WEBINAR

PROCEEDINGS

11 January 2022 | Virtual Webinar

DIGITAL HUMANITIES

Youth and Digital Journalism:
Attraction, Affects and Potential

(Eds.)
Norshuhada Shiratuddin
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Digital Humanities:
Youth and Digital Journalism:
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Foreword

This is the second in the youth proceedings authored series published by the Digital Humanities Research Unit of SMMTC, UUM. In this latest serie, we look into how Multimedia has impacted the field of Journalism for the past six years. The first article deliberates on the **Current Knowledge and Skills Demand for Multimedia Journalism Educatio**n where a survey was carried out to report on the industry views on Multimedia Journalism education ourses. The second article provides a view on **The State of Journalism in the Digital Age** while the third article put forward a similar topic but focuses on **The Evolution and Challenges of Digital Journalism**. Next is an article on **How Citizen Journalism Affects UUM Students' Mindsets**. This article scoped to only youths in UUM. Perspective of youth on **the pros and cons of citizen journalism** is presented next and this is followed by issue on **The Positive and Negative Impacts of Citizen JournalismTowardsTraditional Journalism.**

Youth Awareness of the Fundamental of Digital Journalism Skills is discussed next. The aim of the article is to report on how youth awareness of the fundamentals that are necessary for them should they are interested to be in journalism industry. A similar article on awareness of how modern journalism affects youth is presented after the first awareness article. Then, a paper on **How Modern Journalism Affects Youths** and how the **public perceive the evolution of the job of a journalist** are offered**.** This is next followed by a paper discussion on **The Public's Impression on the Evolution of Modern Journalist.**

The Changes of Digital Journalism in Sources and Quality comes next where examples of sources of multimedia journalism are listed. According to the article, Youths are unaware of the best sources and their quality when multimedia journalism is concerned. This is followed by a paper on **Digital Journalism Skills in Today's Ultra-Competitive Field.**

The last 2 articles are **concern with The Rise of Digital Journalism,** and the **Effects of Digital Journalism on Students' Skills.** It could be concluded that digital skills are perceived as crucial for the next generation of journalists.

Prof. Dr. Norshuhada Shiratuddin
Dr. Mahfuzah Sarif

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ARTICLES

Current Knowledge and Skills Demand for Multimedia Journalism Education

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, a number of past studies on Multimedia Journalism are scrutinized. Multimedia journalism is a relatively new field of study and a still developing career path. Therefore, many recent studies are conducted in response to the impact of digital media on journalism practices and career paths. A survey involving the industry and institutions of higher learning in the field of journalism, broadcasting and online information-oriented advertising was carried out. A total of 86.67% of respondents' agreed that the program contents are suitable for their organizations. Multimedia skills where one gets involve into art software, video editing, web design, animation and film production and audio engineering are the key skills to master for journalism education nowadays. Journalists today need to have more than reporting and editing skills. The media landscape demands that journalists be prepared to present stories in both print and cyberspace, even to extend realism of news through augmented reality.

Keywords: Multimedia Journalism, Digital media, Augmented Reality.

I   INTRODUCTION

The "age of digital media" is witnessing essential change across many aspects of journalism, including economic worries for traditional media and a desperate idea for alternative multimedia journalism business models for the future. Research into what multimedia in news work means for journalism and journalists is blooming. The use of multimedia technologies as a distinctive information dissemination environment is becoming popular now. The decline in everyday readership in the printed newspapers among youths is a major factor of this bloom. Franklin (2014) stated that daily local papers have suffered losses of circulation compared to the traditional newspapers. Moreover, the loss of advertising revenues has been critical in shaping this decline (Franklin, 2014). Therefore, the future prospects for journalism should be studied. Are developments in digital and mobile media, for instance, creating new possibilities for producing, distributing and consuming journalism and, in turn, enlightening innovation in journalism practice? What are the implications of these changes for journalism academic programs? What are the consequences for the field of journalism education?

Such multimedia technologies have been employed for inspiring journalists to enhance the viewing experience of digital contents being produced. Various interaction approaches, have also been engaged to advance the possibilities of the technologies. However, the utilization of these technologies and interaction approaches is not often supported by applicable guidelines that can assist journalists to accomplish the intended objectives of the presentation of subject areas. Therefore, a review of the current literatures and eventually define the skills of becoming the journalists of multimedia journalism era is the main focus of this article.

II   PAST STUDIES

A. Defining Multimedia Journalism

Multimedia (MM) provides content in the form of text, audio, video, 3D object) on real world view (through a monitor, mobile phone, and combines real and computer-generated information in a real environment, interactively and in real-time, and that aligns virtual objects with physical ones.

Journalists are storytellers who work across many opportunities. On one hand, they usually hold the traditional principles of journalism: which are objectivity, truthfulness, credible sourcing and solid writing. On the other hand, Multimedia journalists tell their stories through some combination of digitized text, images, sound, video and graphics. Multimedia journalism is a relatively new field of study and a still developing career path. It started due to digital platforms and social media channels, and a change in people's inclination for how news are consumed nowadays.

A.   Mobile Devices and News

The pace of the growth in ownership of mobile devices such as phones and tablets by journalists and the public has been extraordinary. All over the world, mobile advertising revenues overtook newspaper advertising revenues since 2014. It has risen greatly while newspaper revenues (either national or local) keeps declining (Reynolds 2014). "Many claimed mobile devices are undoubtedly a game changer, offering journalists freedom from the newsroom in a way that

John Pavlik anticipated more than a decade ago (Pavlik 2001). Journalists can now use smartphones and tablets to access legacy and social media news reports, use them in turn as news sources, respond to them and upload their own reports and/or post comments. Technologically, mobile devices have provided the essential preconditions to create "news on the move" a reality now.

B. Augmented Reality in News

Augmented reality (AR) is a concept of the virtual reality that responds and adapts to a real-time context and the characteristics of the user (Damala et al., 2012; Tenemaza, de Antonio, & Ramirez, 2013). AR concept is said to provide adaptation of 3D augmented reality and better engagement to the users (Damala & Stojanovic, 2012). These could help, for instance, the news readers, to be more immersed in the experience while viewing the news. Figure 1(in 2018) and 2 (in 2020) are great examples by The Weather Channel on how they utilized AR to broadcast about floods and tornadoes.

Figure 1: Source:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URnLuSrlNA8

Figure 2: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0cODBQqaGTw

This concept of AR is based on user, environment and platform (Pavlik & Bridges, 2013). These three pillars can foster functional ability, ease of use and portability of new AR applications.

C. Multimedia Journalists Skills

Pavlik and Bridges (2013) examined how digital technology might transformed the substances of journalism through AR. The significance of digital storytelling through AR is evident in its potential to engage the public increasingly disconnected from traditional news and to provide more contextualized information.

The use of AR in journalism affects the development of communication skills in virtual environments. A quasi-experimental research study was conducted on two separate groups: an experimental group and a control group (Pavlik & Bridges, 2013). The approach was a mix of qualitative and quantitative methodology. The results differed between the two groups. The students in the experimental group were noted to improve their four communication skills in virtual environments at an average level of 95%, and they created an augmented reality magazine. Meanwhile, the control group did not even create a printed publication. It is therefore determined that the use of AR makes a noteworthy instructive contribution to the teaching/learning process of journalism in journalism institutions (Carlos Fernández-García, 2021).

II   IMPLICATIONS FOR JOURNALISM STUDIES

To date, the most popular technical format for journalism has been 360 Virtual Reality (VR) video. VR is often defined via two main features: presence and immersion (Sirkkunen & Uskali, 2019). Although this offers a restricted experience of presence and immersion, these (VR and AR) forms of journalism offer not only a 3D presentation, but also a sensory experience of reality. Consequently, it provides a distinctively diverse level of experiencing the news than reading print or watching audiovisual materials.

Pavlik insisted (2013), these developments have helped educators to revisit the scholarly agenda of journalism studies and this is inevitable given that a good deal of research in the field seeks to reflect on changing professional practice and to be relevant to such changes. Consequently, many new studies are conducted in response to the impact of digital media on many fields including the journalism practices.

A. Market Survey for Multimedia Journalism Academic Programme

Uni Utara Malaysia (UUM) introduced Master degree programme to cater for such needs of Multimedia Journalism management in 2014 with the following 8 Learning Outcome domains (LOD).

The Learning Outcomes

LOD	
LOD 1	Demonstrate mastery of knowledge in the field of multimedia journalism management.

LOD 2	Able to strategize, manage and practice multimedia journalism.
LOD 3	Relate ideas in multimedia journalism to contemporary societal issues.
LOD 4	Carry out responsibilities without compromising on ethics, beliefs and laws.
LOD 5	Build and lead an effective professional management team that strive to uphold communication qualities and standard.
LOD 6	Demonstrate critical thinking in multimedia journalism issues and are prepared to propose potential solutions.
LOD 7	Manage information for lifelong learning in the field of multimedia journalism.
LOD 8	Demonstrate managerial and entrepreneurial skills and inculcate a spirit of innovation in the field of multimedia journalism.

A market research was done by using online questionnaires approach and printed distribution to obtain market input from the point of view of industry and academia. This study helps in seeing the potential of the program to be offered in terms of program suitability and marketability of graduates. This survey study involves the industry and institutions of higher learning in the field of journalism, broadcasting and online information-oriented advertising. This market study was conducted over a period of 3 weeks with a response percentage of 65%. The feedback obtained from 30 respondents from a number of institutions was encouraging (Fig 1).

Program Content and Suitability to Organizational Needs

Overall, it can be concluded that all the courses proposed in this new program are highly relevant to the needs of the online multimedia technology-based journalism industry (over 90%) and have their own strengths (96.3%). All of them agreed (Fig 2) that the course also meets theoretical foundations (66.67%), fits current concepts (74.04%), is market relevant (77.78%), fittingly involves the use of ICT (88.89%) and opens the knowledge space to quantitative and qualitative based research (74.07%). These findings support the industry's acceptance of the importance of knowledge as the core of the practical element in the current world of journalism.

Career Prospects

A total of 86.67% of the respondents agreed to accept graduates of this program to work in divisions related to the field of journalism, broadcasting and new media-based advertising (96.67%). In terms of salary scale, the majority of respondents are willing to pay a salary

between RM2,501 – RM4,500 and this is a salary scale that is in line with the labor market situation in Malaysia, especially graduates with no work experience.

A total of 33.33% of the response came from academics while 66.67% from non-academic media practitioners.

60% of respondents are from locally owned industries while the rest are from the government sector and foreign-owned companies. Respondents were involved in various media industries namely journalism, broadcasting, advertising, web TV, academics, training, photography, and music (Table 1).

The respondents of this study came from various sizes of organizations, from sole proprietors to large organizations with more than 3000.
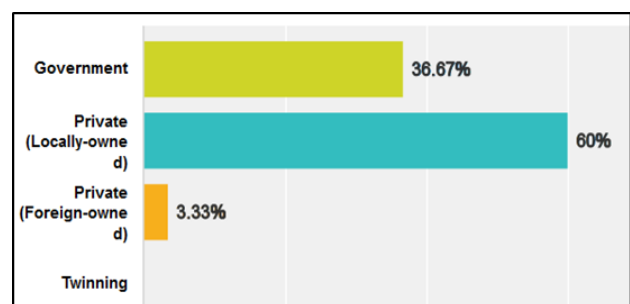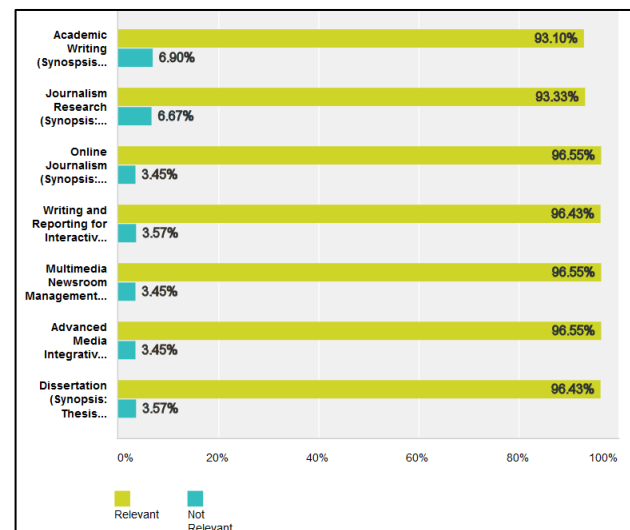

Fig 1: Segments of respondents
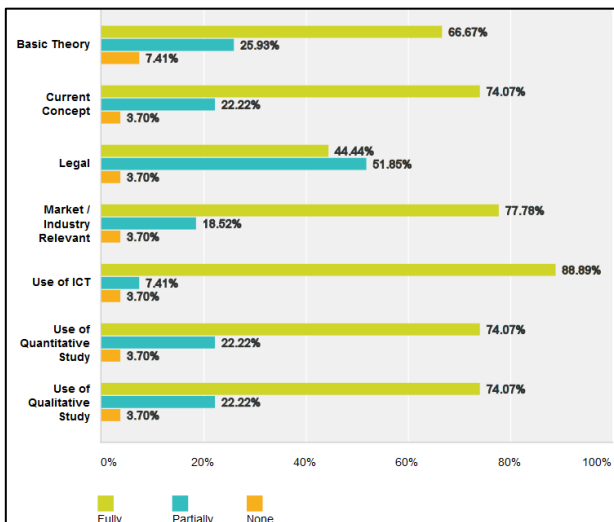

Fig 2: Suitable contents

Fig3: Knowledge and market requirements

The main aim of this study was to answer this: ***Does the program meet the needs of knowledge and the market?***

Overall, respondents think that the program meets the basic requirements of theory (66.67%), current concepts (74.04%), law (44.44%), market demand (77.78%), use of ICT (88.89%), use of quantitative methods (74.07%) and the use of qualitative methods (74.07%) (Fig 3). A total of 86.67% of respondents agreed that the program contents are suitable for their organizations.

Table1: Possible positions offered

No	Offered Positions
1.	Multimedia Journalists
2.	Web Manager
3.	Online/Digital editor
4.	Web TV Manager
5.	Online editorial team
6.	Multimedia contents developers

III CONCLUSION

Innovation in news media should be guided by four principles: intelligence or research, a commitment to freedom of speech, a dedication to the pursuit of truth and accuracy in reporting, and ethics (Newman, 2018). Innovation by news media leaders that adhere to the Multimedia principles outlined are finding success in both building audience and generating digital revenue (Steensen, 2010). Multimedia skills where one plunges into art software, video editing, web design, animation and film production and audio engineering are the key skills to master for journalism education nowadays in order to achieve the LODs as stated earlier. This study has confirmed such statement by Steensen (2010) and Franklin (2014).

Fig 4: Then and now access methods on news and information

Referring to the above Fig 4 and the finding that stated more than 90 per cent of respondents in a recent survey agreed wholeheartedly with the statement: "The development of additional technological skills is a necessary precondition for the online journalist" (Deuze, 2004), it is, therefore confirmed that Multimedia journalism and its necessary skills are mandatory for the current journalism education.

The demands on multimedia journalists are many and diverse now. In addition to exercising solid news judgment and working under sometimes rigid time constraints, they have to stretch their creative strengths and carefully define what the end product should look and sound like.

The Multimedia journalists today need to have more than reporting and editing skills. The media landscape demands that journalists be prepared to present stories in both print and cyberspace, even to using augmented reality to increase readers/viewers experience. With the amount of digital content being produced each year, and with no sign of it slowing down, the demand for individuals with these skills will only continue to escalate (refer to the situation of then and now as depicted in Figure 4.

It is clear that digital and social media have fundamentally changed the rules of journalism. Multimedia journalism has emerged as an inspiration for the future. New channels, such as podcast networks, streaming services and web startups, mean new job opportunities and new type of audiences.

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How Citizen Journalism Affects UUM Students' Mindsets

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development in technology boosts the growth of citizen journalism and the existence of citizen journalism has brought a huge impact on the community. Hence, quantitative research that involves 103 respondents is carried out by collecting and analysing data via Google Form. The purpose of the study is to identify the positive and negative impact of citizen journalism as well as to suggest a solution to raise a critical mindset for citizen journalism. In short, the finding of the study shows that citizen journalism does bring both positive and negative effects for the community.

Keyword: *Citizen Journalism, Social Impact, Youth*

I INTRODUCTION

In this digital age, digital technology is undergoing rapid development. More and more items are evolving to be digitalised to smoother the delivery process which includes the mass media. New Media in the form of media that is distributed using digital technologies such as the Internet (Tutor2u, 2021). A few years back, there were merely certain groups of people who could use the Internet and so checked information or news on the Internet. In general, people back then could only afford to receive the latest news via traditional media including printed newspapers, magazines as well as non-printed media like television and radio. However, people nowadays can check and obtain the latest news and information via the Internet from time to time, no matter where people are and what people are doing, as long as the devices are connected to the Internet.

With the wide usage of social media, another type of media is growing among the citizens, which is citizen journalism. Citizen journalism is a kind of content that is created by citizens or well known as "non-professional" journalists (Albarado, 2018). The way of distribution of citizen journalism is not limited only to traditional media, but the new media as well, such as podcasts, blogs and social media platforms (Vaughan, 2020). The only criteria to create citizen journalism is to have a device that can be connected to the Internet and a creative mind, that is all it takes. More people are involving themselves in journalism than ever before. People post the latest news on social media, live streaming and write their in-depth reviews on certain topics. Some of them are professional journalists, but many are not.

The existence of citizen journalism has brought a huge impact on the community. Some say it is a symbol of press freedom, but some say it might be a threat to society (Prahassacitta, 2017). Thus, the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism will be discussed in this article.

A. Problem Statement

In today's media-saturated society, citizen journalism is a fast-growing style of journalism that allows regular people to report on important events in their communities. The mainstream media no longer serves as the exclusive source of information. Alternative news sources on the Internet, such as blogs, online portals, and social media platforms, provide a strong challenge to traditional news organisations. As the number of Internet users and new media writers continues to expand, so does the number of citizen journalism sites. In this case, one can see that the quality of news content from citizen journalism is less biased than professional journalism because the topic that previously could not be published in public is widespread in citizen journalism sites or blogs without any restriction (Rabia Noor, 2017).

Due to the ease of use and convenience of web-published technologies, online audiences can become active participants in the creation

and transmission of news and information. Back in the old times, the authorities started using controlling mass media assets because it is an essential tactic for aggressive political and economic entities. So that audience only can receive economic and political news from TV. Television was the most influential medium in mass communication. In 21- century, the public can easily get news and information from the Internet and depend a lot on mass communication. Hence, this might become a toxic environment because of people who use a blade, but also by those who use a pen, or, more recently, a keyboard (Simons, Greg 2016).

Furthermore, technology is influencing the way the profession performs on a personal and organisational level, as well as how the audience consumes information. Social media is a great and mobile kind of communication that brings people together and allows them to share and disseminate information (Simons, Greg 2016). While the increasing attention of accessible news on social media, journalists' responsibility to be ethical, reliable, and comprehensive is complicated by a large number of prospective and potentially untrustworthy news sources. A valid news website is hard to publish user-generated content on their sites because as professional journalists, they need to be concerned about reputation, trust and legal challenges (Rabia Noor, 2017).

B. Research Objective (RO)

RO 1: To identify the positive impact of citizen journalism.
RO2: To identify the negative impact of citizen journalism.
RO3: To suggest the solution to raise critical mindset for citizen journalism

C. Scope

This study aims to identify the respondent regarding the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism. A survey was conducted using a quantitative method in terms of a questionnaire to collect data and analyse data. The scope of this study is targeted at university students in UUM. Instruments collected related awareness of citizen journalism and the solution to raise a critical mindset for citizen journalism.

D. Significant

Citizen journalism is growing at a rapid pace (Rabia Noor, 2017). As long as internet networks still exist, people or journalists can easily publish various problems and occurrences from everywhere. From the study, the public will get a better understanding of citizen journalism from the information and literature reviews. New technology, bloggers, and citizen journalists may help create an information environment that is more in touch with the public interest. The data helps in generating a clear picture of the situation and how citizen journalism impacts societies and communities.

II   LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Citizen Journalism

Citizen journalism is a concept in media that refers to the journalistic activities of ordinary people. Duffy, Thorson and Jahng (2010) have defined a "citizen journalist" as an individual, who is not a trained professional, but who nonetheless may report on his or her neighbourhood or community.

One of the most accepted and inclusive definitions of citizen journalism has been put forward by Bowman and Willis (2003) in New Media. They define citizen journalism as the act of non-professionals, playing an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analysing, and disseminating news and information.

B. Positive Impact

Citizen journalism had a positive impact like helping people in staying aware of the happenings around the world. People will get to know the latest news or issues. For example, the public can get first-hand news from citizen journalism about the pandemic covid 19. Local citizen journalism such as Malaysiakini plays an important role to spread the latest government policy, economic and social news (Malaysiakini, n.d.-a).
Besides that, citizen journalism takes responsibility to produce original content to attract more followers. Journalists need to research people's needs in a different aspect to produce original, authentic content. For example, LeeSharing.com is one of the citizen journalisms that focuses on youth. Their content

includes current trends, shopping, technology, etc (LEESHARING, n.d.).

Educational purposes are one of the positive impacts of citizen journalism. During the covid 19 pandemic, most citizen journalism shared tips, infographics, and guidelines to help Malaysians adopt the MySejahtera tracking app, vaccine info, food bank and etc (Malaysiakini, n.d.-b). Moreover, citizen journalism successfully provides a platform for students to look for accurate and authentic information.

C. Negative Impact

One coin had 2 sides. Citizen journalism had negative impacts like spreading fake & unauthorised news, reducing journalism credibility, media framing, copyright infringement and spreading improper content.

Media Framing: Change the reader's perception without having to alter the facts as the same information is used as a base. Framing's roots go back, in part, to Erving Goffman's (1974) exploration of how people organise their own experience. He argued that to experience life— both in terms of how people receive and interpret, and how people engage—through frames. What people consider "reality" depends on the frames they employ to approach, analyse, and understand the world around them (Pagecentertraining.psu.edu, n.d.).

Copyright Infringement: Lacked Copyright Knowledge. Copyright infringement is the use or production of copyright-protected material without the permission of the copyright holder. Copyright infringement means that the rights afforded to the copyright holder, such as the exclusive use of a work for a set period, are being breached by a third party (Kenton, 2020).

D. How is the Youth' Mindset Affected by Citizen Journalism?

Citizen journalism content in Malaysia can be found mainly on personal blogs or websites and social media. In the early 2000s, before the popularity of such social media sites as Facebook and Twitter, personal websites, or blogs, were popular with internet users.

Online journalism/internet media have changed everything in our life. And its biggest impact is left on the public mindset. Academic research has consistently found that people who consume more news media have a greater probability of being civically and politically engaged across a variety of measures (John Wihbey, 2015).

E. The Solution to Raise Critical Mindsets for Citizen Journalism

Journalism is one of the noblest professions in the world. It is important to stress the vitality of authentic and ethical journalistic practices. People are fortunate to have many great journalists in the world today, but in recent times many professionals in the field of journalism have brought disrepute to their line of work (Scope, n.d.).

Nowadays, citizen journalism has already become part of our daily life. Despite public debate about the positive and negative impact of citizen journalism in Malaysia. The research study focuses on how to raise critical mindsets among Malaysians. This research respondent focuses on youth, especially UUM students.

III. METHODOLOGY

Figure 1: Research activities

This research is conducted by the quantitative method that involves four phases as shown in figure 1 above which are idea preparation, preparing research instrument, data collection and analysis. The first phase of the research is idea preparation. Ideas for the research are discussed through WhatsApp before the preparation for the research instrument. After discussion, the research topic decided is "How citizen journalism affects UUM students' mindsets".

The second phase was the preparation for the research instrument. There are a total of 4 parts inside the research instrument which are the demographic of respondents, identifying the positive impacts of citizen journalism,

identifying the negative impacts of citizen journalism, and proposing solutions to raise critical mindset for citizen journalism.

The third phase for the research activities is data collection. In this phase, the research instrument is prepared in the form of google form and shared on social media platforms to get the respondents. The target respondents for the research paper are 103 people from the UUM community. All the answers from the respondents are private and confidential and only for research purposes.

After collecting all the data, the final stage is data analysis. All the data from the respondents during the data collection phase was analysed. After analysing the data, the results are shown in the finding and results in the parts below.

IV   RESULT

Section A: Demographic Respondents

The results are collected from the questionnaire. Table 1 presented the demographic information for 103 respondents.

Table 1: Demographic information

Item		Frequency	%
Gender	Male	49	47.6
	Female	54	52.4
Race	Malay	7	6.8
	Chinese	90	87.4
	Indian	6	5.8
Current semester	1	13	12.6
	2	2	1.9
	3	14	13.6
	4	5	4.9
	5	46	44.7
	6	9	8.7
	7	9	8.7
	8 and above	5	4.9
Age	20	16	15.5
	21	19	18.4
	22	52	50.5
	23	12	11.7
	24	3	2.9
	25	1	1
	26 and above	0	0
College	COB	47	45.6
	CAS	44	42.7
	COLGIS	12	11.7

In Table 1, a total of 103 valid questionnaires were received in this study. The number of female respondents (52.2%) is larger than male (47.6%), and most respondents are Chinese which contribute 87.4% among the 3 races. As

of their current semester, 44.7% of respondents are in semester 5, while 13.6% of respondents are in semester 3. Most respondents are in the age group 20-22 years old. The age group from 20-22 years old contains 84.4% of the overall. In addition, Respondents from college COB have the highest number with 45.6% compared to CAS (42.7%) and COLGIS (11.7%). After analysing the demographic information of the 103 respondents, the findings revealed that, regardless of a person's gender, age, race, or current semester, the college played a vital part in this study.

In the next section, respondents were given several general questions that related to citizen journalism to determine their knowledge about citizen journalism. A total of 103 respondents responded to the questions shown in Table 2.

Table 2: General Question

No	Question
Q1	Have you seen any citizen journalism news?
Q2	Which platform can you find citizen journalism?
Q3	How often do you read through the citizen journalism in a month?
Q4	What is your credibility level toward citizen journalism?

Based on the questions in Table 2, there are a majority of respondents who had seen before citizen journalism news and most of them are using social media to expose citizen journalism. The result showed from Q3 that 70.9% of respondents read through citizen journalism 1-5 times in a month. For 11-15 times a month, only 4.9% of respondents. In Q4, 49.5% of the respondents which nearly half of the respondents are in the middle about credibility level toward citizen journalism. The respondents who are at the mid-high and high level of credibility level are 32% and 11.7% overall. There are only 6.8% of respondents at the low level.

Section B: Research Objective
Objective 1: Positive Impact of Citizen Journalism
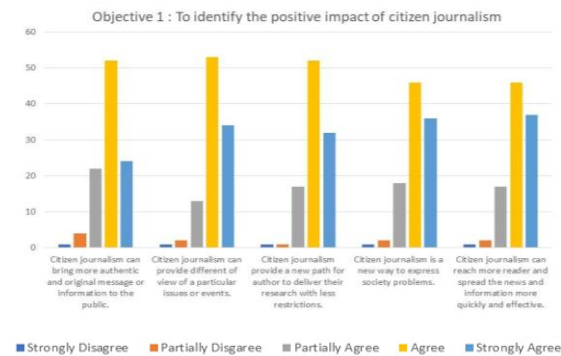
Figure 2: To identify the positive impact of citizen journalism

Figure 2 shows the results for objective 1 which is to identify the positive impacts of citizen journalism that were answered by a total of 103 respondents. In this part, five statements are prepared for the respondents to give out their opinion to achieve the first objective.

The first statement in this part is "Citizen journalism can bring a more authentic and original message or information to the public". From the figure above, the number of respondents that agree with this statement is the highest among the other options which are 52 from the total of 103 respondents. There is a slight difference in the number of respondents who strongly agree and partially agree with this statement which is 24 respondents and 22 respondents respectively.

For this statement, only 1 respondent strongly disagrees with the statement which is also the lowest among the other options.

The second statement is "Citizen journalism can provide a different view of a particular issue or events". For this statement, a total of 51.5% of the respondents agree that citizen journalism can provide a different view of a particular issue or event. Secondly, a total of 34 respondents strongly agrees with the statement above. The respondents that strongly disagree with this statement occupied the smallest percentage which is only 1% of the total.

The third statement is "Citizen journalism provides a new path for authors to deliver their research with fewer restrictions". The results showed that a total of 52 respondents agreed

with this statement, and it occupied the highest percentage among the other options. For the respondents who strongly disagree and partially disagree with this statement, they shared the same percentage which is only 1% respectively. They also occupied the lowest percentage in this statement.

The fourth statement is "Citizen journalism is a new way to express society's problems". A total of 46 respondents agree that citizen journalism is a new way to express social problems followed by a total of 36 respondents strongly believing this statement.

The fifth statement is "Citizen journalism can reach more readers and spread the news and information more quickly and effectively". For this statement, respondents who agree with this statement occupied the biggest percentages which are 44.7%. Respondents who strongly disagree with the statement above occupied the least percentage which is only 1% of the total respondents.

Objective 2: Negative Impact of Citizen Journalism

Table 3: Statements for Objective 2

No	Statement
S1	Citizen journalism could be subjective on some particular issues sometimes.
S2	Citizen journalism might bring up some issues which are sensitive to an individual.
S3	The author in citizen journalism might be biassed while they are reporting news.
S4	Copyright issues might be overlooked in citizen journalism.
S5	There might be some unreliable news and information in citizen journalism.
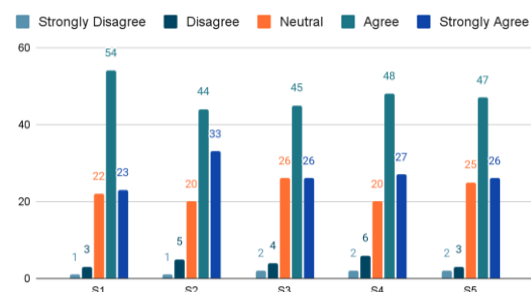
Figure 3: To identify the negative impact of citizen journalism

Figure 3 shows the result of the survey answered by 103 respondents, asking about their opinion on the statements listed in Table 3. These statements are related to objective 2 of the research which is to identify the negative impact of citizen journalism. From Figure 3

above, each of the statements records the same trend.

The "Agree" option recorded the highest respondents in all the statements in objective 2, which are 54 respondents for statement 1, 44 respondents for statement 2, 45 respondents for statement 3, 48 respondents for statement 4 and 47 respondents for statement 5.

Besides that, the least chosen option recorded in all the statements is "Strongly Disagree", which recorded 1 respondent for statement 1 and statement 2, and 2 respondents for statement 3, statement 4 and statement 5.

The "Strongly Agree" option records the second-highest respondents followed by the "Neutral" option and "Disagree" option in all the statements mentioned in objective 2. There are 23 students who chose "Strongly Agree" in statement 1, 33 students for statement 2, 27 students for statement 4 and lastly 26 students for statement 3 and statement 5. Moreover, the number of students who chose the "Neutral" option for statement 1 is 22 students, 20 students chose "Neutral" for both statement 2 and statement 4 while 26 students and 25 students chose "Neutral" in statement 3 and statement 5 respectively.

Lastly, fewer of them chose "Disagree". Only 3 of them chose "Disagree" for statement 1 and statement 5 respectively. For statement 2, only 5 respondents chose to disagree. Furthermore, only 4 respondents disagree with statement 3 while only 6 respondents disagree with statement 4.

Objective 3: Solution to Raise Critical Mindset for Citizen Journalism
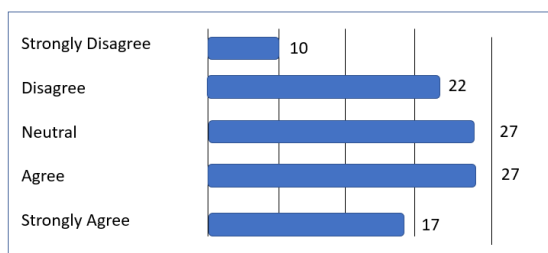
Figure 4: Do you agree that sharing citizen journalism without checking the new credibility shows a lack of critical mindset?

Figure 4 shows the results for question 1 in objective 3 with a total of 103 respondents. In

this question, 27 students are neutral and agree about this respectively. There are only 10 students who strongly disagree and 17 students who strongly agree with this question. The number of students records second highest which are disagree with this question.
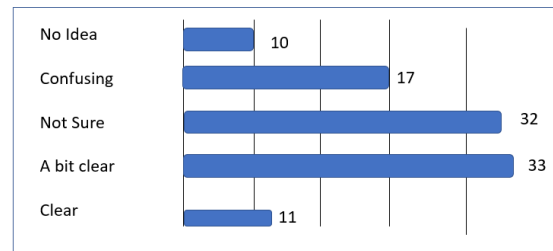
Figure 5: Do you know where to find a trusted citizen journalism platform in Malaysia?

Figure 5 shows the results for question 2 which is "Do you know where to find a trusted citizen journalism platform in Malaysia?" Most of the students, 33 students, are a bit clear with the statement while there are only 11 students who have a clear idea with this question. Besides, 32 students are not sure about this question while 17 students are confused with this question. For this question, only 10 students have no idea with this question which is the lowest among other options.
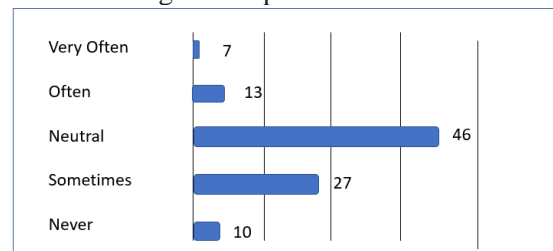
Figure 6: How frequently do you search articles from a trusted platform such as Google Scholar?

Figure 6 displays the results for question 3 which is "How frequently do you search articles from trusted platforms such as Google Scholar?". In this question, 46 students, which is also most students, are neutral with this question and only 7 students have very often with this question, which is the lowest among other options. Then, 27 students answered sometimes to search articles from trusted platforms. There are only 10 students who never searched the article before and there are 13 students who often search the article from trusted platforms.
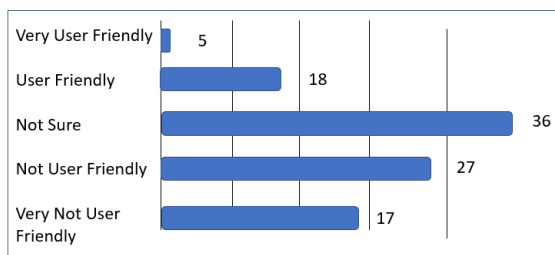
Figure 7: How do you feel about the searching process from the scholarly article?

Figure 7 shows the results for question 4 which is "How do you feel about the searching process from the scholar article?". In this question, 36 students are not sure which is the highest among the options while 5 students think very user friendly about the searching process. A total of 27 students think it is not user friendly and 17 students think the searching process is very not user friendly. 18 students think the searching process is user friendly from a total of 103 students.

V DISCUSSION

Throughout the research, the acceptance of citizen journalism in the community is high. According to the data received from the respondents, most of them have seen a variety of news from citizen journalism. The social media platform is the main path to access all the news from citizen journalism.

