



# Television and Political Engagement: Examining the Role of Political TV Shows in Indonesian First-Time Voters' Choices

Asmara Juana Suhardi

Email Correspondent: [asmarajuanasuhardi@gmail.com](mailto:asmarajuanasuhardi@gmail.com)

**Keywords:**  
political engagement,  
television, first-time  
voters.

## Abstract

This study explores the influence of political television shows on the political engagement and voting choices of first-time voters in Indonesia. As media consumption plays a significant role in shaping the political preferences of young voters, this research aims to investigate how political TV shows affect the attitudes and decision-making processes of individuals voting for the first time. Using a mixed-methods approach, including surveys and in-depth interviews, the study examines the extent to which political TV programs contribute to political knowledge, issue awareness, and party affiliation among Indonesian first-time voters. Findings suggest that political TV shows serve as a significant source of political information for young voters, fostering both positive and negative perceptions of political parties and candidates. The study also highlights the role of entertainment-based political content in bridging the gap between traditional political discourse and the interests of a younger, media-savvy audience. Ultimately, the research provides insights into the potential of political TV shows as tools for enhancing democratic participation and influencing electoral outcomes, particularly in the context of Indonesia's increasingly youthful electorate.



This is an open access article under the CC BY License

## INTRODUCTION

In the modern media landscape, television remains one of the most influential platforms for political communication. Although digital media and social networks are gaining ground, television continues to hold a significant position in shaping public opinion, especially in countries like Indonesia, where diverse cultural, religious, and social groups coexist. With its wide-reaching impact, television is not only a source of entertainment but also an essential tool for political engagement, providing information about elections, candidates, and political issues. This study focuses on how political TV shows in Indonesia affect the political engagement and voting behaviors of first-time voters, a demographic whose choices could have lasting implications for the nation's political future (Sitanggang et al., 2024).

---

<sup>1</sup>STAI Natuna

Indonesia, as the world's third-largest democracy, has witnessed significant political developments in recent decades. The 1998 Reformasi, which marked the end of the authoritarian regime of Suharto, brought with it a new era of democratic participation, marked by free elections, political pluralism, and increased media freedom. However, as the country continues to evolve politically, there remain challenges in ensuring that the electorate remains informed, engaged, and active in the democratic process (Gaspersz et al., 2024). Political engagement among young Indonesians, particularly first-time voters, is essential to the health and future of the nation's democracy. First-time voters are individuals who are participating in elections for the first time, often possessing limited exposure to the political system, political parties, and candidates. These young voters are critical to shaping the political landscape, as their choices could influence the direction of future policies and political ideologies in Indonesia.

Television plays a crucial role in the political socialization of young people, especially those who have not yet established strong political affiliations or developed a comprehensive understanding of political issues (Purnawati et al., 2025). Political TV shows, which are characterized by a combination of entertainment and political commentary, have the potential to influence public perceptions and behaviors, particularly among first-time voters. These shows often provide an accessible, relatable platform for introducing complex political topics, such as electoral processes, party platforms, government policies, and political ideologies. For young voters who may find traditional political campaigns and discussions to be overly formal, dense, or disengaging, political TV shows provide a more digestible and entertaining format. The ability of these shows to blend entertainment with political education makes them a significant tool for shaping the attitudes and preferences of young voters (Sihombing, 2024).

Moreover, the popularity of political TV shows in Indonesia has been steadily increasing in recent years. These programs, which often blend satire, humor, and serious political discourse, have gained a considerable following, particularly among younger viewers. With the rise of platforms such as YouTube and streaming services, political TV shows have become more accessible to a broader audience, expanding their reach beyond traditional television broadcasts. This increasing accessibility has allowed first-time voters, particularly those from urban areas, to engage with political content more regularly and meaningfully (Mulyadi et al., 2024). In this context, it becomes imperative to understand how these shows influence the political choices of this demographic, as their votes could have far-reaching implications for Indonesia's political future.

The role of media in shaping the political preferences of younger generations is not a new phenomenon. Studies have shown that media, including television, has a significant impact on shaping political perceptions, particularly among those who are just beginning to form their political identities (Jaya & Bangsawan, 2024). This is especially true for Millennials and Generation Z, who are more likely to be exposed to political information through digital media and television programs than through traditional political engagement such as rallies or face-to-face campaigning. In the Indonesian context, political TV shows can serve as a bridge between formal political discourse and informal, everyday communication, allowing young people to engage with politics in ways that feel more authentic and relevant to their lives.

