. These figures at least indicate the massive amount of irresponsible information in various media that is often accessed by the public every day. This has implications for the magnitude of the potential for public error in responding to it. This condition was also identified through data from the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, which states that around 800 thousand sites in Indonesia are indicated as sources of spreading hoax information and hate speech (Pratama, 2016). This figure is certainly worrying considering that each site certainly has the potential for quite a massive spread and can be accessed by the public, including first-time voters. In this situation, first-time voters are always faced with conditions of uncertainty in seeking or receiving information.

This condition makes the position of first-time voters to be risky, especially in determining attitudes to receive information. This is important because it will influence the possibility of their attitude and behavior towards a belief in particular political behavior in exercising their political rights. This concern is closely related to the tendency that first-time voters often not pay much attention to the background or sources of information they receive, so it will not be easy to know exactly which aspects make information well received and which ones need to be avoided and need to be ignored which can help first-time voters to sort and justify and provide a deeper understanding of the intent, purpose, and consequences of various information from social media is important. As a child who is born without an understanding of morality from the start, it certainly requires the establishment of a pattern of good behavior during its development. In this case, first-time voters who are heading to use their political rights for the first time certainly need the right guidance in shaping their political behavior. Therefore, in the process, the position of parents becomes realized that it is vital to help first-time voters to instill moral values when responding to information obtained by first-time voters. First-time voters feel the importance of justifying this information so that they can really receive and believe it well. This is primarily to

ensure that the information they receive from social media has appropriateness or the potential good consequences that might arise. With the condition of a lack of experience and understanding of politics and the necessity to show appropriate behavior, concerns over the potential for the formation of patterns of behavior that are not by the appropriate standards of political ethics are essential things to pay attention to. This will make it difficult for first-time voters to show their behavior in the political space appropriately. Therefore, first-time voters still see the presence of parents in the process of forming their preferences as an important aspect. This is closely related to their belief that parents will always provide good input and will not direct their children and their families in wrong and inappropriate ways. Based on social and cultural values, first-time voters believe that parents will always maintain good values for their family, including ensuring that their children's behavior is by proper ethical standards.

Thus, first-time voters always feel that there is a guarantee of the morality aspect in the advice and suggestions from their parents, moreover, they regard parents as entities that have sufficient understanding and experience regarding how to behave appropriately in politics. Given that morality is defined as a system of rules governing social interaction and individual social relations in society related to efforts to distinguish what is right and what is wrong (Hazra and Mittal, 2018), information from parents always contains moral efforts to ensure the appropriateness of behavior. First-time voters are included in political activities.

Through various forms of interaction within the family, the process of inculcating moral values supported by various understandings of social rules, customs, traditions, or acceptable beliefs can then shape the preferences of first-time voters regarding appropriate attitudes and behavior so that it can be said to be ethical. This condition shows that the role of parents is still important for the formation of political preferences of new voters as new entities will enter further and participate in the political space.

Therefore guidance and communication practices, parenting styles, and appropriate strategies can shape a child's personality in a better and more appropriate direction, including in forming awareness about the importance of ethics in behavior. This is indeed, inseparable from the role of cognitive and cultural factors in the moral development of children and the position of parents who play a constructive role in the formation of a child's personality. This role is carried out by using justification as a parent who is attached to an image of authority, authoritative, permissive, and always wants to ensure the good for his children.

With parental guidance, information that is still confusing and has the potential for error in it for first-time voters can be examined further. Through this justification, parents have social and cultural authority that can be trusted to guide their children by showing things that can be trusted and why they should adopt the principles taught in their future political behavior. First-time voters will provide them with a foundation of understanding that will make them more prepared to respond to politics more appropriately. With preferences that are formed through a directed dialectical process or at least have basic patrons to make judgments, the preferences of first-time voters will become a strong basis for efforts to form their political ethics. However, the crucial position of parents at this point still needs to be solved for first-time voters. One of them is closely related to the level of political understanding and the methods of parents in interacting with first-time voters.

Based on the results of this study, for first-time voters, a good parental understanding of politics gives them good information feedback. Any information owned by first-time voters will always receive appropriate feedback. The opposite condition is for first-time voters whose parents' political understanding needs to be improved, and they feel that feedback on the information they have or confirmation of the information they get is often not optimal. This condition makes the majority of first-time voters feel that they still need to be satisfied, so they choose to discuss it with other people or by trying to find other information they might get. This situation opens up the vulnerability for first-time voters to potential errors in receiving information. Thus, parents' consideration of the information they find remains a strong basis for their initial understanding. For first-time voters whose parents do not have adequate understanding, what is obtained is a general understanding of how to respond to something. Usually, this is associated with examples of how behavior should be shown in everyday interactions, where humans are always required to respect and appreciate each other and, as much as possible, to distance themselves from negative prejudice against other people. Apart from that, first-time voters are also directed to as much as possible not to violate social values, which have been agreed on in terms of appropriateness in general, including when they enter the political space. This is an early reminder that underlies initial information about the importance of appropriateness associated with ethical standards in forming their understanding of political dynamics.

