

Information Disorder and Symbolic Violence in Social Media: A Narrative Literature Review of Indonesian Adolescents' Digital Communication

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Abstract

The transformation of the digital communication landscape has presented the phenomenon of information disorder that has the potential to construct symbolic violence, especially among Indonesian adolescents as active users of social media. This research aims to analyze how digital communication patterns in the form of information disorder shape and perpetuate symbolic violence, as well as its impact on the communication behavior and social interaction of Indonesian adolescents. Through a narrative literature review approach, this research integrates findings from various academic sources, focusing on the dynamics of digital communication, manifestations of symbolic violence, and interaction patterns on social media. The analysis reveals that information disorder has created new communication patterns that can systematically trigger and perpetuate various forms of symbolic violence in the digital space. The complexity of interactions between digital communication patterns, sociocultural contexts, and the characteristics of social media platforms influences adolescents' vulnerability to this phenomenon. The identified impacts reveal significant changes in adolescents' communication patterns and social interactions, including transformations in how they construct meaning, establish identity, and form social relations in digital spaces. The study also identified that effective communication strategies in impact mitigation should integrate digital literacy with Media and Information Literacy (MIL), supported by participatory communication and community empowerment approaches. The findings make a significant contribution to the development of a more effective communication model in protecting the digital well-being of Indonesian youth.

Keywords: *Information disorder; Symbolic violence; Digital communication; social media; Indonesian adolescent.*

INTRODUCTION

The digital age has brought about a fundamental transformation in the global landscape of human communication and social interaction. The widespread adoption of information and communication technology has transformed the way people access, create, and share information. These changes not only impact the technical aspects of communication but also affect social structures, behavior patterns, and the dynamics of human relationships. In the era of rapid digitalization, social media has become the dominant platform that shapes the daily lives of modern people, especially the younger generation.

According to the latest report from We Are Social & Meltwater (2024), global internet user penetration has surpassed 5 billion users, with significant growth, particularly in the Southeast Asia region. Indonesia, as the most populous country in the region, recorded impressive numbers with 139 million active social media users. This exponential growth presents two distinct sides of the coin: on one hand, it provides unlimited access to information and opportunities for global interaction, but on the other hand, it creates a space vulnerable to the spread of information disorder.

The phenomenon of information disorder, encompassing a broad spectrum from misinformation to disinformation and malinformation, has become a serious challenge in the contemporary digital ecosystem. The complexity of this phenomenon increases when it intersects with the unique characteristics of social media users in Indonesia, especially adolescents who are digital natives with a high level of dependence on digital platforms. Data shows that Indonesian adolescents spend an average of 8.5 hours per day accessing social media, far above the global average of 6.7 hours per day.

Adolescents' vulnerability to information disorder cannot be separated from their psychological characteristics, which are still in the stage of identity formation and search for social validation. Adolescence, characterized by a high need for social acceptance and a tendency towards group conformity, is a factor that sharpens the negative impact of exposure to unverified information. This situation is exacerbated by the low level of digital literacy and critical thinking skills among Indonesian adolescents. According to research by Setyaningsih et al. (2019), Indonesian youth continue to face challenges in digital literacy competencies, particularly in verifying information and critically analyzing online content. The ease of access to the internet and digital media through readily available devices, such as smartphones and tablets, has allowed children and adolescents to engage with these technologies with minimal adult supervision, which has contributed to the potential for negative impacts on their development (Holly et al., 2023; Nanda & Budimansyah, 2020).

One of the most worrying manifestations of information disorder is the emergence of symbolic violence in the digital space. The concept of symbolic violence, first introduced by Bourdieu (1991), describes a subtle form of domination that occurs through symbolic mechanisms such as language, images, and social representations. In the context of social media, symbolic violence can manifest in various forms, ranging from hate speech and cyberbullying to the marginalization of certain groups through structured narratives.

The tendency for adolescents to be more susceptible to symbolic violence in the digital space is exacerbated by their unique developmental characteristics, which are still in the formative stages of establishing a stable identity and self-concept. During this critical period, adolescents often exhibit heightened sensitivity to social cues, a strong desire for peer acceptance, and an inclination towards conformity (Khalaf et al., 2023). These factors can amplify the negative impacts of exposure to unverified information and biased narratives, rendering them more vulnerable to the damaging effects of symbolic violence online (Cohen-Almagor, 2018). Moreover, the lack of digital literacy and critical thinking skills among many adolescents further compounds this issue, as they may struggle to discern fact from fiction or recognize the subtle forms of domination and marginalization perpetuated through digital media.

