Social Media Use Assistance Based On ITE Law Against PKK Mothers Wangen Village, Polanharjo Subdistrict

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Abstract

The Information and Electronic Transactions Act (ITE Law) has been enacted since 2008 and has been implemented since 2010, but there are still many people who do not fully understand, that communicating using social media can also be entangled in the law. This devotion aims to provide assistance to raise awareness of PKK Mother Wangen Village, Polanharjo Subdistrict, Klaten Regency by memanfaatkan social media as a means of promotion and supporting various other activities effectively based on the ITE Law that applies by basing on qualitative non-dogtrinal approach methods. Therefore, in this study, it is preferable to primary data collected by direct observation and supported by secondary data collected with literature studies. The data that has been processed for further analysis is qualitatively analyzed. Based on hasil research found that kegiatan the diharapkan tidak berakhir pada kegiatan pengabdian, tetapi can beformed kerjasama and means of promotion dalampenyebaran informasi tentangpemahaman use of social media based on Law ITE especially in Wangen Village, Polanharjo Subdistrict, Klaten Regency.

Keywords: Socialization, Village Head Election, Rule of Law, Democracy, Village

I. Introduction

Social media is an online media, with its users can easily participate, share and create content including blogs, social networks, wikis, forums and virtual worlds.¹ The proper
use of social media will attract parents, especially mothers, to know the programs offered on social media. Youtube, WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter are part of the social media that is now widely used by people all over the world.

Social media invites anyone interested in participating by publicly contributing and feedback, commenting, and sharing information in a fast and unlimited time. Increasingly sophisticated internet technology makes social media also grow rapidly. Now to access Instagram for example, it can be done anywhere and anytime just by using a mobile phone. So quickly people can access social media that results in a major phenomenon against the flow of information. The speed of social media is now starting to replace the role of conventional mass media in spreading the news.23

This training on the use of social media has a purpose where PKK mothers who do not have a social media account and have not been able to utilize social media that will be applied to each in their field of work. Based on the description above, the problem formulation is formulated: how to use social media based on the ITE Law against PKK mother Wangen Village, Polanharjo subdistrict? The purpose of this research is to conduct assistance to raise awareness of PKK Mother Wangen Village, Polanharjo Subdistrict, Klaten Regency by utilizing social media as a means of promotion and supporting various other activities effectively based on the applicable ITE Law.

II. Method

This research is based on qualitative non-doctrinal approach methods.4 This study prioritizes primary data collected by direct observation to PKK mother Wangen Village, Polanharjo sub-district, Klaten regency by conducting assistance to raise awareness of utilizing social media as a means of promotion and supporting various other activities effectively based on the APPLICABLE ITE Law supported by secondary data collected

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4 Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto, Syllabus of Legal Research Method, Postgraduate Program of University of Surabaya: Airlangga, 1-3
by literature studies. The data that has been processed for the next will be analyzed qualitatively.  

Qualitative data analysis methods are carried out sequentially. First, analyze the domain to obtain a thorough picture of the subject matter studied. Second, taxonomic analysis to organize or compile the same domain elements. Third, componental analysis to look for differences between elements and domains. Fourth, the cultural theme method seeks the relationship between the results of domain analysis, taxonomic and component, in order to obtain the meaning of the object studied.

III. Main Heading of the Analysis or Results

Understanding of the law related to the use of social media among PKK mothers Wangen Village, Polanharjo subdistrict, Klaten district is still at the surface stage only. They know that playing social media can be entangled in the law, but don’t really understand what material has legal repercussions and what legal material can hit it. So far, understanding has only come from information obtained from the mainstream mass media. Indeed, cases that ensnare social media users in contact with the law are widely reported in the mainstream media (especially television) both in news shows and infotainment events.

In interacting with using social media, it can cause conflicts that conflict with the prevailing laws, as stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) of ITE Law No. 11 of 2008, stating that ‘everyone willfully and without the right to distribute or transmit or make accessible electronic information or electronic documents containing insults or defamation’ (Ministry of Communication and Informatics. Based on the Law, in using social media it is necessary not to let content on social media can violate the ITE Law by committing insults or defaming someone.

As for the explanation of defamation presented in Article 310 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, ‘insults that can be criminalized if done by accusing someone has committed certain acts that can be known to the public (gresnews. 2014). Defamation can be done both verbally and in writing. Social media can be a means to defame someone

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5 Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, 'Methodology of Legal Research and Jurimetry', (Ghalia Indonesia: Jakarta, 2001), 10
through writing on social media. According to the ITE Law, there are three elements that must be observed, namely:

1. Element of intentional defamation on social media,
2. content on social media terms of defamation,
3. defamation is spread to social networks.

If there is a violation of defamation on social media, it will be threatened with imprisonment or fines, as stated in the ITE Law in 45 which reads: 'any person who deliberately distributes and makes defamation-laden content will be penalized with a maximum of 4 years imprisonment or a maximum fine of Rp 750,000,000'. From these rules, violators may be subject to strict sanctions if proven to commit defamation. Therefore, there needs to be an ethics that regulates communication on social media so as not to break the law.

Paying attention to the ethics of communication on social media is very important to do, therefore it will be presented as follows:7

1. The use of sentences in communicating on social media can be considered by using good sentences and avoiding ambiguous sentences that can trigger misunderstandings.
2. Pay attention to the color of the writing so as not to cause misunderstandings.
3. Pay attention to the use of letters that correspond to the small size of the letters can affect communication on social media.
4. Communication on social media can use polite language.
5. Pay attention to the selection of the right symbol or icon in communicating on social media.
6. Immediately respond in communicating.
7. The information provided is correct and has a reference that can be accounted for.
8. Communication on social media is good so as not to provoke opposition or conflict.