From the total of five positive impacts that the researchers discussed in this research, most of the respondents believe that citizen journalism can provide news from different points of view and be perceptive. They believed that news from citizen journalism is more realistic from the community point of view.

For negative impacts, citizen journalism could be subjective with some issues as the most voted statement from the respondents, which is a total of 54 respondents. They believed that some issues are not suitable for citizen journalism to be involved due to its professionalism.

VI CONCLUSION

After all the data from respondents have been analysed, the researchers conclude that citizen journalism does bring both positive and negative effects for the community.

Through this research, there are five positive impacts of citizen journalism which are Citizen journalism can bring a more authentic and original message or information to the public, Citizen journalism can provide a different view of a particular issue or event, Citizen journalism provides a new path for authors to deliver their research with fewer restrictions, Citizen journalism is a new way to express society's problems and Citizen journalism can reach more readers and spread the news and information more quickly and effectively.

Throughout the research paper, the researchers also found out that citizen journalism is not as popular as the other countries. Most of the people in the community do not know where to find trusted and reliable citizen journalism. Besides that, most of the people in the community also prefer academics as the main path to obtain information in comparison with citizen journalism.

VII ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

VIII LIMITATION OF STUDY

This research has limitations about the data sample. The measurement of the questionnaire was conducted on UUM students which has a population of 21,203 students (SESI PENGUNDIAN CALON MAJLIS PERWAKILAN PELAJAR SESI 2021/2022, n.d.). The respondent's data were 103 students (0.5%) among 21,203 UUM students. In this research, most of the respondents is Chinese but the majority race of UUM is Malay. In conclusion, the research sample does not represent the populations of UUM students.

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The State of Journalism in the Digital Age

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ABSTRACT

On social networks, the reach and effects of information flow are so rapid and amplified. The sharing and collection of information have become faster and easier than ever but has also led to the spread of fake information or fake news. Distorted, misleading, or fraudulent information has a significant potential to have real-world consequences for millions of users within minutes. The study aimed to define the accuracy of information on the internet news. The method used in the research is the case study method. 4 cases related to current fake news were identified and studied in this research. Based on the results, fake news can be spread in various ways, and it leads to misinformation and disinformation. Thus, it is hard to combat fake news spread due to the fact that fake news detections nowadays are still naive.

Keywords: Journalism, fake news, internet news, accuracy social media, digital age.

I INTRODUCTION

The growth of social media has democratized content production and made it simple for anybody to create and disseminate knowledge on the internet. It brings positive advantages to the public but at the same time it also causes harmful negative impacts. The creation and massive expansion of social media in recent years, a new generation of content creators and distributors has emerged, with social media today being seen as omnipresent and revolutionary (Church S ; Akpan & Bassey Ekpe, 2018).

Information authenticity has long been a concern for businesses and society, affecting both printed and digital media.(Figueira & Oliveira, 2017) According to Stastita (2021), there are almost 4.80 billion social media users across the world. Facebook, YouTube, and WhatsApp ranked the top three most popular social media. The amount of active users in these 3 social media applications are 2.895 billion, 2.291 billion, and 2.0 billion respectively. So far, in the new digital age, the online platform was unable to set an agenda to detect misleading information or data, particularly because the publication remains modest, and many people are relying on major brand names as primary sources of information.

The issue of news reporting inaccuracy has become a global problem. "Fake news" is defined as "fabri-cated material that closely resembles news media content in form but differs in organisational method or aim." (Lazer et al.,2018). There are 3 aspects that we have to consider when we evaluate the reliability and accuracy of news contents including veracity, expression and headline/graphics (Otero,2020).

Fake news is propagated through a complicated ecology of websites, social media platforms, and bots (Lazer et al., 2017). Some research attempted to determine the size of the false news audience. For example, S. Vosoughi, D. Roy, and S. Aral (Vosoughi et al., 2018) analysed 4,5 million tweets from 2006 to 2017 and discovered that fake news spreads farther, quicker, deeper, and more widely than accurate news.By manipulating political, regional, and religious undercurrents, fake news is deliberately meant to plant a seed of distrust and intensify existing social and cultural dynamics (Wardle and Derakhshan, 2017).

II PROBLEM STATEMENT

Journalism has changed dramatically in the digital age during the last few years. Traditional methods of delivering and collecting news have evolved into a new, more modern structure. Previously, people would write articles and get them published in newspapers or journals. People nowadays compose articles and share them via social media. We can now see it on television, the internet, social media, instant messaging apps, and other platforms that were previously exclusively available in paper. The introduction of new technologies all around the world has resulted in the emergence of digital journalism. However, as methods of spreading news have evolved, so has the spread of both true and false information. Simultaneously, an issue defined as information exchange and collection has never been faster or easier, but it has also resulted in the dissemination of false or misleading information.

III OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the research is to determine the accuracy of information found on the internet. The research is significant because it provides empirical data that can aid researchers in better understanding

how fake news spreads on social media. As a result, the objective of this report is to identify difficulties with misleading information and fake news in the current state of digital journalism, as well as ways for dealing with fake news.

IV   METHOD

To reflect the current situation of journalism in the digital age, the case study methodology was used. Case study research can include one or more case studies, quantitative evidence, several sources of information, and the benefit of prior theoretical proposition development. The three categories of case studies utilized in research are explanatory, descriptive, and exploratory case studies. Explanatory case studies are used to answer 'how' or 'why' inquiries when the researcher has little control over the events' occurrence. The purpose of descriptive case studies is to look at the sequence of interpersonal encounters after a certain amount of time has passed. The aim of exploratory case studies is to address the questions "what" and "who." In addition to exploratory case studies, additional data collection approaches including as interviews, questionnaires, and experiments are commonly used.

The purpose of our case studies is to answer three questions: "what," "why," and "how." These questions are based on the goals of our study. "What are the challenges with misleading information and fake news in the current condition of digital journalism?" is the first question. "Why does it cause fake news to happen?" is the second question. "How can we overcome the challenges of fake news?" is the third question. The purpose of this study was to conduct a content analysis of a dataset containing four cases in order to determine the accuracy of information published on the internet news. These examples were gathered from a range of academic papers and internet research.

V   LITERATURE REVIEW

The topic of journalism is not a brand-new topic in the research area, but since the rise of the internet and digital media, journalism had started to transform into digital journalism in order to cope with the current trend. Needless to say, much research also carries out different research on the topic of digital journalism. However, fake news or misinformation is always present from journalism until digital journalism. Plenty of research also had been conducted on the topic of fake news in journalism in this digital age.

Fake news is not a new concept, it exists since the rise of digital technology but mainly spread through yellow journalism (de Beer & Matthee, 2020). Nevertheless, since the present of social media where anyone can publish anything, it had increased the chances of spreading of fake news. To make things even harder, it is hard to identify whether the news is real news, semi-true or false news (de Beer & Matthee, 2020). Therefore, existing research on the topic of fake news will focus on identify the characteristic of fake news. Other than that, researchers also find out ways to identify fake news that are circulating on the internet, either carry our manually or carry out by artificial intelligence (AI). According to our observation, there is quite a lot of research approach this topic through case study, since there is a lot of research had been carried out. Therefore, we will also take this method as our approach to this topic.

VI   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section will be presenting our result and discussion.

A. Case study 1: Challenges and opportunities of the current state of fake news

Problem:
Information authenticity has long been a problem for businesses and society, affecting both printed and digital media. On social networks, the reach and effects of information flow are so rapid and magnified that distorted, erroneous, or fraudulent information has a huge potential to have real-world consequences for millions of users within minutes. Several public concerns regarding this topic have recently surfaced, as well as proposed solutions to the problem (Figueiraa, 2017).

Solution:
The research community began devoting its efforts to the problem of "misleading" information around the turn of the decade, then to "rumour" detection or disinformation, and most recently to the detection and prevention of fake news. Soroush et al. found three elements that characterise the dissemination of information: the language style used to communicate rumours, the characteristics of persons participating in spreading information, and the dynamics of network propagation. Their methodology was said to be faster than any other public source, including journalists and law enforcement officers, at properly predicting the integrity of 75% of rumours (Figueiraa, 2017).

Castillo et al. used a different technique to analyse microblog postings that related to "trending" subjects and classifying them as credible or not credible based on 63 content aspects and five propagation dynamics components. They then employed machine learning techniques to develop automated ways for determining believability (Figueiraa, 2017).

Challenges:
Some of the most current ways to detect false news still rely on a crude mechanism to determine if the referring site is on a blocklist. As a result, these

techniques are not: 1) equipped with cross-checking, 2) do not rely on source reputation history, and 3) do not rely on dynamic reputation. We may also separate systems focused on content-checking accuracy from approaches that consider the reputation of the sources or systems that utilise the dynamics of the spreading meme to determinewhether or not the information is trustworthy (Figueiraa, 2017).

Conclusion:
We currently have the required settings and resources to tackle this issue. For example, we have the technology in the form of algorithms (text mining, machine learning, and so on), the hardware to handle huge data, and access to big data for training the algorithms. We also have the context and impetus to accomplish it since the problem is well-established in the public consciousness, and the key actors have shown their willingness to help. Even so, there are some fights in this war (Figueiraa, 2017).

B. Case study 2: Fighting Fake News

The purpose of this workshop report is to define fake news and evaluate the viability and desirability of potential solutions. This workshop was intended to be a first step toward encouraging interdisciplinary discussion and collaboration on challenges related to fake news (Balkin & Sandra Baron, 2017).

Defining the problem of fake news:
"Fake news" undermines the ability of people to engage in rational discourse based upon shared facts, according to a study by Oxford University Press. The study found that "fake news" erode and delegitimizes voices of expertise, authoritative institutions, and the concept of objective data (Balkin & Sandra Baron, 2017). Fake news is a problem for several reasons: 1. It's a competitive sector. 2. It is visible to users. 3. It is subject to confirmation bias. 4. Its influence is entirely controlled by how digital distribution platforms such as Facebook, Google, and Twitter rank news, with the strength of ranking greatly outweighing the power of misleading content.

How misinformation spreads:
The majority of people like to interact with others who share their viewpoints. When you retweet or share anything, it affects how other people see it in the future. Hackers are commonly used to falsely promote information. These strategies promote disinformation spread by changing what appears to be trending and making "false news" appear to be more popular than its more trustworthy equivalent (Balkin & Sandra Baron, 2017).

Identifying players and pressure points
Consumers have a massive influence in what material is made and how it is distributed. The United States has nearly completely adopted digital

technology: around 88 % citizens are online, and % acquire their news from online sources. Furthermore, nearly 75% of American adults now use their phones to get information.

They are less likely to be aware of the information's origins. In contrast, if people receive a link through email, SMS, or news alert, they are more likely to recall a news source (Balkin & Sandra Baron, 2017).

Proposals for and problems with government solutions:
Two of the government's regulations are "the negative state" and "the positive state." The government uses disciplinary measures such as fines, taxation, and imprisonment in the negative state. When the government takes positive action, it has a lot more options than when it takes negative action. Modern governments, on the other hand, embrace a positive state approach, regulating the infrastructure that allows for free information flow (Balkin & Sandra Baron, 2017).

Proposals for and problems with non-government solutions:
The issues of fake news can be addressed by reevaluating platform algorithms. The introduction of any changes to the sorting system promotes (1) biases and (2) enhanced gaming. Furthermore, addressing content based on a kernel of fact buried beneath speculation, hyperbole, defamation, and spin will be much more challenging, and it can improve algorithms, in order to identify and demote false facts based on certain shared qualities (Balkin & Sandra Baron, 2017).

Discussion:
Restoring faith in education is essential for a democratic society to withstand systematic efforts to devalue truth. We must think about how to battle various sorts of "fake news" as well as how to improve overall respect for facts. Unfortunately, there is no quick, long-term, or easy answer to the problems that various sorts of "fake news" cause. The options have been divided into ideas focusing on specific players and advise focusing on direct and indirect techniques of regulation (Balkin & Sandra Baron, 2017).

C. Case study 3: Fake News in India

Objective:
The aim of the study was to analyze Indian social media fake news. This study is specifically focused on identifying the main themes, types of content, and sources of fake news. Several novel findings were derived from the analysis of fake news from 419 social media sources gathered from an Indian fact-checking branch.

Problem:
The propagation of misinformation and disinformation through the media has grown to be a significant social problem. It contributes to a toxic

online environment and creates riots and lynching's on the roads. WhatsApp is the platform that is most susceptible to fake news in India. The findings of this research are summarized in three parts. To begin, fake news is divided into six categories based on their perceived importance: health, religion, politics, crime, entertainment, and miscellaneous (India, 2021).

Results:
The increased frequency of health, religion, and bogus political news may be interpreted for a few particular reasons. First, data collecting began in November 2019 and ended in April 2020, and the foremost COVID-19 case was discovered in India on January 31, 2020. As an outcome, the majority of health-related fake news in our sample (n=110; 96.49 percent) was directly related to the epidemic (Bengaluru, India, 2021).

Second, Indian fake news is composed of eight distinct categories of content: text, photo, audio, video, text and photo, text and video, picture and video, and text and photo and video. Text and photo, as well as text and video, are the most welcome types of fake news content. Changes in consumers' content consumption habits may have resulted as a result of the epidemic: consumption of largely visual content in India enhanced by 61-71% during the pandemic, while social media usage climbed by 75% (Bengaluru, India, 2021).

Third, there are two basic sources of fake news: online and mainstream media. Online media generates probably seven times the amount of fake news as mainstream media, according to prior research (Mutigai, 2019; Shin et al., 2018). Furthermore, a sizable portion of the population lacks digital literacy, making them more vulnerable to fake news (Raj & Goswami, 2020). These elements add together to accelerate the generation of online fake news that outperforms mainstream media.

Discussion:
From the findings of this study, it is clear that print media produce more political fake news than other types. Online media generate more health and religious fake news than mainstream media. However, there are some limitations to this study. This study began by analyzing fake news data gathered from a fact-checking branch; fact-checking sites frequently lack the resources to debunk popular fake news reports. Secondly, some explanations should sound like assumptions due to insufficient prior studies to guide the analysis of the findings. Furthermore, the study looked at fake news data over a shorter time span in comparison with India's long-standing problem with online fake news. Additionally, online participants in India exhibit different demographic characteristics and consume information differently. There are also some

strengths in this study. First, as a result of using a fact-checking node as a data source, this study's methodology can inform future research in this area. Second, previous research on political and religious fake news in India failed to demonstrate their frequency, types, and sources, indicating that academics and policymakers should prioritize these themes. Third, our study identified some COVID-19-related insights. Fourth, certain characteristics may be uncovered by using cross tables between the variables. This would contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of fake news on the academic level. Additional data may be gleaned by conducting experiments using platform-based frequencies. The surprising results of this research may help to interpret social media fake news in India and other South Asian nations (2021) (Al-Zaman).

D. **Case study 4: Approaches to Identify Fake News: A Systematic Literature Review**

In this research, this group of researchers had categories ways to identify fake news into five different categories which include: 1. language approach, 2. topic-agnostic approach, 3. machine learning approach, 4. knowledge-based approach, and 5. hybrid approach (de Beer & Matthee, 2020).

Language approach:
This approach of identifying fake news will be focusing on the use of linguistics by a human or software program to identify fake news that are available. Bag of Words (BOW), Semantic Analysis, and Deep Syntax are the existing techniques to identify fake news using language approach. The technique of Bag of Words (Bow) will analyze the frequency of words used in the news and identify the pattern of the word to determine whether this news is fake or not. Next, Semantic Analysis is the technique where people identify the truthfulness of the news by comparing personal experience. Example of this technique will be comparing reviews of a product that are available. Lastly, Deep Syntax will convert sentences in the news into a set of rewritten rules and it will analyze these rules with numerous syntax structures. By doing these steps it can identify whether the news is fake or true (de Beer & Matthee, 2020).

Topic-agnostic approach:
This approach will not detect fake news by the topic, but it will detect through topic-agnostic features. The examples of these features are containing a lot of advertisements, eye-catching phrases included in the headlines, presence of the name of the author, and different text patterns from mainstream news to prompt emotive responses (de Beer & Matthee, 2020).

Machine learning approach:
With datasets, the machine learning algorithm is able to identify fake news. Crowdsourcing, the rumor identification framework, and the twitter crawler are

all the existing algorithms included in the machine learning approach. Crowdsourcing created a fake news dataset using truth and legit news from different areas to identify fake news. Next, the rumor identification framework has been developed to alert users when it identifies fake news. This framework is mainly focused on the metadata, source, date and area of tweet to check the accuracy of the information. Lastly, the twitter crawler works by collecting tweets and add the collected tweet to the database in order to make comparisons between tweets (de Beer & Matthee, 2020).

Knowledge based approach:

This approach will used external source to verify the truthfulness of the news. There are three knowledge based approach method, Expert Oriented Fact Checking, Computational Oriented Fact Checking, and Crowd Sourcing Oriented Fact Checking. Expert Oriented Fact Checking refers to using professionals to identify the truthfulness of the news manually. Next, Computational Oriented Fact Checking is referring to an automated fact-checking process that will identify whether the news is fake or truth, ClaimBuster is one of the examples of Computational Oriented Fact Checking. Lastly, Crowd Sourcing Oriented Fact Checking is referring to a group of people examining the news together to decide whether the new is truth, the decision is completely based on the knowledge of the group of people. For example, Kiskkit is a platform where people come together to identify the accuracy of news article (de Beer & Matthee, 2020).

Hybrid approach:

This approach will combine human and machine learning together to identify the accuracy of the news (de Beer & Matthee, 2020).

VII   CONCLUSION

To conclude, news reporting inaccuracy has become a worldwide problem. As a result, fake news has the potential to spread in a variety of ways, leading to misinformation and disinformation. On the contrary, because today's false news identification systems are still crude, it's difficult to stop the propagation of fake news. The spread of false information and deception through the media has become a serious social issue. Fake news sites use provocative remarks to capture people's attention in the hopes that they would click on the link and visit the original page or share it. Journalists have a significant impact on what is created and how it is distributed. Journalists should constantly avoid sensational news, such as crime, gossip, disasters, and satire news, as they may lead to law enforcement and have unintended consequences. Individuals who distribute fake news may face government penalties such as fines, taxes, and imprisonment. As a result, establishing a reputation in education is important for a democratic society to survive systematic attempts to suppress truth.

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The Evolution and Challenges of Digital Journalism

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ABSTRACT

The rise of digital journalism has completely transformed the way we deliver and receive news. It has evolved significantly over the years through many different stages. However, along with the many advantages of digital journalism, there are also a number of challenges that it faces in this digital era. This research paper aims to investigate the evolution of digital journalism along with the challenges that it faces in this digital era. The findings of this research study was obtained from a survey research method that assessed respondents' perception of digital journalism and news consumption patterns along with areas of improvement for digital journalism. The findings show that many respondents were worried about fake news and the majority of respondents were unwilling to pay for their news unless significant improvements were made. It also showed that digital journalism is facing growing competition from social media. Based on the findings of the study, this study suggests that digital journalism should embrace change whilst reporting on tough topics in a fair and honest manner that will reinforce people's trust in digital journalism. This study concluded that digital journalism needed to improve in terms of accessibility, appeal and trustworthiness in order to be a worthy competitor with other emerging news platforms. Finally, it also concluded that digital journalism must continue to innovate and evolve over time in accordance with rapidly changing digital media trends and consumer behavior.

Keywords: Journalism, Digital journalism, News websites, Social media, Cyberjournalism

I   INTRODUCTION

Digital Journalism can go by many names including Online Journalism, Cyberjournalism and Interactive Journalism (Kawamoto, 2003). Regardless of its moniker, digital journalism can generally be defined as "the process of converting information to a computer-readable format that requires advanced technology for distribution and display" (Kawamoto, 2003). Digital Journalism also can be referred simply as the reporting of news succinctly through a digital medium, namely the Internet (St. Bonaventure University, 2021).

Although there has been widespread skepticism regarding digital media and unfavorable predictions for the future of newspapers, it cannot be denied that digital journalism is one of the most successful forms of journalism to date (Salaverría, 2019). In relation to that, it has undergone an exciting evolution over the years to reach this position. The history of digital journalism goes all the way back to the 1950s, when certain media channels began attempts at media coverage through computers. From that point on, digitization was gradually integrated by the media beginning with the arrival of radio and newspapers during the first half of the 1900s. Moving on, digital journalism dramatically changed once again when media became dominated by the television during the 1950s (St. Bonaventure University, 2021).

However, the 21st century brought rise to the biggest pivot of digital journalism of all - the Internet. Internet users were able to access news, videos and photos from all over the world literally at the touch of their fingertips. Media outlets and journalists were able to revolutionize their methods of operation and news reporting with the newfound ability to instantly create, record and deliver news over the Internet. But along with the advantages of the internet, it also posed several challenges to the field of digital journalism. Although the same code of strong writing, steadfast ethics and unbiased reporting was still required, journalists also had to face the additional challenges of requiring proficiency in multimedia and marketing as well as the need to constantly evolve in response to ever changing trends (St. Bonaventure University, 2021).

According to Szilagyi (2020), online newspapers have to contend with several challenges including obtaining paying readers, fighting fake news, appealing to generation Z and millennials and facing competition from news aggregator websites as well as social media. In relation to that, studies have shown that the 18-24 year old age group uses the Internet as their preferred

platform for consuming news, with nearly half of the respondents depending on social media for news consumption (Jigsaw Research, 2019). Furthermore, Syzilagyi (2020) also states that we live in a digital age that makes it highly challenging for digital news organizations to acquire visibility as well as the public's trust. If digital journalism is unable to find a way to solve the aforementioned challenges, it may lose out to other news platforms and will be unable to thrive in this modern climate.

This research paper sets out to investigate the public's perception of digital journalism, news consumption habits and levels of satisfaction with digital journalism. Specifically, the objectives of this study are to assess the respondents' awareness of the evolution of digital journalism, to analyze their news consumption patterns and finally to identify the areas of improvements (accessibility, trustworthiness, etc) required for digital journalism.

II   LITERATURE REVIEW

Deuze & Witschge (2018) define digital journalism as any news that is created for a digital environment. It can also be referred to as the utilization of digital technology to create and disseminate news and information to a progressively computer-literate society (Kawamoto, 2003).

A. Evolution of Digital Journalism

Over the past few decades, the rise of online journalism has significantly impacted the way we receive and deliver information and has completely transformed the news industry. According to Pavlik (1997), digital journalism has undergone three stages of evolution. Traditional newspapers simply reused the same print news in their online platforms in the first stage. The following stage included interactivity measures and the regular posting and updating of news content on websites before delivering it through physically printed newspapers. The final stage, known as the convergent phase involved dynamic content that has multimedia elements (audio, video, photos) and hypertextuality that was completely unlike the static news delivered through traditional journalism. The future of digital journalism however, still remains to be seen especially with the challenges caused by the rapid developments in media technologies and trends.

B. Decline of Public Trust

Amongst the biggest challenges of digital journalism is the diminishing public trust in online news due to misinformation and bias along with the challenge of catering to the younger generation that prefer obtaining news from social media platforms. A study conducted by Steensen and Ahva (2015) discovered that ethics and objectivity were becoming increasingly important in journalism. This shows that citizens are concerned about the acceleration of misinformation, fake news and bias in the reporting of online news. Survey findings by Skoler (2005) also supports this statement as it showed a significant drop in public trust in journalism over the past 25 years.

C. Competition from Social Media as a News Platform

A MediaPost survey discovered that the highest decrease in traditional media usage occurred amongst the 18 to 34 year old age group. In addition, it also found that users were unwilling to pay for online print news even if the necessary and relevant changes were made (Loechner, 2009). This research study hypothesizes that this age group are unlikely to pay for digital journalism as they can obtain their news for free via social media platforms. The 2020 Digital News Report showed that just over 28% of citizens across all countries chose to use an app or website for their news journeys. In relation to that, 18-24 year olds displayed a weaker connection to apps/website and were more than twice as likely to consume news through social media instead (Newman, 2020). This presents a huge problem for digital journalism because it not only has to compete with social media to deliver timely news but also experiences losses in terms of subscribers and revenue.

III   METHODOLOGY

This research paper aims to examine the general public's perception of digital journalism along with their popular news consumption habits and overall satisfaction with digital journalism sites. Digital journalism must continue to evolve over time to appeal to the younger generations, combat decline of public trust and compete with other new forms of news media such as social media. Failure in adapting and evolving may result in digital journalism turning into a dying industry. This study has taken a survey research approach and has collected information from a group of individuals through their survey responses. This method was selected because it is inexpensive, focused, fast and also provides more consistent, precise data that can be easily analyzed (Formplus, 2019). The method of data collection employed in this study was a survey questionnaire consisting of a mixture of demographic questions, Likert scale questions and multiple-choice questions.

Purposive sampling was used where participants aged primarily between the ages of 18 and 30 were chosen to participate in the study. This is because this research study centers around the younger generation's perception of digital journalism. The survey questionnaire was created using Google Forms, a web-based survey administration program created by Google. This software was used because it allows easy data collection and organization of the participants' survey responses. The survey was distributed using the social media platforms WhatsApp and Telegram.

The Google Form contained four sections namely 'Background Information', 'Perception of Digital Journalism', 'News Consumption Habits' and 'Level of Satisfaction with Digital Journalism'. The first section

focused on obtaining the participants' demographic data. Next, the 'Perception of Digital Journalism' section focused on gauging the respondents' opinions on digital journalism through a series of Likert Scale questions using a 5-point scale (Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree). The third section, 'News Consumption Habits' aimed to obtain a better understanding of our respondents' news consumption patterns and preferred methods of news delivery. Finally, the 'Level of Satisfaction with Digital Journalism' section focused on assessing respondents' satisfaction levels and opinions on the challenges of digital journalism. Moving on, the results obtained from the survey were organized and presented in easily understandable presentation methods such as bar charts and pie charts. Finally, the results were analyzed and were used to derive conclusions to support the research study hypothesis.

IV   RESULTS

The purpose of the survey is to understand how the public perceives digital journalism and how they obtain their news (news consumption habits). It also aims to assess respondents' satisfaction levels with digital journalism and gain the respondents' opinions on how digital journalism can improve and compete with other news platforms. An analysis of the result reveals that most of the respondents of this survey are from age 18-21 which is 37.5%. 32.5% are aged from 22-25, 17.5% from the age of 26-29 and 12.5% are from the age 30 and above. 55% of females and 45% of males responded to this survey. Most of the respondents are undergraduates and also high schoolers from section A which is Background information.

## Section B: Perception of Digital Journalism
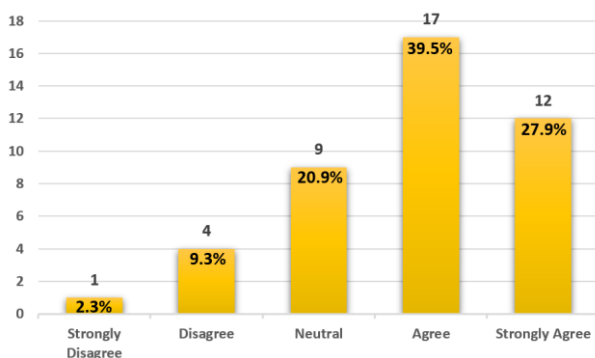
Figure 1: Digital Journalism has grown significantly and improved a lot over the years

From Figure 1, we can identify that 39.5% respondents agreed that digital journalism has grown significantly and improved a lot over the years. Besides, only 2.5% strongly disagree with the statement above.
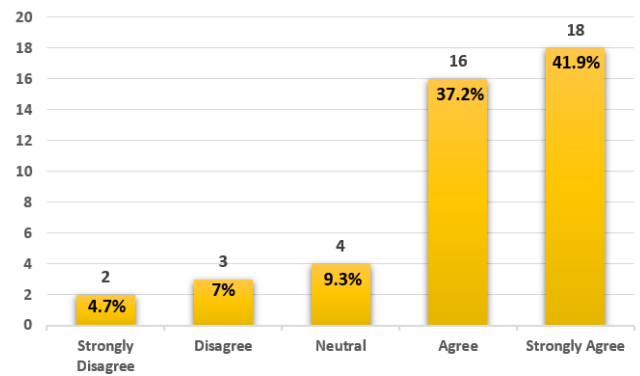
**Figure 2: Digital Journalism offers a wide range of opinions, news and information**

Chart above shows that none of the respondents strongly disagree but 37.2% of the respondents agree that digital journalism offers a wide range of opinion, news and information. 30.2% respondents strongly agree that digital journalism gives more information from all over topics.
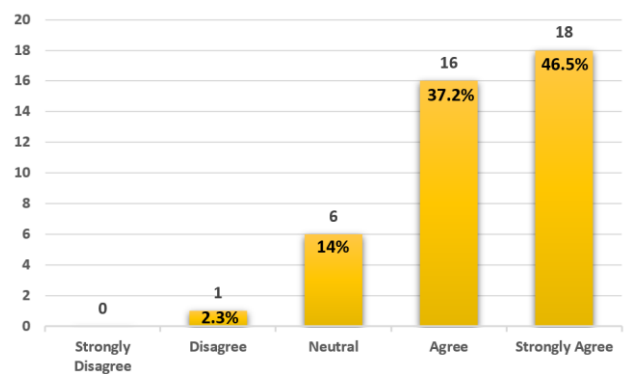
Figure 3: Digital Journalism will need to continuously innovate in order to stay relevant in today's society

From the above figure, we can identify that most of the respondents expected the changes in digital journalism to stay relevant in today's society, where 46.5% of respondents strongly agree to it. However, 2.3% of respondents had the opposite point of view and disagreed with the statement.

Section C: News Consumption Habits
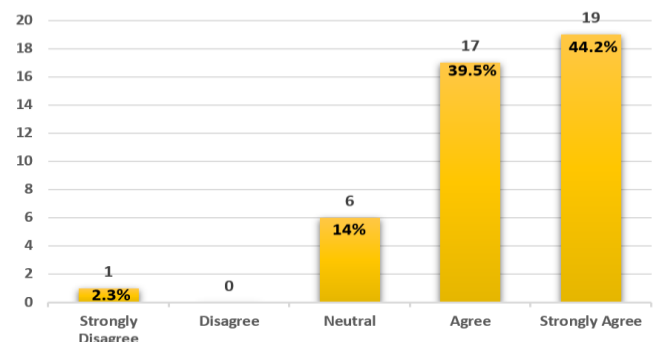
Figure 4: Staying updated with current news is important to me

Figure 4 clears that 44.2% of the respondents strongly agree that staying updated with current information is important to them.
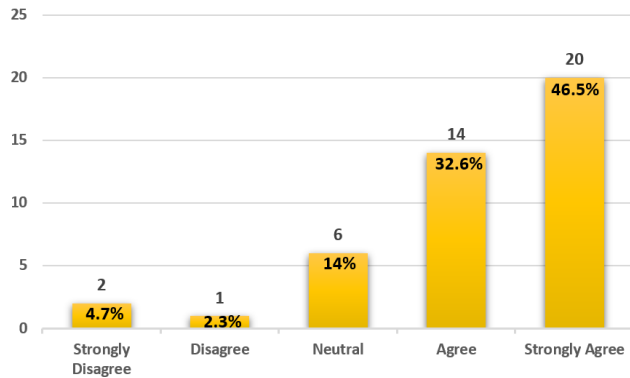
Figure 5: I do not easily trust the news/information that I receive online because I am worried about fake news

From the above figure, an overwhelming 46.5% of respondents strongly agreed with this statement. This shows that they do not easily trust the news reported by digital journalism. Besides that, 14% of respondents were neutral.

Figure 6: How do you usually obtain your news?

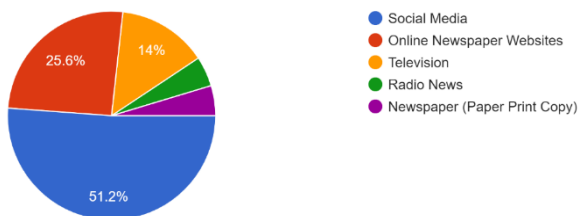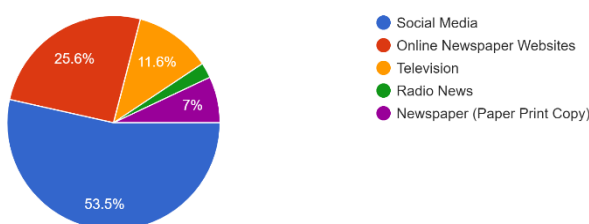From the pie chart above, 51.2% of respondents get or survey news from social media such as Facebook , Instagram or Whatsapp. This shows the evolution of digital journalism. Less than 5% of respondents obtained news through traditional journalism mediums, namely physical newspapers.

Figure 7: What is your preferred method of obtaining news?

Similar to the previous question, the variable that gained the highest responses from participants was social media (53.5%). 11.6% of them prefer television as their way to get the information.
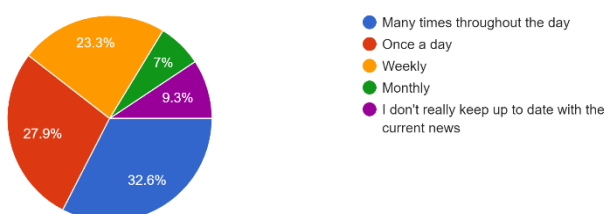
Figure 8: How often do you read/watch the news whether it be through social media, television, news

sites, etc?

From the above chart, we can identify that most of the respondents check the current updates regularly.

Section D: Level of Satisfaction with Digital Journalism
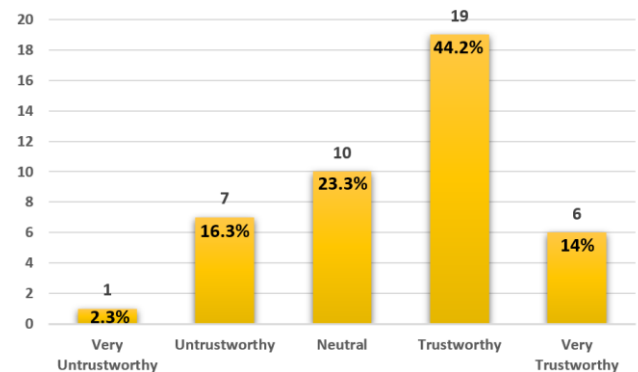
Figure 9: How trustworthy is the information you receive from the digital journalism sources?

From the above chart, we can identify respondents who agreed that the news from digital journalism sources is trustworthy and acceptable, which is 44.2%. However,18.6% of respondents do not trust the news from that source. 23.3% of the subjects were neutral in trusting the news from the sources.
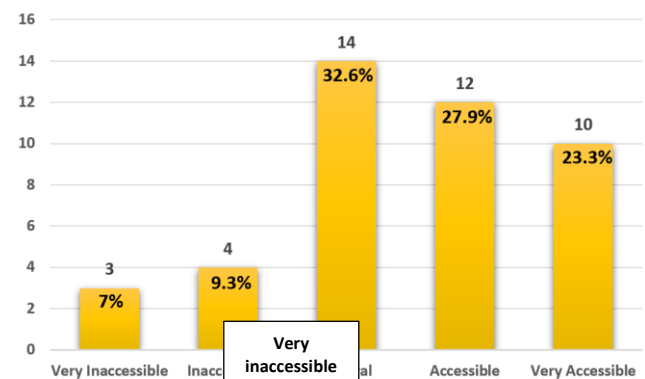
Figure 10: How accessible is the news from digital journalism sites compared to other sources such as social media?