This phenomenon becomes even more complex when considered in conjunction with the unique characteristics of Indonesian society, which is multicultural and highly socioculturally sensitive. Several previous studies have identified how information disorder on social media can trigger horizontal and vertical conflicts in society. For example, research by Rahadi (2017) revealed how hoaxes and misinformation in Indonesian social media platforms have triggered social conflicts and led to the marginalization of certain ethnic and religious groups, demonstrating the vulnerability of Indonesia's multicultural society to information disorder.

The phenomenon of information disorder on social media cannot be separated from the characteristics of digital platforms that encourage virality and engagement. Social media algorithms, designed to maximize user interaction, indirectly contribute to the rapid spread of unverified information. In this context, adolescent are particularly vulnerable due to their tendency to share content impulsively without verifying it first. A study conducted by Juditha (2018) found that a significant portion of Indonesian youth share information on social media mainly based on emotional responses and peer influence, with many admitting to forwarding content without prior verification, especially when it aligns with their existing beliefs or comes from trusted social circles. The lack of personal accountability and the ability to engage anonymously on digital platforms can further exacerbate this problem, as adolescents may feel emboldened to express hostile, aggressive, or even hateful views towards others without fear of repercussions (Marczak et al., 2020; Wahanisa et al., 2021).

Symbolic violence that occurs because of information disorder has unique characteristics that distinguish it from conventional forms of violence. Its invisible nature and often disguised in the form of humor, memes, or viral content make this phenomenon difficult to identify and address. Bourdieu (1991) in his theory of symbolic violence emphasizes how domination can occur through subtle mechanisms that neither the victim nor the perpetrator is even aware of. In the context of social media, this mechanism becomes even more complex because it is supported by platform features that enable anonymity and facilitate the dissemination of massive amounts of content.

Previous research by Lim (2017) in the Southeast Asian region revealed how coordinated digital campaigns and manipulation tactics were systematically deployed to influence youth opinions, particularly during critical political moments. In Indonesia, this phenomenon manifests in structured social media campaigns that exploit adolescents' psychological vulnerabilities to propagate specific ideologies or foster negative sentiments toward certain groups. These practices not only threaten social cohesion but also have the potential to create long-term polarization among the younger generation. To address this multifaceted challenge, a comprehensive approach is required that recognizes the complex interplay between technological, social, and psychological factors shaping the dynamics of information disorder and symbolic violence in the Indonesian context (Kajimoto et al., 2018).

The psychological dimension of the impact of information disorder on adolescents also needs special attention. Adolescence, characterized by intensive identity formation and the search for social validation, is a critical period where exposure to symbolic violence can affect the development of self-concept and worldview. Research by Siste et al. (2020) demonstrated significant correlations between social media use, exposure to misinformation, and psychological distress among Indonesian adolescents, including increased anxiety, depressive symptoms, and maladaptive behaviors. The significance of this research is all the more relevant given the increasing trend of mental health cases among Indonesian adolescents related to social media use. A study conducted on a sample of 2,932 Indonesian adolescents found that 64.7% of participants reported elevated levels of psychological distress associated with their social media usage, with anxiety and depressive symptoms being the most common issues observed. Developing a more comprehensive understanding of the underlying mechanisms of symbolic violence and its impact on the psychological well-being of adolescents is crucial for formulating effective intervention strategies.

Furthermore, Indonesia's sociocultural context, rich in communal values and social hierarchy, creates unique dynamics in the manifestation of symbolic violence on social media. Traditional values that emphasize harmony and the avoidance of open conflict often create space

for symbolic violence to flourish in more subtle but equally destructive forms. For example, the use of sarcasm or subtle innuendo packaged in viral content can be an effective tool for marginalization or intimidation without explicitly violating social norms.

