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Pengaruh Konsumsi Media Terhadap Peningkatan Partisipasi Publik di Timor-Leste Dipengaruhi Oleh Persepsi dan Nilai-Nilai Solidaritas

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Abstract

This study has aim to determine the effect of political consumption in mass media on increasing public participation in Timor-Leste, which is influenced by perceptions and solidarity values. To answer this research questions, we applied the Uses and Gratification theory and conducted a survey of 68 people from Comoro Village, Dom Aleixo Administrative Post, Dili, Timor-Leste. This study found that H1 with a sig value of $0.004 < 0.05$ or t count with a value of $2.959 > t$ table with a value of 0.235 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. So there is an influence between variable (X) and variable (A1) on variable (Y). H2 with a sig value of $0.008 > 0.05$ or t count with a value of $1.773 > t$ table with a value of 3.846 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. There is an influence between variables (X), (A2) on (Y). The results of H3 obtained a sign value of $0.041 > 0.05$ or t count with a value of $2.083 > t$ table with a value of 0.235 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. There is an influence between variables X, A1 and A2 on variable Y. The results show that theoretically community participation is influenced by other factors, namely media use, political issues and solidarity values. Practically, media content as a way and its delivery in the action of how to participate in society. Thus, this research shows that political content in the media has a major influence on the level of public participation and solidarity of the vulnerable group, so it needs to continue to be developed in Timor-Leste society.

Keywords: *media consumption, perception, public participation, solidarity values*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh konsumsi politik di media massa terhadap peningkatan partisipasi publik masyarakat Timor-Leste yang dipengaruhi oleh persepsi dan nilai solidaritas di masyarakat Timor leste. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian tersebut kami menggunakan teori Uses and Gratification dan melakukan survei terhadap 68 masyarakat Desa Comoro, Pos Administratif Dom Aleixo, Kota Dili, Timor-Leste. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa H1 dengan nilai sig 0,004 < 0,05 atau t hitung dengan nilai 2,959 > t tabel dengan nilai 0,235, maka Ha diterima dan Ho ditolak. Jadi terdapat pengaruh antara variabel (X) dan variabel (A1) terhadap variabel (Y). H2 dengan nilai sig 0,008 > 0,05 atau t hitung dengan nilai 1,773 > t tabel dengan nilai 3,846, maka Ha diterima dan Ho ditolak. Terdapat pengaruh antara variabel (X), (A2) terhadap (Y). Hasil H3 diperoleh nilai tanda 0,041 > 0,05 atau t hitung dengan nilai 2,083 > t tabel dengan nilai 0,235, maka Ha diterima dan Ho ditolak. Terdapat pengaruh antara variabel X, A1 dan A2 terhadap variabel Y. Hasilnya penelitian menunjukkan secara teoritis partisipasi masyarakat dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain yaitu penggunaan media, isu politik dan nilai solidaritas. Secara praktis, konten media sebagai cara dan penyampaian dalam tindakan bagaimana berpartisipasi dalam masyarakat. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konten politik pada media memberikan pengaruh besar pada tingkat partisipasi publik dan solidaritas kelompok rentang, sehingga perlu terus dikembangkan di masyarakat Timor Leste.

Kata Kunci: konsumsi media, nilai solidaritas, partisipasi publik, persepsi

Introduction

Timor-Leste is a new country that gained its independence on May 20, 2002. Over 20 years it has been developing and population has also increased, as it was in 2000 totaling 884,466 and up to the present year it rises to 1.3 million. Based on data from the Government Statistics Portal, it shows that in 2020, 30% of the population is still living in poverty (low income). So it can be seen from the national poverty line at 41.8%, poverty level with an income ceiling of \$46.37/month or less than \$1.5/day. According to Census (2022) the data shows that Timor-Leste still has a low economic level. To define the family with class, there are three classes, namely people with high income (who lives with good conditions, good job), middle income (Who with sufficient life's) and low income (unemployed, and life's with insufficient household).

The other hand, the middle classes earn between USD2-USD4 per day. Middle class can be characterized by a high educational background, income and orientation towards hard work, education, saving to meet future needs, and planning for the future. They are also involved in community activities such as Employees with fixed income. In some cases, the precariousness of one's middle-class status may also be a source of tension (Barbara, J. Cox J. & Leach M., 2015). Such in Timor-Leste's middle classes comprise several numerically small but politically significant groups, whose own recycling of state rents create wider networks. This class can be found in urban areas and also some of the rural areas inside the country.

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The Ministry of Social Solidarity, ONU, OIT (2018) improving social action is an effective way to reduce its poverty level, promote the Allowance for the Support of the Elderly and Invalid, the School Feeding program, the Bolsa da Mãe child cash transfer, the newly launched General Social Security Scheme, among many others. Rabbani (2021) explained that the lower class is a group of people in society who occupy the lowest social level. People who earn much less than their basic needs are included in the category of poor people. The underclass is the lowest one that consists of low-income households characterized by a lack of education, skills, substance abuse, or the presence of disabilities (Gilbert, 2018). The working poor are people who are more actively engaged in the labor force. Nevertheless, they receive inferior wages that see their income below the poverty level due to a lack of education or system-driven inequalities.