We can identify that 32.6% of respondents being neutral for this statement. Almost 24% of respondents strongly agree that digital journalism's sites are very accessible compared to other sources.
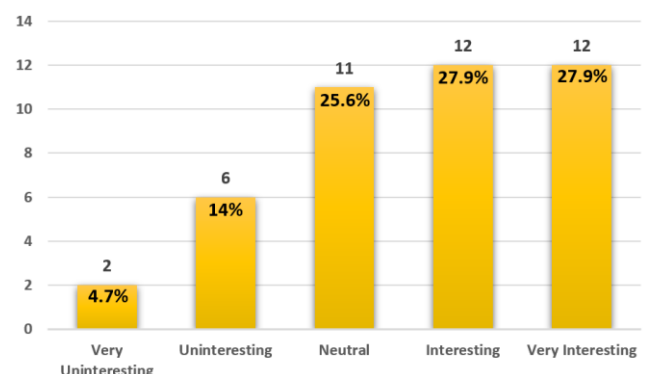
Figure 11: How interesting is the news from digital journalism sites compared to other sources such as social media?

More than 50% of respondents feel that news from digital journalism is interesting compared to other social platforms. Besides, only 4.7% of the respondents felts that news from digital journalism sites were uninteresting.
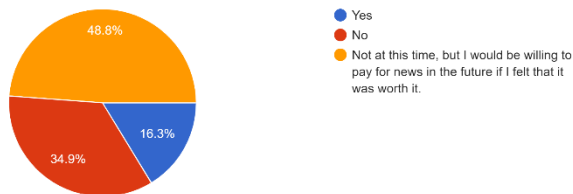
Figure 12: Would you be willing to pay for your news?

The above pie chart shows the percentage of respondents who are willing to pay for their news. Nearly half of the respondents (49%), voted not at this time but they were willing to pay in future if they felt that it was worth it.

Reason	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Better Quality News than Free Sources	24	55.8
Convenient Package of Info & News	13	30.2
Affordable & Easy Payment	21	48.8
Great website/app experience	14	32.6
Content tailored to my interests	12	27.9
Less or No Adverts	15	34.9
Access to Exclusive Info	11	25.6
Discounts or Promotion	7	16.3

Table 1: Which of the following reasons would persuade you to pay for your news?

The above chart clearly shows that digital journalism that can provide consumers with better quality news that can be obtained from free sources is the most effective reason for consumers to be willing to pay for their news. However, 'Affordable and Easy Payment' followed closely behind as it was also chosen by a high number of 21 respondents (48.8%). The reason that was least likely to persuade respondents to pay for news was 'Discounts or Promotion' (16.3%).

Reason	Frequency	Percentage (%)
I can find my news online without having to pay	21	48.8
Paying for news is very expensive	8	18.6
I don't trust the news and info reported by digital journalism sites	9	20.9
I'm not interested enough to pay for my news	5	11.6

Table 2: What is the top reason that would prevent you from paying for news?

Finding news online without paying any fee is the top reason for respondents that prevent them paying

for any news. Moreover, 9 out of 40 respondents do not trust the news and information reported by digital journalism, the other way we could say that respondents do not trust fake news. As also, 5 out of 40 respondents do not have any interest in paying for their news.

Reason	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Misinformation/Fake News	21	48.8
Biases in reporting news	6	14
Getting readers to pay for their news	6	14
Appealing to the younger generation	5	11.6
Competing with social media platforms as news sources	5	11.6

Table 3: What is the biggest challenge that digital journalism faces today?

The table shows the challenges facing digital journalism nowadays. The survey identifies that the top challenge in this field is misinformation and fake news.

V   DISCUSSION

Based on the data collected from the survey, we have discovered that overall the respondents had a mostly positive perception of digital journalism. More than two-thirds of the survey participants generally agreed that digital journalism has developed and improved over the years and that it also offers a broad range of opinion, news and information. However, a large portion of respondents (83.7%) claimed that continuous innovations are required in the field of online journalism in order for it to stay relevant in today's society. These statistics are consistent with the prior research conducted for this study that states that digital journalism may fall behind other media platforms if it does not continuously evolve according to the ever-changing digital trends and consumer behaviour.

Moving on, the survey finding also helped to analyze respondents' news consumption patterns including their methods of obtaining news, preferred methods of obtaining news and frequency of news consumption. At least 34 of our 43 respondents felt that it was important to stay updated with current news but were unwilling to easily trust online information due to the rise of fake news. In relation to that, the increase of fake news and misinformation online greatly affects the trust and credibility of online journalism sources simply because wary netizens do not wish to be deceived by any type of false online news. Apart from that, the results also showed that social media ranked as both the top news platform as well as the most preferred news platform amongst our survey participants. We believe that this is because social media platforms do not have to adhere to the same standards and guidelines as digital journalism

and they also have a significantly higher user base. Any individual with Internet access and a technological device can instantly disseminate news on social media. This makes it very easy for news to quickly and easily reach many people as opposed to digital journalism sites and applications that are required to go through certain procedures and guidelines before publishing the news. However, it must be noted that one of the weaknesses of this study is the possibility of a positive bias towards social media platforms being present amongst respondents that could be causing social media to be ranked as the top news platform. This is because the sampled group of respondents were primarily from the younger generation that have grown up with social media all their lives and are not as inclined toward digital journalism.

In addition to that, the survey questionnaire also proved that surveyees have higher expectations of the news reported by digital journalism sites. It is no longer sufficient for news to be just thoroughly researched and well-written. Respondents want their online news to be more interesting, easily accessible and most importantly trustworthy. 41.9% of our survey subjects did not rate the information from digital journalism sources as trustworthy, 48.9% were neutral or felt that the news was difficult to access and finally 44.3% were neutral or felt that news reported by other news platforms was more interesting compared to online journalism sites. Seeing that consumers have numerous options of news platforms to choose from, digital journalism platforms must be able to do just as well if not better than the other platforms at delivering credible content that is easily accessed and interesting (in terms of both content and visual presentation).

Furthermore, the Google form survey also addressed one of the top challenges of digital journalism, that is, getting readers to pay for news. Only 16.3% of participants stated they were willing to pay for news. However, nearly half of the participants were unwilling to pay for news in the present moment but would consider paying for news in the future with the right incentives. The data collected showed that the best way to convince consumers to purchase news subscriptions was to provide them with higher quality news than news that can be obtained for free. Concerning that, 24 out of 43 participants (55.8%) claimed that they would pay for news if it was of a higher quality. The second leading cause (48.8%) that would persuade respondents to pay for news was affordable prices and easy payment methods. Thus, it can be rationalized that digital journalism must focus on offering high-quality news accompanied by reasonable prices and convenient payment methods so as to increase its subscriber base and revenue. Another survey question further substantiated this rationalization as the majority (48.8%) of surveyees

selected 'I can find my news online without having to pay' as the top reason that would prevent them from paying for news.

Finally, participants were asked for their opinions regarding the biggest challenge of digital journalism today. 48.8% of participants chose 'Misinformation/Fake News' as the greatest challenge, followed by 'Biases in Reporting News' (14%) and 'Getting Readers to Pay for News' (14%), and finally 'Appealing to the younger generation' (11.6%) and 'Competing with social media platforms as news sources' (11.6%). As previously expected, misinformation and fake news running rampant online is a huge area of concern and suitable solutions must be implemented to restore the public's trust in digital journalism.

VI   CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research paper has successfully achieved its objectives of understanding the respondents' perception of digital journalism and its evolution, examining their news consumption patterns and finally ascertaining possible scopes of improvement (accessibility, trustworthiness, etc) required for digital journalism.

The study highlighted the massive transformation of online journalism over the past couple of decades but also shows that there are still many ways that it can improve to satisfy consumers and ensure sustainability in the long run.   Additionally, it still faces several substantial problems including appealing to the younger generation, competing with social media as a news platform and recovering the public's trust in this age of misinformation and disinformation.

Thus, we recommend that journalism in the digital age must embrace change and continue to report on tough questions, tackle difficult topics and provide readers with accurate information whilst still instilling them with hope. Journalists must also always be ready to adapt to upcoming technologies, tools and platforms. They must be disciplined and persistent enough to discover the truth behind the story, event, or situation before reporting on it.

Plus, digital journalism also offers important mechanisms for raising education as well as a wide range of places for job seeking, doing business, and marketing activities. Therefore, the traditional channel of communication is acutely conscious that they can't turn a blind eye to the challenges it faces and must continue to make improvements in terms of accessibility, trustworthiness, etc.

Although the future of digital journalism is uncertain, there will always be compelling stories that need to be told and a suitable medium to convey these stories to the public will always be required (The rise of Digital

Journalism: Past, present, and future, 2021). If the field of digital journalism can successfully innovate and change over time to provide people with high quality pieces of knowledge, ideas and information, we are confident that it will remain a relevant and important industry for many years to come.

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Pros & Cons of Citizen Journalism: Perspective on Youth

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ABSTRACT

Citizen journalism refers to citizens using mass media, and personal communication means to disseminate distinctive and vital information to society that they have just received or mastered. Citizen journalism can be called the most significant new media phenomenon since the 21st century. However, youths believe that the sources from traditional journalism are more trustworthy. Due to the obvious rush of citizen journalism, it is difficult for people to distinguish between real and false news. Citizen journalism has brought numerous impacts, especially negative ones. Youth do not believe the information that gets from citizen journalism when compared with traditional journalism. This study's objective is to determine the popularity of citizen journalism among youth. Besides, the goal of this study is to identify the impacts of citizen journalism among youth and to investigate the credibility of citizen journalism. This study was conducted among 60 youth. An online questionnaire, Google Form, was conducted for data collection. The findings of this study show that citizen journalism has become popular, and people agree on the positive and negative effects of citizen news, but most people are still sceptical of the credibility of citizen journalism content. These results suggest that some efforts have to be taken to ensure the credibility of the content of citizen journalism.

Keywords: citizen journalism, popularity, positive impact, negative impact, credibility.

I INTRODUCTION

Citizen journalism began in South Korea in 2000 and thrived with the emergence of the Web 2.0 era. Today's society is equipped with high-quality cameras and quick Internet access, which facilitates citizen journalism. Oh Yeon Ho, a South Korean entrepreneur, is unsatisfied with conventional media and reporting, claiming that "Every Citizen is a Reporter" (Albarado, 2018). OhmyNews is a news website that was founded due to the inability of professional news media to pay the cost of recruiting reporters. This website's unique characteristic is that anybody may write and report the news.

Citizen journalism can be understood as citizens using mass media and personal communication tools to release to society the special and important information that they have obtained or mastered recently. Another definition of citizen journalism is news material provided by people who are not professionals (Wall, 2015). Citizen journalism also refers to the behaviours and phenomena of citizens selecting, writing, analysing, and disseminating news information for a broad audience via mass media, personal video recording, and communication tools such as mobile phones, digital cameras, digital video cameras, and computer networks (Roberts, 2019). To put it simply, citizen journalism refers to news that is totally collected and published by the "readers" themselves, from interviews to writing to the final editorial release, without pretending to be professional reporters or editors. These readers are called citizen reporters.

Citizen journalism is a subversion of traditional news dissemination. Online citizen journalists outperform traditional journalists in terms of giving diverse information (Carpenter, 2010). The rise of citizen journalism has forced the field of journalism and scholars to reconsider what journalism is and who constitutes a reporter. Citizen journalists have disrupted the news media ecosystem by calling into question the credibility and representativeness of information flowing from mainstream newsrooms (Miller, 2019). Citizen journalists have two different ways of working, which are working independently and working with organisations. Social media, blogs and websites are examples of citizen journalists working on their own. While citizen journalists who work with organisations include a comment on the articles published, crowdsource and live vlogging.

The news website MalaysiaKini.com pioneered the growth of citizen journalism in Malaysia by training hundreds of citizen journalists to generate thousands of news videos and articles for their websites (Zeng et al., 2019). MalaysiaKini.com was founded in 2007 and has since advanced citizen journalism in Malaysia (Mahamed et al., 2021). Besides, Metro Online Broadcast is also a platform for citizen journalism in Malaysia. It allows the public to communicate news from their neighbourhood that

may otherwise go unnoticed or unpublished. It is comparable to a newspaper in that it reports on news and happenings in the neighbourhood (Kamil, 2013).

II   PROBLEM STATEMENT

The gradual migration of news and information to the Internet has led to the vigorous development and dissemination of citizen journalism (Kperogi, 2011). Citizen journalism can be called the most significant new media phenomenon since the 21st century. It is widespread with the presence of the Internet and social media. It has become more popular nowadays. Unfortunately, some of the youths believe that the sources from traditional journalism are more reliable. A previous study found that 75.6 per cent of young people's support for citizen journalism is superficial and lacking in depth (Semary & Khaja, 2013). Therefore, they decide not to get information from citizen journalism.

The flood of citizen journalism makes it difficult for people to accurately identify true and fake news. Citizen journalism has brought various influences, especially negative ones. People are concerned about citizen journalism's potential to contribute to the news producing process. Because of the chaos of its online representation, there are far too many voices and perspectives but very little substance (Braham & Rodrigues, 2008).

Citizen journalism is one of the important tools for communicating information. It started to change traditional journalism. There are a lot of positive and negative impacts that will be brought by citizen journalism, but some of the journalists think that the sources of citizen journalism lack credibility. According to Semary and Khaja (2013), the public will accept news content but not easily trust media with easily altered information, such as new media. Youth are not trusting the information that gets from citizen journalism when compared with traditional journalism.

III   RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To investigate the popularity of citizen journalism among youth.

2. To identify the impacts of citizen journalism among youth.

3. To investigate the credibility of citizen journalism.

IV   LITERATURE REVIEW

A decade before now, the newspaper was the main source for news and information. Traditional journalism is mainstream around everyone. But that's a truth that we cannot deny was the number of newspapers published and the number of people who subscribe to them has decreased dramatically in recent years (Santiago, 2019). Because of the Internet, people no longer subscribe to or read print newspapers. So as the technological advancement in contemporary society of 21st century, technology have improved the present communication process. Citizen journalism is an act of an individual within a certain society, community, state, or nation obtaining, processing, and releasing news materials (Burkholder, 2010). It often combined or conflated civic journalism, public journalism, social media, crowdsourcing, and participatory media (Roberts, 2019). As citizen journalism is performed by non-professional journalists, such content can record a single instant (for example, seeing an occurrence), be intermittent (for example, a Twitter feed), or be created on a regular basis (for example, by hyper-local news organisations). In addition, this article will focus solely on digital citizen journalism because that is the journal's focus (Wall, 2015).

The Problems of Citizen Journalism

Citizen journalism has become mainstream nowadays, but there are many reporters who mentioned the difficulty of it. Every journalist expressed concern about the difficulty, if not impossibility, of validating information from citizen journalists, raising questions about authenticity and accuracy. One of the NDTV reporters directly accused that citizen journalism was ignoring the standard journalist procedures, and this caused unsustainable for citizen journalists (Chadha & Steiner, 2015). Even the bureau chief of the Central Chronicle raised reservations about citizen journalism, claiming that untrained citizens are motivated by an "agenda" and that there are issues with verification and reliability. He also mentioned that it couldn't work without evidence for all the news reported by a citizen journalist.

Positive Impact of Citizen Journalism

Citizen journalism, even if it covers broader themes, focuses on the impact on local readers. One of the major developments brought about by the Internet is that it has dismantled an "information elite", which is the political and media elite, where its monopoly on the spread of knowledge (Simons, 2016). Citizen reportage has, in numerous instances, gained prominence and created a positive impact on the mainstream news agenda (Zeng et al., 2019). Citizen journalists' reports can enhance the credibility of dictatorships, in addition to the average causal effect of citizen journalism on authoritarian credibility in risk communications during a public health crisis (Sheen et al., 2020).

Negative Impact of Citizen Journalism

Before delving into the difficulties of citizen journalism's impact on risk mediation, some background on the relationship between culture, risk, and the media is required. Existing research has long demonstrated that the media influences public views since the media plays a critical role in shaping people's perceptions of risk and how they respond to it. Such investigations have provided an in-depth look into the operation of news values, a better understanding of the relationship between lay and expert actors, a deterrent to media distortion, and a keen understanding of the representational impact of news sourcing among professional journalists, among other things (Mythen, 2009). Because the citizen journalist was an amateur journalist, it is possible to illustrate a poster that can affect the tale and news. One could argue that this is one of citizen journalism's negative consequences. Moreover, news propaganda in citizens journalism should not be forgotten. Citizens can change the angle of a story and show the facts as completely different to what they are (Etemad, 2020).

Credibility of Citizen Journalism

The impact of citizen journalism on risk communication credibility in non-democratic regimes during public health crises has been understudied. The traditional risk communication paradigm emphasises the importance of making information transmission from authoritative or official sources as straightforward as possible. In authoritarian environments where some type of restriction is routinely applied, citizen journalism has been found to liberate citizens from propaganda by providing alternative information and exacerbating tyrants' credibility deficit. Nothing is known, however, regarding whether citizen journalism in a dictatorship could work in tandem with the authoritarian government to boost risk communication efficacy during a public health crisis (Sheen et al., 2020). Citizen journalists include more non-public official sources and more "popular" voices than the mainstream media, leading some to argue that citizen journalism offers greater diversity in news content than mainstream news (Carr et al., 2014). Citizen journalism has been and can always be used as a news source by mainstream media. It supplements the work of mainstream journalists (Noor, 2017).

V   METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The framework of a study is known as the research design, and it is a tool used to construct the research study by combining all necessary parts (Akhtar, 2016). The plan, structure, method, and investigation concave to gain assurance to search query and control variance is known as a research design (Akhtar, 2016).

This study adopted a quantitative method approach for data collection. An online survey using Google Form was conducted to collect data. There was a total of four sections included in this survey. Demographic Questions were asked in Section A. Section B involved the questions about the popularity of citizen journalism. Section C consisted of the questions about the impact of citizen journalism. Section D consisted of the questions on the credibility of citizen journalism. The type of measurement applied in the survey was a five-point Likert scale (i.e., 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree) to show the statement of agreement. These online questionnaires were conducted in English only. The data collected were shown in tables and figures.

B. Data Collection

This study used a quantitative method approach to achieve data. The National Youth Development Policy of Malaysia defined the youth as the people aged between 15 and 40 years old (Yunus, 2007). However, in July 2019, Parliament amended the law to lower the age from 40 to 30 (Yunus & Landau, 2019). Therefore, the target audience for this study is Malaysian youth and was separated into a few ranges which were 15-20, 21-25 and 26-30. This study can run statistical analysis and conclude with the data collected using a quantitative approach. The questions in this survey were distributed to 60 Malaysian youth.

C. Data Analysis

The data that have been collected through google form was analysed in the form of figure, table, and scale. The data from figures 1-4 were analysed, including gender, age, race, and level of education. From tables 1-3, respondent opinions based on the popularity of citizen journalism were analysed. From tables 4-5, questions on the impacts of citizen journalism were analysed. The impacts included positive and negative impacts. From tables 6-7, questions on the credibility of citizen journalism were analysed. The results were calculated in the form of frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.
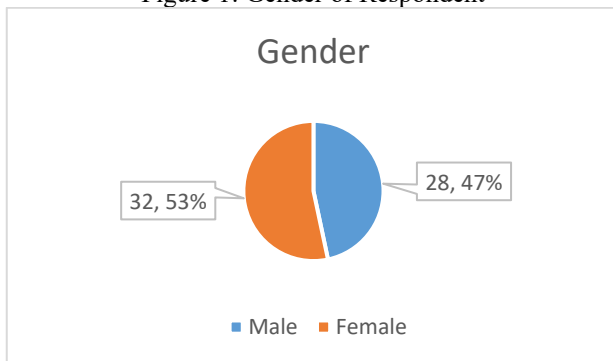
VI RESULTS

Figure 1: Gender of Respondent

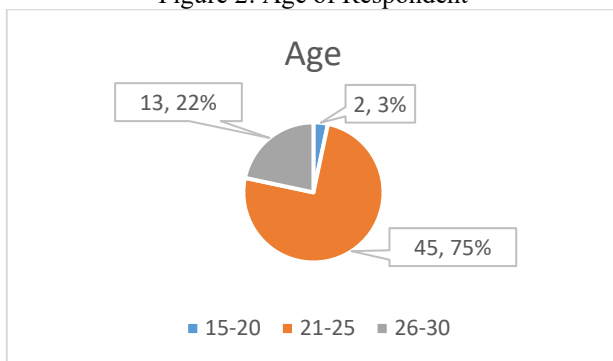Figure 2: Age of Respondent

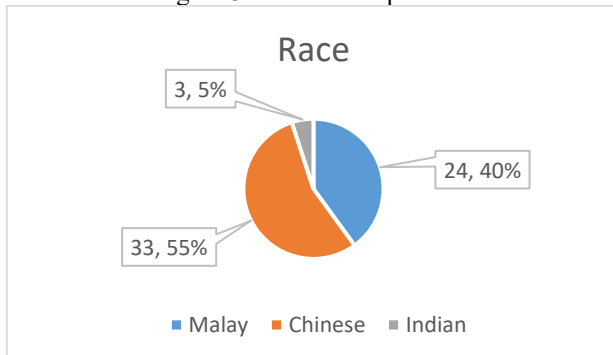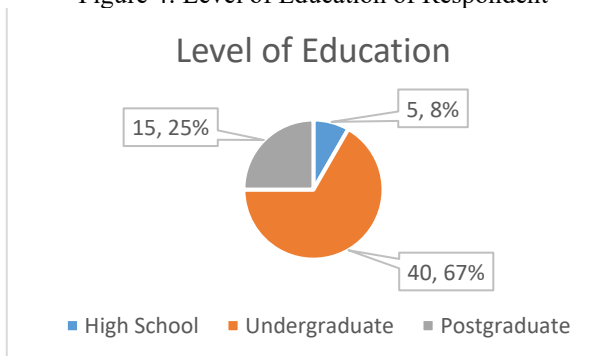Figure 3: Race of Respondent

Figure 4: Level of Education of Respondent

The study gathered data from 60 respondents. Figure 1 to 4 shows the demographics result that obtained from the questionnaire in the research survey. From figure 1, there is a number of 28 (47%) males and 32 (53%) females involved in this research survey. Most of the respondents are between 26 to 30 years old, which is 45 (75%) respondents, 13 (22%) respondents are between 26 to 30 years old, and the other 2 (3%) respondents are between 15 to 20 years old. From the survey, we have 24 (40%) respondents of Malay, 33 (55%) respondents of Chinese and 3 (5%) respondents of Indian. There are 5 (8%) respondents under the high school category, 40 (67%) respondents are undergraduate, and 15 (25%) respondents are postgraduate.

Table 1: Do you have access to citizen journalism content

Item	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Yes	36	60	0.6
No	6	10	0.1
Maybe	18	30	0.3
Total	**60**	**100**	**1**

Table 2: Which platform do you access citizen journalism content

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Online	47	78.3	0.78
Broadcast	7	11.7	0.12
Print	1	1.7	0.02
All of above	5	8.3	0.08
Total	**60**	**100**	**1**

Table 3: How frequently do you read citizen journalism content

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Regularly	14	23.3	0.23
Often	16	26.7	0.27
Rarely	30	50	0.5
Total	**60**	**100**	**1**

Table 1 to 3 shows the questions about the popularity of citizen journalism. In table 1, there are 36 respondents who have access to citizen journalism content, six respondents did not access it before, but they know about citizen journalism, and 18 respondents are they maybe have had access to citizen journalism content before. In table 2, there

are 47 respondents who use an online platform, seven respondents are using broadcast, one respondent used print platform, and five respondents used three of them to access citizen journalism content. In table 3, 14 respondents regularly read citizen journalism content, 16 respondents often read citizen journalism content, and 30 respondents rarely read citizen journalism content.

Table 4: How do you feel about the quality of citizen journalism content

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Good	12	20	0.2
Average	47	78.3	0.78
Poor	1	1.7	0.02
Total	**60**	**100**	**1**

Table 5: Descriptive Statistic for Impact of Citizen Journalism

Impact	Mean ($\bar{x}$)	Standard Deviation (s)
First-hand contributors at critical moments.	3.88	0.58
Disseminate key news in a timely manner.	3.58	0.83
Provide opportunities for non-professional journalists.	3.77	0.67
The coverage of news is large, including issues that the mainstream media does not focus on.	3.73	0.78
It's low cost.	3.83	0.92
Easy access to a large audience.	4.10	0.63
It empowers local communities.	3.70	0.81
Provide the public with relaxation and entertainment.	3.67	0.86
Motivate public to be involved in public discussions of important issues.	3.58	0.93
Citizen journalism content are untrustworthy.	3.15	0.84
People tend to get diverted by the wrong news.	3.42	0.83
Some citizen journalists tend to work unethically.	3.52	0.83
It confuses the audience on what to believe.	3.40	0.91

Table 4 to 5 shows the data for the impact of citizen journalism. First, the data shows 12 respondents feel good about the quality of citizen journalism content. Then 47 respondents averaged about the quality of citizen journalism content, and one respondent felt poor about the quality of citizen journalism content. Table 5 shows the descriptive statistic for the impact of citizen journalism. There are positive and negative impacts that are involved in this table. The respondents agree with the positive impacts of citizen journalism, which are first-hand contributors at critical moments (Impact 1, $\bar{x}$=3.88), disseminate key news in a timely manner (Impact 2, $\bar{x}$=3.58), provide opportunities for non-professional journalists (Impact 3, $\bar{x}$=3.77), the coverage of news is large, including issues that the mainstream media does not focus on (Impact 4, $\bar{x}$=3.73), it's low cost (Impact 5, $\bar{x}$=3.83), easy access to a large audience (Impact 6, $\bar{x}$=4.10), it empowers local communities (Impact 7, $\bar{x}$=3.70), provide the public with relaxation and entertainment (Impact 8, $\bar{x}$=3.67) and motivate public to be involved in public discussions of important issues (Impact 9, $\bar{x}$=3.58). The respondents also agree with the negative impact, which is that citizen journalism content is untrustworthy (Impact 10, $\bar{x}$=3.15). There are another three negative impacts that also have agreed by the respondents which are people tend to get diverted by the wrong news (Impact 11, $\bar{x}$=3.42), some citizen journalists tend to work unethically (Impact 12, $\bar{x}$=3.52), and it confuses the audience on what to believe (Impact 13, $\bar{x}$=3.40). The impact that the respondents mostly agree with is the positive impact which is citizen journalism is easy to access to a large audience.

Table 6: Do you think content of citizen journalism credible

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean ($\bar{x}$)
Yes	24	40	0.40
No	5	8.3	0.08
Maybe	31	51.7	0.52
Total	**60**	**100**	**1**

Table 7: Descriptive Statistic for Credibility of Citizen Journalism

Item	Mean ($\bar{x}$)	Standard Deviation (s)
Citizen journalism content have concern for public interest.	3.82	0.72
Citizen journalism content is timeliness.	3.47	0.70
Citizen journalism content is objective.	3.57	0.77
Citizen journalism content is accurate.	3.40	0.83
Citizen journalism content sometimes involves conflicts of interests and differences in opinion.	3.68	0.81
Citizen journalism content provides in-depth information.	3.22	0.80
Citizen journalism content is professional/expertise.	3.30	0.94
Citizen journalism content is up to date.	3.43	0.93
Citizen journalism content is biased.	3.23	0.79

Table 6 to 7 shows the data for the questions on the credibility of citizen journalism. First, there are 24 respondents that agree that the content of citizen journalism is credible, five respondents do not agree with the question about the content of citizen journalism is credible, and 31 of respondents are uncertain about the question. They are not sure whether the content of citizen journalism is credible or not credible. There are a total of 9 questions that have been asked in the research survey in this section. All statements are agreed upon by our respondents in this survey. The statements are citizen journalism content have concern for the public interest (Impact 1, $\bar{x}$=3.82), citizen journalism content is timeliness (Item 2, $\bar{x}$=3.47), citizen journalism content is objective (Item 3, $\bar{x}$=3.57), citizen journalism content is accurate (Item 4, $\bar{x}$=3.40), citizen journalism content sometimes involves conflicts of interests and differences in opinion (Item 5, $\bar{x}$=3.68), citizen journalism content provides in-depth information (Item 6, $\bar{x}$=3.22), citizen journalism content is professional/expertise (Item 7, $\bar{x}$=3.30), citizen journalism content is up to date (Item 8, $\bar{x}$=3.43) and citizen journalism content is biased (Item 9, $\bar{x}$=3.23). The statement of citizen journalism content has concern for public interest has been agreed by most of the respondents.

VII **DISCUSSION**

The results from the online questionnaires obtained for this study shows that a lot of people have access to the content of citizen journalism, people agree with the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism, and most people are still not sure about the credibility of the content of citizen journalism.

A. Popularity of Citizen Journalism

From the results obtained in this study, it has been found out that a lot of youth access the citizen journalism content. The data has shown that approximately 60% of the youth respondents are accessing citizen journalism content. As technology nowadays is getting more advanced and most of the youth are active in social media. Citizen journalism is getting more popular among the youth. From the results shown in Table 2, most of them are accessing citizen journalism content online. Around 78.3% of our respondents are using the online platform to access citizen journalism content. The reason that many youths choose to access citizen journalism content through online platforms is that this is the easiest way to reach the content. Citizen journalism can be accessed by using simple devices such as smartphones or tablets. Although the results have shown that there are many youth people accessing citizen journalism content, the frequency with which they read the citizen journalism content is in contrast. They believe citizen journalism is easy to access, but sometimes the news from citizen journalism can just be written by non-professional journalists. Therefore, about 50% of youth respondents rarely read citizen journalism content. These results showed that there are many youth people familiar with citizen journalism, but they rarely choose to read the citizen journalism content.

B. Impact of Citizen Journalism

In this study, about 78.3% of youth respondents feel the quality of the citizen journalism content is average only. It means that the quality of the content is not that perfect, but it is not that bad. Citizen journalism has a number of both positive and negative consequences. The purpose that they choose to access citizen journalism is because citizen journalism is easy to access to a large audience. In addition, it is also a first-hand contributor at critical moments. This is because citizen journalism is easy to access, and it is able to reach more audiences. Citizen journalism is low cost compared with others. Citizen journalism also provides opportunities for non-professional journalists. Youths who are non-professional journalists are also given a chance to

produce the content. This is why a large number of youths have access to citizen journalism. These are the four positive impacts that have a higher mean from the data. There are another five positive impacts which are disseminate key news in a timely manner, the coverage of news is large, and it is including issues that the mainstream media does not focus on, it empowers local communities, it provides the public with relaxation and entertainment, and is able to motivate public to be involved in public discussions of important issues. There are a total of 9 positive impacts that were found in this study. Although there are a lot of positive impacts of citizen journalism, there are also negative impacts of citizen journalism. Some citizen journalists tend to work unethically. This is because citizen journalism has no regulation at all. Then, they believe that they will tend to get diverted by the wrong news because the citizen journalism content does not have a filter, and it will make the content become untrustworthy. Therefore, the content of citizen journalism will confuse the audience on what to believe. These are the four negative impacts that were found in the results. The results have shown that the positive impacts of citizen journalism are more than the negative impacts of citizen journalism.

C. Credibility of Citizen Journalism

There is a lot of youth that are not sure about the credibility of citizen journalism content. The data recorded in Table 6 showed that approximately 51.7% of respondents feel uncertain about the credibility of citizen journalism content. This is because there are not many efforts that are put into ensuring the credibility of citizen journalism content. From Table 7, the data shows most of them agree with the statement that citizen journalism content has concern for the public interest. They think citizen journalism sometimes involves conflicts of interests and differences in opinion. This is because the content of citizen journalism is not filtered, and sometimes the information is unverified. Then, they also agree with the statement that citizen journalism content is objective. Citizen journalism content is timeliness. This is because citizen journalism is easy to access. Citizen journalism content is accurate, up to date and provides in-depth information. Although citizen journalism content does not have gatekeeping, it is able to provide more news compared with others. The respondents also believe the citizen journalism content is professional/expertise. This is because citizen journalism does not limit to professional or non-professional journalists, but it does not mean that the content is not written by professional journalists. Citizen journalism content is biased. This is because the content of citizen journalism is no obligation to accountability, so they can write what they want. Citizen journalism is not that credible when compared with professional journalism, but there is a possible way to make citizen journalism become more credible, which is to put more effort into ensuring the credibility of citizen journalism.

The study included a small sample of 60 youth. Since only Malaysian youth were surveyed, the findings may not be generalisable, and the research's accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The research findings would have been stronger if additional time and resources had been allocated. Moreover, since this is a survey-based study with self-reported responses, response bias must be considered. Further studies with larger sample sizes and data from other countries are encouraged to clarify these limitations. This study has the ability to contribute society, especially youth. This study can raise awareness among the youth about the benefits and drawbacks of citizen journalism, preventing them from mistakenly publishing or spreading inaccurate information.

VIII CONCLUSION

Citizen journalism is gaining popularity in comparison to traditional journalism as social media becomes more incorporated into young people's daily lives. Citizen journalism is bringing some positive and negative impacts to people. There is a definition that defines citizen journalism as an opportunity for non-professionals to provide the news material (Wall, 2015). The credibility of citizen journalism is also a key point for people choosing to read the content of it.

There are a lot of youths that access citizen journalism content following the findings in this study. However, most of them rarely read the citizen journalism content because they felt the quality of citizen journalism content is not as high as their expectations. There are a lot of positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism. Citizen journalism is contributing positive impacts to most people. As people agree, citizen journalism is easy to access to a large audience. This is because there are a lot of youths that are using smartphones and citizen journalism is easier to access with a smartphone. Since citizen journalism is easy to access with a smartphone, citizen journalism is also known as first-hand contributors at critical moments. In addition, citizen journalism is low cost for the public. There are also some negative impacts that actually exist. Some people believe that some citizen journalists tend to work unethically because there is no regulation in writing citizen journalism. Although citizen journalism is contributing several positive impacts to the public, people are feeling uncertain about the credibility of the content of citizen journalism. Therefore, there are some efforts that have to be taken to ensure the credibility of the content of citizen journalism. There are a few ways to ensure the

credibility of citizen journalism content which are always gatekeeping of citizen journalism content and getting feedback from the audience. As many youths have access to citizen journalism, it is important to improve the quality of the content for citizen journalism and make it become more credible to people. Hence, it is able to attract youths who always choose to read citizen journalism content.

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The Positive and Negative Impacts of Citizen Journalism Towards Traditional Journalism

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ABSTRACT

Traditional journalism has been established way back in the years before technology became highly advanced. On the other hand, citizen journalism emerges as a result that anyone can publish, share, discuss, debate news and stories with others on a worldwide scale. This article discusses about the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism. The research is conducted using quantitative method through questionnaire survey. A total of 100 data were collected from Malaysians around Malaysia. The results show that majority of the respondents agree that citizen journalism have both positive impacts and negative impacts towards traditional journalism. Overall, the study concludes that citizen journalism has very close ties with traditional journalism from various aspects. Therefore, it is up to the audience to decide which type of journalism suits their demands best based on the traits of both citizen journalism and traditional journalism.