The urgency of this research is also driven by the need to develop a more holistic approach to addressing information disorder and its impact. Conventional approaches that focus on traditional media literacy need to be enriched with an in-depth understanding of the socio-psychological dynamics of adolescents and the unique characteristics of contemporary digital platforms. The results of this research are expected to provide a theoretical and practical foundation for the development of more comprehensive and contextualized intervention strategies.

In the context of public policy, this research has significant implications for the development of social media regulations that are more effective and focused on protecting vulnerable groups. A deeper understanding of the mechanisms of symbolic violence can help policymakers design interventions that not only focus on content control but also consider aspects of empowering and strengthening adolescents' digital resilience.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research adopts a narrative literature review approach to explore and analyze the phenomenon of symbolic violence triggered by information disorder on social media, especially its impact on Indonesian youth. The literature review provides a theoretical foundation for the issue being studied and serves as a crucial instrument in the review process (Amir et al., 2024). This approach was chosen for its ability to integrate multiple perspectives and findings from diverse sources, as well as its flexibility in accommodating the complexity of themes involving social, psychological, and technological aspects. Narrative reviews enable researchers to develop a more comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon in a less rigid manner than systematic reviews, while maintaining high quality and academic standards (Green et al., 2006).

In this context, narrative review is particularly relevant given the highly dynamic and contextualized characteristics of information disorder and symbolic violence. This approach allows researchers to explore not only the quantitative aspects of the phenomenon but also the qualitative nuances that are often difficult to capture through a more structured systematic review approach. Baumeister & Leary (1997) assert that narrative reviews are very effective for integrating various theoretical perspectives and empirical findings, especially in topics that are still developing and require a more comprehensive synthesis of understanding.

The literature collection and analysis process was conducted through several structured stages. The first stage involved identifying and collecting relevant literature sources. The search was conducted across several reputable academic sources, with a focus on publications from 2018

to 2024. The selection of this timeframe was based on the consideration that the dynamics of social media and information disorder are developing rapidly, so relatively up-to-date literature is necessary to accurately understand the phenomenon.

The data collection technique employed is the documentation method, utilizing relevant books or journals (Sari et al., 2023). The keywords used in the literature search included various combinations of terms such as "symbolic violence", "information disorder", "social media", "Indonesian youth", "digital literacy", "cyberbullying", and "hoax". Additionally, a search was conducted for English-language literature using equivalent keywords. The search process was not only limited to journal articles, but also included research reports, academic books, policy documents, and publications from trusted institutions engaged in digital literacy and youth protection.

After the initial collection, the collected literature went through a selection process based on relevance and credibility criteria. Relevance criteria included relevance to the research topic, focus on the Indonesian or Southeast Asian context, and contribution to the understanding of symbolic violence and information disorder. Meanwhile, the credibility of the sources was assessed based on the author's reputation, the publishing institution's reputation, and the journal's impact factor.

The next stage involved categorizing and organizing the selected literature. The literature was categorized based on several key themes: dynamics of symbolic violence on social media, characteristics of information disorder, psychosocial impacts on adolescents, intervention and mitigation strategies, and policy and regulatory aspects. This categorization process helped in identifying patterns, trends, and gaps in existing research.

The literature analysis was conducted using a thematic approach that enabled the identification of key themes and sub-themes that emerged from various sources. This process involved in-depth reading of each source, recording key findings, and identifying relationships between findings. Triangulation of data from multiple sources was conducted to enhance the validity of the findings and ensure comprehensiveness of the analysis.

In the analysis process, special attention was paid to the contextual aspects that influence the manifestation of symbolic violence and information disorder in Indonesia. This includes consideration of sociocultural factors, political dynamics, digital infrastructure, and the unique demographic characteristics of Indonesian youth. This approach aligns with Ferrari's (2015) perspective, which emphasizes the importance of considering local context in analyzing complex social phenomena.

To ensure the quality and credibility of the analysis, several validation strategies were applied. These included informal peer review with peers, cross-checking findings with multiple

sources, and critical reflection on the interpretations made. This process helped identify potential biases and ensure objectivity in the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Manifestations of Information Disorder in Social Media

Information disorder has undergone a significant evolution in Indonesia's social media ecosystem, moving far beyond the simple concept of fake news or hoaxes. Wardle & Derakhshan (2017) identified three main dimensions of information disorder in their foundational and updated studies: mis-, dis-, and malinformation, each with unique characteristics and impacts in the Indonesian context. Their recent work particularly emphasizes how these dimensions have evolved in the contemporary digital landscape, where platform sophistication and user behavior patterns create increasingly complex information ecosystems. This complexity is further evidenced by recent global digital trends data (We Are Social & Meltwater, 2024) showing unprecedented levels of social media engagement and content sharing across platforms.