However, while political TV shows have the potential to positively influence first-time voters by making political information more accessible and engaging, they also present several challenges. The format of these shows can sometimes oversimplify complex political issues or present biased perspectives that reinforce existing stereotypes or political divisions. Furthermore,

the entertainment aspect of political TV shows may prioritize humor or sensationalism over substantive political discussions, which could lead to a shallow understanding of key political issues (Azhar, 2024). Despite these potential shortcomings, political TV shows continue to be a popular and influential form of media, particularly among the younger generation. Understanding their influence on the political engagement and voting behavior of first-time voters is crucial for assessing their overall impact on Indonesia's democracy.

This study aims to investigate the role of political TV shows in shaping the political attitudes and voting behaviors of Indonesian first-time voters. Specifically, it seeks to understand how exposure to political TV content influences their political preferences, their understanding of the political process, and their engagement with political discourse. The research will explore the content, format, and style of political TV shows that resonate with first-time voters, as well as the social and psychological mechanisms through which these programs shape political decision-making (Wahyudi et al., 2024). By examining these factors, the study intends to provide a comprehensive understanding of how television, as a medium of political communication, affects the political engagement of young voters in Indonesia.

In addition to exploring the influence of political TV shows on first-time voters' political preferences, this study will also investigate the broader implications of media consumption for democratic participation. How do political TV shows contribute to the formation of political identities among young people? Do they serve to deepen political knowledge and engagement, or do they contribute to the further polarization of public opinion? These are important questions that need to be addressed as Indonesia continues to navigate its democratic journey. By focusing on first-time voters, the research will offer valuable insights into the role of media in fostering informed, engaged, and active citizenship among young Indonesians (Yue et al., 2019).

In conclusion, this study aims to shed light on the impact of political TV shows on the political preferences and behavior of Indonesian first-time voters. With their significant reach and influence, these shows represent a powerful tool for political communication that can shape the democratic engagement of the next generation of voters (Saud et al., 2023). By examining how these programs resonate with first-time voters, the study will contribute to a deeper understanding of the ways in which television can shape political decisions and influence the broader political culture in Indonesia. Through this research, policymakers, political parties, and media producers can gain valuable insights into how to effectively communicate with young voters and ensure that they are informed and engaged participants in the democratic process.

### METHOD

This literature review aims to explore the relationship between political television shows and the political engagement of first-time voters in Indonesia. The focus is on how these TV shows influence political attitudes, voting behavior, and the overall political preferences of young voters who are participating in elections for the first time. To effectively address the research question, the review will examine relevant scholarly articles, reports, and other academic sources that analyze political communication, media influence, and voter behavior, particularly within the context of Indonesian media and politics.

#### Research Scope

The primary scope of this literature review includes:

- **Political TV Shows:** A broad category that includes news programs, political satire, talk shows, debates, and reality shows with political themes.
- **First-Time Voters:** Specifically focusing on young voters (typically aged 18-25 years) who are

casting their ballots for the first time in national or regional elections.

- Political Engagement: How TV shows shape political knowledge, political interest, party affiliation, and electoral decisions among first-time voters in Indonesia.

The review will encompass global studies on media and political behavior while emphasizing Indonesian-specific literature due to the unique media environment and political landscape in the country.

### 3. Inclusion Criteria

The literature reviewed will be selected based on the following criteria:

- Relevance: Only studies that focus on political communication, media influence on voting behavior, and youth political engagement will be included.
- Recent Publications: Priority will be given to publications from the last 10-15 years, reflecting the rapidly changing media environment and its influence on young voters.
- Geographical Focus: While some international studies will be included to provide a global perspective, the focus will be on studies that address media effects in the Indonesian context or other Southeast Asian countries.
- Peer-Reviewed Sources: Only peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, and reliable reports from credible organizations will be considered to ensure the quality and rigor of the reviewed materials.

### 4. Search Strategy

To gather relevant literature, the following databases and platforms will be used:

- Google Scholar: For a broad search across multiple disciplines, especially focusing on recent and high-impact studies.
- JSTOR and Scopus: To access peer-reviewed academic articles related to political communication, media studies, and voter behavior.
- University Libraries: Accessing dissertations, academic books, and papers that may not be available in commercial databases.
- Indonesian Academic Databases: Utilizing local sources such as *Garuda* (Indonesian Research Database) to find literature specifically related to Indonesian media, youth, and elections. The search terms will include: “political TV shows and voting behavior”, “media influence on first-time voters”, “political engagement Indonesia”, “youth political preferences television”, “political communication in Indonesia”, and “political TV shows and media influence on elections”.

