Education On Understanding Of Information And Electronic Transaction Laws In The Context Of Social Media

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Abstract.
The mother acts as an educator in the family. In addition, a mother is also an individual who has many activities. Mothers use social media as a source of information, socialization, and knowledge sharing in their daily activities. In addition, women have limited knowledge but are vulnerable to risk from social media users or certain family members. Participants' knowledge and understanding of social media were still minimal. This community service activity aims to teach mothers participating in the Jami At-Taqwa Mosque recitation of Information and Electronic Transactions and learning to use social media wisely. Initial observation and discussion were the initial resistance to this activity. The second stage was the material presentation activities, followed by the third stage, namely discussions with training participants. Participants' understanding increased by 73% of those who did not know at first. In addition, the discovery of social media selection based on the first reason is easy; the second is usefulness. Interestingly, the security aspect is not of particular concern. This activity increased insight and intellectual capital used in the family and the community.

Keywords: *social media, UU ITE, Intellectual Capital, information*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Jami At-Taqwa Mosque recitation group is a meeting place for recitation participants, which is routinely held every Tuesday. Referring to previous studies, the taklim assembly increases community empowerment in various aspects (1). The location of this study group is in the Cempaka Putih area, which is located near the houses of the training participants. Participants in this study group are mothers who act as educators in the family. In addition, a mother is also an individual who has many activities. In their daily activities, these mothers use social media as a source of information, socialization, and knowledge sharing. Referring to Maslow, socializing becomes an individual need (2). In the early stages of this service activity, the team made observations and asked questions to the chairperson and participants of the recitation group to find out the problems the mothers who participated in this study felt. The problem was that the time spent by recitation mothers in daily life was allocated to using social media, which sometimes includes hoax news that spreads and spreads without being filtered first. In addition, it was revealed that several mothers had experienced bullying through social media. However, mothers' knowledge regarding the wise use of social media needs special attention.This problem arises because of the lack of understanding of the participants. Previous studies have found that limited knowledge of women is vulnerable to harassment from social media users or scorn from the family (3).

In addition, the activities of the mothers' group are an arena for sharing information, which affects the role of mothers as family managers. Previous community service activities (PKM) in the recitation group have carried out themes, including savings management (4), the danger of hoaxes(5), surfing the internet and worshipping (6), and implementation of mosque hotspots (7). However, the recitation group still needs socialization and training on understanding the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions and wisely using social media. Thus the solution to the problem is to provide training and a good understanding of the wise use of social media. The knowledge that is well understood can be a reference for filtering information. In detail, this community service activity aims to understand the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions and wisely use social media. This activity also adds insight to knowledge to improve reading culture and expand community literacy. In addition, this activity can increase public awareness and filter out hoax news that is widely circulated. Another benefit that participants get is increased intellectual capital (IC). IC is the integration of three main elements, namely: "human development capital (HDC), relational capital (RC), and structural capital (SC)" (8). As Stewart initiated brainpower, intellectual capital drove profit and

success (9). Similarly, the role of mothers in increasing this knowledge is a measure of the success of the quality of community human resources (10). A mother's intellectual capital affects children's education (11).

II. METHODS

The PKM theme adapts to the needs of the study group and the community's need for the importance of knowledge management. This PKM activity is located at the Jami At-Taqwa Mosque in Cempaka Putih. In the early stages of PKM activities, the team of lecturers conducted a survey. It held discussions with the head of the study group and the mothers of the training participants. This activity also aims to understand the problems in this study group. In the second stage, the lecturer team prepared the literature for presenting the topic. In the next step, the lecturer team met with the head of the study group for licensing and discussed the theme of the PKM activity. This stage ends with an agreement for PKM activities to be carried out. The community service activity was implemented on May 31, 2022, at the Jami At-Taqwa Mosque.

Before the PKM activity was carried out, the lecturer team performed initial measurements related to the understanding of the mothers of the study group regarding the knowledge of the material to be presented to 38 participants.Next is the presentation of the material by the lecturer team. This community service activity is carried out using the lecture method. The primary material is the submission of Law No. RI. 19 of 2016 (12). The primary material underlines the understanding of distributing, transmitting, and accessing information and electronic documents. When talking about social media, the participants seemed quite enthusiastic. Social media is an internet-based forum that impacts behaviour (13). Then continued a question and answer session between the lecturer and the participants of this activity. A post-test was given to participants to gauge their comprehension of the topics covered during the PKM.