Keywords: citizen journalism, traditional journalism, impacts of citizen journalism

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional journalism has been established way back in the years before technology became highly advanced. It has served as a tool for promoting informed democracy by developing informed and politically engaged citizens in the form of newspapers, magazines, radio, and television. Nonetheless, the majority of existing research is based on professional journalism as represented by the mainstream press, which has been declining steadily worldwide for decades, hastened by internet and news services. With the rise in popularity of so-called "citizen journalism", the time has come for academic research into how this type of news material contributes to the formation of an informed citizenry (Kaufhold, Valenzuela, & Gil de Zúñiga, 2010). Communication technology has offered people outside of the journalism industry a new platform to become content creators rather than content consumers. Citizen journalism emerges as a result that anyone can publish, share, discuss, debate news and stories with others on a worldwide scale. While some may see this movement as a constructive means of spreading information, citizen journalism has received a lot of backlashes, with individuals questioning their trustworthiness in terms of news sources and the ethical code of practice they follow when gathering data (Taibi Teh & Na, n.d.). Citizen journalism is the polar opposite of the mainstream media's restrictive, near-unidirectional top-down communication system (Apeh & Didiugwu, 2017). Unlike traditional journalism, news sources will be set in stone when it's already published to the public, meanwhile citizen journalists are able to alter their stories or news sources however they want since there are no restrictions in doing so. According to a survey conducted by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission in 2017, internet penetration in Malaysia is already at 76.9%, with 24.5 million users. The internet penetration in Malaysia then rose to 85.7% in 2018 (Alias, 2018). Furthermore, social networking sites account for the majority of internet users' mainstream internet activity in Malaysia, accounting for 86.3%. Indeed, more Malaysians are turning to the internet as their primary source of convenient reading and immediate information, including entertaining, sophisticated, opinionated, and even political news. From one generation to another, technology would keep on advancing therefore it is critical to determine the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism so that traditional journalism would not get left behind in terms of eligibility despite citizen journalism being the trend now.

A. Problem Statement

The advancement of technology has led to further neglect of traditional journalism (Xu, 2015). Due to this, individuals are able to secure and capture more information regarding worldwide issues compared to the times where everyone is still using traditional journalism. However, the trustworthiness of this information is still uncertain as it is not from credible sources since citizen journalism is unfiltered and can be made by anyone including amateurs (Carr, Barnidge, Gu Lee, & Tsang, 2014). Therefore, how do people see citizen journalism? Is citizen journalism going to bring benefits or is it going to bring forth deleterious effects? Or is the application of traditional journalism still effective until this day?

B. Research Objectives

1. To identify the positive impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism.
2. To identify the negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism.
3. To identify the perception of the impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism.

C. Scope

This study aims to identify the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism. Other than that, this study also aims to identify the perceptions of the impact of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism. A survey questionnaire would be used to collect and analyse the data. A quantitative approach would be used. The type of data collected is primary data and secondary data. The target audiences of this study are Malaysians between the age of 15 to 45 years old. Items asked include positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism as well as the perception of the impact of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism.

D. Significance

Citizen journalism has become an extremely common practice among individuals that have access to internet facilities. From the study, precious information regarding the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism can be obtained. The information would help to understand more about how citizen journalism became a threat to traditional journalism from different perspectives. Citizen journalism has grown in popularity over the years as a form of journalism derived from unreliable sources. This situation presses to identify these factors in order to be fully aware whether citizen journalism is going to bring benefits or is it going to bring forth deleterious effects and also to see if the application of traditional journalism is still effective until this day.

II   LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Citizen Journalism

Citizen journalism is a concept that refers to ordinary people who make journalistic activities. A simple word that separates citizen journalism from traditional journalism is activity done by citizens themselves compared to professional journalism. It is more for citizens making their own news or publishing information like commenting on posts, participating and supporting other groups on social media, recording a live incident and sharing it including publishing it on platforms like social media, internet blogs, forums and many more. The existence of social media and other platforms have attracted many involvements of users to take part in citizen journalism. Citizen journalism makes people see more information and also raise their voices in order to make the news more highlight and need more attention. It is defined that "citizen journalist" are individuals who are not a trained professional journalist but they can report his or her neighbourhood's problems (Duffy, Thorson, & Jahng, 2010). Citizen journalism also can be known as participation and democratic based journalism to share everybody's opinion based on an issue (Noor, 2017). There are actually various synonym words used for citizen journalism like "public journalism", "collaborative journalism", "community journalism" and many more. At the end, all of this form of journalism is classified under citizen journalism.

B. Traditional Journalism

Traditional journalism is about journalists conveying news in a traditional way such as using newspapers, radios or news on TV after they analyse everything and announce it publicly. Traditional journalism is more from the perspective of looking in from an outside view while citizen journalism is like looking out from the inside view (Barnes, 2016). This helps to understand both perspectives and the existence of citizen journalism have been popularized since the 1990s till now as another way of publishing news to the audiences. This began when social media and the internet started to become famous

and people started to move from traditional to modern ways of viewing news. Traditional journalism also has slowly integrated with the internet and created digital journalism to spread information via online and more easily to get with people. This is because there are 2 types of people absorbing news either via traditional journalism with news online or traditional way or citizen journalism with social media of everyone spreading it.

C. **Impacts of Citizen Journalism**

Citizen journalism sites overtly acknowledge mass media sources and use them as input for their own coverage. This is the essence of gate watching, in which participants in such sites observe on a continuous basis what information passes through the gates of other news organisations (Meikle & Redden, 2011). It is important to remember that we are dealing with humans and it is human nature to edit information to our own likeness. By publishing their work on social media, citizen journalists will have limited audiences such as only to their friends. Unofficial news can be difficult for people to decide what to believe. Citizen journalism will never be as widespread as that of professional journalism. This is because citizen journalists are not trained and lack the ability to report professionally. Also, fake news is one of the major implications of citizen journalism and it is capable of causing war, disunity, chaos and genocide.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research paper focuses on the positive and negative impact of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism. Quantitative research method is used to obtain the data needed. A survey was conducted on Malaysians between the age of 15 to 45 years old. To begin the study, literature review was gathered to construct the research problem. Then, the research question, objectives, scope as well as the significance of the study is identified through reviewing numerous articles. Next, various articles are reviewed to gather more information about the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism. From the findings, we assembled a questionnaire using Google Forms to collect the data that is needed. The questionnaire consists of 5 sections which are Section A: Demographic Information, Section B: Internet Use Behaviour, Section C: Positive Impacts of Citizen Journalism Towards Traditional Journalism, Section D: Negative Impacts of Citizen Journalism Towards

Traditional Journalism and Section E: Perception of the Impacts of Citizen Journalism Towards Traditional Journalism. There is a total of 100 respondents and the target audience for the study are Malaysians aged between 15 to 45 years old. Finally, from the collected data, statistical analysis is done where the results are analysed and the findings are then tabulated. From the analysis, the following results are obtained.

IV. RESULTS
Section A: Demographic Information

Section A is the demographic information. Figure 1 to figure 3 shows the data obtain from the demographic section of the questionnaire in the research survey.
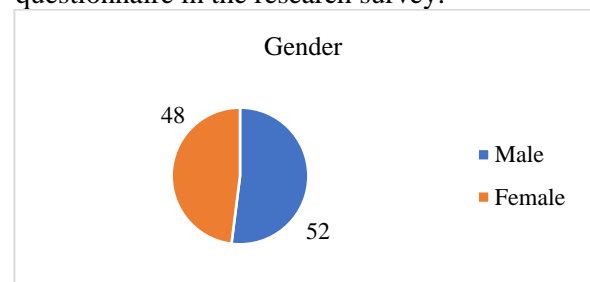

Figure 1. Gender of respondents

The gender of the respondents is shown in figure 1. The result shows that 52% (N=52) are male respondents while female respondents consist of 48% (N=48) of the total respondents.
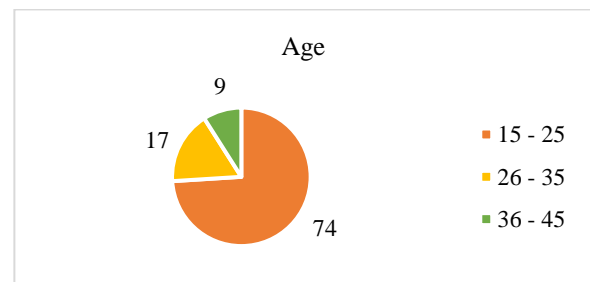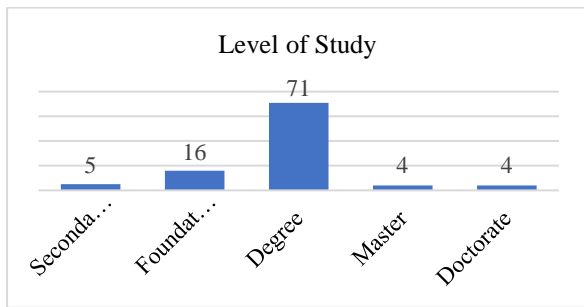

Figure 2. Age of respondents

Figure 2 shows the age distribution of the respondents. The results show 74% of the respondents (N=74) consists of respondents aged between 15- 25 years old. Other than that, a total of 17% (N=17) of the respondents aged between 26 – 35 years old. The final 9% (N=9) of the respondents aged between 36 – 45 years old.

Figure 3. Level of study of respondents

Figure 3 shows the level of study of the respondents. The results indicate 71% (N=71) of the respondents stand at the degree level of study while 16% (N=16) of the respondents have a foundation or any relevant level of study. There are 4% (N=4) respondent each with the level of study at the master and doctorate level. The final 5% (N=5) of the respondent have a secondary school level of study.

Section B: Internet Use Behaviour

Section B is the internet use behaviour. This section consists of 4 questions which includes most used internet platform, how much time spent on using the internet, how often post on the internet and what is the purpose on using the internet.

Table 1. Most used internet platform

Internet Platform	N	Percentage (%)
Facebook	32	32
Twitter	7	7
Youtube	29	29
Instagram	30	30
Tik Tok	0	0
Snapchat	0	0
Blogger	2	2
Total	**100**	**100**

The most used internet platform is shown in table 1. The results show that 32% (N=32) of the respondents used Facebook the most while 30% (N=30) of the respondents used Instagram the most. Next, a total of 29% (N=29) of the respondents chose YouTube as their most used internet platform. 7% (N=7) of the respondents used twitter the most while the last 2% (N=2) of the respondents used Blogger the most.

Table 2. How much time spent on using internet

Time spent	N	Percentage (%)
<2 hours per day	12	12
4 hours per day	37	37
8 hours per day	24	24
>8 hours per day	27	27
Total	**100**	**100**

Table 2 shows the time respondents spent on using the internet. The results indicate 37% (N=37) of the respondents spend 4 hours per day on the internet and 27% (N=27) of the respondents spend more than 8 hours per day on the internet. Other than that, 24% (N=24) of the respondents spend 8 hours per day on the internet and the final 12% (N=12) of the respondents spend less than 2 hours per day on the internet.

Table 3. How often post on the internet

Postings	N	Percentage (%)
Once a day	14	14
>1 per day	37	37
Once a month	16	16
Every week	9	9
Rarely	24	24
Total	**100**	**100**

Table 3 shows how often respondents post on the internet. The results indicate 37% (N=37) of the respondents post more than once a day on the internet. Next, 24% (N=24) of the respondents rarely post anything on internet. A total of 16% (N=16) of the respondents post on the internet once a month and 14% (N=14) of the respondents post once a day on the internet. The final 9% (N=9) of the respondents post on the internet every week.

**Table 4. What is the purpose on using the internet**

Purpose	N	Percentage (%)
Watch news	19	19
Search for information	41	41

Social communication	40	40
Total	**100**	**100**

Table 4 shows the purpose of respondent using the internet. The results show that 41% (N=41) of the respondents used the internet to search for information while 40% (N=40) of the respondents use internet for social communication purpose. The last 19% (N=19) of respondents use internet to watch the news.

Section C: Positive Impacts of Citizen Journalism Towards Traditional Journalism

Section C is the positive impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism. This section consists of 5 questions in total which is in the form of a 5-point Likert scale where 1 represents Strongly Disagree and 5 represents Strongly Agree.
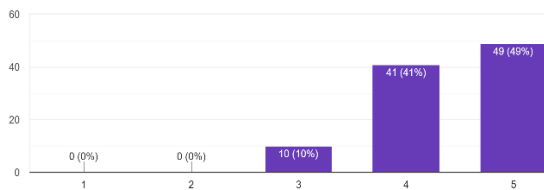
**Figure 4. Citizen journalism share information quicker**

Figure 4 reveals the results which most of the respondents strongly agree that citizen journalism share information quicker than traditional journalism (49%) (N=49). Another 41 % (N=41) of the respondents agree to the statement while the last 10% (N=10) of the respondents decided to stay neutral on this question. There are no respondents that disagree or strongly disagree that citizen journalism shares information faster than traditional journalism.
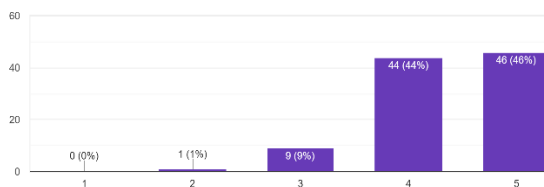
**Figure 5. Citizen journalism spread information wider**

Figure 5 shows that majority of the respondents strongly agree that citizen journalism spread information wider than traditional journalism (46%) (N=46). Other than that, 44% (N=44) of the respondents agree to the statement and 9% (N=9) of the respondent stays neutral. The remaining 1% (N=1) of the respondents disagree

that citizen journalism spread information more widely than traditional journalism. There are no respondents that strongly disagree.
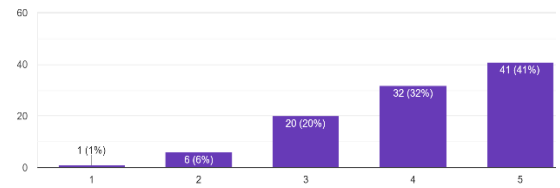

Figure 6. Citizen journalism has a larger audience

Figure 6 shows the results where majority of the respondents strongly agree that citizen journalism has a larger audience than traditional journalism (41%) (N=41). 32% (N=32) of the respondent agree to this statement as well while 20% (N=20) of the respondents stays neutral. The remaining 6%(N=6) of the respondents disagree that citizen journalism has a larger audience than traditional journalism. There are no respondents that strongly disagree on this statement.
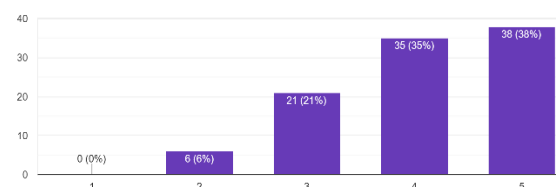
Figure 7. Citizen journalism is considered as a freedom of expression and equality of opportunity

Figure 7 shows the results where a significant number of respondents strongly agree that citizen journalism is considered a freedom of expression and equality of opportunity unlike traditional journalism (38%) (N=38). 35% (N=35) of the respondents agree to the statement and 21% of the respondents stays neutral in their decision. The remaining 6% (N=6) of the respondents disagree that citizen journalism is considered as a freedom of expression and equality of opportunity. There are no respondents that strongly disagree to the statement.
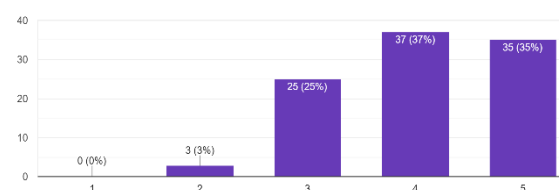
**Figure 8. Citizen journalism provides more viewpoint**

Figure 8 indicate the results where a large number of respondents agree that citizen journalism provides more viewpoint compared to traditional

journalism (37%) (N=37) while 35% (N=35) of the respondents strongly agree to this statement. 25% (N=25) of the respondents stays neutral and the final 3% (N=3) of the respondents disagree that citizen journalism provides more viewpoint compared to traditional journalism. There are no respondents that strongly disagree to the statement as well.

Section D: Negative Impacts of Citizen Journalism Towards Traditional Journalism

Section D is the negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism. This section consists of 5 questions in total which is in the form of a 5-point Likert scale where 1 represents Strongly Disagree and 5 represents Strongly Agree.
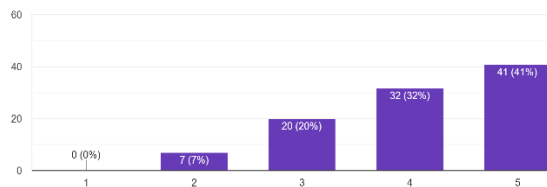

Figure 9. Citizen journalism is not a trustable or believable news source

Figure 9 shows that majority of the respondents strongly agree that citizen journalism could cause confusion and people would blindly follow it as it is not a trustable or believable news source since it can be altered to their likings (41%) (N=41). 32% (N=32) of the respondents agree to this statement and 20% (N=20) of the respondents decided to stay neutral. The remaining 7% (N=7) of the respondents disagree to this statement.
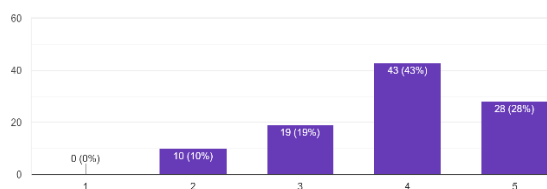

Figure 10. Citizen journalism does not filter contents which could trigger potential traumas

Figure 10 reveals the results which most of the respondents agree that citizen journalism does not filter contents which could trigger potential traumas (43%) (n=43) while the second highest percentage of respondents strongly agree to the statement (28%) (N=28). Next, 19% (N=19) of the respondents stays neutral on this statement and the final 10% (N=10) of the respondents disagree to this statement.
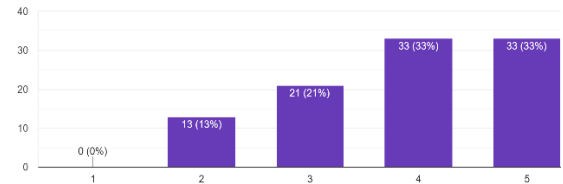

Figure 11. Citizen journalism does not follow the journalistic code of ethics

Figure 11 shows the results where a large number of respondents strongly agree that citizen journalism does not follow the journalistic code of ethics which could create misleading contents that causes misunderstanding (33%) (N=33). Another 33% (N=33) of the respondents also agree to this statement and 21% (N=21) of the respondents stays neutral in their decision. The last 13% (N=13) of the respondents disagree that citizen journalism does not follow the journalistic code of ethics.
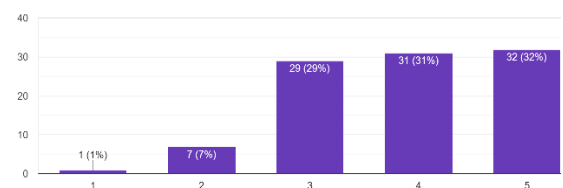
Figure 12. Citizen journalism contains favouritisms

Figure 12 indicates the results where 32% (N=32) of the respondents strongly agree citizen journalism contains favouritism. There are also 31% (N=31) of the respondents that agree to this statement and 29% (N=29) of the respondents decided to stay neutral on this statement. Next, 7%(N=7) of the respondents disagree to this statement and the remaining 1% (N=1) of the respondents strongly disagree that citizen journalism contains favouritism.
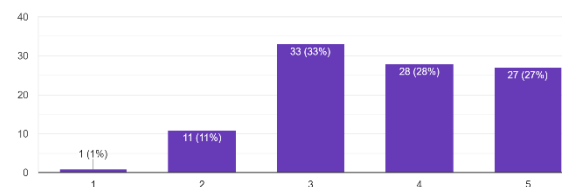
Figure 13. Citizen journalism can lead to unethical behaviours of audiences

Figure 13 shows the results where majority of the respondents stays neutral regarding whether citizen journalism can lead to unethical behaviours of audiences (33%) (N=33). 27% (N=27) of the respondents strongly agree that citizen journalism can lead to unethical behaviour of audiences and another 28% (N=28) of the respondents also agree to this matter. Other than

that, 11% of the respondents thinks that citizen journalism does not lead to unethical behaviours of audiences. The remaining 1% of the respondents strongly disagree to the statement.

Section E: Perception of the Impacts of Citizen Journalism Towards Traditional Journalism

Section E is the perception of the impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism. This section consists of 5 questions in total which is in the form of a 5-point Likert scale where 1 represents Strongly Disagree and 5 represents Strongly Agree.

Figure 14. Citizen journalism pose challenges to traditional journalism

Figure 14 shows that 35% (N=35) of the respondents agree that citizen journalism pose challenges to traditional journalism and 33% (N=35) of the respondents also strongly agree to the statement. Another 24% (N=24) of the respondents stays neutral in their decision. Meanwhile, 7% (N=7) of the respondents disagree citizen journalism poses challenges to traditional journalism. The last 1% (N=1) of the respondents strongly disagree to this matter as well.
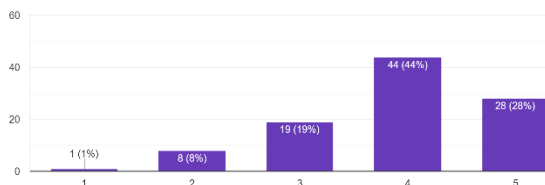
Figure 15. Citizen journalism content is gaining more popularity among the audiences compared to traditional journalism

Figure 15 indicates the results where most of the respondents agree citizen journalism contents is gaining more popularity among the audiences compared to traditional journalism (44%) (N=44). 28% (N=28) of the respondents also strongly agree to the statement and another 19% (N=19) of the respondents stays neutral. There are 8% (N=8) of the respondents that disagree citizen journalism contents is going popularity and the final 1% (N=1) of the respondents strongly disagree to this.
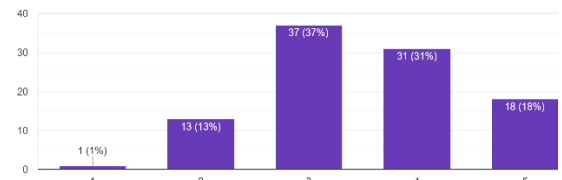
Figure 16. Citizen journalism content is gaining more public authenticity compared to traditional journalism

Figure 16 shows the results where a significant amount of the overall respondents stays neutral in their decision regarding citizen journalism's content is gaining more public authenticity compared to traditional journalism (37%) (N=37). Another 31% (N=31) of the respondents on the other hand agree to this matter and 18% (N-18) of the respondents also strongly agree citizen journalism is gaining more public authenticity. 13% (N=13) of the respondents disagree citizen journalism's content is gaining more public authenticity and the final 1% (N=1) of the respondents strongly disagree to this as well.

Figure 17. Citizen journalism have changed the concept of journalism into becoming a better form of journalism compared to traditional journalism

Figure 17 reveals the results which most of the respondents agree citizen journalism have changed the concept of journalism into becoming a better form of journalism compared to traditional journalism (39%) (N=39). 27% (N=27) of the respondents also strongly agree to this statement and 28% (N=28) of the respondents stays neutral. Another 4% (N=4) of the respondents disagree to the statement and the remaining 2% (N=2) of the r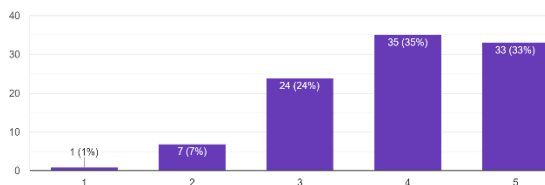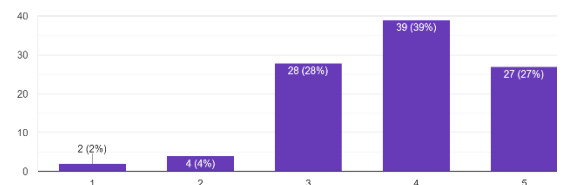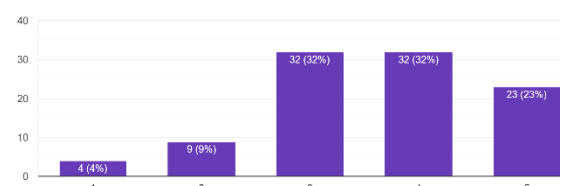espondents strongly disagree that citizen journalism has changed the concept of journalism into becoming a better form of journalism compared to traditional journalism.

Figure 18. Citizen journalism is able to replace traditional journalism in the future

Figure 18 shows the results where a large number of respondents agree citizen journalism would be able to replace traditional journalism in the future (32%) (N=32). Another 32% (N=32) of the respondents were unsure so they decided to stay neutral on this statement while 23% (N=23) of the respondents strongly agree that citizen journalism would be able to replace traditional journalism. Next, 9% (N=9) of the respondents disagree that citizen journalism would be able to replace traditional journalism and the final 4% (N=4) of the respondents strongly disagree to this point too.
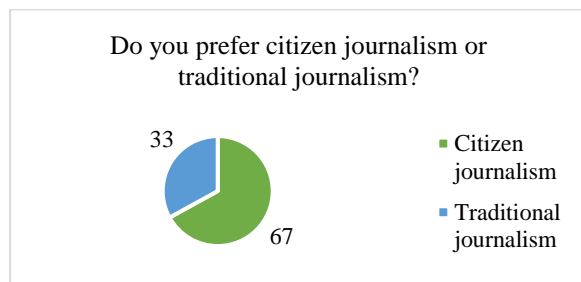
Figure 19. Preference on type of journalism

Figure 19 shows the results whether respondents prefer citizen journalism or traditional journalism. 67% (N=67) of the respondent prefer citizen journalism more compared to traditional journalism and 33% (N=33) of the respondents chose traditional journalism over citizen journalism.

V. DISCUSSION

In general, the results obtained shows that majority of the respondents agreed that the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism is indeed true. This further strengthen the identified impacts stated in this article. The perception of respondents regarding the impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism leans more to the citizen journalism side although there still exists individuals that chose traditional journalism as their main form of journalism.

- Positive impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism

A significant number of the respondents strongly agree and agree to the positive impacts of the citizen journalism that was stated in the questionnaire such as citizen journalism share and spread information quicker, citizen journalism is considered as a freedom of expression and equality of opportunity as well as citizen journalism has a larger audience base and

provides more viewpoint to the audience. There were also some respondents that stays neutral regarding the statement while a small number of respondents disagree to those positive impacts. This proves that the opinion of the respondents varies but mostly lean towards agreeing that citizen journalism does bring positive impacts towards traditional journalism. Nevertheless, through the data obtained, it further strengthens and prove the positive impacts of citizen journalism that we have found through various research and literature review. Overall, we can conclude that citizen journalism does have its own benefits and positive impacts that we could utilized to gain more information as from the internet use behaviour of the respondents which majority of them tend to spend an average of 4 hours a day on the internet to complete various task.

- Negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism

Next, we can see that most respondents agreed that citizen journalism still does bring negative impacts towards traditional journalism despite giving positive impacts to society. Most people still do not rely on content of citizen journalism completely because it is not going to be published from legitimate sources most of the time unlike traditional journalism as anyone can post it as they want. Moreover, the method in conducting citizen journalism does not necessarily follow the journalistic code of ethics as well. Hence, there are many chances that the information can be based on false ones and non-filtered versions, as well as favouritisms of content. So, this might create misunderstanding among other fields and lead to unethical behaviour of people. Some people tend to jump from citizen journalism to traditional journalism because of this issue as we cannot make sure that details from citizen journalism will be reliable all the time although it is able to spread fast to the people. We are able to conclude that citizen journalism does bring negative impacts at the end towards traditional journalism.

- Perception of the impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism

We are able to conclude that respondents from this survey leans towards more to citizen journalism compared to traditional journalism although the ratio between both are not much. This is because nowadays teenagers and adults are more connected with social media or any

relevant internet platforms and dive more into citizen journalism without them realizing such as watching news from non-legitimate source, sharing other individuals' content or creating own post by themselves without any proper measurement. We are able to generalize that citizen journalism are not able to fully replace traditional journalism in the future even though it is gaining more popularity and authenticity based on this research. Even if most people agree citizen journalism does pose challenges towards traditional journalism and changes the concept of journalism into a better form of journalism compared to traditional journalism, traditional journalism is still applicable until this day as it stands as a more reliable source of news compared to citizen journalism.

In the end result, 3 of the objectives are achieved by conducting this survey questionnaire and prove that citizen journalism does have its positive and negative impact as well to the society but this does not mean that citizen journalism able to replace the traditional journalism. This is because although citizen journalism is able to portray quick information transfer compared to traditional journalism but still, the reason that makes people lean towards traditional journalism is legitimate and trusted news source. However, this research should be conducted in the future again as opinion might vary in the upcoming generations as advancement of technology will keep on evolving.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, despite citizen journalism being the trend now, it seems that traditional journalism is still a form of journalism that is still preferred and applicable until this day regardless being stormed by citizen journalism due the advancement of technology. This proves that citizen journalism can affect traditional journalism in a good and a bad way depends on how people utilize it and also shows that traditional journalism would never cease to exist no matter how modern or state-of-the-art the world has become. Citizen journalism also exhibits close ties with traditional journalism from various aspects. Therefore, it is up to the person to decide which form of journalism suits their demands best based on the traits of both citizen journalism and traditional journalism. There is no right or wrong in preferring which form of journalism to refer to, is just a matter of choice and preference.

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Youth Awareness of the Fundamental of Digital Journalism Skills

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research is to create awareness of fundamental of digital journalism skills among youth. New organizations have expanded their attention on digital production as youths indicate a preference for getting news via other platforms. A survey was utilized, including a series of questionnaire distributed to youth and to those who are related. The results demonstrate that most of the youngsters are generally aware of the fundamental but they are unaware of concepts and principles towards digital sources. Moreover, almost all the answerer agreed that there is a need for a model/guideline/policy of digital journalism skills in Malaysia to mold the youth, so they can be good digital journalists.

Keywords: Digital Journalism Skills, digital journalists, youths

I. INTRODUCTION

Youth seems to be the most valued face with enthusiasm, inspiration, and tenacity for promoting a country's economic, political development, and sociocultural. According to World Data Atlas, Malaysia had a population of 5,532.8 thousand people aged 15-24 in 2020. The youth population are said could determines the country's growth if they are properly channelled as it can contribute to a nation's positive, long-term development. (M.Priyanka, Durgesh T 2019). This study focuses on the youth's understanding of the fundamentals of digital journalism skills.

For much of the early 20th century, legacy news media reached out to large audiences through printed newspapers, radio, and television broadcasting. Around 2007 and 2008, news publishers began to lose control over how news was distributed, becoming increasingly reliant on non-proprietary platforms. With the advent of the World Wide Web, journalistic publishers expanded their news distribution by establishing proprietary news websites and, eventually, by turning to other devices such as mobile phones and tablets which known as digital journalism. Online journalism is another term for digital journalism as it is a modern form of journalism in which editorial content is disseminated via the Internet rather than through print or broadcast. Recognizing a leading media news publication and how their social actors are constantly attempting to make sense of digital technologies in order to advance their news production and distribution (Nelson & Lei, 2018; Newman et al., 2019; Westlund & Färdigh, 2015). As we approach the 2020s, more news publishing companies have openly declared that their partnership with platform companies is troublesome, and that they will restructure and readjust themselves in the coming years. (Lindskow, 2020; Seale, 2020).

In terms of disciplinary perspectives, theoretical frameworks, and methodological approaches, journalism appears to be quite similar to journalism studies with the obvious exception that technology plays a more significant role. Advances in digital technology have significantly contributed to a rise in access to and use of new media, especially among the younger generation (Dash & Dash, 2019). A digital journalist is in charge of generating news via the internet. These new generations of actualizing citizens frequently use social technologies to form loose networks for interaction and action in a variety of political contexts (Bennett, 2008; Ben-nett, Wells and Rank, 2009; Bennett and Wells, 2009). It is stated by Ahmad and Ismail (2016) and Ismail (2014) that, Malaysian youth rely on social media to serve several crucial functions such as, for connectivity (Mun, Li, & Fernandez, 2011), news and information sharing (Wok, Idid, & Misman, 2012), education (Hamat, Embi, & Hassan, 2012; Yin, Agostinho, Harper, & Chicaro, 2014) and entertainment (Baboo, Pandian, Prasad, & Rao, 2013). Online sources

can provide faster, efficient, timely and valid of breaking news in seconds, offering society with a synopsis of events as they happen.

And per the Google Scholar journal ranking, that measures a journal's impact over time, digital journalism was the fourth most influential journal in the communication discipline in 2018. (Steen S, Anna M, Kjos (2019). Digital technologies have revolutionised communication, especially among the youth, and have broken down all traditional barriers of space and time, introducing a new world of interaction possibilities (M.Priyanka,Durgesh T,2019). Despite the initial increasing popularity of online news sources and the potential for in-depth reporting, critics argue that online news organisations have yet to figure out how to present information creatively.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW
A. Digital Safety
According to Committee to Protect Journalists (2019), digital safety relates to protecting digital journalists and their sources by keeping up to date on the latest digital security and threats such as hacking, phishing and surveillance. Digital safety or also known as digital security aims to protect journalists' computer, mobile devices, tablets, and any other Internet-connected devices from invaders (security.org, 2021). As reported by CyberSecurity Malaysia (2020), the rate of online threats like fraud, hacking and data breaches indicated a rise from the average of 29 cases a day. Therefore, information and data that digital journalists hold should be considered what if it falls into wrong hands.

B. Digital Tools and Metrics
According to Poynter, digital tools are essential to journalism, they unlock storytelling potential, help to unlock data secrets, and help to share stories in new and compelling ways. However, it indicates that there are quite fewer digital tools and metrics to assist journalists coming to creative thinking. Although researchers are arguing that journalists need to pay greater attention to information that adds value in an era of unprecedented amounts of digital information to process, understand, and verify. In order to overcome this, some journalists have adapted multipurpose, independent search tools to assist in the development of news stories. A digital tool

called DocumentCloud, for example, annotated documents' text content to analyze their timelines and references (DocumentCloud, n.d.). In addition, NewsReader used text analysis and artificial intelligence techniques to create event indices of large amounts of financial and economic data. Although it generated new angles rather than generating them, it helped make decisions from news content (Minard et al., 2015). Therefore, it's time for major changes in capabilities to handle the large amount of information available.

C. Digital Sources
Today, people spend more time reading news online than ever before, and citizen journalism, blogs, and community websites have entered the field as challengers to the established titles. The way news sources can be accessed has changed and multiplied with new media technologies. US researchers found 1,800 newspapers have shut down. News Corp announced earlier this year that over 100 Australian papers would cease publication (The Guardian). In Malaysia, as reported by Malaysiakini (2021), Malay Mail finished its 122-year run in 2018, Tamil Nesan closed in 2019, five years shy of its centenary, while Oriental Daily, which was established in 2008, shut down in 2021. Since the Internet has become one of the most popular news platforms, news organizations' management needs to consider it as a digital tool and resource. The reason for this change is because people now become more mobile, personalized, and participatory in the way they receive news.