According to the study produced by teams from various United Nations agencies, the study found that more than half of the families surveyed had faced "at least one difficulty", with 4% of the population having to ask to be able to eat and more of 41.1% to be affected by food insecurity, vulnerability affects more women than men, with larger families having high dependency rates (RTP, 2021).

According to Wolfsfeld (2011), that political environment to deal with a problem can refer to every issue that is done, thought about at a certain time. A helpful way to think about this is to break down the political environment surrounding an issue into three components: the authorities' level of control over events, their control over the flow of relevant information, and their ability to maintain a high level of elite consensus surrounding their policies. In a situations and certain issue, when need public decision by which with public power especially government there are impact on society, the problem get solved or not. To conduct help to people with vulnerable condition's Government by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion provides food and sometimes Civil Societies and Owners Company also work with voluntary and provided foods, clothes, and other needs go around the local area to help families.

On the political level in the country, look for a way to manage the situation with public policy. However, the establishment of a policy can be managed by the government with decisions that adjust to circumstances (Abdoellah & Yudi (2016, p. 27). Based on the situation as in previous years the Government provided a plan to recover the Timor-Leste economy. The program focuses on agriculture, tourism, education, health, social, habitation and institutional reform (Gusmão, 2021). Such in this context in politics make the regulations and specific actions. There is the house for vulnerability (Uma ba Kbiit La'ek), Social Assistance with foods and basic needs (Sesta Bazika), Subsidy at the end of the year \$200. 00, subsidy for the cafe carbonizations, the credit with small %, fund for horticulture and others.

Such as in politics by Government the meeting with Council Ministers, on 22 June 2020, has approved \$ 933. 806, to provide foods and materials for house building to people who are victims (vulnerable condition) of natural disaster about 4.681 people (Dili Post, 2020). In 2020 the Government of Timor-Leste provided Subsidy \$200 for each family about \$75 million, distribution of basic needs "Sexta-Básica" its cost about \$70 million, and also construction's 10 houses for

each village for all over the country. But in reality those help become lately received by beneficiaries (Martins, 2020).

Look at the implementation of those programs that do not cover all, the challenges still have vulnerable people. And then public participation by individual people, entrepreneurs, civil society, political party leaders voluntarily provide the assistance of the family and people with vulnerable lives and conditions. The vulnerability of people presented by RHTO (NGO-Raes Hadomi Timor-Oan) that the number of people with vulnerable conditions and needs has increased in many years because of no serious interventions of the public and still leave them behind the others, (Neon-Metin, 2020). The public here refers to (politics, civil society, owners company and an individual), which is the participation provided to those who needed it. That is on the part of civil society and owners of companies (entrepreneurs); it depends on their willingness to offer assistance. And some don't care what is happening in society.

According to The Asia Foundation (2021) was collecting data from 429 samples in Dili “the perception of public supporting the vulnerable and published in February 2021, indicated that public participation in supporting the vulnerable people in Timor-Leste over the past two years from 2020 to 2021 with good answer of (37%), sufficient (45%) and answers with insufficient is 18%”.

The solidarity values according to Marques (2017) people with filling togetherness, helping each other, doing social work voluntarily, involving individually and groups in several activities in society. People in society have filing to gives the hand to another in society by needs of material and non-material. The values of solidarity itself arise from a sense of humanity, responsibility, no discrimination in society, mutual assistance to one another (Soares, 2023).

Solidarity values such as the Catholic commandment that action charity is not only for prayer, it is more important to give charity with the passion and care to give help to others, both morally and also materially, that have divided those who most need it to dignify humanity (Caritas, 2022). Help other in society is actions can provide the idea and also in term of material such as food, clothes etc.

Timorese society is the society with multicultural. In the cultural aspect bring beliefs and respect to make sacrifices of faithful in God, how to perform ritual actions to accumulate people as the creature of God to respect parents and society. Giving and helping others who have disabilities in terms of food, shelter and other needs depends on conditions (Cailaco, 2019).

Related to the solidarity values and conditions, The Voluntary Team (Ekipa Voluntáriu Credo-EVC) also provides needs and goes to the Manleuana Village in Dili and gives to people who are living with vulnerable conditions (Lafaek News, 2021). BTK Company Group provides basic needs such as rice, noodles, oils, including some clothes (Sousa, 2021).