Tapsell's (2021) longitudinal analysis reveals an important shift in the landscape of information disorder in Indonesia. Whereas previously disinformation tended to emerge sporadically and unorganized, it has now evolved into structured campaigns that leverage a deep understanding of platform algorithms and user behavior. These campaigns often target adolescent as the main amplifiers, capitalizing on their psychological characteristics that tend to be impulsive in sharing information.

The role of algorithmic systems in shaping information flow represents a critical aspect of digital communication in Indonesia. Lim's (2017) comprehensive research reveals how social media algorithms create and reinforce what she terms "algorithmic enclaves." These digital spaces emerge when recommendation systems repeatedly expose users to similar content, creating self-reinforcing cycles of information consumption. The research demonstrates how these algorithmic patterns contribute significantly to the development of tribal nationalism by systematically limiting exposure to diverse viewpoints and strengthening existing group identities through selective content presentation.

The relationship between digital infrastructure and social practices adds another layer of complexity to this dynamic. Lim (2018) documents how the uneven development of internet infrastructure across Indonesia creates varying patterns of information access and consumption. Her research reveals that communities adapt their traditional social networks to digital platforms in various ways, resulting in the emergence of new forms of social organization. These adaptations have a significant impact on how information flows through digital networks and how users interact with online content.

Each social media platform has its unique DNA in spreading information disorder. Research by Lim (2018) indicates that WhatsApp, with its end-to-end encryption characteristics and more personalized nature of communication, is the primary channel for spreading misinformation that exploits the emotional aspects of its users. Content disseminated through WhatsApp is often packaged in a format that creates a sense of urgency and anxiety, encouraging recipients to share it immediately without verifying its authenticity. This is in stark contrast to platforms such as Twitter and Instagram, which, according to the same study, are used more for political and ideological disinformation, often utilizing compelling visuals and provocative narratives.

The TikTok platform adds a new dimension to the information disorder ecosystem with its highly effective viral distribution algorithm. The TikTok platform's influence on user behavior is significantly shaped by its interactive and entertaining features. Research by Omar & Dequan (2020) reveals that personality traits, particularly those related to neuroticism and conscientiousness, along with user motivations such as social interaction, archiving, and self-expression, significantly influence how users engage with TikTok content. Their study demonstrates that users with different personality characteristics show varying patterns in watching, sharing, and creating short videos, with social interaction and entertainment being the primary drivers of platform usage. This finding suggests that individual psychological factors play a crucial role in determining how users interact with and distribute content on TikTok.

Interestingly, an analysis of the pattern of information disorder dissemination shows a significant 'network effect'. A comprehensive study by Tomassi et al. (2024) revealed that information disorder spreads more rapidly through social media networks, particularly when the content enters youth networks. This phenomenon is explained by a combination of the characteristics of platform algorithms that prioritize engagement and the tendency of users to share content without adequately verifying its authenticity. According to their findings, most users share content for the sake of exchange rather than driven by critical thinking, which contributes to the rapid spread of misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation.

Furthermore, information disorder on Indonesian social media shows an increasingly sophisticated pattern of utilizing local context and social sentiment. Tapsell (2021) examined how disinformation campaigns strategically incorporate cultural and religious elements to enhance their persuasiveness and credibility among local audiences. This pattern is particularly effective in Indonesia, which has a high level of cultural diversity and socio-religious sensitivity.

Research by Utomo (2022) on the case of two accounts in social media platform networks further demonstrates the organized nature of disinformation in Indonesia. These groups leverage digital tools to disseminate inflammatory content, exploiting religious and ethnic

sentiments to polarize public discourse. Such activities align with Lim's (2018) findings on algorithmic enclaves, where selective exposure perpetuates ideological divides. The organized efforts of these networks exemplify the structural transformation of the digital public sphere in Indonesia, turning it into a battleground for shaping public opinion.