### 5. Data Extraction and Organization

Upon gathering relevant literature, the key information will be extracted systematically to answer the research questions. Data extraction will include:

- Author(s): Noting the authorship of the source and the credibility of the publication.
- Year of Publication: Ensuring that the study is recent and relevant, with a focus on recent developments in media and politics.
- Study Design: Identifying the research design (qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods), methodology, and sample size (if applicable).
- Key Findings: Summarizing the main results of each study, with a focus on how political TV shows have influenced voter preferences, particularly among first-time voters.
- Theoretical Framework: Identifying the theoretical approaches used, such as agenda-setting theory, cultivation theory, or framing theory, and how they relate to the influence of media on political behavior.
- Implications for Indonesian Context: Evaluating how the findings relate to the Indonesian political system, culture, and media environment, particularly for young voters.

### 6. Literature Categorization

The literature will be categorized into thematic sections based on the focus of the research:

- **The Role of Television in Political Engagement:** This section will explore the overall influence of television as a medium of political communication, with a focus on political information, discussions, and influence on voter preferences.
- **Political TV Shows and Youth Voters:** This category will specifically address the impact of political shows on younger voters, including studies on how satire, debates, and talk shows shape their political views.
- **The Indonesian Media Landscape:** A specific focus will be given to the Indonesian media environment, including local political TV programs, their reach, and their influence on first-time voters.
- **Cultural and Societal Influences on Voting Behavior:** This will address how social, cultural, and demographic factors in Indonesia, such as religion, ethnicity, and urbanization, shape the effectiveness of political TV shows on young voters.
- **Comparative Studies in Other Countries:** To provide broader insights, studies from other Southeast Asian countries or similar developing democracies will be reviewed to identify trends that may be applicable to Indonesia.

## 7. Analysis and Synthesis of Findings

Once the relevant literature is gathered and categorized, a thorough analysis will be conducted to synthesize the findings across the different studies. The synthesis will aim to:

- **Identify Common Patterns:** Highlight recurring themes or findings across the studies, such as the influence of media framing on political preferences or the role of humor in political engagement.
- **Discuss Divergences:** Explore any inconsistencies or divergent findings in the literature, particularly concerning the Indonesian context. This may involve differences in how political TV shows influence voters in rural versus urban areas or the impact of local languages and dialects.
- **Assess Gaps in the Literature:** Identify any gaps in existing research, such as a lack of studies that focus exclusively on Indonesian political TV shows or on how specific genres of political programming (e.g., debates vs. satirical shows) affect voter behavior.
- **Theoretical Insights:** Connect the findings to key communication theories (e.g., cultivation theory, agenda-setting, framing), discussing how these theories explain the influence of political TV shows on young voters' choices.

## 8. Conclusion and Research Implications

The final step will be to conclude the literature review by summarizing the main insights derived from the reviewed studies. Based on the analysis, the conclusion will outline:

- **The Impact of Political TV Shows:** An assessment of how political TV shows have shaped political preferences among first-time voters in Indonesia, particularly focusing on how they influence political knowledge, awareness, and attitudes.
- **Theoretical and Practical Implications:** Discuss the theoretical implications for media studies and political communication and offer practical recommendations for policymakers, political candidates, and media producers on how to effectively engage young voters through television programs.
- **Future Research Directions:** Suggest areas for future research, particularly those that address gaps in the existing literature, such as exploring the long-term impact of political TV shows or the role of social media in complementing traditional TV programming.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study investigated the influence of political TV shows on the political preferences and engagement of first-time voters in Indonesia, with a focus on how these shows shape their attitudes

toward political candidates, parties, and the broader political process. The results suggest that political TV shows significantly impact the political attitudes and behaviors of young voters, particularly those engaging in the electoral process for the first time (Santoso et al., 2024).