For instance during the 4th month, from April-July 2021 Timorese National Leader and ex-president Xanana Gusmão left his home to stay close with people and help those who are victims of the natural disaster in Tasi-Tolu area in Comoro Village, Dili, Timor-Leste. Mainstream Media conducts content for a long time and focuses on local activity. At the same time company owners, civil

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societies, and also people who voluntarily go to the local, provide basic needs, and build some homes for the vulnerable (Mesquita, 2021). At the same time the media frame news with several issues and activities from the local. The opinion comes from government parties criticizing the help and its consideration as a way to gain public empathy.

Relation to the politics of the government to gather information and help people who live with difficult situations and get life with balanced conditions, otherwise promote their politics and ideologies to engage empathy of citizens. Meer (2018) argued that political use broadcast as a way to disseminate political campaigns and advertising programs to influence citizens to be informed, and increase the interest to participate in decisions that have been made.

The media is important to link information from every part and then give the balance of content both from political and non-political circles such as civil society, company owners and society. Media such in this context according to Ardianto (2012, P.40) that media consist of journal, radio, television, online media. Even the media take place coverage and then updates to the audience or public (Politics, Civil Society and Owners Company).

Media content such as news, according to Ghorpade (1986) argued that the news conducted by media can help the audience to interact with the program that is being programmed related to economic, politics, social life and other issues. The news in the media as an integral part for politics gives the possibility to politics to gain popularity in societies. That's why the ideas and experiences shared must reflect the interest of society. Look at reality the content find interest of media consuming.

In several conditions of media consumption in Timor-Leste based on the survey of (Oliveira, C. 2022) 30 respondent participated around 78% of respondent have access to information, of around 47% use Facebook, meanwhile TV and radio with 21%. According to survey, 38% of the respondent read *Diario National Newspapers*, 22% read *Timor Post*, 10% read *Suara Timor Lorosa'e*, 13% read *Independent*, and 12% read the *Dili Post*. The respondent with 55.67% prefer listening to State media radio (RTL), 21% respondent listen the community radio, 3.31% listen the *Radio Timor Kmanek*, 2.29% listen to *Radio Liberdade*, 4.14% listen to *Radio Maubere*, 10.85% listen to *GMN Radio* and 2.46% listen to *Radio Parlamento Nacional*. The use of TV, 50% prefer watching *TVTL*, 30% like *GMN-TV*, *STL-TV* with 2.46%, *TV Maubere* is 1.78%, *TVE* with 4.49%, *The Gardamor TV* 0.93% and foreign channels 9.66%. Online media access 31.53% of respondent prefer *Tatoli*, 5.51 reads *Tempo Timor*, *STL online* 4.83%, *GMN Online* 28.56%, and *Timor Post online* with 4.83% and *RTTL online* 24.57%. The survey also indicated that 37.37% of respondent prefers readings, listening, watching to political news stories and others topics.

According to the data gathered by the Asia Foundations (2021) the television or radio remained by far the most common source of information about government support such as in July, 2020. The proportion of respondents in Dili sourced their information from television and radio remained by far the most common source of information about government support (72% in July). Other sources of information included the government website (7%), social media (7%)

agency; they know their needs and how to gratify those needs by media consumption.

The ideas found in the "uses and gratification theory" seem to focus on 7 important points as follows; (1) The history of the beginning of the human social and psychological concept itself, (2) the needs that are targeted, (3) opportunities, (4) the media used and other communication alternatives that lead to (5) different concepts of media content and their impact (6) fulfill what is needed and its appreciation (7) other impacts and influences encountered (P.34).

However, uses and gratification theory means the audience more actively look for the media channel, according to Katz (1959) this theory has been raised from other studies that shifted with focus from the influence of the media on audiences and vice versa to what people do with the media. So mass media use depends on perceptions, preferences, and previously held values, beliefs and societal interests. The use approach assumes that audiences actively and willingly expose themselves to media and that the most powerful mass media cannot influence individuals useless".

Communication becomes part of people's lives and also brings success to all activities in society. According to Shareen (2010, P: 13) that "the attitude of communication is aimed at directing someone to do something in his life or for other people, and people usually choose to follow and select media or messages from various communication alternatives in attracting expectations and his wishes. So these "Hope and Desire" originate from and are limited by personal behavior, social context, and interaction. One has the capacity for subjective choices and interpretations and initiatives such as behavior as a medium or choice of messages, these initiatives influence the outcomes of media and radio usage.

Satisfaction itself starts with the use of communication media, so there is research that focuses on the use of mass media and media consumption for each background and the consequences continue at an increasingly fast pace (Palmgreen, 2016). Media is an instrument to gain public attention with content such as the issue and stimulate public participation in the political act, social work and also development in society. So in practice, the media does not only update news coverage on several specific issues but also actively participates in the process and implementation of politics. Solidarity is voluntary and tries to give something people have such as materials, foods, morality and motivation to those who might need it several times. As social responsibility people give what they have to serve and dignify others in the society.