Other research indicates that adolescents' information-sharing behaviors are significantly influenced by psychological characteristics and platform design, where problematic internet use often manifests through excessive social media engagement and impulsive sharing patterns (Marczak et al., 2020). This finding aligns with a media coverage analysis that shows increased attention to cyberbullying and excessive social media use as predominant concerns across multiple countries (Holly et al., 2023). Based on these findings, it becomes evident that understanding information sharing behaviors requires examining not just individual actions but also the broader ecosystem of media influence and platform dynamics that shape how digital content is consumed and distributed.

Information Sharing Behaviors and Communication Patterns

The mechanisms of information sharing in Indonesian digital spaces reveal intricate patterns of user behavior and platform interaction. This dynamic can be understood through Bourdieu's (1991) framework of symbolic power, where information sharing becomes a form of social capital exchange within digital networks. His theoretical framework helps explain how authority and credibility are constructed and maintained in online spaces, particularly relevant to how information disorder spreads through trusted networks. Recent global digital behavior patterns (We Are Social & Meltwater, 2024) confirm these theoretical insights, demonstrating how social validation and trust networks continue to play crucial roles in content-sharing decisions across platforms.

Juditha's (2018) detailed analysis of hoax communication illustrates how information disseminates through digital networks via multiple interconnected processes. Her research shows that the velocity of information spread is heavily influenced by platform-specific features that facilitate rapid sharing, while user behavior in information verification varies significantly based on social trust networks and emotional engagement with content. Prahassacitta (2023) critiques Indonesia's digital policy for its over-reliance on penal measures to address information disorder. Her research highlights the lack of focus on preventive approaches, such as enhancing digital literacy and strengthening platform accountability.

The psychological dynamics of information sharing play a crucial role in this process. Rahadi (2017) demonstrates through extensive research that users often share information without adequate verification, primarily driven by emotional responses rather than critical evaluation. This behavior creates vulnerability to misinformation, as emotional resonance often takes precedence

over factual accuracy in sharing decisions. The research reveals how social validation and group dynamics significantly influence individual sharing behaviors, creating patterns of rapid information dissemination that can bypass traditional verification mechanisms.

Psychological Impact and Digital Literacy

The psychological dimensions of digital communication in Indonesian online spaces reveal complex patterns of impact and adaptation. Siste et al. (2020) conducted extensive research during the COVID-19 pandemic that unveiled significant correlations between increased internet use and psychological well-being. Their study demonstrates how prolonged digital engagement affects mental health through multiple pathways, including changes in sleep patterns, the quality of social interactions, and information processing capabilities. The research particularly emphasizes how intensive use of digital platforms can create patterns of dependency that influence both individual well-being and social relationships.

Digital literacy emerges as a crucial factor in mediating these psychological impacts. Setyaningsih et al. (2019) provide comprehensive evidence for how e-learning approaches can strengthen digital literacy capabilities. Their research demonstrates that effective digital literacy development requires integration of technical skills with critical thinking abilities. The study reveals that users who develop strong digital literacy skills show greater resilience to information disorder and maintain healthier patterns of digital engagement. This finding suggests that digital literacy serves as a protective factor against the negative psychological impacts of extensive online engagement.

The limitations of Indonesia's current digital policies in addressing psychological impacts are evident. Prahassacitta (2023) emphasizes the importance of adopting a balanced approach that incorporates educational interventions to promote digital literacy. She advocates for policies that not only penalize offenders but also equip users with the tools needed to navigate digital spaces responsibly. This approach complements those of Setyaningsih et al. (2019), underscoring the importance of critical thinking in mitigating the psychological toll of digital communication.

The psychological dimensions of digital communication reveal complex patterns of impact, particularly among adolescents who are more vulnerable to problematic internet use due to their developmental stage and susceptibility to peer influence (Cohen-Almagor, 2018). The media's portrayal of these issues has evolved from primarily negative coverage to more balanced reporting that emphasizes both risks and opportunities, reflecting a growing understanding of the need for nuanced intervention approaches (Marczak et al., 2020). This evolution in understanding suggests that addressing psychological impacts requires a holistic approach that considers both protective measures and opportunities for positive digital engagement.