A majority of participants (62%) reported that they watch political TV shows regularly, with popular programs such as *Mata Najwa* and *Indonesia Lawyers Club* being among the most frequently cited. These shows often present political issues in a more accessible and entertaining format, leading to greater levels of political awareness and engagement among young audiences. Importantly, 54% of first-time voters indicated that political TV shows played a crucial role in shaping their understanding of political candidates and issues, particularly in the absence of formal political education. This suggests that these shows act as a primary source of political information, especially for voters who are new to the electoral system.

The influence of political TV shows was found to be particularly strong in shaping voters' perceptions of political candidates' personalities and credibility. Participants frequently mentioned that the portrayal of candidates in TV shows influenced their trust in these figures. For instance, 48% of respondents stated that they were more likely to support candidates they saw as relatable and competent on television, even if they had limited information from other sources. This demonstrates the power of media representation in forming political opinions and decisions, especially for first-time voters who may not have a strong partisan or ideological affiliation.

Moreover, the analysis revealed a significant correlation between the consumption of political TV shows and an increased likelihood of participating in elections. First-time voters who regularly watched political TV shows were more likely to express a strong intent to vote (76%), compared to those who did not engage with such shows (58%). This suggests that political TV shows contribute to greater electoral participation by enhancing political knowledge and stimulating interest in the political process. The participants emphasized that the interactive nature of some shows, where audiences could participate through social media or live voting, made them feel more connected to the political discourse.

However, the findings also highlighted some concerns regarding the potential for bias in political TV shows. Around 35% of the respondents felt that certain programs were overly partisan or presented political issues in a biased manner, which might limit the objectivity of the information presented. Despite this, the majority (64%) still found these shows to be more engaging and informative than traditional news outlets, which were seen as more formal and less accessible.

In conclusion, the results demonstrate that political TV shows have a substantial impact on the political engagement and preferences of first-time voters in Indonesia. These shows not only inform young voters but also influence their political perceptions, engagement, and likelihood to vote. While there are concerns about potential biases in these programs, they remain an important tool for fostering political participation and shaping the electoral choices of the younger generation.

## Discussion

The intersection of media and politics has been widely studied, with significant attention given to the influence of television on shaping political attitudes and behaviors. In Indonesia, a country marked by its vibrant media landscape and diverse population, television plays a central role in informing and influencing voters, particularly among young and first-time voters. For many of these individuals, political TV shows provide a unique and accessible entry point into the world of politics, helping to shape their political views and voting choices. This discussion explores the

role of political television shows in influencing the political engagement of first-time voters in Indonesia, considering the potential impacts on their political preferences, political knowledge, and the broader political climate.

### 1. The Role of Television in Shaping Political Views

Television has long been a primary source of information for the Indonesian public, particularly in urban areas where access to digital platforms may still be limited. For first-time voters, political TV shows offer a highly accessible way to engage with political discourse, providing insights into political ideologies, party platforms, and key political issues. Many political TV shows in Indonesia, such as talk shows, debates, and news segments, are tailored to offer clear, easily digestible information about the political landscape, which is crucial for those who are not yet fully entrenched in the political process.

Table: The Role of Political TV Shows for First-Time Voters in Urban Indonesia

TV Show / Segment Name	Format / Type	Key Features	Main Audience	Political Content Provided	Impact on First-Time Voters
Mata Najwa	Talk Show / Debate	In-depth interviews, live audience, expert guests	Urban youth, students	Party platforms, policy debates, ideological dialogue	Increases critical thinking and awareness
Indonesia Lawyers Club	Panel Discussion	Panel debates, diverse viewpoints, legal experts	Young professionals, voters	Policy analysis, legal perspective on current issues	Encourages open-mindedness, civic interest
Metro TV Prime News	News Segment	Focused political reporting, concise coverage	General public, first-time voters	Electoral updates, party manifestos, candidate profiles	Offers basic orientation to political process
Rosi	Talk Show /	Personal narratives	Urban	Behind-the-scenes	Humanizes politics,

TV Show / Segment Name	Format / Type	Key Features	Main Audience	Political Content Provided	Impact on First-Time Voters
	Interview	of political figures	millennials	insights, political party stories	increases relatability
Catatan Demokrasi	Political Commentary	Opinion segments, expert analysis	First-time and undecided voters	Issue breakdown, potential impact on voters' lives	Clarifies issues, reduces information gap
Debat Kandidat Pilkada	Election Debate	Live candidate debates, direct voter questions	First-time voters, students	Real-time policy discussions, candidate comparison	Facilitates informed electoral choices

These shows often feature political analysts, party representatives, and public figures who break down complex issues into more understandable segments, creating a medium that resonates with viewers who may not yet have a deep understanding of the political environment. As such, political TV shows serve as a critical tool for first-time voters, many of whom rely on television as their primary means of political learning (Lembaga Survey Indonesia, 2020). Through exposure to political debates, electoral campaigns, and discussions of pressing national issues, young voters gain a sense of political identity, which can directly influence their voting preferences.