III.   OBJECTIVES
The objective is to acquire the status of this digital journalism skills' notion nationally before further specific research objectives are formed. Therefore, this preliminary study: -

(i)   Examined the respondents' current fundamental knowledge about digital journalism skills.

(ii)   Looked into the respondents' expectation of digital journalism skills' notion.

IV.   METHODOLOGY
As shown in Figure 1, this study implemented a phase to achieve two objectives by conducting an online survey. It utilized a close-ended questionnaire as the instrument for the data collection. The questionnaire was built by using Google Form. Convenience sampling was

chosen (Etikan, 2016). The questionnaire composed of 2 sections which is for (i) section A: Demographic (ii) and section B which is about : Knowledge and what is their expectation and influence on digital journalism. This questionnaire is categorize as a qualitative data. Qualitative data is the data that approximates and characteristics. Qualitative data is also known as categorical data which does not have a numerically values in its answer. The data may be more difficult to precisely measure and analyze compared to quantitative data, but it can provide us with more detailed information to explain particular issues.
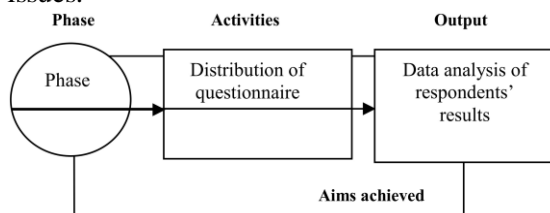
Figure 1. Method of this study

A. Data Collection Method

In this survey, a set of questionnaires was prepared in order to collect the data from the random-sampling respondents who are university students and relevant higher education achiever. This questionnaire is organized in Google form as this is one of the easiest ways for everyone to access it. Google Forms is a web-based app used to create forms for data collection purposes. Students and teachers can use Google Form to take surveys, quizzes, or event registration sheets. The form can be shared with respondents by sending a link or emailing a message. Apart from that, Google forms nowadays become a priority choice because it is a free option.

After the Google form was created, the Google form link was sent and shared through various types of social media such as Whatsapp, Facebook or Instagram. The purpose of sharing the link is to collect data from different respondents. Google Form is user friendly and hence the respondents' data can be collected in a faster way. The importance of Google Form usage is its cross-platform compatibility. That means respondents can easily access the link no matter which device they use. (Edelmayer, 2020)

B. Data Representation Methods

In this survey, various types of data representation methods were used to analyze and represent our data (Coral, 2021; Maryam, 2020). In this study, bar charts are utilized to display the data. A graphical tool effectively conveys the data to make the figures clearer and easily understood.

V. RESULT AND FINDINGS

Section A shows the gender, criteria, age and education level of respondents. 56 respondents responded to our survey, and we can see from Table 1 that 57.1% of them are female, while the remaining 42.9% are male. In addition, Table 2 shows that 98.2% of the 56 respondents were students, while 1.8% were PhDs as our respondents. Finally, in Table 3, 96.4% of our respondents are 17-25 years old, while only 3.6% of our respondents are between 26-30 years old. Table 4, it is divided into 6 categories, namely Foundation, Undergraduate, Diploma, Degree, Bachelor and, Postgraduate. In total, 80.4% of the respondents have an undergraduate, which means that most of the respondents have an undergraduate. The rest of the respondents have diploma, degree, bachelor and postgraduate, each with 1.8%.

Table 1. Respondents' Gender

Gender	
Female	32
Male	24
Total	56

Table 2. Respondents' Criteria

Criteria	
Student	55
Parents	0
Teacher	0
Dr	1
Total	56

Table 3. Respondents' Age

Age	
17 - 25	54
26 - 30	2
31 - 35	0
36 – 40	0
Above 40	0
Total	56

Table 4. Respondents' Education Level

Education level	
Foundation	7
Undergraduate	45
Diploma	1
Degree	1
Bachelor	1
Postgraduate	1
Total	56

In section B, respondents were provided with a variety of questions based on their knowledge of digital journalism skills. Table 5 shows those questions.

Table 5. Digital Journalism Skills Questionnaire

No	Question
Q1	Do you know what Digital Journalism Skills are?
Q2	Do you know the fundamentals of Digital Journalism Skills are?
Q3	Do you know what Digital Safety is?
Q4	Do you think the youth need to be taught about Digital Safety?
Q5	Do you know what Digital Tools and Metrics are?
Q6	Do you think the youth need to understand about Digital Tools and Metrics?
Q7	Are you aware of Digital Sources?
Q8	Do you know how to behave properly towards Digital Sources?
Q9	Do you think there is a need for a model/guideline/policy of Digital Journalism Skills in Malaysia to mole the youth, so they can be good digital journalists?

Figure 2. Respondents' Feedbacks
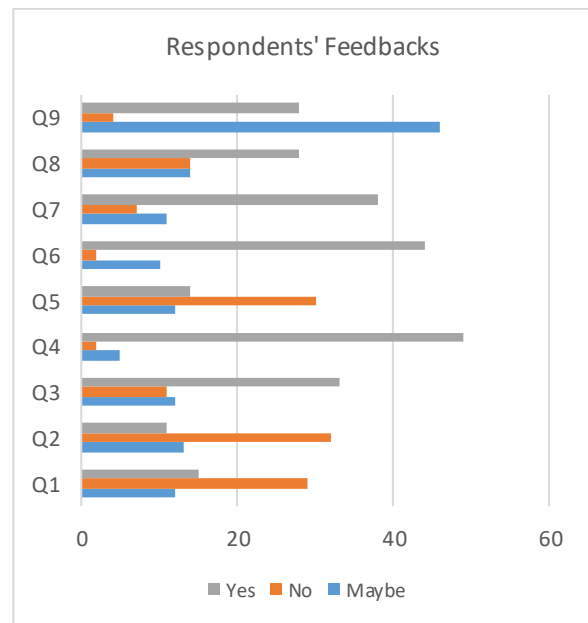
Table 6. Digital Journalism Skills Questions

Question	Yes (%)	No (%)	Maybe (%)
Q1: Do you know what Digital Journalism Skills are?	26.8	51.8	21.4
Q2: Do you know the fundamentals of Digital Journalism Skills are?	19.6	57.1	23.2
Q3: Do you know what Digital Safety is?	58.9	19.6	21.4
Q4: Do you think the youth need to be taught about Digital Safety?	87.5	3.6	8.9
Q5: Do you know what Digital Tools and Metrics are?	25	53.6	21.4
Q6: Do you think the youth need to understand about Digital Tools and Metrics?	78.6	3.6	17.9
Q7: Are you aware of Digital Sources?	67.9	12.5	19.6
Q8: Do you know how to behave properly towards Digital Sources?	50	25	25
Q9: Do you think there is a need for a model/guideline/policy of Digital	82.1	7.1	10.7

Journalism Skills in Malaysia to mole the youth, so they can be good digital journalists?			

According to Figure 2 we can see that most of the respondents (51.8%) do not know what digital journalism skills are, however only a quarter (26.8%) know what digital journalism skills (Q1) are and the remaining 21.4% of respondents chose maybe as their answer. In addition, only a small percentage (19.6%) knew what the fundamentals of Digital Journalism Skills were (Q2), while the majority (57.1%) did not know what the fundamentals of Digital Journalism Skills were, and 23.2% of respondents selected maybe as their answer. Besides that, more than half (58.9%) know what digital safety is (Q3), but there are still some respondents (19.6%) who don't know what digital safety is, in addition to 21.4% who choose maybe as their answer.

The majority of respondents (87.5%) believe that youth need to be taught about digital safety (Q4), while only 3.6% believe that youth do not need to be taught about digital safety and 8.9% choose maybe as their answer. Then only a quarter of respondents (25%) knew what Digital Tools and Metrics was (Q5), more than half (53.6%) didn't know what Digital Tools and Metrics was, and 21.4% chose maybe as their answer. The majority of respondents (78.6%) feel that the youth need to understand about Digital Tools and Metrics (Q6), with only a very small minority (3.6%) feeling that the youth do not need to understand about Digital Tools and Metrics, with 17.9% of respondents choosing maybe as their answer.

Then, 67.9% of respondents are aware of Digital Sources (Q7), and 12.5% are not aware of Digital Sources, and 19.6% chose maybe as their answer. Half of the respondents (50%) know how to behave properly towards Digital Sources (Q8), and a quarter each chose no and maybe as their answers. Finally the majority of the respondents (82.1%) believe that there is a need for a model/guideline/policy of Digital Journalism Skills in Malaysia to mole the youth, so they can be good digital journalists (Q9), but still 7.1% of the respondents believe that there is no need to model/guideline/policy of Digital Journalism

Skills in Malaysia to mole the youth and 10.7% of respondent choose maybe as their answer.

I. DISCUSSION
A. Strengths of the qualitative research

In comparison to other research approaches, qualitative research employs a lower sample size. Because it employ lower sample sizes, most qualitative research studies are completed quickly. This method allows social scientists to effectively gather data from participants, resulting in a generalisation that can be applied to a demographic or the entire community. Researchers can move on with confidence because of the quality of the knowledge they obtained as a result of the better results.

Besides that, qualitative research eliminates the possibility of bias in the data. Unconscious bias is one of the most serious issues in social research. People have preconceived beliefs about particular groups and individuals, which might influence the results of the study. This is a process that even scientists and researchers are susceptible to. Because qualitative research examines the real structure of the decision-making process, it is able to leave aside these judgements. Instead of looking at the facts after the fact, it collects data from the events that led up to the decision. As a result, the data collected through this method is frequently more precise than data collected through other methods, it allowing for the creation of a predictable result.

B. Limitation of the qualitative research

The purpose of qualitative analysis is a complete and detailed description. There is no effort to assign frequencies to the linguistic features obtained from the data, and unusual phenomena receive (or should receive) the same attention as more common phenomena. Because the data does not have to be crammed into a finite number of classifications, qualitative analysis enables for nuanced distinctions to be made.

The fundamental disadvantage of qualitative corpus analysis is that its results cannot be extrapolated to wider population with the same assurance as quantitative analyses. This is owing to the fact that the study findings are not examined to see if they are statistically significant or if they are the result of chance.

VI. CONCLUSION

To wrap it all up, all the nine questions were related on how aware our youth are on fundamental of digital journalism skills. And the results show that youth need to be more exposed to the model/guideline/policy of digital journalism skills in Malaysia. The distinction between digital and conventional journalism may be seen in the reporter's reimagined function in respect to viewers and news organizations. The emergence of digital journalism was in influenced by societal demands for instant information. Since there is a close link between media and youth digital journalism should be taught at schools, universities and also colleges. The majority of respondents have answered that they are not aware of the fundamental of digital journalism skills. Awareness should be created from sides as digital journalism will be more rise in future. The country will in need of youths as a journalist who has an ability to connect with and resonate with viewers. As a result, the future research should continue to look at more awareness of the fundamental of digital skills.

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How Modern Journalism Affect Youths

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Abstract

The development of technology nowadays makes journalism go towards the digital era, this encourages the growth of modern journalism, and the existence of modern journalism has a very big impact on society, especially the youth generation. Therefore, quantitative research involving 25 participants was carried out by collecting and analyzing data through Google Form. This study aims to recognize the impact of modern journalism towards youth, to study how modern journalism affects youth, and to identify whether modern journalism is acceptable to the youth generation. Briefly, the research findings show that modern journalism in this digital era has more positive effects on the youth generation.

Keywords: modern journalism, youth, impact

I. Introduction

The world has long moved to an all-digital era. Many objects have been modernized to support the development of the digital era. Journalism and the media is one that is undergoing a significant transformation. According to Andreas Kaplan and Michael Heinlein (2019), social media is a form of internet-based application built with Web 2.0 technology that allows the creation and exchange of user-generated content. On the other hand, according to David and Young (2009) there are a number of channels that are used in social media including blogs, chat, e-mail, games, short messages, social media releases, online surveys, video sharing, and so on. In recent years, social media has grown rapidly and has become a means of fulfilling information for the needs of the community, especially among young people. This is because through social media, the younger generation can more easily access the information and news they want without any limitations of space and time. Not to mention when media such as Tiktok, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, twitter and other social media platforms provide a promising future.

II. Problem Statement

Today's journalism has adapted to the changing habits of readers. Traditional media, particularly for youngsters, is being forgotten in this day. Instead of newspapers, several sorts of modern journalism can be found on the internet, such as online journalism, sports journalism, and political journalism. The lack of trust in news is a problem in modern journalism. According to the study, 46% of journalists have a low level of trust in the media due to the spread of the fake news among the social media. This puts the media's worth at risk.

III. Literature Review

a. Perspectives of Modern Journalism and Social Media

The history of modern journalism and the popularity of social media can be closely related to the advent and currency of the Internet and its accompanying technologies. In this aspect, Internet technology was limited. A

variety of new features and functionalities on the Internet made it possible for audiences to communicate with other audiences or website authors throughout the next few years. The actual transformation in news reporting brought about by modern journalism did not occur until 2004, when websites began to include Web 2.0 elements. Youth can now be active participants in the newsgathering and distribution processes due to social media and web 2.0 technologies. Journalism has no longer been the sole domain of professional journalists. The ways in which news is gathered and reported has evolved dramatically. This evolution has put an end to the era when news consumers could only participate in the creation of news through occasional letters to editors, who were the lordly gatekeepers who determined which letters to publish, in what form, and when.

b. Advantages of Modern Journalism

The Internet is now considered the most dynamic mass media nowadays with the development of new media technology. All people from all trades and professions have been drawn to it because of its interactive aspect. Unlike its forerunners, newspapers, television, and radio, the internet is also a knowledge source with extensive data access. It is the most recent communication tool that enables users to access newspapers, encyclopedias, video arcades, bulletin boards, radio stations, travel agency, hyper malls, movies, and mail order all in one location (Hashim, 2001). Journalism nowadays is no longer a sermon with the development of new media but with interactive experience. Audiences are now becoming an integral part of the collecting of information and dissemination of the news (Vineet, 2019). According to Steensen, the growth of social media and the internet nowadays has improved the potential to deliver a wide range of news in today's world. It can be spread at a faster rate compared to before (Steensen, 2011). There are two most significant transformations in modern journalism about journalists and news organisations. To begin with, the rise of the blogger and user-based journalism has become immensely popular among both new and established media companies, thus the concept of a journalist is being redefined substantially. Secondly, content aggregators like Google News and The Huffington Post, which rely on

their skills to aggregate and organise information into a single spot where customers can access it rather than on individual journalists to generate news, have risen as a result of the internet's interconnected nature. By working together, they are transforming society's views of journalists and news. (Danny Crichton, n.d., 2014)

IV.   Research Objective

1) To recognize the impact of modern journalism towards youth.
2) To study how modern journalism affects youth.
3) To identify whether modern journalism is acceptable to the youth generation.
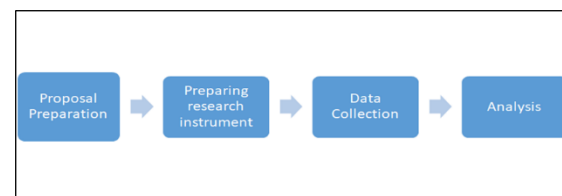
V.   Methodology

Figure 1: Research Activities

Phase 1: Proposal preparation

The researchers discussed the topic through WhatsApp and assigned tasks to each of the members. Researchers also searched for articles that related to the topic from the internet.

Phase 2: Preparing Research Instrument

The survey was divided into 3 parts: section A, understanding of modern journalism among youth; section B, how modern journalism attracts and affects the youth; and section C, the impact of modern journalism towards youth. In section A, researchers asked about the respondents' knowledge on modern journalism and section B asked about the factors that attract youth to modern journalism and the effects of modern journalism on youth. In section C, researchers collected the data about the impact of modern journalism on youth from the respondents.

Phase 3: Data Collection

Google form was used to conduct the survey questions in the form of multiple-choice,

checkboxes, and Likert scale. The online survey was shared among the social media to the volunteers to fill up the instrument.
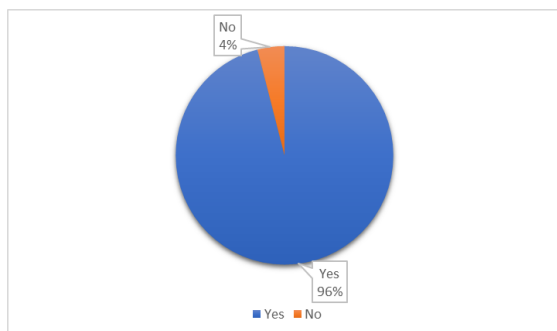
Phase 4: Analysis

The researchers started the analysis process after collecting all the data from the respondents. All of the responses to the brief survey were analysed as evidence for our research to support the findings.

VI.   Result
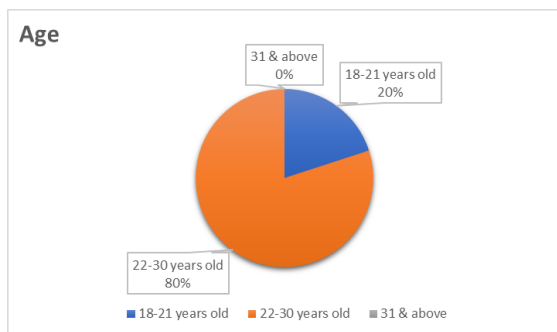
Figure 1: Age

Figure 1 shows the age of respondents. Most of the respondents are among 22 until 30 years old (80%).


Figure 2: How many percentages of youths who know what journalism is?

Figure 2 shows results among youth who know what journalism is. As in figure 2 shown 96% respondents know and are familiar with journalism. There are also 4% of respondents who don't know about journalism.
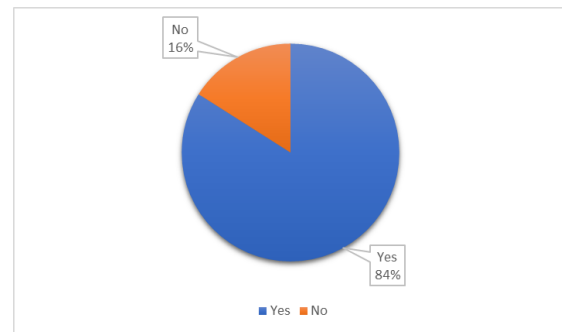

Figure 3: Percentages of youth who know the differences between modern and traditional journalism

Figure 3 shows the percentages of youth who know the differences between modern and traditional journalism. As shown above, there are obviously more respondents who know about the differences where are 84% instead of 16% do not know.
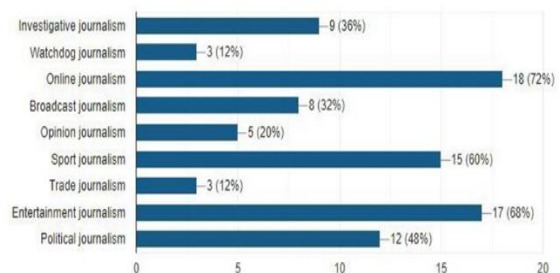
Figure 4: Types of news watched among youth

Figure 4 shows types of news watched among youth. As shown above in the figure 4, most of the type of news watched among youth is online news where are 72%. Second highest is entertainment news which are 68% followed by sport news 60%. Other than that, political news 48%, investigative news 36%, broadcast news 32%, opinion news 20%, and both same 12% for trade news and watchdog news. Overall, what we can see from the result above is, mostly youth prefer to watch online news and entertainment news.
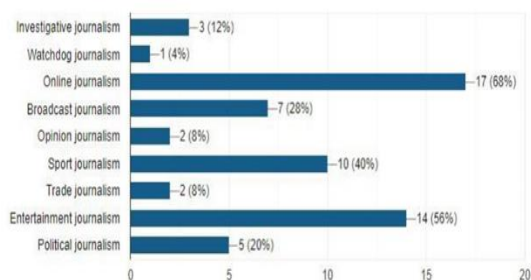

Figure 5: Types of news has been read the most by youth

Figure 5 shows that types of news that most read by respondents is online journalism 68%. Secondly, entertainment journalism 56%. Thirdly, sports journalism is 40% followed by the other which are broadcast journalism 28%, political journalism 20%, investigative journalism 12%, both same 8% which are opinion journalism and trade journalism. The last one is watchdog journalism 4%. Obviously, the most read news is online journalism and entertainment journalism.


Figure 6: The importance of modern journalism nowadays

Figure 6 shows that 100% of the respondents think that modern journalism nowadays is important.
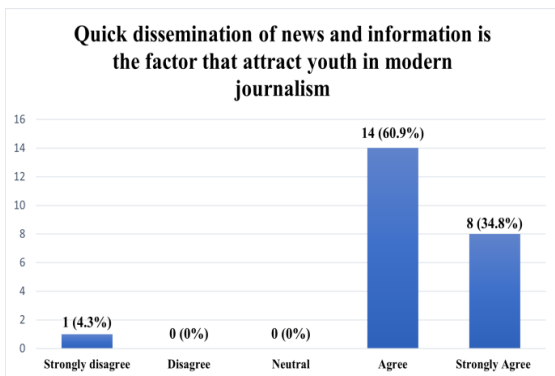

Figure 7: Quick dissemination of news and information is the factor that attract in modern journalism

Figure 7 shows that 34.8% of respondents strongly agree that quick dissemination of news and information is the factor that attracts youth in modern journalism and 60.9% of respondents agree on this. There are only 1% of respondents strongly disagree with the statement. While there are no respondents that disagree and are neutral on this statement.
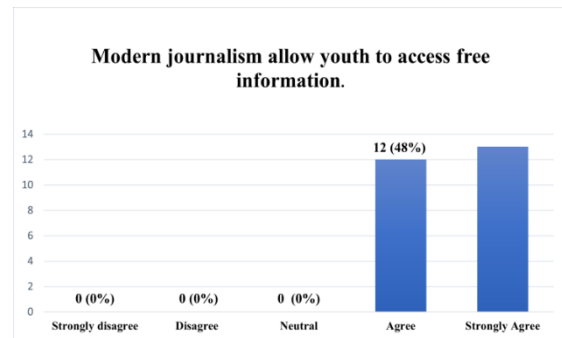
Figure 8: Modern journalism allow youth to access free information

Figure 8 shows that the majority of the respondents (52%) strongly agree that modern journalism allows youth to access free information. While the remaining 48% of the respondents agree with this statement.
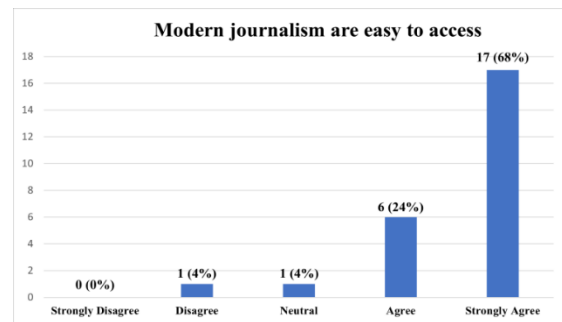
Figure 9: Modern journalism are easy to access

Figure 9 shows that 68% of respondents strongly agree that modern journalism is easy to access while 24% of respondents agree with this statement. However, 4% of respondents disagree that modern journalism is easy to access. Nevertheless, most of the respondents strongly agreed that they can easily access modern journalism.
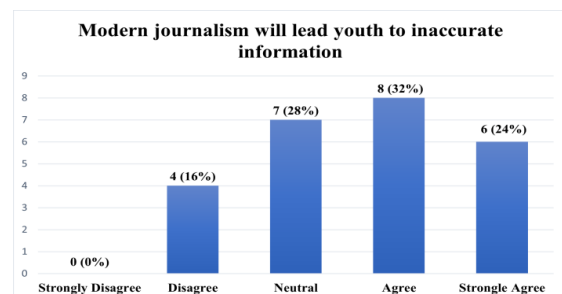
Figure 10: Modern journalism will lead youth to inaccurate information

Figure 10 shows that 32% of respondents agree that modern journalism will lead youth to

inaccurate information while 24% of respondents strongly agree with this statement. However, there are also respondents who are neutral (28%) and disagree (16%). Although there are some respondents who disagree with this statement, most of the respondents agree that modern journalism will lead youth to inaccurate information.
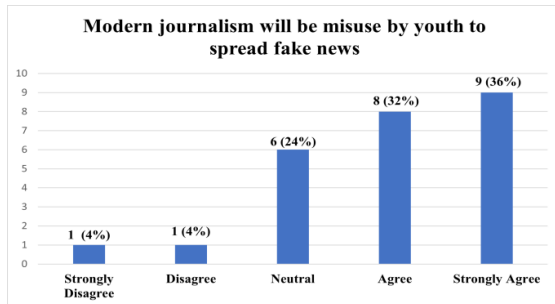
Figure 11: Modern journalism will be misuse by youth to spread fake news

Figure 11 shows that most of the respondents strongly agree that modern journalism will be misused by youth to spread fake news, which is 36%. However, 4% of respondents strongly disagree and disagree with this statement.

Figure 12: How much do you agree that modern journalism give more positive impact than negative impact to youth

Figure 12 shows how much the respondents agree that modern journalism gives more positive impact than negative impact to youth. The data shows that 52% of respondents agree with this while 4% of respondents disagree that modern journalism gives more positive impact than negative impact.

Figure 13: Do you agree that modern journalism nowadays helps a lot on assignments?

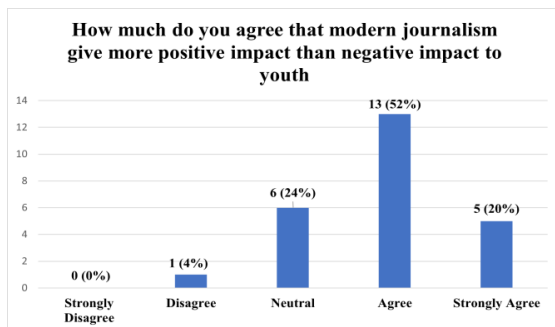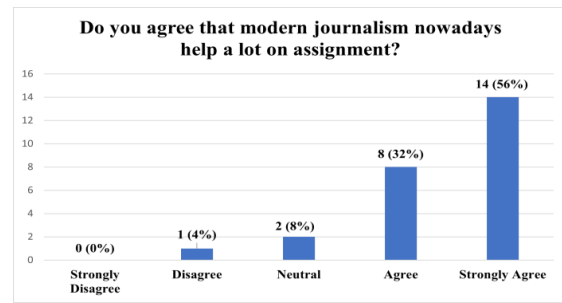Figure 13 shows that 56% of the respondents strongly agree that modern journalism nowadays helps them a lot on assignment. Nonetheless, there are 4% of respondents who disagree with this statement.
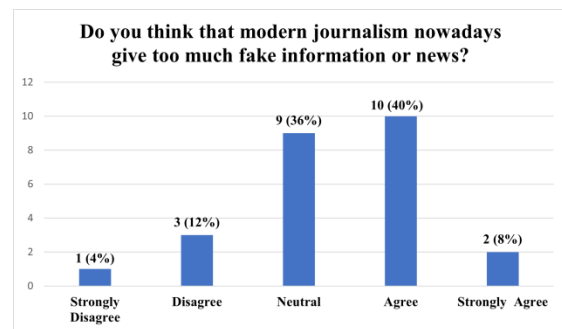
Figure 14: Do you think that modern journalism nowadays gives too much fake information or news?

Figure 14 shows that most of the respondents agree with this statement which is 40% and the second higher percentage is neutral, 36%. However, there are some of the respondents who disagree that modern journalism nowadays gives too much information or news.
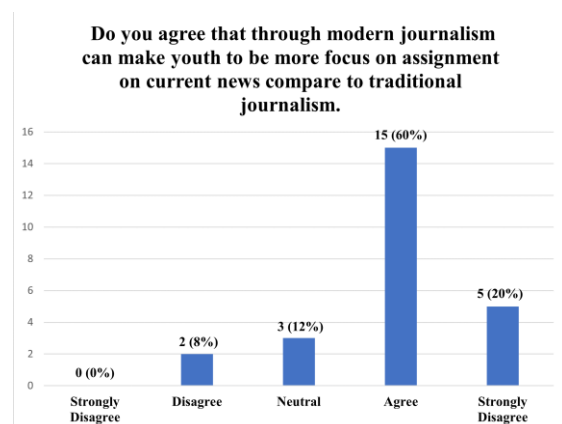
Figure 15: Do you agree that through modern journalism can make youth to be more focus on assignment on current news compared to traditional journalism?

Figure 15 shows that most of the respondents which are 60% agree that modern journalism can make youth to be more focused on assignments on current news compared to traditional journalism. 13% of respondents are neutral. However, the majority of the respondents agreed that modern journalism can make youth to be more focused on assignments on current news compared to traditional journalism.
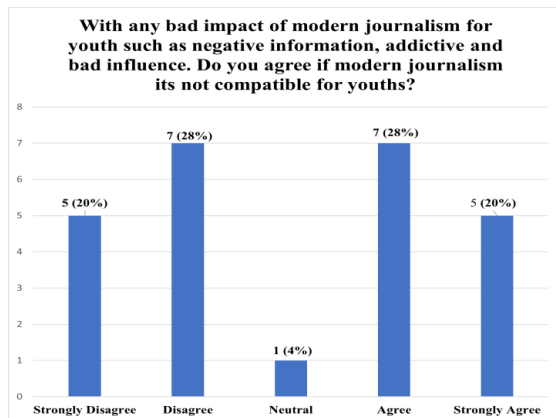
Figure 16: With any bad impact of modern journalism for youth such as negative information, addictive, and bad influence. Do you agree that modern journalism is not compatible with youths?

Figure 16 above shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agree to strongly disagree that modern journalism is not compatible with youth because it will have a bad impact on youth such as negative information, addiction, and bad influence. Based on the results above, it shows that the same percentage of respondents who agree and disagree is 28%. It is also the same as strongly disagree and strongly agree which is 20% both.

VII. Discussion

The main purpose of this research is to know how modern journalism affects youth. The result showed that most youths are mostly informed about modern journalism. In addition, most youths prefer to choose online journalism and entertainment journalism. This is because, in a matter of seconds, online sources can deliver quick, efficient, and accurate reporting of breaking news, giving society an overview of events as they happen. Throughout the course of the event, journalists can feed information to internet sources, bringing readers up to date in seconds. For entertainment journalism,

entertainment journalism includes coverage of the entertainment industry, the lives of celebrities, and reviews of different art forms. Pepperdine alumni Gabby Gonta (2018) said although some people may look down on the types of stories she writes, they can be just as important as typical news stories.

Modern journalism also gives a positive effect on youths. Based on the results, we can see that modern journalism nowadays allow the student to access the news easily and free. This can help them with their assignment. Even though the information was a primary function of mass media, and especially now society is adept in using technologies, significant changes in behavioral manifestations in individual experiences regarding the acquisition of knowledge have emerged. (Oroles, F. (2014). In addition, most Malaysians still acquire their news via newspapers and television. This does not, however, imply that Malaysian newspapers can rest on their laurels and expect their audience to continue to grow. (Normah, M., & Shahrul, S. N. 2017) People use the internet to read newspapers for free. For example, one may read practically all Malaysian newspapers online at Malaysian Newspapers (http://onlinenewspapers.com/malaysia.htm).
This has attracted some of the readers who previously purchased print newspapers. Despite these advancements, Malaysian newspapers will continue to exist.

VIII. Conclusion

In conclusion, it is concluded that most of our respondents know what modern journalism is and that modern journalism is being important nowadays. Modern journalism that can allow youth to access free information and is easy to access helps a lot of youth in doing their assignments. Through the research, the youth can gain more knowledge in modern journalism and they will not refuse to change from traditional journalism to modern journalism. Modern journalism that is being more convenient nowadays brings more benefits compared to the negative impacts. So it is encouraged to the youth to use

modern journalism instead of traditional journalism.

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The Public's Impression on the Evolution of Modern Journalism

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to discover more about the evolution of modern journalism in Malaysia. The study focuses mostly on the public's impressions of modern journalism's evolution and the qualities it delivers over time. The goals of this paper are to determine the public's opinions of modern journalism's evolution, as well as to investigate the public's reactions to modern journalism's evolution, and, lastly, to determine the public's choices between traditional and modern journalism. Hence, quantitative research that involves 75 respondents took part in a survey conducted on an online platform using a Google form. Where the majority of the results suggest that individuals are more predisposed toward modern journalism, and how the change over time has had a greater or lesser influence on them.

Keywords: modern journalism, evolution, public impression, journalism, youth.

I   INTRODUCTION

The act of obtaining and delivering news and information is known as journalism. The term 'journalism' also refers to the dissemination of news and information. It's crucial to recognise the range of information channels available nowadays. Articles, reports, broadcasts, and even tweets can be used to deliver news and information in a variety of ways (Ashley Dugger, 2021). Journalism is the process of gathering, preparing, and disseminating news and related commentary and feature materials via print and electronic media such as newspapers, magazines, books, blogs, webcasts, podcasts, social networking and social media sites, and e-mail, as well as radio, motion pictures, and television. The term journalism was originally applied to the reporting of current events in printed form, specifically newspapers, but as radio, television, and the Internet became more widely available in the twentieth century, the term was expanded to include all printed and electronic communication dealing with current events (Britannica (1998).

The emergence of modern journalism is another result of the internet and the vast amount of data at our fingertips. Data and number crunching are used in modern journalism to find, better, explain, or contextualize a news item. Data can be used to convey news; it can be the source of information, or it can be both at the same time. Statistics, charts, and infographics are frequently used. Because anyone with a smartphone and a social media account can now be a journalist, modern journalism has grown increasingly vital. As the news story unfolds, multiple sources provide information via social media, blogs, and videos. There is an abundance of information, and people frequently read things and use them as a source of knowledge. Modern journalism aspires to be the one that puts an event in context and explains what it truly means (Bryce Hall, 2021).

A new journalism medium for a new era developed around the turn of the century: the internet. Another significant development was the growth of multiple media and distinct perspectives. The internet has surprisingly quickly revolutionized how journalists and media organizations operate, as well as global business and communication. In a media environment that is practically unrecognizable from only a few decades ago, older kinds of journalism have struggled to adapt, while newer forms of journalism have prospered (United States Government, 2016).

This study focuses on the public's impression on the evolution of modern journalism. The objective of this study is to determine the public's opinion of modern journalism's evolution, as well as to investigate the public's reactions to modern journalism's evolution, and, finally, to determine the public's choices between traditional and modern journalism.

A. PROBLEM STATEMENT

"Our country's population spends much time on online platforms" (Muller, 2021). Thus, several journalists try to use these channels to deliver their news to their targeted audiences. Despite the fact that it has had a significant impact on people's lives. We now rely on media outlets to supply us with reliable, relevant, and crucial information on which to base our judgments and lives. This approach currently causes journalists to rush to publish the story, to the point that they may be overlooked when checking the facts, resulting in misinformation and confusion among the public. Nevertheless, advancements in technology have made it much easier to find out more information today than those in previous generations. This brings up the question of whether today's modern journalism is capable of generating high-quality news, and whether the public will continue to embrace its evolution.

B. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The public occasionally seeks advice and insight on complex problems. Another significant function of the news is to provide such viewpoints and analysis; thus, how the news is delivered is quite important. As a result, the focus of this research is to look at the public's impressions of the evolution of modern journalism in Malaysia. The research's specific goals are to determine the public's opinion of modern journalism's evolution, as well as to investigate the public's reactions to modern journalism's evolution, and, finally, to determine the public's choices between traditional and modern journalism.