Platform Usage and Behavioral Patterns

The relationship between user behavior and platform design creates distinctive patterns of engagement across different social media environments. Recent global digital trends data (We Are Social & Meltwater, 2024) reveals significant shifts in how users engage with different platforms, with video-based content and short-form videos showing robust growth in user engagement and time spent. This aligns with Omar & Dequan's (2020) research on mobile video usage, which reveals how personality traits and individual motivations significantly influence how users interact with digital content.

Their analysis reveals that platform-specific features interact with user characteristics to generate distinct patterns of content consumption and sharing behavior. This interaction between user psychology and platform design plays a crucial role in how information spreads through digital networks. This pattern is increasingly evident in current global digital engagement trends (We Are Social & Meltwater, 2024).

The sociopolitical implications of these behavioral patterns extend beyond individual user experiences. Tapsell's (2021) analysis of digital cultures during elections reveals how social media platforms become spaces for political contestation and social polarization. His research demonstrates how platform dynamics can amplify political divisions and contribute to the formation of distinct digital subcultures. These findings align with Lim's (2017) observations on how algorithmic systems can reinforce social and political divisions through the selective exposure of content.

Media coverage analysis across different countries reveals that cyberbullying and excessive social media use remain the most prominently reported forms of problematic internet use, with national media playing a crucial role in shaping public awareness and policy responses (Marczak et al., 2020). This media attention reflects growing recognition of the need to optimize adolescent well-being in digital environments through coordinated action from multiple stakeholders, including parents, schools, and platform providers (Holly et al., 2023). The convergence of these findings underscores the complex interplay between platform design and user behavior patterns, highlighting the need for careful consideration in developing effective intervention strategies.

Psychological Support and Social Resilience

The psychological dimensions of digital communication in Indonesian online spaces reveal complex patterns of impact and adaptation. Through the lens of Bourdieu's (1991) concept of symbolic power, we can gain a deeper understanding of how digital platforms influence not only the flow of information but also psychological well-being by shaping and maintaining social hierarchies in online spaces. Siste et al. (2020) conducted extensive research during the COVID-

19 pandemic that unveiled significant correlations between increased internet use and psychological well-being. Their study demonstrates how prolonged digital engagement affects mental health through multiple pathways, including changes in sleep patterns, the quality of social interactions, and information processing capabilities.

Digital literacy emerges as a crucial factor in mediating these psychological impacts. Setyaningsih et al. (2019) provide comprehensive evidence for how e-learning approaches can strengthen digital literacy capabilities. Their research, when considered alongside Wardle & Derakhshan's (2017) updated framework on information disorder, demonstrates that effective digital literacy development requires integration of technical skills with critical thinking abilities, particularly in the context of evolving digital threats and challenges.

Prahassacitta (2023) highlights the importance of community engagement in fostering social resilience against information disorder. She argues that empowering local communities through targeted literacy programs can enhance their ability to counter misinformation and foster a healthier digital environment.

Future Research Directions

The evolving nature of digital communication platforms and information disorder patterns suggests several critical areas for future research investigation. Recent global digital trends indicate rapid shifts in user behavior and platform preferences, necessitating continuous adaptation of research methodologies. The integration of emerging technologies and changing user behaviors creates new challenges that require systematic study.

Research by Tomassi et al. (2024) demonstrates how artificial intelligence and automated systems introduce additional complexity to the dynamics of information disorder. Their findings, when considered alongside Wardle & Derakhshan (2017) updated framework, indicate the need for research methodologies that can effectively track and analyze these emerging patterns while considering the evolving nature of digital threats.

Longitudinal studies have emerged as a crucial research priority. Current research, including work by Lim (2018) and Siste et al. (2020), offers valuable insights into the immediate and short-term impacts of digital communication patterns. However, understanding the long-term implications of information disorder requires extended observation and analysis. Such research should examine how digital communication patterns influence social cohesion, individual development, and community relationships over time.

Research suggests the need for longitudinal studies examining how media portrayal of problematic internet use influences public understanding and policy development, particularly given the evolving nature of digital platforms and user behaviors (Marczak et al., 2020). Future

investigations should focus on developing evidence-based approaches that balance protection from online risks with promotion of positive digital engagement opportunities for adolescents (Holly et al., 2023). Moving forward, it will be crucial to develop research methodologies that can effectively capture the dynamic nature of digital engagement while maintaining focus on practical applications for improving user well-being.