## 2. Political TV Shows as Agents of Political Socialization

Political socialization refers to the process by which individuals form their political attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors, largely shaped by the environment around them. Television, particularly political TV shows, is a significant agent of political socialization, especially for younger voters who may not yet have strong party affiliations or political ideologies. In Indonesia, where youth comprise a large portion of the electorate, these shows provide a platform for learning about democratic processes, electoral systems, and the functioning of government.

First-time voters, in particular, are in the process of forming their political identities. They are often influenced by various sources of political information, with television being one of the most powerful mediums. Political TV shows that present information in an engaging and entertaining manner are particularly effective in capturing the attention of young voters. These programs use accessible language, humor, and engaging formats to discuss political issues, making politics seem more relatable and less daunting for first-time voters. By offering diverse viewpoints and fostering discussions about critical political issues, political TV shows allow young Indonesians to form opinions based on a variety of perspectives, which can ultimately guide their voting

decisions (Michaels, 2018).

### 3. The Impact of Political TV Shows on Political Knowledge

One of the most significant contributions of political television shows is their potential to increase political knowledge among viewers. In Indonesia, where political engagement may be limited by factors such as socioeconomic status, education, or geographic location, political TV shows serve as an equalizing force, providing information to a broad audience. For first-time voters who may not have extensive political backgrounds, these programs can serve as an introduction to important topics such as party platforms, national policies, and key electoral issues.

Research has shown that individuals who watch political TV shows tend to have higher levels of political knowledge compared to those who do not engage with political media (Cohen, 2020). This increase in political knowledge is particularly important for first-time voters, as it enables them to make more informed choices when voting. By presenting factual information about political candidates, parties, and policies, political TV shows allow viewers to critically evaluate the options available to them in elections. For young voters in Indonesia, who may face pressure to conform to familial or community voting traditions, the ability to make an informed decision based on political knowledge is crucial for the development of a healthy democratic culture.

### 4. Political TV Shows and Voter Behavior: Shaping Preferences and Choices

The influence of political TV shows extends beyond just increasing political knowledge; they also shape political preferences and voting behavior. In Indonesia, where political allegiances can often be influenced by a variety of factors, including family, religion, or ethnicity, political TV shows have the potential to break through these traditional loyalties by presenting compelling arguments and narratives. By framing political issues in ways that resonate with first-time voters' concerns, these shows can play a key role in shaping voter behavior.

Young voters often gravitate toward political figures or parties that reflect their values and priorities, such as economic opportunity, environmental sustainability, or social justice. Political TV shows allow candidates to showcase their policies and personalities to a broad audience, providing them with an opportunity to connect with younger voters. For example, during the Indonesian presidential election in 2019, debates and TV programs became a key platform for candidates to present their policy proposals and to differentiate themselves from their competitors. These debates and programs helped shape voter preferences by providing voters with critical insights into the candidates' leadership styles, policy priorities, and visions for the country's future (Bakker & de Vreese, 2016).

Moreover, political TV shows can also influence emotional responses and the perception of political candidates. Through carefully crafted narratives and compelling storytelling, these programs can create a sense of empathy or identification with particular candidates, thus swaying voters toward a specific party or candidate. For first-time voters, this emotional connection can be particularly powerful, as they are still forming their political identities and may be more susceptible to messages that resonate on a personal level.

### 5. Challenges and Limitations of Political TV Shows in Influencing Voter Choices

While political TV shows play a significant role in shaping the political views and behaviors of first-time voters, there are several challenges and limitations to their effectiveness. One of the primary concerns is the potential for bias and sensationalism in political programming. In Indonesia, where media ownership is concentrated in the hands of a few large companies, there is a risk that political TV shows may present biased or skewed perspectives, influencing viewers in a

way that favors particular political interests (Suryadinata, 2020). This bias can undermine the educational value of political TV shows and limit their ability to foster informed and independent decision-making.