By looking at this, there is a tendency for a shift in the position of parents, which was previously a source of fundamental information for first-time

voters, then tends to change due to other sources of information, including social media (See, for example, Hassim et al., 2020; Hernandez, 2019; Hall, 2019). However, these conditions did not make parents lose their important role. The role of parents has gained a fundamental position in terms of helping first-time voters to take a closer look at and filter the various information they get from social media. This places the position of parents as one of the important foundations in forming an understanding of political ethics and how political behavior should be shown. The role of parents, which is carried out through various forms of interaction in everyday life, is a way to be able to help first-time voters. In the end, the combination of the right information and the justified role of parents through social and cultural authority to instill moral values will be Based on the results of research conducted; for first-time voters, a good parental understanding of politics makes them have good information feedback. Any information owned by first-time voters will always receive appropriate feedback. The opposite condition is for first-time voters whose parents' political understanding is inadequate, and they feel that feedback on the information they have or confirmation of the information they get is often not optimal. This condition makes the majority of first-time voters feel that they still need to be satisfied, so they choose to discuss it with other people or by trying to find other information they might get. This situation opens up the vulnerability for first-time voters to potential errors in receiving information. Thus, parents' consideration of the information they find remains a solid basis to their initial understanding. For the first time, voters whose parents did not have adequate understanding, what was obtained was a general understanding of how to respond to something. Usually, this is associated with examples of how behavior should be shown in everyday interactions, where humans are always required to respect and appreciate each other and, as much as possible, to distance themselves from negative prejudice against other people. Apart from that, first-time voters are also directed to as much as possible not to violate social values, which have been agreed on in terms of appropriateness in general, including when they enter the political space. This is an early reminder that underlies initial information about the importance of appropriateness associated with ethical standards in forming their understanding of political dynamics.

By looking at this, there is a tendency for a shift in the position of parents, which was previously a source of fundamental information for first-time voters, then tends to change due to other sources of information, including social media (See, for example, Hassim et al., 2020; Hernandez, 2019;

Hall, 2019). However, these conditions did not make parents lose their important role. The role of parents has gained a fundamental position in terms of helping first-time voters to take a closer look at and filter the various information they get from social media. This places the position of parents as one of the important foundations in forming an understanding of political ethics and how political behavior should be shown. The role of parents, which is carried out through various forms of interaction in everyday life, is a way to be able to help first-time voters. In the end, a combination of the correct information and the justified role of parents through social and cultural authority to instill moral values will be important in providing an understanding of the direction of behavior that is appropriate according to ethical standards for first-time voters. Thus, from the start, it is hoped that first-time voters will have a good political preference in shaping their patterns of political behavior appropriately when they later participate in the political space. This is indeed important, considering that the sustainability of a democratic political system will depend on how the people can behave appropriately according to the decency agreed upon to achieve the good that is desired together.

CONCLUSION

This paper shows that the presence of social media as a result of the development of information technology today has presented a very massive alternative source of information for society, including information related to politics. This development also shifted the tendency of first-time voters to build their political preferences from parents who were very dominant and then shifted to social media. However, this condition turns out to have potential problems because the information available on social media often causes controversy.

Much of this information was not adequately accounted for and contained lies, slander, and incitement to hatred. This condition causes young voters to be very likely to be mistaken in receiving information and make it a political preference which will later shape their political behavior, considering that social media has almost no mechanism that can help its users to filter information appropriately. This condition raises the potential for First-time voters to make mistakes in determining inappropriate attitudes based on appropriate political ethical standards. In this condition, something is needed that can assist them in sorting and determining the correct information and a good understanding of it.

As an entity that socially and culturally has authority over the growth and development of their children,

parents are an important aspect in assisting first-time voters in the process of developing their political preferences, including in directing patterns of politically ethical behavior. This is possible because of the belief in the position of parents as entities that always try to show the way of goodness to their children. Thus, there is always a belief in the function of parents in assisting first-time voters in identifying information received by first-time voters from social media. Through more frequent interactions in daily life, first-time voters will always have a trusted information filtering system. Although for some parents there are still obstacles related to the level of understanding of various information related to politics, in general, parents still play an essential role, especially in forming the political preferences of first-time voters, which leads to the formation of an understanding of good political ethics, as one of the crucial things in political interaction in a democratic system.

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