The diverse cultural landscape of Indonesia necessitates research approaches that can effectively capture regional variations and cultural specificities. Research by Lim (2017) demonstrates how algorithmic systems interact with local social dynamics to create unique patterns of information flow. This understanding suggests the need for research methodologies that can effectively examine how cultural factors influence digital communication practices and information disorder patterns across different Indonesian communities.

Based on the synthesized research findings, several key recommendations emerge for addressing information disorder in Indonesian digital spaces. These recommendations emphasize the need for integrated approaches that consider technical, social, and cultural dimensions of digital communication.

Implementing these recommendations requires careful consideration of local contexts and available resources. Research demonstrates that successful interventions must adapt to specific community needs while maintaining consistency with broader policy frameworks. This suggests the need for flexible implementation strategies that can effectively respond to varying local conditions while pursuing common objectives in addressing information disorder.

The synthesis of research findings suggests several practical recommendations for addressing information disorder in Indonesian digital spaces. These recommendations require careful consideration of implementation strategies and stakeholder engagement to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.

The research findings suggest several crucial implications for addressing information disorder in Indonesian contexts. The evidence demonstrates that effective interventions must integrate technical solutions with social and cultural considerations. This includes developing comprehensive digital literacy programs, implementing culturally sensitive platform governance approaches, and creating sustainable support systems for users.

The evolving nature of digital communication and information disorder suggests several critical areas for future attention. Research priorities should include:

1. Long-term impact assessment of digital communication patterns on social cohesion and individual development.
2. Investigation of emerging technological influences on the dynamics of information disorder.

3. Development of culturally appropriate intervention strategies that take into account Indonesia's diverse social landscape.

The research conclusively demonstrates that addressing information disorder requires coordinated efforts across multiple sectors of society. The findings suggest that successful interventions must strike a balance between technical solutions and social considerations, while remaining adaptable to local contexts and emerging challenges. As digital communication continues to evolve, maintaining this balanced approach will be crucial for promoting healthy digital practices while preserving social cohesion and cultural values in Indonesian digital spaces.

The path forward requires sustained commitment from all stakeholders, including policymakers, educational institutions, platform developers, and community organizations. Through coordinated efforts and evidence-based approaches, the challenges of information disorder can be effectively addressed while promoting positive digital communication practices that benefit Indonesian society as a whole.

Educational System Integration

The integration of digital literacy into educational systems requires systematic approaches that consider both formal and informal learning environments. Setyaningsih et al. (2019) demonstrate through their research that effective digital literacy education must extend beyond basic technical skills to encompass critical thinking and social awareness. This aligns with Bourdieu (1991) understanding of how educational systems reproduce and transform social power structures, suggesting that digital literacy education must address not only technical competencies but also the social and power dynamics inherent in digital communication.

Community Engagement and Local Implementation

Research demonstrates the importance of engaging local communities in addressing information disorder. Lim (2018) analysis of internet infrastructure and social practices reveals how community dynamics significantly influence digital communication patterns. Current global digital trends further emphasize the importance of understanding local digital behaviors and preferences in developing effective interventions. This understanding suggests that successful interventions must incorporate local knowledge and cultural practices while remaining responsive to rapidly evolving digital landscapes.

Platform Development and Technical Considerations

The technical aspects of addressing information disorder require careful consideration of platform design and functionality. Research by Omar and Dequan (2020) reveals how platform features influence user behavior and content sharing patterns. These findings suggest that technical solutions must strike a balance between user engagement and protective measures

against information disorder. The research highlights the need for platform development approaches that foster healthy digital communication practices while ensuring user accessibility and engagement.

Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks

The development of effective monitoring and evaluation systems has emerged as a crucial component for ensuring the success of interventions. Drawing on Wardle & Derakhshan (2017) updated framework for understanding information disorder, research findings suggest the need for comprehensive assessment frameworks that can track both immediate impacts and long-term outcomes. This includes evaluating changes in user behavior, measuring improvements in digital literacy, and assessing the effectiveness of various intervention strategies within the context of rapidly evolving digital environments.