II   LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Modern Journalism

Modern journalism has responded to readers' daily habits, such as short timelines and bouncing back and forth between information sources (Essay Biz, 2011). Journalism is a form of social activity involved with the spread of information and opinions about societies. Newspapers and magazines, radio, television, films, and advertising all rely on modern journalism for their content (Eargi. org, 2011). Journalism, or producing for periodicals, has been ingrained in popular culture (Study.com, 2011).

b. Evolution of modern journalism

The first record of a journalism output is from in 59 B.C. in Rome, when news was documented in the Acta Diurna circular (Universalclass.com, 2011). The earliest regular news production may be dated back to 1609 in Germany, and the first periodical published in the English language (although "old English") was the Weekly Newes from 1622. The Daily Courant, on the other hand, was the first daily newspaper for public consumption, first appearing in 1702 (Universalclass.com, 2011). Newspapers had become standard mass-circulated publications with a greater appeal by 1830's (Universalclass.com, 2011). Non-print media completely altered the fundamentals of journalism collecting and broadcasting. It accelerated every stage of the process, making the news more timely and relevant. Even though the final output was still in paper, technology soon became a vital aspect of journalism. (Universalclass.com, 2011).

III   METHODOLOGY

This research paper focuses on the public's impression of the evolution of modern journalism. A survey was conducted on individuals between 18 to 41 years and above. To conduct this research, firstly research problems from the literature reviews were formed. Then, this research has specified research questions, objectives, and the scope of the study. Meanwhile, for secondary data analysis methods, there are different types of materials such as journal articles, review articles, and academic papers that are related to this study. An online survey which is Google Forms were used to distribute the questionnaires. Hence, quantitative research that involves 75 respondents took part in this survey conducted on an online platform using a Google Form. The questionnaire has two sections which are Part A: Demography of the Respondents and Part B: Public's Impression on Evolution of Modern Journalism. Lastly, from the collected data, the results were analysed and tabulated the findings. From the analysis, all the data in the following section are obtained.
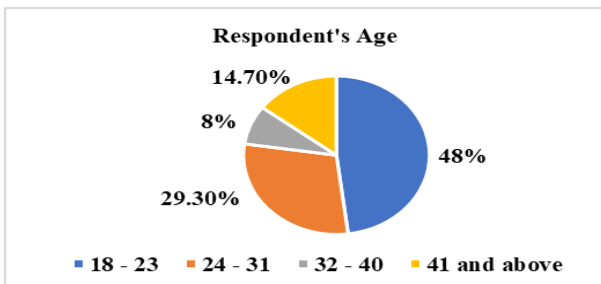
IV RESULTS

Part A: Demography of respondents
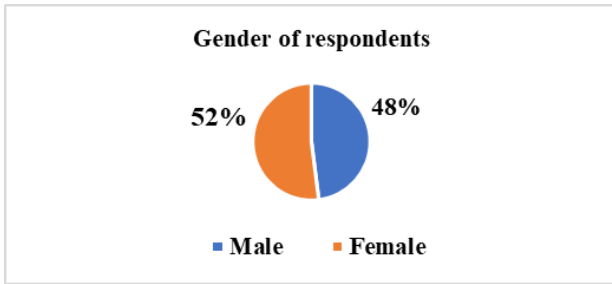
Figure 1: The gender of respondents

Figure 1 shows the gender of respondents. The result captured from 75 respondents, 52% (N=39) are female respondents who are rolling the highest number of male respondents with only 48% (N=36).

Figure 2: The respondent's age

The age range of the participants is depicted in Figure 2. According to the figures, the majority of respondents (48%) (N=36) are between the ages of 18 and 23, 29.3% (N=22) are between the ages of 24-31, 14.7 percent (N=11) are between the ages of 41 and 40, and 8% (N=6) are between the ages of 32 and 40.
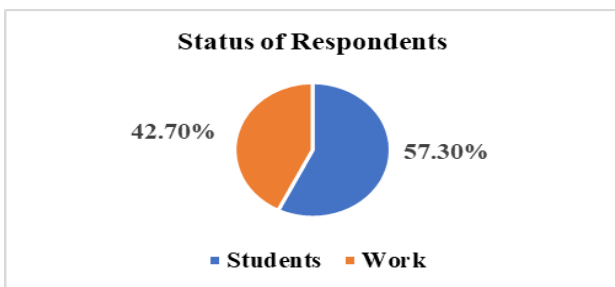
Figure 3: The status of respondents

Figure 3 shows the status of respondents. The result indicates that students are the most dominant, capturing 57.3% (N=43). Meanwhile, 42.7% (N=32) are working.
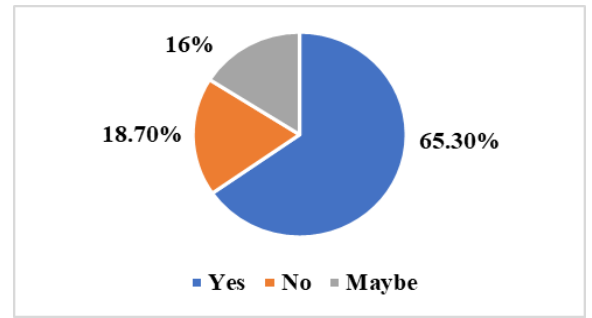
Figure 4: Do you know what modern journalism is?

Figure 4 shows that most of the respondents 65.3% (N=49) stated they know what modern journalism is, and some of the respondents 18.7% (N=14) stated they did not know what modern journalism is, while the rest 16% (N=12) choose maybe as their answer.
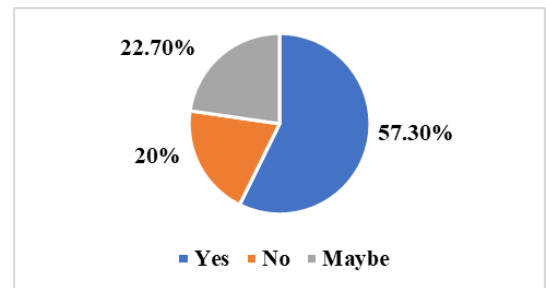
Figure 5: Are you aware of the evolution of modern journalism?

Figure 5 shows 57.3% (N=43) of respondents declared they were aware of the evolution of modern journalism while 20% (N=15) of respondents said they were not aware and the remaining respondents 22.7% (N=17) choose maybe as their answer.
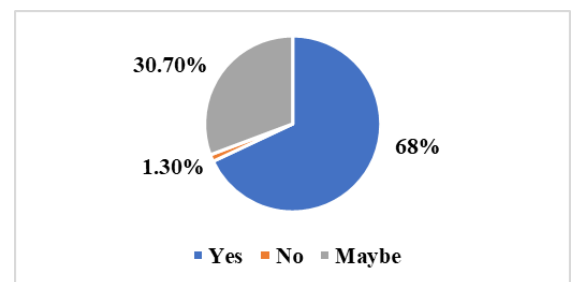
Figure 6: Do you think the public needs to understand the evolution of modern journalism?

Figure 6 shows 68% (N=51) of respondents declared a public need to understand the evolution of modern journalism while 30.7% (N=23) of respondents said maybe they need to understand and only one respondent 1.3% chose no as their answer.
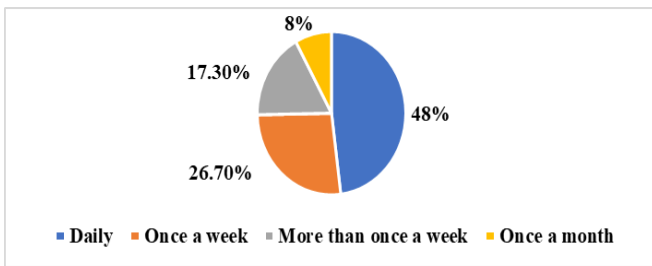
Figure 7: How often do you read the news online?

Figure 7 shows how often do respondents read the news online. The result shows the dominant 48% (N=36) respondents read the news online daily followed by 26.7% (N=20) respondents once a week. Meanwhile, more than once a week the percentage is 17.3% (N=13) respondents. Lastly, minor respondents read the news online once a month only 8% (N=6).
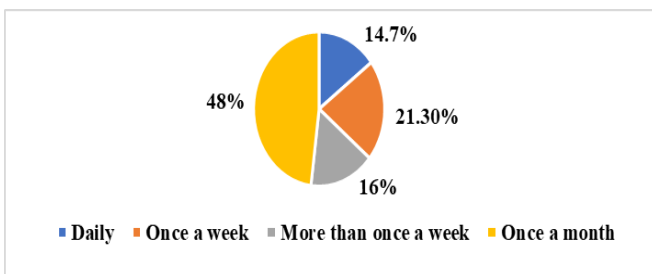
Figure 8: How often do you read the newspaper?

Figure 8 shows how often respondents read the newspaper. The result shows that the highest number of respondents read the newspaper once a month which is 48% (N=36), while the least is daily reading a newspaper which is 14.7% (N=11) respondents. Meanwhile, once a week and more than once a week read newspapers by respondents 21.3% (N=16) and 16% (N=12) respectively.
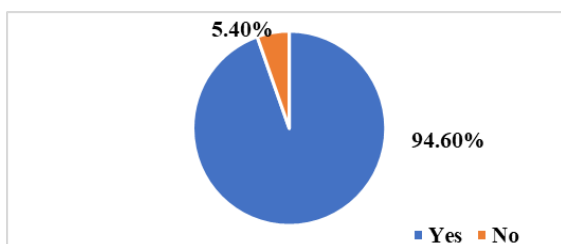
Figure 9: Do you feel that modern journalism is effective in bringing news?

Figure 9 shows respondents feel that modern journalism is effective in bringing news. From the survey, most of the respondents 94.6% (N=70) said yes and 5.4% (N=5) said they do not feel modern journalism is effective in bringing news.
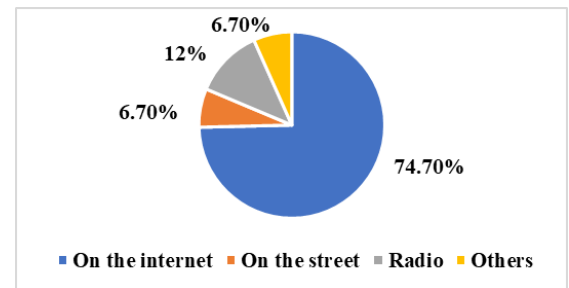
Figure 10: Where do you feel the most exposed to the advertisement?

Figure 10 shows where respondents feel the most exposed to the advertisement. The results show that from 75 respondents, the internet has the highest percentage with 74.7% (N=56) followed by street and others which both respectively contributed 6.7% (N=5) respondents. Meanwhile, radio is 12% (N=9) respondents.
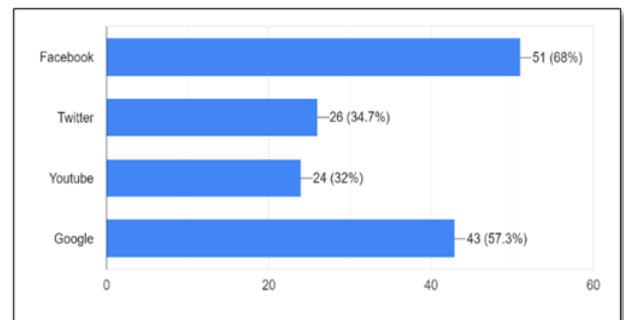
Figure 11: Out of the option below, which websites do you use the most?

Figure 11 shows which website do respondents use the most. The result shows the dominant 68% (N=51) respondents are using Facebook followed by 57.3% (N=43) respondents for google. Meanwhile, Twitter 34.7% (N=26), and the least is YouTube 32% (N=24) respondents.
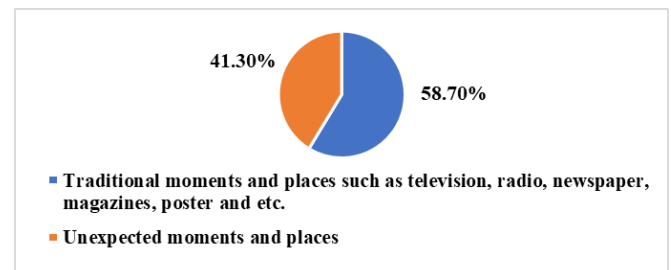
Figure 12: Out of the following 2 options, I most prefer to read news in what situation

Figure 12 shows respondents most prefer to read news in what situation. The results show that 58.7% (N=44) respondents read news in unexpected moments and places and 41.3% (N=31) respondents read news in traditional moments and places such as television, radio, magazines, newspaper, posters.
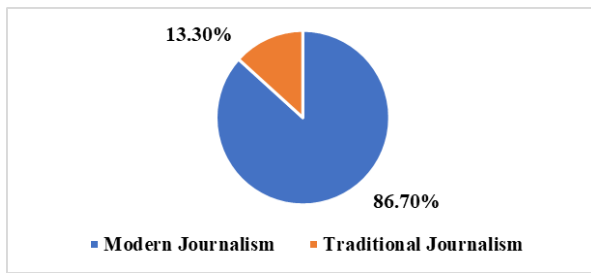
Figure 13: Which type of journalism do you prefer?

Figure 13 shows the type of journalism that respondents prefer. The result showed that the highest 86.7% (N=65) respondents prefer modern journalism and the rest and least respondents, 13.3% (N=10) prefer traditional journalism.
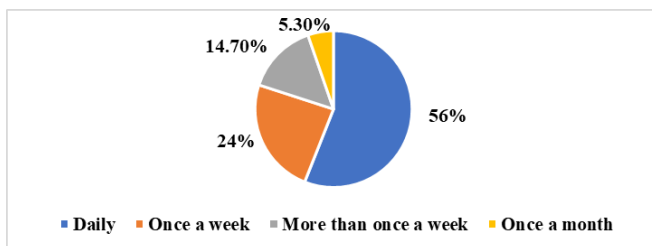

Figure 14: How often do you search for news online?

Figure 14 shows how often do respondents search for news online. The results show the dominant 56% (N=42) respondents search the news online daily followed by 24% (N=18) respondents once a week. Meanwhile, more than once a week the percentage is 14.7% (N=11) respondents. Lastly, minor respondents search the news online once a month only 5.3% (N=4).

V   DISCUSSION

Throughout the research, the public's impressions of modern journalism's evolution in the community were high. According to the data received from respondents, most of them knew about modern journalism. They noticed the evolution of modern journalism. This could be related to the results. From part b figure 4 and 5, most of the respondents chose they knew about modern journalism and were aware of modern journalism Furthermore, the public's perspective reveals that, as a result of numerous new technologies, they prefer to read news online rather than the old traditional method of purchasing a newspaper. Because modern journalism was now complementary to ongoing technology, the public seems to have been more inclined to use it over traditional journalism. It was more convenient and faster where all of the news may be easily accessed via laptops, tablets, or even smartphones, which were widespread in today's world.

In the past few years, the publishing industry has already been in a decreasing trend, caused by a reduction in readership and advertising revenue which

has been migrating to another medium, most obviously digitally. The majority of media businesses now are trying to keep up with the demand for engaging content created by the public. These findings should be regarded while considering the news's credibility today when it is being conveyed to the general public. People are exposed to an enormous amount of information and also have the ability to publish and have a chance to be heard. However, this leads to the possibility of damage to the overall quality of the journalism setting.

The journalism industry today is crowded and intensely competitive. The number of times people have spent reading the news information is closely bound to financial profit in the attention economy. As a consequence, journalists have been eager to cover the story, to the extent where they could have ignored the facts when verifying them, leading to public misunderstanding and misinformation. At the same time, credibility in traditional journalism looks to be decreasing, permitting misinformation to fight for the public consciousness with modern journalism. Fake news is becoming a common occurrence as a result of this.

Last, but not least, this research showed that the public's perception of the evolution of modern journalism is favorable. They were aware of the changes in the area of journalism and were more accepting of modern journalism than traditional journalism. This evolution is significant since it has an influence on society as well as the progress of civilization.

VI   CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research discovered that people were aware of the change and appreciated the shift from traditional to modern journalism in the journalism industry. Although the number of individuals who read news digitally is increasing as the globe develops, there are still others who adhere to the old method of journalism. This evolution of modern journalism will continue to evolve as time passes and it will undoubtedly continue to have a good impact on everyone and the world.

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Online Journalism: Evolution, Credible Sources and Their Perceived Quality

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ABSTRACT

In journalism, the term "digital journalism," which is frequently abbreviated as "online journalism," refers to any journalistic effort that is published online. Aside from questions about digital journalism's rapid development, its users have also raised concerns about issues such as where to find digital journalism and the quality of the content. This paper aims to examine developments in online journalism from its inception to its current status and future to evaluate the greatest sources of digital journals, as well as the quality value of digital journals today and how it will affect the future of digital journalism. The survey and literature review were conducted to accomplish the objective of this study. The findings indicate that while respondents are generally aware of the changes occurring in digital media, they are unfamiliar with the sources and quality of digital news today.
Keywords: journalism, digital journalism, internet, sources, quality.

I. INTRODUCTION

The field of journalism has seen significant transformation during the last few decades. A significant amount of journalism study has focused on how digitalization is altering journalistic practises, ideologies, and institutional structures (Steensen & Ahva, 2015 & Grosser, 2016). Although recent discussions have focused on the symptoms of the supposed crisis in journalism, there has been a shift in focus to the more basic challenges of digital journalism, such as the changes that have occurred in this area from its inception to the present day and into the future.

The term "digital," according to Waisbord (2019), has passed beyond the point in time when it was largely associated with specific formats, platforms, or the coding and storing of data. Today, the term "digital" can refer to anything. For example, it can be defined as the growth and consolidation of networked forms of social action enabled by technological advances. This definition of "digital" emphasises institutional and structural changes in journalism. Not specific information or technology features, but dramatic shifts in social and public life articulated through the Internet.

As a result, people are witnessing the emergence of digital journalism in its early stages today. It is difficult to disentangle the relationship between journalism and digital technologies. To give an illustration, the overall process from discovering a source to documenting an interview, to pecking and tapping on a phone, tablet or laptop, to composing, editing, and sub-editing, to designing a layout, printing and distributing a

publication, is more than likely to involve digitization (Duffy et al. 2019).

However, the readers, on the other hand, highlighted questions such as what types of sources would be appropriate for surfing digital journalism in order to identify stories suitable for them and how they might be confident in the quality of the articles. The main problem that can be detected is that the digital journal changes from time to time. As well as the most reliable sources that can be used to find digital journalism and the quality of its content. There are several articles under digital journalism that investigate how digital principles are mirrored in journalistic practice, such as what constitutes great headlines for generating click-through (Kuiken et al. 2017).

The objective of this study are to investigates the changes in digital journalism from the past to the present and into the future, in order to determine the best sources of digital journals to assist others in finding their desired journals more easily, as well as to determine the quality value of digital journals today and how it will affect the future of digital journalism in the future. As a result, the emergence of digital journalism in this era should be more clearly defined in the next few years.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Journalism is the generation and transmission of fact-based, evidence-based information reporting on current events. On the other hand, journalism is defined as the gathering, preparation, and dissemination of news and related commentary and feature materials via print and electronic media such as newspapers, magazines, books, blogs, webcasts, podcasts, social networking, and social media sites, and e-mail, as well as radio, motion pictures, and television (*Journalism | Definition, History, & Facts | Britannica*, n.d.). Journalism has changed dramatically in recent years, mainly in large part due to digitization (Grosser, 2016). According to Thuseethan & Vasanthapriyan (2015), journalism on digital networks, particularly the Internet, is a relatively new phenomenon.

The term "digital journalism," sometimes known as "online journalism" (Thuseethan & Vasanthapriyan, 2015), refers to any journalistic output that is published on the internet. It might be in text, audio, or video format, and it is considerably faster than traditional journalism because it does not require the printing and distribution of content. In 2018, digital journalism surpassed journalism as the fourth most influential publication in the field of communication (Steensen et al., 2019). Other than science and technology studies (STS), which includes social, political, cultural, epistemological, and economic discourse, digital journalism material extends beyond (Steensen et al., 2019).

On the other hand, the internet provides a considerably broader choice of options for conducting public conversations (Oblak, 2005). The majority of individuals in the world spend a significant portion of their leisure time on the Internet. According to Oblak (2005), if you aren't online, you don't exist at all. This is the current size of the Internet. Professional journalists acknowledge that there are significant changes taking place in the area of professional news and information creation on the internet (Viovsk & Radoinská, 2017). However, credibility in digital journalism is a problem that has to be investigated (Grosser, 2016). This is because Internet users can find a wealth of information on digital journalism from any source or platform. Therefore, this article will look

into how much people can trust the quality of digital journalism nowadays. This is due to the fact that consumers who read digital journalism now prefer entertainment over information values (Viovsk & Radoinská, 2017). Aside from that, a certain issue can either strengthen or damage the Internet's perceived reliability as a news medium (Grosser, 2016). As a result, this article will look at which sources are the best for getting digital journalism knowledge.

III. METHODOLOGY

In this study, researchers employed a quantitative method to collect and analyse data. The questionnaire was used as an instrument for the collection of data from the respondent. Google form was used to create the questionnaire. Around 150 respondents were 130 students while 20 respondents were lecturers. The process to complete the final research report was shown in Figure 1.
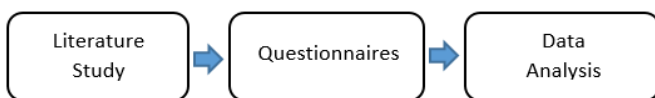
Figure 1. The Process of the Research

Phase 1: Literature Study

In this phase, to develop ideas to begin this research and make references, The previous research articles must be read by researchers. It helps the researcher to understand research assumptions and explore terminology so that the research needs are fully understood. The literature review then allows the researcher to provide a theoretical background to the analysis and to adapt more explicitly what needs to be addressed.

Phase 2: Questionnaire

An easy way to collect the respondents' data was by using a questionnaire with the quantitative method. Google Form was used to conduct the questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into four sections consisting of demographics information (Section A), The changes of Digital Journalism from the past to present and its potentials (Section B), Sources of Digital Journalism (Section C) and The quality value of digital journalism and its effects to the future of journalism (Section D). In section A, there is one short answer and three multiple choices. Section B had two multiple choice, one checker box and one long answer while for Section C, it had one checker box and two long answer texts. As for section D, there are two multiple choice and long answer texts.

Phase 3: Data Analysis

The data collected from the questionnaire were used to analyse the data. The data analysis was analysed using statistical methods such as Microsoft Excel, Spreadsheet etc. The researchers also refer to (Statistical Analysis Handbook, 2018) to analyse the information. The built- in process by the Google Form is also used to get an accurate result. From the analysis, the following results are obtained.

IV. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Section A is presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3. In Table 1, 82.7% (N=124) of respondents are students, 14% (N=21) of lecturers, and the remaining respondents for others are 3.3% (N=3). Then, as depicted in Table 2, an analysis of the result from table 2 reveals that most of the respondents of this survey are from age 18-21 which is 54% (N=81). 32.7% (N=49) are aged from 22-30 and only 13.3% (N=20) are aged from 31 years old and above. For respondents' highest education level as shown in Table 3, most of them are undergraduates that is 54.7% (N=82), 13.3% (N=20) are foundation and matriculation, 12% (N=18) are Diploma, 8% (N=12) are Sijil Tinggi Pendidikan Malaysia (STPM) and the rest graduated from Sijil Pendidikan Malaysia (SPM), Skill Certification and Philosophical Doctorate (Ph.D.) that comprised 12%.

Highest Education Level	N	%
Sijil Pendidikan Malaysia (SPM)	4	6
Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia (STPM)	12	8
Foundation or Matriculation	20	13.3
Skill Certification	8	6
Diploma	18	12
Undergraduate	82	54.7
Philosophical Doctorate (Ph.D.)	6	6
Total	150	100

Table 3: Respondents' Highest Education Level

In Section B, the respondents were given several questions about their knowledge of Digital Journalism. Figure 2 shows the types of Digital Journalism that the respondents had encountered. Most of the respondents with 57.3% (N=86) had encountered online journalism while only 3.3% (N= 5) of respondents had encountered watchdog journalism.

Age	N	%
18 – 21	81	54
22 – 30	49	32.7
Above 31	20	13.3
Total	150	100

Table 1: Respondents' Profession

Profession	N	%
Student	124	82.7
Lecturer	21	14
Other	3	3.3
Total	150	100

Table 2: Respondents' Age

What type of Digital Journalism you have encountered?

- Investigative journalism — 28 (18.7%)
- Political journalism — 45 (30.0%)
- Entertainment journalism — 77 (51.3%)
- Trade journalism — 12 (8.0%)
- Sport journalism — 55 (36.7%)
- Opinion journalism — 56 (37.3%)
- Broadcast journalism — 48 (32.0%)
- Online journalism — 86 (57.3%)
- Watchdog journalism — 5 (3.3%)
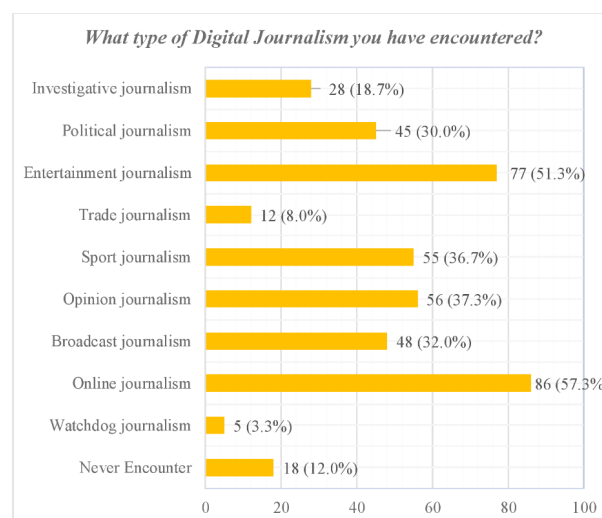- Never Encounter — 18 (12.0%)

Figure 2 shows what type of Digital Journalism you have encountered

As seen in Figure 2, 57.3% (N=86) of respondents stated they had encountered Online Journalism. 51.3% (N=77) for Entertainment Journalism, 37.3% (N=56) for Opinion Journalism, 36.7% (N=55) for Sport Journalism and 32.0% (N=48) for Broadcast Journalism. For Political Journalism, 30% (N=45) of respondents had encountered while 18.7% (N=28) encountered Investigative Journalism. Only 8% (N=12) for Trade Journalism and 3.3% (N=5) for Watchdog Journalism. The respondents that had never encountered Digital Journalism are 12% (N=18).

Table 4 shows 78% (N=117) of respondents thought there are no changes in Digital Journalism nowadays. 22% (N=33) respondents thought there are changes in Digital Journalism.

Do you think there are any changes in digital journalism nowadays?	N	%
Yes	117	78
No	33	22
Total	150	100

Table 4: Do you think there are any changes in Digital Journalism nowadays?

Table 5 shows respondents' comments about the 'yes' answer on the changes in Digital Journalism nowadays. The majority of respondents choose to comment about 25.8% (N=8) easy to find the journal and 25.8% (N=8) new journals are delivered quickly. 19.35% (N=6) about the more interactive journals, 16.13% (N=5) about more always up to date, and 12.92% (N=4) about fake journals.

If yes, state the changes	N	%
Easy to find journal	8	25.8
New journals are delivered quickly	8	25.8
Always up to date	5	16.13
More interactive journals	6	19.35
Fake journals	4	12.92
Total	31	100

Table 5: If yes, state the changes

In Section C, the respondents were given several questions about the sources of digital journals. Figure 3 shows what sources did respondents use to find Digital Journalism. The majority of the respondents use Google to find digital journals that are 91.3% (N=137). 61.3% (N=92) of respondents use social media while only 6% (N=9) of respondents use specific websites.
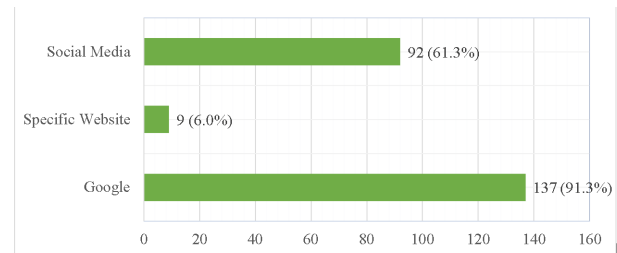
Figure 3 shows what sources did respondents use to find Digital Journalism

Table 6 shows respondents gave opinions on the best sources to find digital journals. 35.6% (N=37) of respondents declared that Google is the best source to find digital journals.

In your opinion, what is the best sources of Digital Journalism? State your reason	N	%
Google	37	35.6
Google Scholar	18	17.3
Social Media	29	27.9
Online Library	4	3.8
Websites	7	6.7
Blogs	4	3.8
ResearchGate	2	1.9
Taylor & Francis	2	1.9
News on television	1	1.1
Total	104	100

Table 6: If yes, state the changes

In Section D, the respondents were given several questions about the quality value of Digital Journalism and Its Effect to the Future of Digital Journalism. Table 8 shows what sources did respondents use to find Digital Journalism.

No	Questions
Q1	Does digital journaling now benefit readers?
Q2	Do digital journals now follow the latest information? State your answer
Q3	Can digital journals now be used as a reference for students as well as lecturers?
Q4	Is it true that digital journals now often follow trends and even the hottest issues only?

Table 8: The Quality Value of Digital Journalism and its Effect to the Future of Journalism Questionnaires
Figure 4: Respondents' Feedbacks

Figure 4

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Yes	146	85	134	82
No	4	43	16	53
Maybe	0	22	0	15
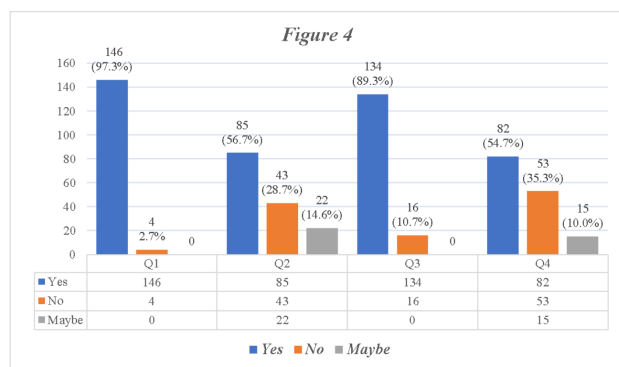
As seen in Figure 4, 97.3% (N=146) of respondents stated 'yes' that digital journaling nowadays benefits the readers while only 2.7% (N=4) stated 'no' for (Q1). There were 56.7% (N=85) respondents who declared that digital journals nowadays follow the latest information while 28.7% (N=43) said not following the latest information and the rest 14.6% (N=22) respondents chose maybe as their answer for (Q2). As for (Q3), 89.3% (N=134) respondents said that digital journals nowadays can be used as a reference for students as well as lecturers while only 10.7% (N=16) said no. For (Q4), the majority of the respondents agree that digital journals now often follow the trend and the hottest issues are only that is 54.7% (N=82) while 35.3% (N=52) did not agree and the rest 10.0% (N=15) chose maybe as their answer.

V. DISCUSSION

The main purpose of this research is the changes of digital journalism in sources and quality. A study was conducted among students and lecturers.

Based on the findings, this study may conclude that digital journalism sources are now easily searchable and accessible. According to the data received by the respondents, most of the respondents stated that Google and Social Media are the best sources of digital journalism. The majority of digital journalism is becoming more easily accessible via social media. Most people now use google and social media applications more frequently since the latest news is delivered faster, is easier to access, and is more interactive.

Furthermore, the level of quality of digital journalism currently gives numerous benefits to both students and lecturers. Students and lecturers can use the most recent digital journalism as a resource. Digital journalism is also always up to date on current issues and breaking news.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Digital Journalism or more likely known as Online Journalism is already well known among many people nowadays especially students and lecturers. Most of them easily access the journal by searching on Google but still few tend to use a specific website to find their desired journal. Even though Digital Journalism has been in student's and lecturer's lives for years, many of them still do not notice any changes on the Digital Journalism as there are just minor differences. In the future, many people think that Digital Journalism has big potential to change things for the better.

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Digital Journalism Skills in Today's Ultra Competitive Field

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ABSTRACT

It is commonly known that today, Journalism comes in a digital form, also known as *Digital Journalism*. In the era of digital journalism itself, journalists are required to follow the conditions of readers on the internet, where information is required to be fast-paced. However, digital journalists are also required to have more skills than conventional journalists, where skills in providing content both visually and in writing are also required to be faster and creative in innovating the appearance of news and information in writing on multi-platforms. This article will explain what people need to know about digital journalism skills and the importance and benefit of journalism skills looking at the current situation which is during the COVID-19 Pandemic. This study was carried out by interviewing one of the experts and conducted a questionnaire of 20 people related to broadcasting, news, and journalism. According to the findings of this study, the emergence of digital journalism has introduced a new trend to the public in terms of the awareness from people and the skills that digital journalism needs to have.

Keywords — *digital journalism skills, social media, online media, digital communication*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, Digital journalism, often known as online journalism, is a modern kind of journalism in which editorial information is transmitted over the Internet rather than through print or broadcast. Scholars disagree on what defines digital journalism; nonetheless, the principal product of journalism, news, and features on current events is provided entirely or in combination as text, audio, video, or certain interactive formats like news games, and disseminated via digital media technology (Pryor, 2002).

In the context of the birth of the information society as a form of civilization revolution known as the digital communication revolution, humans have contributed to creating various innovations at a very fast pace. In the technology of delivering communication and information, various innovations seem to be out of control, including the emergence of the phenomenon of media digitization, one of which gave birth to social media in the form of social network sites and blogs that have become part of everyday life (Martin Plonus, 2020).

The skills of journalists who are required to be versatile cause problems that arise, namely regarding the professionalism of journalists themselves, wherein the process of gathering news, processing, and presenting news is not by the professional ethics of online journalists (Višňovský & Radošinská, 2017).

Social networking media such as Facebook and Twitter as well as web 2.0 applications such as blogs and Google have changed the news industry and the practice of inside-out journalism. They present amazing possibilities and at the same time, present a high risk of error. The challenges of social

media and web 2.0 have been thrown at news management and journalists like never before (Harper, 2013). Barriers to entry have been lowered, with a computer or smartphone, anyone can become their publisher. They can work on it via blog, tweet, or Facebook anytime, anywhere. The ability of online journalists to face the demands of today's internet technology advances where the audience for fast-paced information certainly invites various problems. (Davies, n.d.).

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

More than 20 years since journalism in digital media took its first steps, there is still no established common name. Journalism's initial encounter with computing predates the advent of the Internet (Salaverría, 2018). There are few countries with monographs on the origin and initial development of online media in their respective territories. In this case, this research would like to deliver to readers about digital journalism skill knowledge, because Digital journalism skills are essential in every lives, and this can also be a provision for friends who read to learn and know more deeply about digital journalism, as well as the types of skills required before entering the world of digital journalism and the competition that will be faced in the world of digital journalism's universe.

III. OBJECTIVE

This part is intended for students, college students, journalists, and the general public who wants to learn about digital journalism in a systematic and in-depth manner as a provision in their life.