Fig 1. Discussion Activities

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The pre-test results related to questions about the ITE Law that participants did not understand. Furthermore, 73% of participants in the post-test understood the ITE Law. These questionnaire questions were adopted from an empirical study of women in Arab countries (3).

Table 1. Participant Demographics

	Quantity	Percentage
Age Group (years)		
<20	0	0%
20-30	9	23,68%
40-50	13	34,21%
50-60	13	34,21%
>60	3	7,9%
Education Levels		
SD	1	2,63%
SMP	3	7,9%
SMA	34	89,47%
Diploma 3	0	0%

Sarja Strata 1	0	0%
Marital status		
Lajang	0	0%
Menikah	27	71,05%
Janda/cerai	7	28,95%

Table 1 is the data collected from this community service activity which is used to investigate how the mothers of the study group understand the positive and negative impacts of using social media.The training participants were grouped into 5 (five) age categories: 50-60 years (34.21%), 40-50 years (34.21%), 20-30 years (23.68%), and over 60 years (7.9%). The age group of 40-50 years and 50-60 years is the age group according to WHO as youth use social media a lot. Similarly, (14) states the age group in the range of 15 to 64 years as productive age. Other researchers note the age group of 45 to 59 years as a middle age group that needs to implement a normal lifestyle (4). The age group of 50-60 years and 40-50 years was a group with high school education who actively uses social media, while 7.9% have a junior high school education, the remaining 2.63% have elementary school education. Regarding marital status, 71.05% were married and are an active group using social media. The remaining 28.95% were widows/divorced.

Table 2. Social Media Usage Based on Rating

	Quantity	Percentage
Major Social Media Platforms		
WhatsApp	38	100%
Supporting Social Media Platforms		
Facebook	24	63,17%
You Tube	11	28,94%
Instagram	3	7,89%
Reasons for using the platform		
Ease of use	19	50%
Benefits (useful for promotion and personal branding)	10	26,31%
Popular	9	23,69%
Entertainment	0	0%
Security	0	0%
Social media account image type		
Family photo	14	36,85%
Private photo	8	21,05%
Pictures of Friends and Me	8	21,05%
General Images, such as nature, city, figures, etc	8	21,05%
Reasons for not posting personal photos on social media accounts		
Fear of being abused by others	30	78,94%
Feel embarrassed	8	21,06%
No family allowed	0	0%
Community and cultural pressure	0	0%
Time spent on social media (hour/day)		
<1	23	60,52%
1-2	10	26,31%
2-3	5	13,17%
3-4	0	0%

In table 2, it can be seen that 100% of the participants are WhatsApp users. Referring to (15), WhatsApp is a medium for learning, exchanging information, and socializing. In addition to using WhatsApp, as many as 63.17%. Participants use Facebook. This finding is in line with (16), which states that Facebook is in second place in Indonesia. In third place, as many as 28.94% use YouTube, and 7.89% use Instagram. Interestingly, the security aspect of using social media was not a particular concern. The main elements in using social media are (1) convenience as much as 50%, (2) usefulness (useful for promotion and personal branding) as much as 26.31%, and (3) popular 23.69%.

This result is in line with previous studies, which revealed the reasons for convenience as the leading choice (3).Next, the types of images used on social media accounts were 36.85% family photos, 21.05% personal photos, 21.05% photos with friends, and 21.05% public pictures. More than half of the participants are mothers over 40 years old and have families, so the family was the top priority. In addition, 21,06 %

reported feeling embarrassed, and 78.94% feared being abused by others if they shared intimate images on social media. The result shows that women have freedom because the choice of security not to be used by other parties is the main reason. Finally, less than an hour per day accounted for up to 60.52% of all social media time spent, followed by 1-2 hours per day and 26.31%, 2-3 hours per day, and 13.17%.

IV. CONCLUSION

The findings from the service aspect of the convenience aspect were the main reason participants used social media. Meanwhile, security has not been the primary concern of the participants of this community service activity. However, it has been seen that the participants are careful in uploading photos, so irresponsible parties do not misuse them. In addition, the participants of this activity use social media for less than 1 (one) hour, and the consideration of using social media based on benefits shows that social media is used for its benefits. As a result of this engagement, individuals gain more knowledge and intellectual capital that they can use for their families and the wider community.

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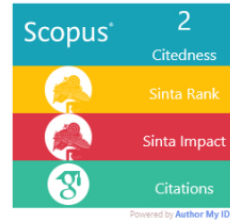
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