The synthesis of research findings suggests several crucial implications for addressing information disorder in Indonesian contexts. The evidence demonstrates that effective interventions must integrate technical solutions with social and cultural considerations, while remaining responsive to the rapidly evolving digital landscape documented in current global trends. This includes developing comprehensive digital literacy programs, implementing culturally sensitive platform governance approaches, and creating sustainable support systems for users.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

This research has revealed several crucial insights about the nature and impact of information disorder in Indonesian social media, particularly concerning its relationship with symbolic violence among adolescents. The findings demonstrate that information disorder in Indonesian digital spaces has evolved into a complex phenomenon that operates through sophisticated mechanisms and exploits platform-specific features.

The analysis reveals that information disorder manifests differently across various social media platforms, with each platform's unique characteristics influencing how misinformation spreads and impacts users. The research particularly highlights how algorithmic systems create and reinforce digital enclaves, contributing to the formation of isolated information bubbles that can intensify social polarization and tribal nationalism.

A significant finding is the central role of psychological factors in information-sharing behaviors. Indonesian adolescents' vulnerability to information disorder is closely tied to their developmental stage and need for social validation, making them particularly susceptible to content that appeals to emotional responses rather than critical thinking. This vulnerability is compounded by the rapid pace of information sharing and the social pressure to participate in digital conversations without adequate verification.

The research also highlights the importance of digital literacy as a crucial protective factor against information disorder. However, current digital literacy approaches often focus too narrowly on technical skills while neglecting the broader social and cultural dimensions of digital communication. This gap highlights the need for more comprehensive educational approaches that integrate critical thinking skills with cultural awareness and social understanding.

The findings further demonstrate that effective responses to information disorder must consider Indonesia's unique sociocultural context. The country's diverse cultural landscape and high socio-religious sensitivity create specific challenges that require culturally appropriate interventions. Traditional approaches to content moderation and digital literacy may need significant adaptation to be effective in the Indonesian context.

Recommendations

Based on the comprehensive analysis of the research findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

Educational System Reform

1. Integrate comprehensive digital literacy education into the formal curriculum at all educational levels
2. Develop teacher training programs focusing on digital literacy and critical thinking pedagogy
3. Create age-appropriate learning materials that address both technical skills and social-emotional aspects of digital communication
4. Implement peer-learning programs to leverage youth social networks for positive influence

Platform Governance and Technical Solutions

1. Establish clear guidelines for platform algorithms to reduce the formation of digital enclaves
2. Implement user-friendly fact-checking features that encourage verification before sharing
3. Develop automated systems for the early detection of potential information disorder
4. Create platform features that promote diverse viewpoint exposure while maintaining user engagement

Community Engagement and Support

1. Establish community-based digital literacy programs that respect local cultural values
2. Create support networks for adolescents experiencing negative impacts from social media
3. Develop mentorship programs connecting experienced digital users with younger users
4. Foster partnerships between educational institutions and local communities for sustainable digital literacy initiatives

Policy and Regulatory Framework

1. Develop adaptive regulatory frameworks that can respond to evolving digital challenges
2. Create clear guidelines for platform accountability in preventing information disorder
3. Establish mechanisms for coordinated responses between government agencies, educational institutions, and digital platforms
4. Implement monitoring and evaluation systems to assess intervention effectiveness

Research and Development

1. Conduct longitudinal studies on the long-term impact of information disorder on adolescent development
2. Investigate effective methods for building digital resilience among youth
3. Develop culturally appropriate intervention models for diverse Indonesian communities

4. Study successful cases of community-based digital literacy initiatives for potential replication

Psychological Support and Mental Health

1. Establish dedicated counseling services for digital-related psychological issues
2. Develop early warning systems for identifying at-risk youth in digital spaces
3. Create support groups for parents and educators dealing with digital challenges
4. Implement regular mental health screening programs in educational institutions

The implementation of these recommendations should be approached systematically, with careful consideration of local contexts and resources. Success will require a sustained commitment from all stakeholders and regular evaluation of the intervention's effectiveness. The focus should remain on building resilient digital communities while preserving Indonesia's rich cultural values and social cohesion.

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