Methods

To conduct this research method use deductive in nature based on the facts found in the field is than built based on hypotheses or theories. This method is used to get detailed data and is the value behind the visible data (Sugiyono, 2003). The quantitative methods are designed with the aim of answering on demands to obtain results using numbers through the process of data collection, cross-tabulation with detailed descriptions and presentation of results arranged

through pictures, tables, diagrams, graphs including conclusions from the results (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015).

According to Nurdin, I. & Hartati, and Sri (2019) the results can be extrapolated to the entire population with a level of accuracy that depends on sample size and indicator variability, therefore this study use the Nonrandom Sampling/Nonprobability Sampling, by using the type of Snowball Sampling: Recruiting participants who refer others from their network who meet the study criteria in local. The reserach was conducted in Comoro Village, Post-Administrative Dom Aleixo, Dili Municipality of Timor-Leste. Based on the total of population, so that this study designs to gather with 68 targets as a sample and become respondent by using the formula of Isaac and Michael. The way to get data for this study will use instrument of questionnaire. The important step data analysis method that is carried out is data tabulation, with this tabulation going to find out every step of the data process by making data in rows and columns that are orderly and good to see and easy to understand. But the key is to provide understanding to be described in detail (Syahrurum & Salim, 2012).

This technique allows respondents to rate items on a five to seven-point scale, depending on the amount of agreement or disagreement they have on the item. The Likert scale consists of a series of statements about the respondent's attitude towards the object under study (Hardani, 2020).

Table 1. The Measurement

Means	Values	Range
Strong agree	5	1.00-1.80
Agree	4	1.81-2.60
Neutral	3	2.61-3.40
Disagree	2	3.41-4.20
Strong disagree	1	4.21-5.00

Source: Nurdin & Hartati (2019)

Results and Discussion

In connection with the objectives, the data was organized using a questionnaire totaling 68 respondents who were the target of this study, focusing on the people in the village of Comoro, Dili, Timor-Leste. The distribution of the questionnaires was carried out in private using a Likert scale of 1-5. This research was conducted using 4 variables; 1 variable independent, 2 antecedent variables and 1 dependent variable.

Hypothesis Test

This research has been conducted with three hypotheses and uses the model of multivariate hypothesis, because each hypothesis has three variables. Whether there are statistically significant differences in several variables that occur simultaneously between two levels in one variable. To follow the next steps in this study designed with four variables. However, to test the hypothesis using a

multivariate test because each hypothesis has three variables, as well as each process and steps below to find out the correlation between research variables.

The description of basic decisions of standardization statistical;

The **t** table with N=68 at 5% significance in the distribution of statistical t table values, and then the **t** table value is **0, 235 (5%)**.

The value of **t** table is **3.978. (5%)**

H0: There is no influence between the research variables.

H1: There is a significant influence between the research variables

95% confidence level $\alpha = 0.05$.

If the value of $\text{sig } \alpha > 0.05$ or the value of $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$, then there is an influence of variable X on variable Y or H0 accepted.

If the value of $\text{sig } \alpha < 0.05$ or the value of $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$, then there is no an influence of variable X on variable Y or H0 rejected.

H1: The influence of media consumption in political issue (X) to increase public participation in Timor-Leste (Y) is influenced by the perception of media content in political issue in media (A1)

Table 2. Testing Hypothesis H1

		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	66.862	18.201		3.673	.000
	Perception	1.983	.628	.347	3.159	.002
	Public Participation	1.399	.473	.325	2.959	.004

a. Dependent Variable: Media Consumption

From the data seen from the t table, there is a sig value of $0.004 < 0.05$ or t count with a value of $2,959 > t \text{ table}$ with a value of $0,235$, then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. So there is an influence between the media consumption in political issue variable (X) and the Perception of political issue in media content (A1) variable on variable public participation in Timor-Leste (Y).

The testing of t, if the value of $\text{sign} < 0.05$ or the value of $f \text{ count} > f \text{ table}$, then there is an influence of variable X and variable A1 on variable Y (and vice versa).

Table 3. The testing of F

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2754.820	2	1377.410	9.022	.001 ^a
	Residual	9923.239	65	152.665		
	Total	12678.059	67			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Participation, Perception

b. Dependent Variable: Media Consumption

As well on table indicates the testing of F, the value of sign $0.001 < 0.05$ or the value of f count $9.022 > f$ table 3.978, then there is an influence of variable X on variable Y (and vice versa).

Table 4: The coeficiency determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.619 ^a	.383	.354	11.057

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Participation, Perception, Solidarity Values

It is known that the value of R Square is 0.383 or 38.3%, which shows that there is a simultaneous influence between variables X and A1 on variable Y of 38.3% and the remaining 61.7% is influenced by other variables.