The purpose of this research is to help and provide readers information, insights, and knowledge about digital journalism skills from the early stages and also provide information related to survey data about digital journalism skills.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Ian Bucknell (2020)

"*Going digital, not dying out: how universities are uniquely placed to teach digital journalism survival skills.*"

This paper discusses that amidst the many difficulties in their way, journalism educators can actually teach digital journalism methods. By developing classifications of digital news skills, the goal is to assist journalism schools in developing teaching methods that meet the needs of modern journalism skills.

B. Marju Himma-Kadakas and Greete Palmiste (2018)

"*Expectations and the actual performance of skills in online journalism.*"

This paper defines the qualifications as journalism information and skills exercised in behavioral sequences, and knowledge and skills are what journalists need to understand in order to complete their work tasks properly. While it is often difficult to distinguish skills and knowledge domains from competencies in practice, we refer to them interchangeably in an empirical study. The moderate interviews focused on topics such as expectations of digital journalists in general, daily work practices, descriptions of skills employed in everyday journalism, resource availability, and resource allocation decision-making.

C. Karamatdinova Ayjamal Jengis kizi 6 people respond

"*What Should a Real Journalist be Like?*"

The abilities and competencies that journalists should have in their arsenal are discussed in this article. There were also some excellent suggestions for journalistic conduct.

The value of journalism is growing, and the duties of journalists are growing as well. Today, their goal is not to just deliver information, but to do so

sensibly and thoughtfully, utilizing their professional talents to inform their readers and listeners about what is happening around the world or in a specific immediate area.

D. Sally Young and Andrea Carson (2016)

This article attempts to bring a practical perspective to a debate about the nature of journalism that is

typically more theoretical. It also alters 6 people's respondents who are given to journalist education and training in discussions about the nature of journalism, little has been said about the importance of employment.

Businesses' decisions on the skills, training and personal traits they seek of potential journalists are especially crucial in defining journalism during times of industrial crisis and change.

V. METHODOLOGY

This research collects the data by interviewing an expert, Ms. Fiana Andinita, a Video Journalist at Binus TV, and distributing the questionnaire form to the public and the data collection type that was used is Qualitative Data. It could be understood by studying digital journalism skills and finding the correlations based on the interview and survey questionnaire.

The questionnaire form will consist of three sections and the question will be MCQ and Case questions with scale answers. The scale will be from 1 to 5 which is from very disagree until very agree. For the third section, the answer type is using a scale from 1 to 5. which from the lowest is very disagree to the highest is very agree. Only question number 12 is multiple answers.

VI. DATA COLLECTION

Table 1: Occupation

No	Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
1	Student	1	5%
2	University Student	15	75%
3	Employed	3	15%
4	Unemployed	1	5%

In the first section, 20 respondents had an age range from 17 to 26 years old. Most of the respondents are at the age scale 19 to 20 years old of which there are 9 persons (45%) and the least is the age scale 17 to 18 years old which is only a person (5%). Furthermore, as you can see in Table 1 the occupation consists of 4 answers which are the university student (75%), employed (15%), student (5%), and unemployed (5%). A lot of respondents are university Students of which 15 people respond to this form. Thus, the least is a student with only a person who is a high schooler.

Table 2: Second Section Questions

NO	Questions
Q1	Do you often see an article or news?
Q2	Which media do you use to see an article or news?
Q3	What kind of topic do you like when you read articles or news?
Q4	Are you interested in journalism?

In the second section of the questionnaire, it is about the daily routine of the respondents that involves journalism. For Q1, 9 respondents often see the article or news (45%), 7 respondents occasionally see the article or news (35%), and the rest of the respondents always see the article or news (25%). For Q2, There are four media that were listed down as an answer which are social media (90%), website (75%), newspaper (10%), and television (10%).
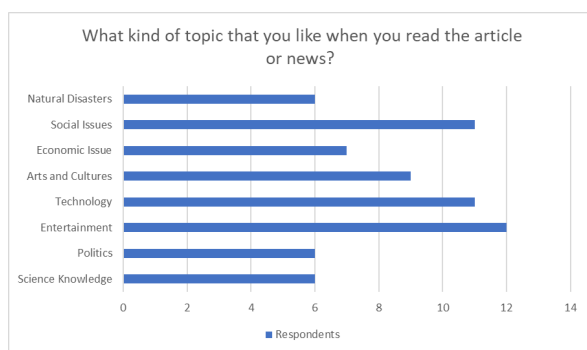
Figure 1: Topic of the article.

Continue to the Q3, As you can see from Figure 1. There are various topics that the respondents choose which are entertainment (60%), technology (55%), social issues (55%), arts and cultures (45%) economic issues (35%). natural disasters (30%), politics (30%), and science knowledge (30%). Thus, Entertainment has the highest rate with 12 respondents. Meanwhile, the least responses are at three topics which are natural disasters, politics, and social knowledge with 6 respondents.

Figure 2: Journalism Knowledge Interests

And the last is Q4. As you can see in Figure 2. 14 people responded they are interested in Journalism Knowledge (70%). Meanwhile, there are 6 people who respond that they are not interested in Journalism Knowledge (30%).

Table 3: Third section question: First point

NO	Questions
Q5	Reading articles and watching the news is important to the public.
Q6	Learning skills of journalism is absolutely important amongst journalists, authors, or writers.

Q7	In a pandemic/endemic situation, It is the perfect time to improve journalism skills since there is a lot of information needed for the public.

The first point of the third section is about the importance of digital journalism skills. As you can see in Table 3, for Q5, most of the respondents agreed (50%) that reading articles is important to the public. There are also respondents who slightly agreed (40%) and neutral (10%). The next is Q6, a lot of the respondents agree (85%) with the statement. Meanwhile, the least respondents slightly agreed (5%), neutral (5%), and slightly disagreed (5%). The last is Q7, most of the respondents are agreeing (45%) with the statement. There are also slightly agreed (35%) and neutral (15%) responses. Hence, the least respondents slightly disagree (5%).

Table 4: Third section question: Second point

NO	Questions
Q8	In the digital era, the quality of articles and broadcasting is better than before.
Q9	The quality of the article is influenced by the skills of the author or writers.
Q10	Bad articles and provocative news is caused because the journalist, authors, and writer have a lack of skills.
Q11	If you found a sensitive article that was harsh, provocative, or against privacy. You still take a read on that article.

The second point of the third section is about the quality of digital journalism skills based on public opinion. As is stated in Table 4, there are four questions in the second point of the third section. Starting with Q8, a lot of respondents slightly agreed (45%) with this statement. Some of the respondents agreed (25%) and are neutral (20%). Meanwhile, the least respondents slightly disagreed (5%) and disagreed (5%). The next is Q9, most of the respondents agreed (55%) with the statement. Thus, The least response is neutral responses (5%). Continuing with Q10, Most of the respondents slightly agreed (30%). There are also respondents who agreed (25%) and neutral (25%). Meanwhile, several respondents slightly disagreed (15%). The least response is disagreed (5%). The last is Q11, most of the respondents slightly agree (35%) with the statements. There are neutral (30%) and agree (15%) responses. Nevertheless, the least responses are slightly disagreed (10%) and disagree (10%).

Table 5: Third section question: Third point

NO	Questions
Q12	When we are in the digital era, Information is easily accessible.
Q13	Since information is easily accessible, digital journalism had a high potential to offend the privacy of individuals or groups

The third point is about information in the digital journalism era. As you can see from Table 5, there are two questions. Starting with Q12, Most of the respondents agree (65%) with the statement. Several respondents also slightly agreed (30%).

Meanwhile, the least respondent is neutral (10%). And the last is Q13. Most of the respondents agreed with this statement (50%). There are respondents who slightly agreed (45%). Finally, the least response is neutral (5%).
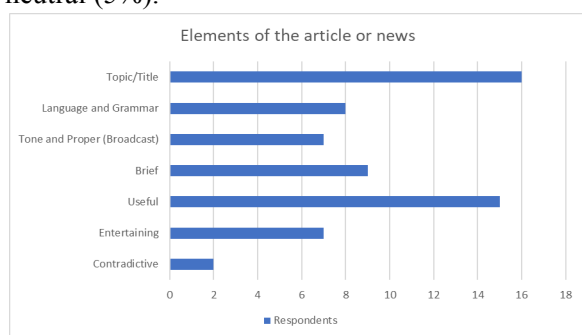
Figure 3: Fourth point of the third Section: Elements of the article or news

The fourth point of the third section of the questionnaire is about which article elements that the reader can identify the quality of the article. Most of the respondents chose a topic/title (80%) of which there are 16 respondents. Hence, the least response is on the contradictory element (10%) with only 2 responses.

VI. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the observed data using questionnaires talking about general things that related to broadcasting, news, and journalism to 20 respondents that mostly are university students aged 20 years, 45% of respondents often see an article or news nowadays. Most of them use their social media or websites to read the news. Now, the millennial generation prefers to use social media to access the information they want, from an interview conducted by one of the experts, namely Ms. Fiana Andinita, a Video Journalist at Binus TV, she also said that the development of journalism is rapidly growing, especially in digital journalism which leads to positive impact, along with the advancement of the times and the rapid development of technology at this time, journalism activities have also used information technology in the process of its activities such as covering news, scriptwriting, and media publications to the public which create new trends.

From the results of the questionnaire created, the 3 topics that are currently most interested in readers are entertainment, technology, and social issues. This interest in journalism knowledge is also seen as 70% of the respondents are interested in this era's ultra-competitive field. Becoming a journalist also needs to have potential skills, especially in digital journalism. Ms. Fiana Andinita stated that the main skill that needs to be possessed is an interest in knowing information with high interest or high literacy power that a digital journalist must-have. Apart from being up to date, the important digital journalism skill is being consistent in creating and developing content on social media, and also operating a content or message that can be quality, original, interesting, and relevant that contains journalistic values. In addition, the soft skills needed by a digital journalism person are the ability to communicate. Examples of soft skills include the ability to negotiate, fluency in presentation, creativity, willingness to learn new things, and so on.

According to Ms. Fiana, with the capital of qualified digital literacy skills, the younger generation has several opportunities that can be taken according to their interests. In the pandemic era where everyone is social movements are not as relaxed as normal conditions, this is an opportunity that can be used by the younger generation to hone their creativity and public speaking in this digital-based competitive era such as creating audiovisual content or called podcasters, YouTubers or content creators, and being active on social media is also an opportunity that can be exploited.

For example, in daily activities, starting from scrolling social media, it could be carried out through the process of searching for information, finding out what is developing, looking for photos or news to become one of the activities that can potentially become digital

journalism skills that are developed in a person, said Ms. Fiana. Similarly, 9 of our respondents agreed that in a pandemic situation, this is the right time to improve journalistic skills because there is much information needed for the public.

The emergence of this digital journalism phenomenon poses several challenges as well as new trends. Digital journalists are required to master multi-platform content or news creation, that is apart from having writing skills, they are also required to be able to master multimedia, such as Photo Editing, Video Editing, and many more. Therefore, digital journalists need to optimize their skills, which are required to be more skilled in providing content both visually and in writing, as being required to be faster and creative in innovating news and information appearances.

VII. CONTRIBUTION

This research can serve as the foundation for future research of Digital Journalism Skills in Today's Ultracompetitive Field. The group that benefits from the findings:

1. Journalists
2. Young Generation
3. Researchers

VIII. CONCLUSION

Digital journalism, often known as online journalism, is a modern kind of journalism in which editorial content is disseminated over the Internet rather than print or broadcast media. This may also impact the business field since the need for instant information impacted the development of digital journalism (Modi, n.d.). Several listed social media platforms may be one of the platforms that nowadays journalists use to enhance their skills and creativity. This research would aim to help and provide everyone with insights and information to develop creativity, innovations, and skills in digital journalism. By conducting a survey questionnaire and a structured interview with an expert, Ms. Fiana Andinita, a Video Journalist at Binus TV, this research came to a result about digital journalism, its awareness, and what type of skills are required in the field of digital journalism

skills nowadays. During this ultra-competitive era, especially in this pandemic. It is considered to be the best time to enhance digital journalism skills. Several platforms for digital journalism including social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc. that are used to collect information, creating content to boost creativity skills are also the things to include for digital journalism. Digital Journalism also obliged people into having certain skills such as mastering multi-platforms and a minimum basic skills of video editing, writing, reporting, and many more. Those skills indeed influenced the quality of articles and papers.

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The Rise of Digital Journalism

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ABSTRACT

Journalism began as a written form of reporting on current events, such as newspapers. However, as technology and electronic communication have advanced dramatically over the last decade, its scope has broadened and its definition has evolved into an all-encompassing realm of information. Following print, radio, and television as the most widely used and popular drivers of news consumption in today's world, digital journalism is the most recent level on that evolutionary ladder. Through the lens of field theories and the normalization process, this study attempts to investigate technology's current influence on how self-identified digital journalists describe the field. The definitions of digital journalism/journalists, as well as what constitutes digital journalism practices, are important because they influence a variety of critical activities, including how journalists choose sources and structure their output for audience consumption.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the advent of digitalization, the mass media business has experienced a number of significant changes. Online media currently outnumbers traditional media such as newspapers, magazines, radio, and television. In recent years, some long-standing print mass media outlets have gone out of business due to their inability to adapt to digitalization. Traditional mass media, on the other hand, can adapt to digitization. Company adaptive media shown by adopting a succession of mergers and acquisitions tactics. Those methods are implemented by moving business media toward the internet and convergence. Radio, television, and print content were disseminated individually in the period of traditional media. However, if the three materials are available in digital format, simultaneous dissemination into the same digital platform is conceivable. The networked creation, delivery, and consumption of news and information is referred to as digital journalism. It is distinguished by networked contexts and activities that extend news possibilities and venues. Digital journalism is the result of new ecological circumstances for the distribution of news material in modern society, as well as the collapse of the pyramidal news model that has existed since the origins of industrial journalism. The traditional aim of journalism was for journalists to serve as independent sources, striving to present news in a fact-based, impartial way. While this tradition can still be found in some news outlets, increased access to technology has resulted in the proliferation of citizen and activist journalists who openly have a bias or point of view but attempt to promote that perspective through a lens that includes fair framing, editing, and reporting. This study applies six journalism studies commitments to research using digital technologies: contextual sensitivity, holistic relationality, comparative tendency, normative awareness, embedded communicative power, and methodological pluralism. We contend that the emerging characteristics of digital journalism

– as reflected in algorithms, automation, networking tools, and mass posting, sharing, and production with the click of a button cause transformations that must be theorized holistically, contextually, and relationally as part of a subfield of journalism studies known as "digital journalism studies."

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Quoted from one of the articles published by Maryville University, "One of the biggest contributing factors to the decline in newsrooms in the US was bad betting on the part of the newspaper industry. When newspapers first started putting their content online, they did so for free, if the online advertising revenue would cover the loss of subscribers and direct newspaper sales. However, the revenue was not at all as profitable as expected, and when the outlet switched to a paywall, their readers refused, now used to getting the product for free and therefore unwilling to pay for it.

As a result, there has been increased industry consolidation as large conglomerate firms, such as Sinclair Media and Alden Global Capital, buy up smaller news outlets struggling to make a profit. In some cases, these conglomerates have used their extensive network to push their own point of view through content that could border on propaganda. Many of these conglomerates have a reputation for cutting jobs to make a profit."

The article from Maryville University stated about the negative impact of digital journalism. But, as time goes on and the digital journalism market share starts to get crowded, this negative thing is considered to be no longer relevant. This is evidenced by the large number of people who subscribe to digital magazines or other digital journalism platforms.

"Based on the Katadata Insight Center (KIC) survey, Indonesians tend to use social media as a source of information. In addition to social media, television and online news are the next

option to get accessible information. This digital platform has several advantages, such as being able to present content that cannot appear on printed products, such as videos." The following is an explanation of the article entitled "Media Business Transformation in the Digital Age Continues to Roll." from the digital platform Katadata.com.

III.   PROBLEM STATEMENT

The mass media industry has undergone several important changes with digitization. The number of online media is now more than conventional media such as newspapers, magazines, radio and television. Chairman of the Press Council Yosep Adi Prasetyo noted that there were 47,000 media outlets in Indonesia in 2018 (Haryanto, 2018). Of these, 43,803 of them are online media. While the rest are print media (2,000), radio (674) and television (523).

In the last five years. Some print media that have been around for a long time have closed their businesses because they cannot adapt to digitalization. . In the end the newspaper stopped publishing after years of existence. However, there are also conventional mass media that can adapt to digitization.

Changes in the way media work due to digitalization do not only occur at the company level, but also at the level of journalists as producers of news content. One of the important changes that affect the way journalists work is the digitization of content. Changes in the way journalists work in the digitalization climate have created a new word in the vocabulary of journalism, namely digital journalism.

IV.   METHODOLOGY

Literature review research or literature review. Jesson et al (2011) mention literature review is a research method that describes and critically assesses what is already known about a topic using secondary sources. There are two types of literature review. Namely traditional literature review and systematic literature review. This study adopts a traditional literature review.

Traditional literature review aims to present an overview of the knowledge. Literature review has the aim of trying to add new insights about this knowledge. Traditional literature reviews are often referred to as scoping reviews (Jesson et al. 2011). Loosely defined, a scoping review is an initial review for the benefit of a more comprehensive research agenda in the future. While literature review Systematic attempts to review knowledge more specifically in more rigorous and specific ways. This review is a structured and transparent way of reviewing to collect, synthesize, and assess study findings on a particular topic or question. The aim is to minimize bias associated with single studies and unsystematic reviews. Based on this difference, the traditional literature review is understood as a review that is systematic enough to allow for exploration of ideas and creativity.

V. DATA COLLECTION

The internet then changed the way people access and consume news, including the Indonesian people. Currently, the culture of accessing and consuming news from the Indonesian people has also experienced a shift from conventional media to online media. Separate research in the previous year also revealed that the majority of Indonesians search for news via smartphones with a duration of reading news of about 540 minutes per day (Ghifari, 2016; Wardani, 2016). News written by journalists in the journalistic process can contain various messages about events that occur daily, or important information needed by the wider community, such as transportation accidents, political turmoil, health problems, to football problems that are happening in Indonesia. News writing on conventional media has a process that tends to be longer and goes through complicated and strict editorial stages, meanwhile, in writing news on online or internet-based media, journalists are required to be faster in news updates, due to the high flow of information on the internet. This change occurred as a result of the presence of new technology in the form of mobile phones and internet connections as well as the presence of social media which gave the public the freedom to disseminate events, even

from various locations without being hindered by distance.

This kind of depiction in digital journalism narrows the meaning of journalism as a process of finding, packaging and disseminating information. The use of digital media in the conceptualization of digital journalism only describes the work process of journalism in the information dissemination stage. Salaverria (2017) said, the area that is mostly done in research on digital journalism is the types of online media. According to him, over the last 25 years, the evolution of digital media has taken place massively and intensely. One focus of the approach that is often used is exploring. Form and strategy of use. Digital platform for publishing content. The platforms in question, such as the world wide web, the use of tablets and smartphones.

See the notion of media convergence that has been described above. By linking it to the current notion of digital journalism, it can be concluded that efforts to disseminate content across multiple platforms are within the framework of corporate trends. Current media. A trend where media companies seek to keep production costs to a minimum but encourage content publication to as many digital media platforms as possible.

In its development, a journalist will always be in touch with technology. With today's digitization, the technological dimension will become increasingly important in journalism. The technological dimension is seen as changing the media production system. However, some parties view that the values contained in journalism, such as truth, accuracy, impartiality, and diversity, are still journalism qualities. Thus, digital journalism, based on the currently developed understanding of the use of technology, has implications for the emergence of a new "task" for journalists, namely understanding the processes.

From this point of view, the demands of journalists in the very first stage of their work, namely seeking information, will increase. On the other hand, content digitization allows for

the unification of previously separated content between print, radio and television media. This means it is both an opportunity and a challenge for journalists. One of the challenges that was raised the most was the demand for journalists to be able to operate various digital platforms. Knowledge of the procedures for operating digital platforms is important because the task of journalists is not only to seek information, but also to disseminate the information to the public because of the consideration of news value.

Judging from the journalistic and digitization processes, it is necessary to re-elaborate the concept of digital journalism so that it can better cover the whole practice of news production from upstream to downstream. Digital journalism should not be seen as limited to how journalists use various digital platforms to spread messages. But also how journalists hunt for information to be processed into messages that will be disseminated later.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS, AND DISCUSSION

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports that there were 52,000 reporters, correspondents, and broadcast news analysts in 2019. There were also 118,700 editors, 35% of whom worked for newspaper and other print media publishers. However, the field of journalism comprises numerous different subspecialties, all of which require different skill sets, tools, and approaches.

No matter the role, the digital journalism era has brought wholesale changes to the industry. Here's how the digital age has affected different types of journalism roles and how they've adjusted.

A. Traditional Journalism

In what's known as traditional journalism, newspaper reporters and editors work for a local paper of record, the primary paper in a town or an area. In the nation's capital, it's The Washington Post; in the City of Angels, it's the Los Angeles Times. Regardless of location, the newspapers have an established history of professional news reporting, a neutral political stance, and thorough coverage of their regions.

Most traditional journalism outlets were too slow to respond to the digital age, and have suffered for it. The BLS expects both reporting and editorial jobs in newspapers to decline by 40% over the next 10 years, and small papers across the U.S. are shutting down or reducing operations seemingly every day. Declining advertising revenue, the loss of the classifieds section to the internet, and increased costs have forced many news outlets to slash their staff or sell outright to conglomerates such as Gannett or Advance Publications, which often downscale the publications anyway.

B. Broadcast and Cable Journalism

Since radio's invention in the early 20th century, American families have welcomed broadcasters into their homes. From Edward R. Murrow and Walter Cronkite to Rachel Maddow and Anderson Cooper, top broadcast journalists command audiences of millions who tune in for their knowledge and authoritative voices on the nation's news and current affairs. According to the BLS, about 17,000 journalists worked in broadcast as of 2019, making up 32% of the jobs within the reporters and correspondent categories.

Broadcast and cable are still relevant, with leading anchors drawing millions of viewers, whether for afternoon political shows or programs such as 60 Minutes. That doesn't mean that the digital transition hasn't affected broadcast journalism. Television news has embraced infotainment as it competes for viewers, showcasing stories that engage emotion and outrage over drier, policy-driven ones with far greater real-world impact.

At the same time, comedians such as Stephen Colbert and Samantha Bee further obscure the old lines with current events comedy shows that some feel follow journalistic standards of research and fact-checking more rigorously than news channels such as Fox News and MSNBC.

The rise of independent broadcast outlets has also challenged broadcast journalism. Streaming

apps such as Facebook Live and Twitch allow citizen journalists and entrepreneurial journalists to spread compelling, high-definition video and attract big audiences in the span of a few minutes. National protests such as the George Floyd marches in 2020 and the U.S. Capitol riot in January 2021 were both extensively covered by citizen journalists, who captured never-before-seen angles of social unrest and social commentary from the center of the action.

C.   Investigative Journalism

The 2015 Academy Award winner for best picture, "Spotlight," told the true story of the Boston Globe's investigative team as it investigated the Catholic Church abuse scandal that rocked the city at the turn of the 21st century. It was a compelling portrayal of how the team went to great lengths to convince dozens of abuse victims to come forward with their stories, and how the team spent hours digging through volumes of physical directories and microfiche records from the print and electronic ages.

Investigative journalism in the digital age has come to lean on new tools. A major development has been the rise of big data. The ability to comb through years of financial data, browsing history, cell phone logs, and all sorts of other data sets gives investigative journalists endless amounts of information to analyze to put together their stories.

D.   Sports Journalism

Americans love sports. Whether it's a professional league such as the NFL or WNBA or a beloved local high school team, people love following their favorite teams and players. Sportswriters from Grantland Rice to Michael Lewis have left their mark on American culture through their writing, and the best writers at many local papers are in the sports section, shining a light on local athletes.

ESPN was the first major disruptor in sports journalism. In the late 20th century, the Connecticut-based company quickly became the dominant force in American sports coverage. ESPN's networks, although still the biggest

names in sports, have seen their online presence hurt by the arrival of new players, such as the subscription sports site The Athletic, which has quickly become the go-to digital news media site for sportswriters. With athletes now also reaching customers directly through sites such as The Players' Tribune and social media accounts, sports journalists have branched out into analytics and long-form journalism to stay relevant.

E.   Print News

Outside of newspapers, journalists work in magazines, tabloids, and other print publications. The publications are often among the hardest hit in the industry, with high printing costs for color pages and full-bleed photos, along with high costs for quality writers who often produce long features that take weeks or months to complete.

Long-form journalism of the type that traditionally appeared in magazines has moved onto sites such as The Athletic or Medium. Former powerhouse magazines, from Newsweek and Time to GQ to Sports Illustrated, have all had to cut back on staff and the size of their product and increasingly pivot to an online format to try and stay afloat, leading some to wonder how much longer magazines will be around.

F.   Social Media News

Social media journalists have only existed since the rise of digital journalism. The first social media journalists started appearing on sites such as Facebook and Twitter, but now work on photo sites such as Instagram and specialty platforms such as Signal and VSCO as well.

Social media journalists are learning to grow with the times: As new platforms emerge and attract users, social media journalists evaluate whether it benefits their personal brand to build a following there. They've also found ways to monetize their work through advertisements, sponsored posts, or paywalls that reserve content for subscribers through services such as Patreon.

VII.   CONTRIBUTION

Digital journalism has a very positive contribution in the midst of Indonesian society. Now almost everyone has abandoned the old ways of searching for news, examples of some of the old ways that have been abandoned for a long time are newspapers and magazines. Now digital journalism is most sought after by the public to get the most up-to-date information. Digital journalism is clearly a very positive influence. Now all the news easily reaches the ears of the public. It's not even just news, many other things are now easily conveyed by Digital journalism. For example information, news about celebrities, lifestyle, fashion, and others. Not only from within the country, even from abroad can also easily enter the midst of Indonesian society.

To achieve this, the role of digital journalism actors is very influential. Journalists must always keep up with the times, be up to date, and adapt.

VIII.   CONCLUSION

News writing on conventional media has a process that tends to be longer and goes through complicated and strict editorial stages, meanwhile, in writing news on online or internet-based media, journalists are required to be faster in news updates, due to the high flow of information on the internet. Judging from the journalistic and digitization processes, it is necessary to re-elaborate the concept of digital journalism so that it can better cover the whole practice of news production from upstream to downstream. Social media journalists are learning to grow with the times: As new platforms emerge and attract users, social media journalists evaluate whether it benefits their personal brand to build a following there.

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Future Digital Journalism: The Affects of Digital Journalism on Students' Skills

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ABSTRACT

This paper is conducted to investigate the connection between future digital journalism and digital journalism skills among students at public universities in Malaysia. The data collection methods used in this study are online surveys using Google form and the distribution of this survey via social media platforms such as WhatsApp and Instagram. The respondents consisted of 50 students from nine public universities, one private university, and one secondary school. This survey consisted of 15 questions including demographic questions. Result: Most of the respondents (R= 47) know about digital journalism while (R=3) of the respondents do not know about it. Conclusion: Digital skills are important among students because they can affect the news career in digital journalism in the future.

Keywords: Students, digital journalism, future, news skills, digital skills

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital journalism, often known as online journalism, is a modern type of journalism in which editorial information is provided through the Internet rather than print or broadcast media. Products, news, and journalistic features on current events, are provided entirely or combined as text, audio, video, or interactive formats such as news games, and disseminated using digital media technology.

In this case, highly educated students are eligible to venture into the field of journalism. Still, it is a difficult challenge as the problem is that some students are not exposed to adequate knowledge and lack digital journalism skills. Related to the problem, this research aims to identify the extent of digital journalism knowledge among students and determine the importance of digital skills in journalism in the future.

In this rapidly developing world, the way people obtain information is also changing rapidly. Therefore, the updating of journalistic skills in the future digital news is important for students. This will greatly affect students' journalism skills.

The development of digital journalism had an impact that has changed the world. The use of digital journalism in daily life is on the rise, and students' news skills are very important. For many students, future digital journalism is a rare opportunity and very important. But at the same time, students are confused. This confusion comes from whether the technology they need to learn is helpful for future digital journalism. Therefore, to be able to better carry out digital journalism, students must learn experience skills, especially communication skills.

A. *Literature Review*

I. Digital Journalism

Digital journalism or also known as online journalism is widely available on every social media or the internet. Digital journalism is shaped in line with technological developments

available in each country. These profound developments have forced the news business to adapt to new types of media that were unthinkable only a few decades ago. Digital technology has changed not only the way journalism is conducted, but also who, what, where, when, and even why it is practiced. The five W's of journalism have all evolved into something new (Ramon Salaverria et. al, 2019). Digital journalism relates to novel approaches to news production and distribution, as well as news engagement and involvement in blogging, data, and computational journalism, social media news, algorithm, hyperlocal, and mobile news (Silvio Waisbord, 2019). Digital journalism not only contains formal news, but digital journalism is also typically added lots of content. For example, social media posts, memes, reader reviews and reviews, blogs, podcasts, satire, scams, rumors, and fake news. Because the proliferation of content, news, and information goes beyond traditional journalistic criteria.

II.   Digital skills in journalism

Digital or Technology skills are crucial for both now and in the future. digital skills are not only required in journalism they are also part of some of the skills required in various types of economic sectors. The United Kingdom continues to experience a rapid change in digital technologies in the twenty-first century, and government policymakers are looking at the current skills of the workforce to see what skills will be needed in the future, and higher education is emphasizing both digital skills training and lifelong learning (Carmel Thomason, 2018). Nowadays, many jobs are emphasizing digital skills due to the era of technological change to more sophisticated technology. For example, while many journalism programs across the country continued to emphasize traditional photo skills, new technical skills such as the use of digital cameras and the Internet, as well as skills that reflected the convergence of photo jobs with other jobs within the newsroom, were becoming increasingly important (Shahira Fahmy, 2008). Besides that, Digital skills are something that all journalists in any publishing organization should be able to master. Rather than being experts in

one or two types of tasks, future online journalists should be well-versed in a variety of aspects of journalism and technology. For example, more online managers valued content-related skills like copyediting over technical skills like audio and video production (Shahira Fahmy, 2008).

II. METHODOLOGY

A. *Place of Study*

The information to obtain relevant data with the study, randomly selecting the appropriate place as per the purpose of the study. Thus, the study was conducted in nine Public Universities, one Private University, and one secondary school in Peninsular Malaysia. Public universities such as University Utara Malaysia (UUM), University Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), University Malaya (UM), University Islam Antarabangsa (UIAM), University Putra Malaysia (UPM), University Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI), University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), University Sains Malaysia (USM) and University Malaysia Sabah (UMS). Private universities such as Institut Teknologi Penerbangan Malaysia (Unikl MIAT). Finally, one secondary school such as Setapak Highschool. When completed at these universities and schools, this study focuses on the extent of digital journalism knowledge and the importance of digital skills among students in the future. This is because the university is home to many young people that are full of new ideas, brave, and energetic.

B. *Data Gathering Technique*

The research instruments utilized in this study were online surveys created with Google Form. By reducing geographic ranges, polls allow the analyst to reach out to many participants in a short amount of time. This platform's recommendation is to share the questionnaire via social media, channels such as WhatsApp (WA), Telegram, Facebook, and other social media platforms by providing a link. The respondents are students in various stages of their academic careers, including Malaysian higher school certificates, foundation, skill certification,

diploma, undergraduate, postgraduate, and philosophical doctorate courses. Based on the social media blitz, a random list of respondents will be chosen. The survey will be distributed to selected students to explain the "how" and "what" connection between digital journalism affecting students in news skills at public universities in Malaysia.

C. *Sampling, Data Collection and Analysis*

In determining the selection of respondents to represent the population of the study, we have used simple random sampling. The distribution of the survey was conducted from 9 December 2021 until 11 December 2021. This survey was distributed randomly on two types of social media platforms were Instagram and WA The method that was used to distribute the questionnaire was by messaging personal, in groups WA and updating the status. A total of 50 questionnaires consisting of three sections were managed to be collected. The data was collected and analyzed using Microsoft Excel software and the analysis was based on the objectives of this study. Hence, the descriptive analysis was carried out successfully by analyzing the data.

III. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Section A: Demographic Respondents

Table 1: Place of study of respondent

Place of study	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
University Utara Malaysia (UUM)	46	23
University Sains Malaysia (USM)	6	3
University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	6	3
University Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)	12	6
University Putra Malaysia (UPM)	6	3
University Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIAM)	2	1
Malaysian Institute of Aviation Technology (UNIKL MIAT)	2	1
University Malaya (UM)	6	3
University Malaysia Terengganu (UMT)	8	4
University Malaysia Sabah (UMS)	4	2
Setapak High School	2	1

Table 1 shows the university distribution of the respondents. The result of the study indicates that, from 50 respondents, the majority of UUM students are 46% (R=23) and followed by UPSI students which are 12% (R=6). For UMT recorded a total of 8% (R=4). For USM, UKM, UPM, and UM have recorded the same value which is 6% (R=3) of respondents. Finally, UMS recorded a total of 4% (R=2). Finally, UIA, UNIKL MIAT, and Setapak High School also recorded the same value which is 2% (R=1).

Table 2: The race of respondent

Gender	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
Male	38	19
Female	62	31

Table 2 shows the gender distribution of the respondents. The result of the study shows that, from 50 respondents, 62% (R=31) of respondents are female and 38% (R=19) are male respondents.

Table 3: Race of the respondents

Race	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
Malay	82	41
Chinese	10	5
Indian	8	4

Table 3 indicates the race of the respondents. The results show that 82% (R=41) are Malay respondents, 10% (R=5) are from Chinese respondents, and 8% (R=5) are from Indian respondents.

Table 4: Age of the respondents

Age	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
18 - 21 years old	6	3
22 - 25 years old	90	45
26 - 29 years old	4	2

Table 4 shows the age distribution of the respondents. The results of the study indicate that from 50 respondents, the majority 90% (R=45) is 22-25 years old, and 6% (R=3) are 18-21 years old, meanwhile, 4% (R=2) are respondents from 26-29 years old.

Table 5: Education level of respondents.

Education Level	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia (STPM)	4	8
Undergraduate	46	92

Table 5 indicates the education level distribution of the respondents. The results of the study indicate that from 50 respondents, the majority 92% (R=46) is Undergraduate, meanwhile, 8% (R=4) are respondents from STPM.

Section B: In this section, focuses on "Knowledge of student towards Digital Journalism".

Table 6: Did you know about digital journalism?

Did you know about Digital Journalism?	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
Yes	94	47
No	6	3

Table 6 indicates the results from question 1 in section b. The results of the study indicate that from 50 respondents, most of the respondents choose "YES" which is 94% (R=47), meanwhile, 6% (R=3) are respondents choose "NO".

Table 7: What type of digital journalism that you know?

What type of digital journalism that you know?	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
Citizen journalism	54	27
YouTube journalism	44	22

Blogging journalism	34	17
Others	2	1

Table 7 shows the type of digital journalism results. The results of the study indicate that from 50 respondents, most of the respondents know Citizen Journalism, which was recorded value 54% (R=27) and followed by YouTube journalism which is 44% (R=22). For Blogging journalism was recorded at 17% (R=34). Lastly, the others type of digital journalism has recorded the lowest percentage which is 2% (R=1).