Social media has a function to help communicate with others, so do not let social media trigger problems due to ethics in communicating that are not noticed.

Although all Indonesians speak Indonesian, not everyone can use it properly and appropriately. Moreover, in association, it is still also known a variety of slang, dialects, vocabulary of regional languages mixed in everyday spoken language. Not everyone has complete writing skills with knowledge of good and correct language. Communication on social media is more with writing and writing language, so many misunderstandings due to differences in perception arising from the writing. Spoken language is a language spoken by a person using mimicry, intonation, and body movements.

By using spoken language, it can be done to argue, comment, and discuss. Although what comes out of the mouth is not exactly what is thought or desired, it is easier to correct and correct, especially when it comes to arguing or arguing. Also when it comes to joking. In addition, the emotions or feelings of the interlocutor are also easier to understand because they come face to face.

Written language is a language produced with various letters so that it becomes a whole sentence. In using written language need to be considered related to the grammar used such as note the phrasing, using the right words, the use of spelling or punctuation should be considered. In written language assisted with emoticons, still aura and tone of speech can not be represented. The selection of the wrong word or term can be a bit of an offense. Typos can also be disastrous, if the wrong letter forms a different word with a meaning that is very distorted from the purpose.

In social media, especially in groups consisting of mothers with certain themes (arisan groups, study groups, activity committee groups) there are many misunderstandings that lead to endless debate. PKK mothers often argue, quarrel and feud on social media which can influence real-world interactions. The team of servicers provide solutions to the problem by providing knowledge and opening the mindset of PKK mothers to use social media in a wise and good way. In this community service activity, not only conducted material counseling about using good social media, but also watching psychological videos about the ethics of good communication on social media.  

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Often people pay less attention to the ethics of writing on social media, many also consider that not committing the intention of committing violations but only intending to joke, although in the end it can cause misunderstandings for readers. This community service activity runs smoothly from the beginning to the end of the activity. Pkk mothers are very enthusiastic in participating in this counseling activity, as evidenced by the various questions posed to the team of service. One of the questions asked related to identity cards is already digitally based, can it be used to commit crimes?, and is the population information safe?

To answer this, it must refer to 4 laws relevant to the problem, namely: (1) Law no. 12/2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, (2) Law No. 23/2006 on Population Administration, (3) Law No. 52/2009 on Population Development and Family Development, and (4) Law No. 24/2013 on Amendments to Law No. 23/2006 on Population Administration. Under the Act, it provides protection of population data. Currently the government is preparing a regulation on the protection of personal data that will be contained in the Personal Data Protection Act, although in fact it has also been protected by the four Laws, as well as (1) the 1945 Constitution, (2) Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, (3) Law No. 11/2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions, and (4) Law No. 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure.

In the Draft Law on Personal Data Protection mentioned that the misuse of personal data for criminal purposes, is threatened with a criminal for 1 year in prison and or a fine of Rp 300,000,000, if committed by an individual, and a fine of Rp 1,000,000,000 if the crime is committed by a legal entity. In overseeing this Personal Data Protection Act, the government is assisted by the Central Information Committee. The Information Committee has been known to control Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure, but because of the scope of its work on information, private information was included in the realm of the Information Committee. However, disputes over private information are not expressly mentioned in the Draft Law on The Protection of Personal Data, can be done in the Information Committee, which during this time its job is to resolve disputes about public information. Dispute resolution in the draft Personal Data Protection Act, only mentioned can be resolved through the courts or outside the court.
Another issue that becomes the question of citizens is whether social media affects the development of the child's soul. To explain this, literacy and reading culture must be improved, especially among mothers. A mother must be smart so that she can provide a scientific and reasonable explanation to her children about all the information and impressions she gets from social media. Thus, the child is also infected to be smart to face the invasion of information from social media.  

Efforts can be made in protecting children from the negative impacts of communication on social media. There needs to be knowledge about the use of good social media, fostering the values of norms and characters so as to filter negative things on social media. Along with the development of information technology, the socialization process is no longer only done through direct interaction, but also by using digital communication tools that have unlimited access. Just like direct interaction, children may grow up in less beneficial relationships, as well as digital interactions. So smart monitoring from parents is still needed to be able to monitor children using a healthy internet. As revealed by Suharyadi (2019) counseling about healthy internet can provide understanding to the public as a wise solution to prevent the negative impact of social media use.

Community service activities conducted to PKK mothers about the use of social media have been conducted by Luhukay (2018) the results of devotion obtained that counseling to pkk mothers about social media is very important to be able to filter the right information as a solution to prevent the existence of hoaxes. In line with the community service conducted by Nursyifa (2019) there is an increase in the understanding of mothers about the negative impact of technology for children, as an effort to exercise social control so as not to fall into deviant behavior. Wardhaningsih (2019) social media literacy training is important for mothers to wisely use social media, so as to teach children to use social media well. Based on the results of community service, counseling about the use of social media is very important, as an effort to provide literacy about the use of social media that is good for the community and does not violate the law.

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IV. Conclusion

Community service activities have been conducted in the form of workshops on the use of social media based on the ITE Law and decimation of the use of social media under the ITE Law. From the results of discussions with PKK Participants of the workshop, starting from the beginning of coordination and during the implementation of the service, they highly expect trainings such as the use of social media based on the ITE Law. However, this activity is not expected to end in devotional activities, but can be formed cooperation and promotional facilities in the dissemination of information about the understanding of the use of social media based on the ITE Law, especially in Wangen Village, Polanharjo District, Klaten Regency.

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