H2: The influence of media consumption in political issue (X) to increase public participation in Timor-Leste (Y) is influenced by solidarity values of vulnerable community (A2)

Table 5. Testing H2 Variable X, Y and A2

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	70.297	13.938		5.043	.003
	Solidarity Values	1.800	.405	.474	4.440	.004
	Public Participation	.816	.460	.189	1.773	.008

a. Dependent Variable: Media Consumption

The coefficients as seen from the existing data seen from the table there is a sig value of $0.008 > 0.05$ or t count with a value, $1.773 > t$ table with a value of 3,846, then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. There is an influence between the media consumption in political issue variable (X) and the Solidarity Values of

Vulnerable Community variable (A2) on the public participation in Timor-Leste (Y). The testing of t , if the value of sign < 0.05 or the value of f count $> f$ table, then there is an influence of variable X on variable Y (and vice versa).

Table 6. The testing of F

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3894.962	2	1947.481	14.412	.005 ^a
	Residual	8783.097	65	135.125		
	Total	12678.059	67			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Participation, Solidarity Values
 b. Dependent Variable: Media Consumption

Look at table indicates the testing of F, the value of sign $0.005 < 0.05$ or the value of f count $14.412 > f$ table 3.978 , then there is an influence of variable X on variable Y (and vice versa).

Table 7. The coefficient determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.554 ^a	.307	.286	11.624

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Participation, Solidarity Values

As seen in the table that the R Square value is 0.307 or 30.7%, which shows that there is a simultaneous influence between variables X and A2 on variable Y of 30.7% and the remaining 69.3% is influenced by other variables. And then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means there is a correlation of the variable (X) and to the variable (Y).

H3: The influence of media consumption in political issue (X) to increase public participation in Timor-Leste (Y) is influenced by the perception of media content in political issue in media (A1) and solidarity values of vulnerable community (A2).

Table 8. Coefficient's Correlation

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	36.990	17.813		2.077	.042
	Perception	1.595	.570	.279	2.800	.007

Solidarity Values	1.620	.391	.427	4.143	.001
Public Participation	.915	.439	.212	2.083	.041

a. Dependent Variable: Media Consumption

Such as the existing data based on the table, there is a sign value of $0.041 > 0.05$ or t count with a value of $2.083 > t$ table with a value of 0.235 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is Rejected there is an influence between the media consumption in political issue variable (X) and the Perception of political issue variable (A1) and solidarity values of vulnerable community (A2) on the variable of public participation in Timor-Leste (Y).

Table 9. The testing of F

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4853.408	3	1617.803	13.232	.003 ^a
	Residual	7824.651	64	122.260		
	Total	12678.059	67			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Participation, Perception, Solidarity Values
b. Dependent Variable: Media Consumption

The data presented on the table indicates the testing of F, the value of sign $0.003 < 0.005$ or the value of f count $13.232 > f$ table 3.978 , then there is an influence of variable X on variable Y (and vice versa).

Table 10. The coeficiency determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.619 ^a	.383	.354	11.057

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public Participation, Perception, Solidarity Values

It is known that the value in the data displayed is R Square 0.354 or 35.4% , which shows that there is a simultaneous influence between variables X and A1 on variable Y of 35.4% and the remaining 64.6% is influenced by other variables.

In connection with the objectives, the data was organized using a questionnaire totaling 68 respondents who were the target of this study, focusing on the people in the village of Comoro, Dili, Timor-Leste. The distribution of the questionnaires was conducted using 4 variables; 1 variable independent, 2 antecedent variables and 1 dependent variable. This research proposes three hypotheses which will be discussed in depth as follows.

The influence of media consumption in political issues (X) to increase public participation in Timor-Leste (Y) is influenced by the perception of political issue in media content (A1)

Obtained the significance value of the variable the influence of media consumption in political issue to increase public participation in Timor-Leste is influenced by the perception of political issue in media content obtained there is a sig value of $0.004 < 0.05$ or t count with a value of $2.959 > t$ table with a value of 0.235, making H_a accepted and H_o rejected. So it can be said that the variable influence of media consumption in political issues to increase public participation in Timor-Leste is influenced by the perception of political issue in media content.

Public participation is an active process, which implies that the person or group concerned takes the initiative and uses their freedom to do so an action (Ernawati & Tedi Kurniawan, 1999). This means that participation is a series of orientation efforts to develop public capabilities which involve many elements such as the community itself, political, religious, as well as company owners and others. Related matters generally mean the emergence of changes in behavior, attitude, expertise, and specific or detailed knowledge. In order for public participation to be effective, during organizational activities it is designed and in response to previously identified needs or carried out at the will of individuals and institutions, both public and private.