Table 8: How often do you access news of digital journalism in a week?

How often do you access news of digital journalism in a week?	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
1	6	3
2	6	3
3	16	8
4	10	5
5	20	10
6	12	6
7	6	3
8	12	6
9	6	3
10	6	3

Table 8 indicates the results of often the respondents having access to news of digital journalism in a week. The results of the study indicate that from 50 respondents, the highest percentage was recorded is 20% (R=10) of respondents that often access news 5 times a

week. Next, the second-highest percentage is 16% (R=8) of respondents who often access news 3 times a week. The lowest percentage has recorded 6% (R = 3) respondents who have accessed news in 1, 2, 7, 9, 10 times a week.

Table 9: Which of the following types of news is most important to you?

Which of the following types of news is most important to you?	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
Sports	34	17
Entertainments	72	36
Education	46	23
Political	46	23
Science & Technology	26	13
Others	2	1

Table 9 indicates the types of news that are most important from respondents. The results of the study indicate that from 50 respondents, most respondents are more interested in the Entertainment news which has recorded the highest 72% (R=36) and followed by Education and Political news 46% (R=23). For Sports new has recorded 34% (R=17) of respondents and Science & Technology news recorded 26% (R=13). Lastly, the others have recorded the lowest which is 2% (R=1).

Table 10: How interested are you in digital journalism?

How interested are you in digital journalism?	Percentage (%)	Respondent (R)
Not Very Interested	1	2
Not Interested	2	4

Somewhat Interested	21	42
Very Interested	20	40
Extremely Interested	6	12

Table 10 indicates the interested respondents in digital journalism. The results of the study indicate that from 50 respondents, most of the respondents have chosen Somewhat interested, which is recorded the highest percentage 42% (R=21) and followed by Very interested which is 40% (R=20). Next, 12% (R=6) of respondents are Extremely interested in Digital journalism. Lastly, 1 of respondents has not very interested in Digital journalism, which is recorded the lowest percentage of 2% (R=1).

Section C: In this section, focuses on "Importance of Digital Skills in journalism among students in the future"

Table 11: The importance of digital skill in journalism among students in the future

		Natural	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Digital skills in journalism are important in the future		4% (2)	26% (13)	70% (35)
	Live streaming skills	**Shooting and editing video skills**	**Transforming a data spreadsheet into a responsive visualization skill**	**Take and edit photo skill**
2. If agree, which of skills that you think are the most.	44% (22)	74% (37)	38% (19)	36% (18)

		Natural	Agree	Strongly Agree
3. Digital Journalism skills are important and required for students to explore a news career in the future.		6% (3)	24% (12)	70% (35)
4. Do you agree that Digital Journalism is a new method in engaging the news community in the future		10% (5)	18% (9)	72% (36)
5. Digital journalism provides a way to learn, explore and take on new challenges		6% (3)	22% (11)	72% (36)

Table 11 shows the results of Section C which were answered by 50 respondents. For question 1, most of the respondents has strongly agreed which is Digital skills in journalism, it is important in the future. It has recorded the highest percentage which is 70% (R=35) of the respondents and followed by agreeing 26% (R= 13) and neutral 4% (R= 2). Next, for the second question, most respondents have chosen the Shooting and editing video as the most important digital skills which are recorded 74% (R=37) and followed by Live streaming skills which are 44% (R=22), Transforming a data spreadsheet into a responsive visualization skill 38% (R= 19) and lastly, Take and edit photo skills which are recorded 36% (R= 18) of respondents. For question 3, most respondents have strongly agreed which is digital journalism skills required for exploring a news career in the future, it has recorded the highest percentage which is 70% (R= 35) of respondents. Next, only 12 respondents have chosen to agree which is recorded as 24%. Lastly, the lowest percentage was recorded 6% (R=3) for the neutral. Next is question 4, most respondents have chosen the same answer, which is strongly agreed, it recorded 72% (R=36) of respondents. For the Agree, was recorded only 18% (R=9) of respondents and followed by Neutral which is 10% (R=5) of respondents. Lastly, question 5 also recorded the same results which are most respondents has strongly agreed with digital journalism provides a way to learn, explore and take on new challenges, it has recorded 72% (R=36) of respondents and followed by agreeing 22% (R=11) and neutral 6% (R=3).

Discussion

A total of 50 respondents answered the online questionnaires that have been distributed through social media. In this study, the highest number of respondents were female at 62% (R=31) compared to males at 38% (R=19). The race almost came from Malay, followed by Chinese and Indian respondents. According to (Shahira Fahmy, 2008) study, they do not eventually conduct on the races of the respondents. Most of the age of respondent is 22-25 years old and they are respondents from public universities in Malaysia. The result from this study also indicates from undergraduate respondents and with several Malaysian higher school certificate respondents.

Furthermore, from this study, the results prove that respondents answer yes on knowing digital journalism at 94% (R=47). Meanwhile, mostly the respondents often access digital journalism 5 per week which is 20% (R=10). Next, most of the respondents agreed that Entertainment News was important to them, which was 72% (R=36). After that, the respondent was also very interested in digital journalism. From the study, the result of the most important skills in digital journalism that respondents choose is live streaming and shooting and editing video skills.

Based on some students are not exposed to adequate knowledge and lack digital journalism skills. The study found that students who focused on other fields were not given emphasis in the areas of communication and journalism. However, they still have knowledge in this field even though it is quite limited. This study proves that they often access social media and are also exposed to news such as sports, entertainment, education, politics, science and technology.

The study also found that most students agreed and they were aware of the importance of journalism skills that they need to have in order to venture into this field in the future. Furthermore, they also agreed that live streaming skill is essential to achieve real objectives in the field of journalism and is followed by skill shooting and video editing skills. Finally, the study discovered that the majority of respondents believed that digital journalism provides a method to learn, investigate, and take on new challenges, which might open students' minds to be more confident in stepping into this sector even in phases. This can also give rise to digital journalism with advanced skills and knowledge, as a result of highly educated individuals.

IV. CONCLUSION

Overall, all the objectives of this study have been achieved and could be concluded. The findings of

the study revealed that students are aware of the qualities that must be instilled in them to enter the field of journalism, and that digital journalism issued by someone with a strong understanding of communication and media is important in delivering smarter and more relevant news to the public.

The study showed that there is a connection between the extent of digital journalism knowledge and the importance of digital skills among students in the future. The proof is shown from the finding that student knowledge on digital journalism towards students.

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POSTERS

Nominee

How Citizen Journalism Affects UUM Students' Mindset

GOH WAN JING, SAM ZHI XIN, TEOW CHING HAO, WONG CHUN HOU, YEOH KEN NEE

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development in technology boosts the growth of citizen journalism and the existence of citizen journalism has brought a huge impact on the community. People back then could only afford to receive the latest news via traditional media while people nowadays can check and obtain the latest news and information via the Internet from time to time.

METHODOLOGY

Phrases: Idea preparation, preparing research instruments, data collection and data analysis

Quantitative method
- Google Form

Respondents
- 103 UUM students
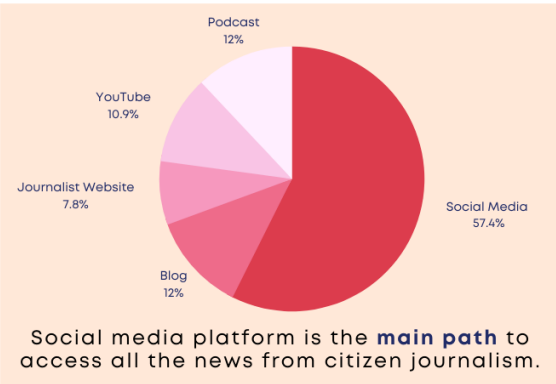
CONCLUSION

The positive impact and negative impact have been concluded throughout this research. For positive impact , which is **citizen journalism can bring a more authentic and original message or information to the public** while the negative impact is **most of the people in our community do not know where to find trusted and reliable citizen journalism**.

DATA ANALYSIS

82.5% of them **have seen** a variety of news from citizen journalism

Podcast 12%
YouTube 10.9%
Journalist Website 7.8%
Blog 12%
Social Media 57.4%

Social media platform is the **main path** to access all the news from citizen journalism.

RESULT

POSITIVE IMPACT
- Citizen journalism can provide news from different points of view and be perceptive.
- News from citizen journalism is more realistic from the community point of view.

NEGATIVE IMPACT
- Citizen journalism could be subjective with some particular issues
- Some particular issues are not suitable for citizen journalism to be involved due to its professionalism.

Lee Ler Sheng, See Li Fei, Ho Jing Yi, Ang Yee Hui, Jessica Kang Chai Chien

The State of Journalism in the Digital Age

The sharing and collection of information have become faster and easier than ever but has also led to the spread of fake information or fake news.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Information exchange and collection has never been faster or easier, but it has also resulted in the dissemination of false or misleading information

OBJECTIVES

- To determine the accuracy of information
- To identify difficulties with misleading information and fake news
- To identify ways for dealing with fake news

METHOD: CASE STUDY

Challenges and Opportunities

Some of the most current ways to detect false news still rely on a crude mechanism to determine if the referring site is on a blocklist. **1**

Fighting Fake News

The issues of fake news can be addressed by reevaluating platform algorithms. **2**

Fake News in India

Online media generate more health and religious fake news than mainstream media. **3**

Approaches to Identify Fake News

- Language Approach
- Topic-agnostic Approach
- Machine Learning Approach
- Knowledge-based Approach
- Hybrid Approach **4**

CONCLUSION

Journalists should avoid sensational and misleading news. As a result, in order for a democratic society to sustain systematic attempts to suppress truth, it is critical to develop a reputation in education.

UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Y&FMJ
2022
Youth and the Future of Multimedia Journalism

The Evolution & Challenges of Digital Journalism

INTRO

- Digital journalism - One of the most successful forms of journalism to date
- Its history goes back to the 1950s when media coverage began taking place using computers.
- However, the Internet caused the biggest changes and evolution for digital journalism. Along with its many changes and evolution, digital journalism also faces many new challenges in this modern era.
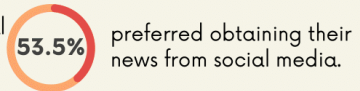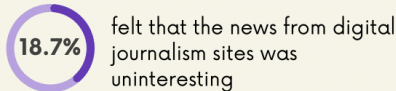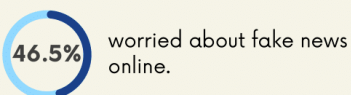
PROBLEM STATEMENT

Digital journalism must continue to evolve over time to appeal to the younger generations, combat decline of public trust and compete with other forms of news media. Failure in adapting and evolving may result in digital journalism turning into a dying industry.

METHODOLOGY

- Survey Questionnaire (Google Forms)
- Random sampling technique (40 respondents)

FINDINGS

46.5% worried about fake news online.

18.7% felt that the news from digital journalism sites was uninteresting

53.5% preferred obtaining their news from social media.

Willingness to Pay for News

- 16.3%
- 48.8%
- 34.9%

- In the future if I felt that it was worth it.
- No
- Yes
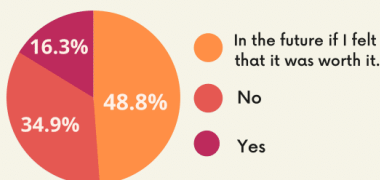
48.8% of respondents were currently unwilling to pay for news but may pay in the future if they felt that it was worth it.

Reasons For Paying for News

- **55.8%** Better Quality News than Free Sources
- **48.8%** Affordable/Easy Payment
- **34.9%** Less or No Adverts

Top challenges of digital journalism

- FAKE — Fake News
- Appealing to the younger generation
- Competing with social media

CONCLUSION

- There will always be compelling stories that need to be told and a suitable medium to convey these stories to the public will always be required.

- If digital journalism can continuously innovate and improve especially in terms of trustworthiness and accessibility and provide higher quality information than its competitors, it will surely remain an important industry for many years to come.

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Nominee

PROS & CONS OF CITIZEN JOURNALISM: PERSPECTIVE ON YOUTH

Tan Soon Jing, Gee Hui Yee, Lim Zeng Chong, Soon Chin Hui, Lau Ting Hao

1. INTRODUCTION

Citizen Journalism

- began in South Korea in 2000
- can be understood as citizens using mass media.
- a subversion of traditional news dissemination.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Superficial and lacking in depth.
- Difficult to accurately identify true and fake news.
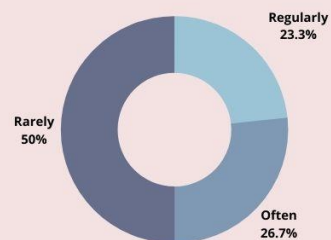- Traditional journalism is more reliable compare to citizen journalism.

3. OBJECTIVES

- To investigate the popularity of citizen journalism among youth.
- To identify the impacts of citizen journalism among youth.
- To investigate the credibility of citizen journalism.

4. METHODOLOGY
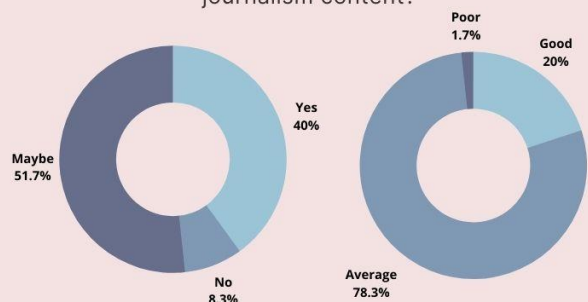
Quantitative Method Approach

5. RESULTS

Regularly 23.3%
Rarely 50%
Often 26.7%

How frequently do you read citizen journalism content?

Maybe 51.7%
Yes 40%
No 8.3%

Do you think content of citizen journalism credible?

Poor 1.7%
Good 20%
Average 78.3%

Quality of citizen journalism content

6. CONCLUSION

Citizen journalism is gaining popularity in comparison to traditional journalism as social media becomes more incorporated into young people's daily lives.

The Positive and Negative Impacts of Citizen Journalism Towards Traditional Journalism

CHAN YAN HAO
LIM CHERN GIAP
NATASHA LIM KAR KHEE
VINOD A/L SURIANARAYANA
YAP WEI QUAN

Journalism

INTRODUCTION

- Traditional journalism has been established way back in the years before technology became highly advanced.

- With the rise in popularity of so-called "citizen journalism", the time has come for academic research into how this type of news material contributes to the formation of an informed citizenry.

- Citizen journalism emerges as a result that anyone can publish, share, discuss, debate news and stories with others on a worldwide scale.

OBJECTIVE

1. To identify the positive impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism.

2. To identify the negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism.

3. To identify the perception of the impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism.

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research method is used to obtain the data needed.

Conducted on Malaysians between the age of 15 to 45 years old.

DATA ANALYSIS

>8 hours per day
30.6%

<2 hours per day
32.7%

4 hours per day
7.1%
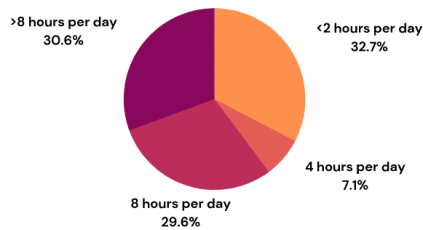
8 hours per day
29.6%

Majority of the respondents tend to spend more than 8 hours per day on the internet.

67% of the respondents prefer citizen journalism compare to traditional journalism

RESULT

- Majority of the respondents agreed that the positive and negative impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism is indeed true.

- This further strengthen the identified impacts stated in this article. The perception of respondents regarding the impacts of citizen journalism towards traditional journalism leans more to the citizen journalism side although there still exists individuals that chose traditional journalism as their main form of journalism.

CONCLUSION

- Despite citizen journalism being the trend now, it seems that traditional journalism is still a form of journalism that is still preferred and applicable until this day regardless being stormed by citizen journalism due the advancement of technology.

- Citizen journalism can affect traditional journalism in a good and a bad way depends on how people utilize it and also shows that traditional journalism would never cease to exist no matter how modern or state-of-the-art the world has become.

Nominee
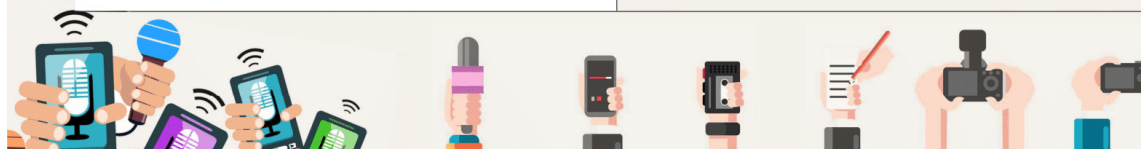
Y&FMJ2022, Universiti Utara Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

The youth population are said could determines the country's growth if they are properly channelled as it can contribute to a nation's positive, long-term development. . This study focuses on the youth's understanding of the fundamentals of digital journalism skills.

ABSTRACT

create awareness of fundamental of digital journalism skills among youth. New organizations have expanded their attention on digital production as youths indicate a preference for getting news via other platforms.

YOUTH AWARENESS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL OF DIGITAL JOURNALISM SKILLS

OBJECTIVES

Objectives
- (i) Examined the respondents' current fundamental knowledge about digital journalism skills.
- (ii) Looked into the respondents' expectation of digital journalism skills' notion.

total respondents is 56

METHODOLOGY

This study implemented a phase to achieve two objectives by conducting an online survey. Utilized a close-ended questionnaire

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Digital safety
- Digital tools & Metrics
- Digital Sources

RESPONDENT'S FEEDBACKS

Legend: Yes / Maybe / No
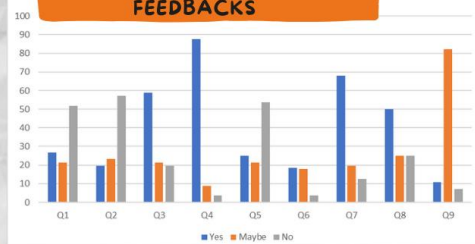
CONCLUSION

The distinction between digital and conventional journalism may be seen in the reporter's reimagined function in respect to viewers and news organizations. The emergence of digital journalism was in influenced by societal demands for instant information

No	Question
Q1	Do you know what Digital Journalism Skills are?
Q2	Do you know the fundamentals of Digital Journalism Skills are?
Q3	Do you know what Digital Safety is?
Q4	Do you think the youth need to be taught about Digital Safety?
Q5	Do you know what Digital Tools and Metrics are?
Q6	Do you think the youth need to understand about Digital Tools and Metrics?
Q7	Are you aware of Digital Sources?
Q8	Do you know how to behave properly towards Digital Sources?
Q9	Do you think there is a need for a model/guideline/policy of Digital Journalism Skills in Malaysia to mole the youth, so they can be good digital journalists?

Tey Eng Zin1 , Te Jia Yee2 , Azza Hazieeda3 , Keshvenee4 and Muhammd Hanif Ikram5

HOW MODERN JOURNALISM AFFECT YOUTHS

The world has long moved to an all-digital era. Many objects have been modernized to support the development of the digital era. Journalism and the media is one that is undergoing a significant transformation. In recent years, social media has grown rapidly and has become a means of fulfilling information for the needs of the community, especially among young people. This is because through social media, the younger generation can more easily access the information and news they want without any limitations of space and time.

25 PARTICIPANTS

The researchers discussed the topic through WhatsApp and assigned tasks to each of the members. Researchers also searched for articles that related to the topic from the internet.

Phase 1: Proposal preparation
Phase 2: Preparing Research Instrument
Phase 3: Data Collection
Phase 4: Analysis

LITERATURE REVIEW

a) Perspectives of Modern Journalism and Social Media
b) Advantages of Modern Journalism

RESULT

Most of the respondents are among 22 until 30 years old (80%).

96% respondents know and are familiar with journalism.	4% of respondents who don't know about journalism

The type of news watched among youth is online news where are 72%. Second highest is entertainment news which are 68% followed by sport news 60%. Other than that, political news 48%, investigative news 36%, broadcast news 32%, opinion news 20%, and both same 12% for trade news and watchdog news.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1) To recognize the impact of modern journalism towards youth.
2) To study how modern journalism affects youth.
3) To identify whether modern journalism is acceptable to the youth generation.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Today's journalism has adapted to the changing habits of readers. Traditional media, particularly for youngsters, is being forgotten in this day. Instead of newspapers, several sorts of modern journalism can be found on the internet, such as online journalism, sports journalism, and political journalism. The lack of trust in news is a problem in modern journalism. According to the study, 46% of journalists have a low level of trust in the media due to the spread of the fake news among the social media. This puts the media's worth at risk.

CONCLUSION

Modern journalism is very important nowadays. Also, modern journalism that can allow youth to access free information and is easy to access helps a lot of youth in doing their assignments.

RESPONDENTS

100% of the respondents think that modern journalism nowadays is important.

134.8% of respondents strongly agree that quick dissemination of news and information is the factor that attracts youth in modern journalism and 60.9% of respondents agree on this.

The Public's Impression on the Evolution of Modern Journalism

Samini Devan, Piriya Chandran, Nirresh Palani, NurulRidhwah Athirah bt Zainudin, Zarif Zahirruddin Bin Zali

INTRODUCTION

The act of obtaining and delivering news and information is known as journalism. The emergence of modern journalism is another result of the internet and the vast amount of data at our fingertips. A new journalism medium for a new era developed around the turn of the century: the internet.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

"Our country's population spends much time on online platforms" (Muller, 2021).
This brings up the question of whether today's modern journalism is capable of generating high-quality news, and whether the public will continue to embrace its evolution.

OBJECTIVES

- determine the public's opinion of modern journalism's evolution
- to investigate the public's reactions to modern journalism's evolution
- to determine the public's choices between traditional and modern journalism

METHODOLOGY
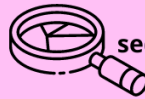
quantitative research   secondary data analysis

DATA ANALYSIS
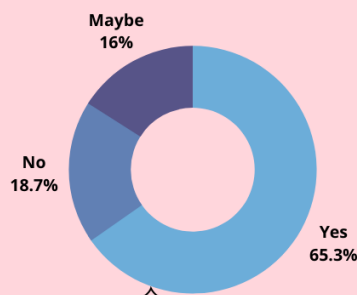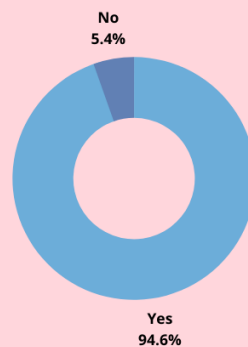
Maybe 16%
No 18.7%
Yes 65.3%

Do you know what modern journalism is?

No 5.4%
Yes 94.6%

Do you feel that modern journalism is effective in bringing news?

Maybe 22.7%
No 20%
Yes 57.3%
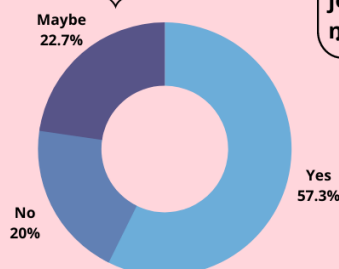
Are you aware of the evolution of modern journalism?

RESULT

- The public's impression's on the evolution of modern journalism in the community were high.
- This evolution is significant since it has an influence on society as well as the progress of civilization.

CONCLUSION

This research discovered that public were aware of the change and appreciated the shift from traditional to modern journalism in the journalism industry.

Nominee

MUHAMMAD SYAHRAZAD | SITI NORAZLIN | SYAHROLNIZAM | NUR DANIA | FADZILATUL AQILAH

UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

DIGITAL JOURNALISM

EVOLUTION CREDIBLE SOURCES &THEIR PERCEIVED QUALITY

AIM OF STUDY

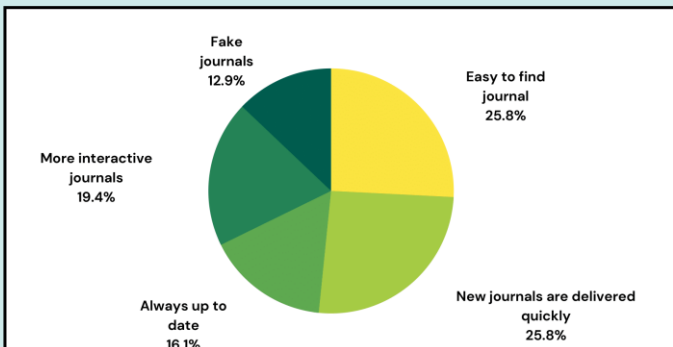Current status of Digital Journalism

Quality of Digital Journalism

Future of Digital Journalism

The development of digital journalism and a comparison of platforms and quality in the past, present, and future.
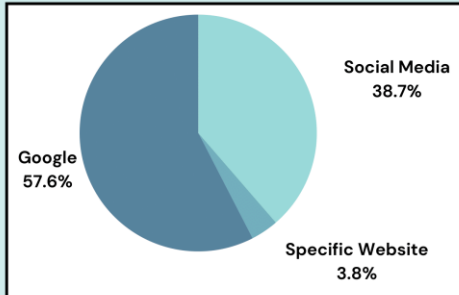
NEWS

RESULTS

The Changes in the Quality of Digital Journalism

Fake journals 12.9%

Easy to find journal 25.8%

More interactive journals 19.4%

Always up to date 16.1%

New journals are delivered quickly 25.8%

The most preferred platforms

DIGITAL JOURNALISM

Social Media 38.7%

Google 57.6%

Specific Website 3.8%

METHODOLOGY

Google Form is being used to collect information for the questionnaire.

CONCLUSION

Digital Journalism or more likely known as Online Journalism is already well known among many people nowadays especially students and lecturers as they could easily access the journal. Even though Digital Journalism has been in students' and lecturers' lives for years, many of them still do not notice any changes on Digital Journalism as there are just minor differences. In the future, many people think that Digital Journalism has big potential to change things for the better.

YOUTH & THE FUTURE OF MULTIMEDIA JOURNALISM

Y&FMJ 2022
Youth and the Future of Multimedia Journalism

DIGITAL JOURNALISM SKILLS IN TODAY'S ULTRA COMPETITIVE FIELD

IBADURRAHMAN MUHAMMAD FARHAN - MEIDY CATRA ANDHIKA - INTAN SHIFA RAYHANAH
PUTRI SALSABILA AYUNANDA - UMAMI KHAIRUL

Nowadays, Digital journalism, often known as online journalism, is a modern kind of journalism in which editorial information is transmitted over the Internet rather than through print or broadcast. In the context of the birth of the information society as a form of civilization revolution known as the digital communication revolution, humans have contributed to creating various innovations at a very fast pace. Therefore, the skills of journalists who are required to be versatile cause problems that arise, namely regarding the professionalism of journalists themselves, wherein the process of gathering news, processing, and presenting news is not by the professional ethics of online journalists.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

1. More than 20 years since journalism in digital media took its first steps, there is still no established common name. Journalism's initial encounter with computing predates the advent of the Internet

2. Digital journalism skills are essential in every life, and this can also be a provision for friends who read to learn and know more deeply about digital journalism, as well as the types of skills required before entering the world of digital journalism and the competition that will be faced in the world of digital journalism's universe.

OBJECTIVES

1. To help and provide readers' insights and knowledge about digital journalism skills from the early stages.

2. To provide information related to survey data about digital journalism skills.

METHODOLOGY

1. Interview the Expert
2. Survey by Distributed Questionnaire Forms to the public. Target 20 respondents

Fiana Anindita Widyastuti
Video Journalist at BinusTV

RESULT/OUTCOMES

70% respondents are interested in Digital Journalism Knowledge.

90% respondents are prefer to see the article or news at Social Media.

17 of 20 respondents agreed that it is the perfect time to improve digital journalism skills in this pandemic era.

With the capital of qualified digital literacy skills, the younger generation has several opportunities that can be taken according to their interests. In the pandemic era where everyone is social movements are not as relaxed as normal conditions, this is an opportunity that can be used by the younger generation to hone their creativity and public speaking in this digital-based competitive era such as creating audiovisual content or called podcasters, YouTubers or content creators, and being active on social media is also an opportunity that can be exploited.

CONCLUSION

In Conclusion, this research came to a result about digital journalism, its awareness, and what type of skills are required in the field of digital journalism skills nowadays. During this ultra-competitive era, especially in this pandemic. It is considered to be the best time to enhance digital journalism skills. Several platforms for digital journalism that are used to collect information, creating content to boost creativity skills are also the things to include for digital journalism. Digital Journalism also obliged people into having certain skills such as mastering multi-platforms and a minimum basic skills of video editing, writing, reporting, and many more. Those skills indeed influenced the quality of articles and papers.

THE RISE OF DIGITAL JOURNALISM

Syahid Fityan l Amanta Vincenzo l Santana Anargya l Hana Nur Rahma l Rifa Fadila

ABSTRACT

Journalism began as a written form of reporting on current events, such as newspapers. However, as technology and electronic communication have advanced dramatically over the last decade, its scope has broadened and its definition has evolved into an all-encompassing realm of information

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of digitalization, the mass media business has experienced a number of significant changes. Online media currently outnumbers traditional media such as newspapers, magazines, radio, and television. In recent years, some long-standing print mass media outlets have gone out of business due to their inability to adapt to digitalization

LITERATUR REVEIW

There has been increased industry consolidation as large conglomerate firm,such as sinclair media and alden global capital, buy up smaller news outlet struggling to make a profit. conglomaerate have used their extensive network to push their own point of view tat could borden on propaganda

METHODOLOGY

literature review research or literature review. literature view is method thatdescribes and criticallyasses what is already known about a topic using source. literature has the aim of trying toadd new insight about this knowledge. while literature review systematic attempts to review knowledge more speciffically in more rigorous and specific way. based on thisdiffrence the traditionalreview isunderstood as a review that is systematic enough to allow for exploration and creativity

PROBLEM STATEMENT

in the last five years some print media that have been around for long time have closed bussines because they cannot adapt to digitalization. in the end newspaper stopped publishing after years of existence.

DATA COLLECTION

The internet then changed the way people access and consume news. Currently, the culture of accessing and consuming news has also experienced a shift from conventional media to online media. The survey also found Digital journalism should not be seen as limited to how journalists use various digital platforms to spread messages. But also how journalists hunt for information to be processed into messages that will later be disseminated.

DATA ANALYSIS

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports that there were 52,000 reporters, correspondents, and broadcast news analysts in 2019. There were also 118,700 editors, 35% of whom worked for newspaper and other print media publishers.

CONCLUSION

News writing on conventional media has a process that tends to be longer and goes through complicated and strict editorial stages, meanwhile, in writing news on online or internet-based media, journalists are required to be faster in news updates, due to the high flow of information on the internet. Judging from the journalistic and digitization processes, it is necessary to re-elaborate the concept of digital journalism so that it can better cover the whole practice of news production from upstream to downstream.

Nominee

Future Digital Journalism:
The Affects of Digital Journalism On Students' Skills

Abstract

This paper is conducted to investigate the connection between future digital journalism and digital journalism skills among students at public universities in Malaysia.

MOHAMAD ZAID BIN ZAINI | MUHAMMAD AIMAN ZAINUDIN | NUR FATIN NABILA ISMAIL | XU HAIYUAN | YASSHINE THAMBYRAJA

Introduction

Digital journalism, often known as online journalism, is a modern type of journalism in which editorial information is provided through the Internet rather than print or broadcast media. The development of digital journalism had an impact that has changed the world. For many students, future digital journalism is a rare opportunity and very important. But at the same time, students are confused. To be able to better carry out digital journalism, students must learn experience skills, especially communication skills.

Methodology

The survey questionnaire designed using the google form were distributed through social media applications such as WhatsApp group, Instagram and Facebook.

Data Analysis

94.6% of students have a knowledge about digital journalism

Extremely Interested 12%
Somewhat Interested 42%
Very Interested 40%
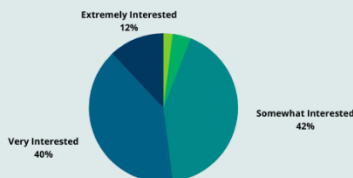
The interest of respondents in digital journalism
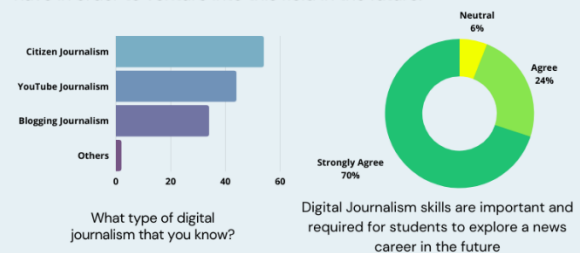
Reference

Shahira Fahmy, (2008). How Online Journalist Rank Importance of News Skills. Retrieved from website: https://doi.org/10.1177/073953290802900203

Problem & Objective

Students are not exposed to adequate knowledge and lack digital journalism skills.

This research aims to identify the extent of digital journalism knowledge among students and determine the importance of digital skills in journalism in the future.

Result

Objective 1: Identify the extent of digital journalism knowledge among students

The study found that most students know about digital journalism because they know the types of digital journalism available on various platforms such as Citizen Journalism, YouTube Journalism, and Blogging Journalism.

**Objective 2: Determine the importance of digital skills in journalism in the future.**

Most students agreed and they were aware of the importance of journalism skills that they need to have in order to venture into this field in the future.

Citizen Journalism
YouTube Journalism
Blogging Journalism
Others

0 20 40 60

What type of digital journalism that you know?

Neutral 6%
Agree 24%
Strongly Agree 70%

Digital Journalism skills are important and required for students to explore a news career in the future

Conclusion

Students are aware of the qualities that must be instilled in them to enter the field of journalism, and that digital journalism issued by someone with a strong understanding of communication and media is important in delivering smarter and more relevant news to the public.

Pusat Pengajian Teknologi Multimedia & Komunikasi
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HOW INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA AFFECTS MULTIMEDIA JOURNALISM

1 INTRODUCTION

Interactive digital content allows people to connect with others by making them an active participants through email, social media, website and video streaming.

2 OBJECTIVE

1) To identify the elements of interactive digital content in journalism.
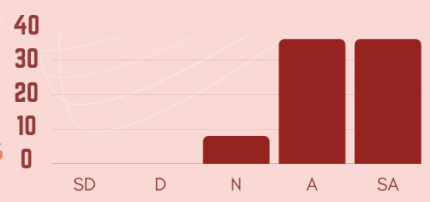
2) To acknowledge the strength of digital journalism.

3 METHODOLOGY

QUESTIONNAIRE

5 CONCLUSION

Digital journalism certainly is growing because it provides many elements of interactive digital content rather than traditional journalism.

4 RESULT
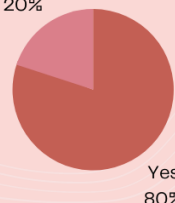
Did digital journalism provide a variety of media, such as audio, video, and digital photography ?

Did the multimedia elements in digital journalism are interactive and become more efficient?

SD-Strongly Disagree, D-Disagree, N-Neutral, A-Agree, SA-Strongly Agree

No 20%

Yes 80%

USER OPINION
The traditional ways of journalism is way more better than digital journalism.

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| AFNAN SYAMIL | NOOR ASMIRA | FATIN HAZWANI |
| NURUL SHAFIKAH | SITI NOR ZULAIKA |