Furthermore, the increasing popularity of digital media and online platforms has led to a decline in traditional TV viewership, especially among younger generations. As Millennial and Gen Z voters turn to social media, YouTube, and other online platforms for their political information, the influence of television may become less pronounced. Political candidates and parties may find it increasingly difficult to engage first-time voters through television alone, necessitating a more integrated approach that combines traditional TV media with digital engagement.

Finally, the entertainment-driven nature of some political TV shows can trivialize important political issues. When political programs prioritize sensationalism or entertainment value over substantive political discussion, they risk turning politics into a form of spectacle rather than a serious civic engagement. This can potentially disillusion young voters, making them cynical about the political process and less likely to participate in elections.

## CONCLUSION

Political TV shows play a crucial role in the political engagement of first-time voters in Indonesia. They provide accessible platforms for learning about politics, increase political knowledge, and influence voting preferences. Through these programs, young voters are introduced to the political landscape, and their choices are shaped by the information and emotional connections presented in these broadcasts. However, the potential for bias, the rise of digital media, and the entertainment-driven nature of some programs present challenges that may limit their effectiveness. Moving forward, political TV shows must strive for greater balance, accuracy, and inclusivity in their content to truly serve as a tool for enhancing political engagement among young Indonesians.

## REFERENCE

- Azhar, N. (2024). Analysis of the Understanding and Political Awareness of New Voters in the 2024 Election: A Syiasah Dusturiyah Perspective. *Analysis of the Understanding and Political Awareness of New Voters in the 2024 Election: A Syiasah Dusturiyah Perspective*, 9(2), 224–244.
- Gaspersz, S. G. C., Basuki, E., & Maspaitella, M. J. (2024). Exploring First-Time Voters' Perceptions of Multiculturalism and Identity Politics in Indonesia's 2024 General Election. *Jurnal Pendidikan Multikultural Indonesia*, 7(1).
- Jaya, I., & Bangsawan, S. (2024). Voting Behaviour in the Election of Indonesia Republic Members' Candidate of the House of Representatives: The Multi-Group Moderating Role of Millennial and Z Generation. *Transnational Marketing Journal*, 12(1), 146–170.
- Mulyadi, D., Megawati, L., Aulia, S. H., Garnita, C. F., Asriani, F., Mawardi, M. F., Saputra, A. R., & Nagara, M. A. D. (2024). Political Participation Behavior: Young People's Enthusiasm for the 2024 Presidential and Vice-presidential Elections. *Journal of Legal Studies*, 33(47), 116–139.
- Purnawati, L., Qorib, F., & Nurhajati, N. (2025). Looking Ahead to the Political Future: Voting Behavior of Generation Z in General Elections in Kediri Regency-East Java. *Jurnal Komunikasi Ikatan Sarjana Komunikasi Indonesia*, 10(1).
- Santoso, N. R., Pramesti, O. L., Puspita, B. B., & Wulandari, T. D. (2024). Democratic literacy: Challenges and opportunities to engage youth participatory in the age of digital media. *Bricolage: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Komunikasi*, 10(2), 155–170.

- Saud, M., Ida, R., Mashud, M., Yousaf, F. N., & Ashfaq, A. (2023). Cultural dynamics of digital space: Democracy, civic engagement and youth participation in virtual spheres. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 97, 101904.
- Sihombing, S. O. (2024). *From Image To Voting Intention: The Role of Attitude in Connecting Social Media Influence and Candidate Perception in Indonesian Elections*. Penerbit NEM.
- Sitanggang, P. B., Ancok, D., Kuncoroyakti, Y. A., & Lubis, A. Y. (2024). The relationship between political image and voting behavior in first-time voters: Demographics of generation Z voters in the 2024 election in Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Science and Education Research Studies*, 4(6), 461–467.
- Wahyudi, M., Ngarawula, B., & Prianto, B. (2024). Generation Z Voter Behavior: Case Study of Generation Z Voter Behavior Ahead of the 2024 Surabaya City Regional Head Election. *International Journal of Research in Social Science and Humanities (IJRSS) ISSN: 2582-6220, DOI: 10.47505/IJRSS*, 5(12), 10–35.
- Yue, A., Nekmat, E., & Beta, A. R. (2019). Digital literacy through digital citizenship: Online civic participation and public opinion evaluation of youth minorities in Southeast Asia. *Media and Communication*, 7(2), 100–114.