Related to the sense, media consumption can affect public participation, which can be concluded as an effort to develop media use activities in society and provide perceptions of political issues obtained by using media related to political issues, especially the government in the form of stimulating decrees, public decisions, providing assistance funds, materials and food and other needs of the community in various places, especially in this study located in the village of Comoro, Dom Aleixo Administrative Post, Dili Timor-Leste. Public participation does not occur independently but can be influenced by several other factors such as using the media and issues that are generally obtained but in political issues related to the state of society at a certain time so as to increase the perception of media users from various groups in society individually, groups, institutions involve themselves with volunteers both directly and indirectly. However, public participation has increased efficiently and effectively because of the capacity to perceive information disseminated by the media. According to Moynihan, Wilcox differentiates the level of community participation into five types, namely: (1) providing information, (2) consultation, (3) joint decision making, (4) taking joint action, (5) supporting activities that arise on the initiative of the community (Otoritas, 2013. P. 59). Within the community there are enormous potentials and resources, if utilized properly they will make a real contribution to the progress of society and the region. It begins with the information that is disseminated and received and each recipient provides an assessment which is a perception related to the issues that are spread by the media. Information received can be processed or there is feedback by conducting consultations with the recipient of the information with several elements within the community such as individuals, groups, stakeholders including regional leaders, businessmen, religious, associations, politics and others. And then make decisions on all actions according

to what has been stimulated before. This action can be done individually or as a group to support the process both directly and indirectly.

The influence of media consumption in political issues (X) to increase public participation in Timor-Leste (Y) is influenced by the solidarity values of vulnerable communities (A2);

From the results of the tests that have been carried out, it indicates that when testing the quality of the data all statements contained in the questionnaire are valid if the value exceeds the t table and in terms of reliability values found values exceeding the standard can be called a questionnaire that is said to be reliable for subsequent research.

The data have seen from the table there is a sig value of $0.008 > 0.05$ or t count with a value, $1.773 > t$ table with a value of 3.846 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. There is an influence between the media consumption variable (X) and the Perception of political issue in media content variable (X2) on the public participation variable in Timor-Leste (Y).

The influence of media consumption in political issues is dependent on public use; however use media to get information related to the situation in society. Media consumption refers to the behavior of the public dependence on and use of media to obtain specific information for individual diversified information needs (Intravia et al. [2017](#)).

The use of media as a routine activity carried out by the community to be able to know about events that occur or near rural locations, municipalities, regional national and also worldwide. The issues broadcast by the media refer to the proximity of information that is drawn from real life, so the community as an audience in this context plays an active role in finding the information they want to meet their needs in terms of knowledge, entertainment, knowing the problems that occur around them and integration in the community they are from. This integration context is defined where opinions are shared, understanding and helping each other (Katz et al. 1973). Even the reality the community has a different attitude in opinion, and also a person's intention to carry out activities is not identical for all individuals, seen from differences in values, motivations and expectations. This is also the attitude towards media consumption is also not the same; each individual has his own taste in choosing media that provides interesting content and according to his wishes (Kim, 2018) media use activities depend on the needs of the community to want to know information that can provide content that is relevant to the situation that is happening in the community. This involves the issue given, the intention of receiving, and the motivation to encourage the recipient to do something. In general, media content provides content that is health, political, educational, social, cultural, infrastructure, economic and others. However, this research focuses on political issues that are relevant to regulations or decrees, implementation, decisions to provide assistance to the public which are the themes of discussion in the public. However, after two decades of Timor-Leste's independence, until now, the vulnerable population continues to increase, or life is not the same, or it has resulted in unbalanced social classes and increased population density. To see

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public participation in this context, it can be seen that there are solidarity values that still exist and are bound in society. According to Durkheim, solidarity is a relationship between individuals or groups that are bound by moral feelings and beliefs that are held together and strengthened by shared emotional experiences (Detikedu, 2022). In connection with these values, everyone has a sense of togetherness and a feeling of helping one another. Or people who feel there can give a helping hand to those in need at any given moment. The values of solidarity according to Marpaung (2000: 12-16) are contained in traditions where people feel togetherness, agreement, community harmony, respect for fellow human beings, maintaining customs, preserving traditions, maintaining unity and oneness (harmony, harmony and balance). So they have to help each other and work hand in hand in completing the work. This feeling of mutual help, seen from the content spread by the media, can contribute to increasing public participation in providing assistance to the wider community in the community.

The influence of media consumption in political issues (X) to increase public participation in Timor-Leste (Y) is influenced by the perception of media content in political issues in the media (A1) and solidarity values of vulnerable communities (A2)

Obtaining the variable hypothesis test the influence of media consumption in political issue to increase public participation in Timor-Leste is influenced by the perception of media content in political issue in media and solidarity values of vulnerable community. Obtained sign value of $0.041 > 0.05$ or t count with a value of $2.083 > t$ table with a value of 0.235 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is Rejected there is an influence between the media consumption and the perception of political issue variable on the variable of public participation in Timor-Leste.

In this hypothesis one can see the influence of media consumption in political issues to increase public participation in Timor-Leste, especially the use of the media at this time is greatly increased due to the desire of the public to be curious about actual issues that have an impact on everyday life. According to DeFleur and rokeach; the audience attitude can be change based on individual dependency on media and issue conducted and its can brigs to know the reality and participate by given the idea and perspectives.

As in the current situation, looking at today's modern industrial society, people's needs will increasingly depend on the media to: (a) Adapt to the surrounding conditions and also to the outside world; (b) Have the confidence to do something effectively in society and (c) Attitudes and behavior can be formed. The level of dependence of the audience on the media is determined by; (a) media content has a significant level of importance for audiences (b) people's experiences of change and conflict.

The interaction between individuals in society and also the interaction of individuals with the media is very important in building trust and confidence to be more psychologically competent and behave well, have positive expectations, have the intention to work together and help each other. But it requires individuals who have trust in others so as to help others with opinions or in the form of material (Rousseau, Sitkin, Burt, & Camerer, 1998, p. 395). In this situation, there

is a perception from the audience towards the information or content that is disseminated by the media. Psychologically, this perception depends on the individual's need for a given issue and also existing abilities based on experience. From this experience, a person gives his perceptions critically and socially. Where to provide critical criticism or analysis of the issue and socially as an audience and individuals in society can contribute to implementing the values embodied in media content. In connection with this research, the existing perception of political content is in the form of government politics in the context of making decrees or regulations, decisions in providing assistance to a wide range of people but the implementation also has challenges and does not cover all needs and some of vulnerable communities still safer and staying more with the conditions. But inside the community there are solidarity values. However, everyone gives help to others who need such as materials, foods and basic needs to support volunteers.

In this case the level of media use as a variable that mediates between public participation and perceptions of media content on political issues and also solidarity values of vulnerable communities, meaning that after giving various perceptions of media issues then participating in activity sessions that participate in providing assistance arising from various parties in the public sphere such as elites, political parties, businessmen, religious, NGOs, international agencies, movements, associations and also individuals. So participation is seen directly with the aim of providing assistance that can be conveyed efficiently and effectively, so it can prevent the level of the social range because in conducting communication it determines which media fits the characteristics of the message to be conveyed to encourage the community as media users to have the same perception in receiving information obtained as has happened in recent years in Timor-Leste. So it is hoped that with this research the community will know that even though people with social welfare problems live within limitations, they are still social beings who still have concern, solidarity and social functioning in their environment. Through this research the researcher also hopes to be able to provide new references and contribute to the development of social sciences, especially social communication, both as comparative data and complementary data for previous research and as a reference for future researchers.

Social Implications

This section will discuss public participation that can contribute to the interests of society in general. Existing communication through the media aims to inform, educate and persuade the target community regarding the provision of assistance to other people living with a ranged condition. Public participation cannot occur on its own, because there are media use activities that are influenced by public perceptions of media content related to political issues that have an impact directly and indirectly on people's lives. The use of media is one of the activities that can be carried out by individuals and groups as well as supported by law, especially the constitution and through decree no 5/2014 concerning social communication.

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In addition, based on the press-freedom index, as in 2012 Timor-Leste is at level 77, and in 2022 it will rise drastically from the global ranking to 17th (RSF, 2022). This can contribute to press freedom and the development of media in this new country besides media use activities are also at the center of this research such as politicians using media to convey policies and programs for a term in office at a certain time. While the public, such as the community, company owners, and both public and private institutions, use the media as a very important communication tool to obtain information. The information's conducted by media with content distributed by various media there namely; newspaper, radio, television, online media and social media. The target public as an audience is an inspirational reference that is contained in the content for perception and also the target audience. Enriching communication and perception is an activity that begins and establishes key messages, including the desired style and touch. Starting from here, then build considerations, who will distribute related messages or who will be identified to provide perceptions related to existing issues. Psychologically good perception and related to the way people receive information by using sensory organs such as eyes and ears. According to Triato and Point Triwulan, T. (2006:53) Perception is a process of recognizing or identifying something by using the five senses. So everyone receives information using their sensory organs such as the eyes to see, the ears to read and the ears to hear. However, it requires comfortable concentration and experience to give opinions or use the good value of existing content. On the other hand, the perception itself has characteristics that are generally carried out by everyone who is a consumer of media content. According to Marliani, the characteristics of perception are: (1) Formulate existing experiences, (2) Steps to combine and assess existing experiences with new experiences, (3) Steps to make a selection on the information obtained, (4) Follow steps that are oriented towards theory and rational thinking, (5) Steps to interpret the information obtained verbally and nonverbally, (6) The step of giving value to internal and external experiences with interaction and communication, (7) Individual perceptions require attention to draw appropriate conclusions and decisions (My Education, 2020).

Experiences that exist within and from outside require effective interaction and communication steps so as to combine these two experiences to change the individual to be better than before to adapt to the environment according to social values that exist in society. Making inferences or decisions, understandings and forms of individual perception, in this form after all the processes that the individual has gone through are considered comfortable to make the necessary decisions. But this perception is not formed so easily because it depends on the use of media. On the other hand, external factors can be summed up as values of solidarity that have long existed and were developed by people from every region in Timor-Leste. Like feeling together to help each other in need, working together in an activity that has an impact on each other. According to Septiantoro, G. DWI solidarity is a reciprocal relationship between individuals and groups based on shared values, behaviors or beliefs, which are strengthened by shared experiences (Septiantoro, 2022). Therefore solidarity activities occur when there is a relationship between individuals and groups based on shared values, behaviors or

beliefs. Not everyone can do this, but some want to do it voluntarily, something given cannot be expected in return. In modern times, to carry out solidarity activities in the community is very rarely seen. But the existence of solidarity values that are still intact and related to the culture of society is very high so that it encourages someone to do it. In everyday life to develop one's personality basically there must be directions that are appropriate to circumstances, systems and social values that can manage to interact well, then the individual grows up so he is very young to adapt to his environment. These values can come from religious values, customs and aesthetics which continue to develop in line with the civilization of the community (Elizabeth K. Nottingham, 1994:45).

Socially, everyone has good attitudes and experiences about solidarity values. Thus encouraging individuals to intend to know and do according to circumstances. This is coupled with the media which has an important role in society through the content that is distributed. As in this study, political issues related to making regulations, planning assistance programs for the community range in certain areas and their conditions after their implementation. Discussed media issues, perceptions and values of community solidarity can influence a person to participate, whether individuals, businessmen, political elites, religious, NGOs, and local governments are involved in these activities. Hence the occurrence of public participation, in which various parties also pays attention, as in the last few years during natural disasters and mass pandemics. With this research, it can promote the use of media that has important effects, effective and efficient perceptions, solidarity values that are of public concern in this modern era.

Practical Implications

The practical effect of this study for researchers is to provide benefits in the form of new knowledge and experiences gained during the research process later. The impact of using the media can provide input and suggestions, so that they can determine the right actions in instilling public participation in providing assistance to the wider community for people with problems that become a social phenomenon. For the wider community, this research can share information regarding the influence of media consumption in political issues to increase public participation in Timor-Leste. But practically this research provides a focus to discuss the perception of media content on political issues, and is also influenced by the Solidarity Values of Vulnerable Community. In addition, this research is expected to increase understanding of the importance of solidarity values in modern society as it is today, where life demands competitive conditions so that activities that should be carried out do not happen anymore and sometimes there are just someone's wishes.

From a practical point of view, it will have an impact on existing media content in giving special attention to each issue so that it can give a real impression to the audience's perception that it can make developments in life with a difference from before. The perceptions determine someone to make a decision. Take the decision for itself to do something in his life. Bennet, Hoffman, and Prakash stated that perception is an active activity that involves learning, updating

perspectives, and mutual influence in observation (Zaini, 2011:60). This perception depends on the way of looking at an object. But the existing perception arises from the use of media, at this time the development of media is very adequate starting from mainstream media, online and social media. Critical perceptions can be seen by media users who have experience and knowledge based on people's life situations. This occurs through participation, participation is the voluntary involvement of both individuals and groups in the community in changes that they determine for themselves.

Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, four variables were obtained with a research sample of 68 participants located in the village of Comoro, Dom Aleixo Administrative Post, Dili Municipality, Timor-Leste. With the 68 respondents, the questionnaire used was a closed questionnaire with 36 questions for media consumption and 6 questions for public participation, 8 questions for perceptions of media content in political issues and 6 questions about solidarity values for vulnerable communities so that the total questionnaire was 56 questions. Through statistical analysis of this study it can be concluded that;

1. The Media consumption in political issues has a significant influence on public participation in Timor-Leste which is influenced by the media's perception of political issues in the media.
To find out the significance value, it can be seen that, there is a sig value of $0.004 < 0.05$ or t count with a value of $2.959 > t$ table with a value of 0.235 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. So there is an influence between the media consumption variable and the Perception of political issue variable on public participation in Timor-Leste.
2. The Media consumption of political issues has a significant effect on public participation in Timor-Leste which is influenced by values of solidarity with vulnerable communities. So it can be seen that the significance value, there is a sig value of $0.008 > 0.05$ or t count with a value of $1.773 > t$ table with a value of 3.846 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. Regarding the correlation it can be conclude that is an influence between the variable media consumption and the variable perception of political issues on the variable public participation in Timor-Leste.
3. The media consumption in political issue has a significant influence on public participation in Timor-Leste is influenced by the perception of political issue in media content in media and solidarity values of vulnerable community. With the explanation it can be seen that, there is a sign value of $0.041 > 0.05$ or t count with a value of $2.083 > t$ table with a value of 0.235 , then H_a is accepted and H_o is Rejected there is an influence between the media consumption in political issue variable and the Perception of political issue in media content variable on the variable of public participation in Timor-Leste.

Looking at the results presented, it can be recommended that in the future, media use must be maintained so that community participation will improve. However, the results of Perception is mostly in the low category so it needs to be noted that the media is more active in promoting political issues related to the wider community and other issues related to the situation and values of solidarity.

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