

Information and Electronic Transactions Law effects on Malang City people's information-sharing behavior

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Abstract

In this era, Indonesian society is transitioning to an information society, where technological advances are supported by developments in science, causing a shift in society's patterns of accessing and disseminating information. The Internet and social media in Indonesia have the potential to expand the public sphere and domains that involve citizens openly. The existence of the Internet and social media public sphere is seen as a space for digital activism, which is a creative means for people to share information and a means to build information democracy by sharing information. Thus, the government's role is to regulate and maintain information order through laws or regulations. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law Number 19 of the Year 2016 (Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik) on the information-sharing behavior of Malang City's people on social media. The research method used was correlational with a quantitative approach. Data collection techniques were used on a survey of 350 randomly selected samples. The data analysis used correlational statistical analysis. This study showed that laws and regulations influenced information-sharing behavior on social media in Malang City regarding information and electronic transactions. In conclusion, sharing information with the people of Malang City makes the Information and Electronic Transactions Law a binding legal rule. The remaining research results will be presented in this study.

Keywords: Information sharing; Information behaviour; Information law; Electronic transactions; Social media

Pengaruh Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik terhadap perilaku berbagi-informasi masyarakat Kota Malang

Abstrak

Masyarakat Indonesia pada era ini berada pada fase peralihan menuju masyarakat informasi, dimana kemajuan teknologi yang didukung oleh perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan menyebabkan terjadinya pergeseran pola masyarakat dalam mengakses dan mendistribusikan informasi. Internet dan media sosial di Indonesia berpotensi untuk memperluas ranah dan domain publik yang melibatkan warga secara terbuka, keberadaan ranah publik internet dan media sosial dipandang sebagai ruang aktivisme digital yang merupakan sarana kreatif bagi warga untuk berbagi informasi dan sarana membangun demokrasi informasi dengan berbagi informasi. Dengan demikian, diperlukan peran pemerintah dalam mengatur dan menjaga ketertiban informasi melalui undang-undang atau peraturan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi bagaimana dampak Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016) terhadap perilaku berbagi informasi di Kota Malang di media sosial. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah korelasional dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui survei terhadap 350 sampel yang dipilih secara acak. Analisis data menggunakan analisis statistik korelasional. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahwa perilaku berbagi informasi di media sosial di Kota Malang dipengaruhi oleh Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa berbagi informasi dengan Masyarakat Kota Malang menjadikan Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik sebagai salah satu aturan hukum yang mengikat. Hasil penelitian selebihnya akan ditampilkan dalam makalah ini.

Kata Kunci: Berbagi informasi; Perilaku informasi; Hukum informasi; Transaksi elektronik; Media sosial

INTRODUCTION

Society, as a group of individuals fulfills their social needs in the form of reciprocal interactions in society; consequently, people need space to interact. In this era, Indonesian society is transitioning to an information society, whereas technological advances are supported by the development of knowledge, causing a shift in the pattern of society in accessing and distributing information. Information society is a general phrase for changes in social, economic, technological, and cultural contexts related to the quick uptake of information communication and technology (ICT) in modern society (Matassi et al., 2022).

Freedom and freedom of information are forms of information democracy, which is a human right. Freedom of speech refers to individual rights, not only freedom of speech orally but also to the freedom of action in seeking, receiving, and sharing information (Sofwan et al., 2022). Candea et al. (2021) stated that free speech's public voice is frequently used as a metaphor for participation in politics as if its actual practices are political acts that involve sounds, bodies, and collective of peoples. Moreover, it is a part of traditional liberal notions of politics and free speech.

The internet and social media public sphere is considered a digital activism domain that citizens can use to generate ideas and forge an independent public sphere, potentially expanding the public sphere and domains that publicly involve individuals in Indonesia (Roetzel, 2019). From the cited statement(s) above, we concluded that social media is a part of the public sphere functions like books in public libraries: It can meet the

information needs of individuals to develop knowledge.

Information is based on knowledge, and how it reflects depends on how it is shared. It involves humans and their interaction to transfer related information to improve knowledge (Kosmol et al., 2019). Information Communication Technology is also involved in this process. In order to improve knowledge, compatible information is shared between the parties involved, including communities.

The information obtained is then processed for sharing and/or further use. Rossini et al. (2021) also stated in their study that ICT (interpreted by the role of social media) has affected how users bear with information sharing to fulfill their needs. In addition, information is commonly defined as four pieces (four pieces of information) that do not only contain a cognitively processed message but in contexts that can be in the form of situations, tasks, and problems encountered (Soroya et al., 2021). Another main activity occurs as a response to information-sharing behavior as presented by Savolainen (2017): 1) Responding to an information request through answering questions by showing advice and comments, and; 2) Pro-actively providing information. Obrenovic et al. (2020) stated that information sharing theory provides an understanding of the factors that enable and limit the exchange of information; it is based on the premise that cultural and personal factors can influence people's attitudes about sharing information (Roetzel, 2019). Heterharie et al. (2019) confirmed that the concept of the practice of sharing information is tied to an information disclosure system in which there is the power that builds trust; this

trust is assumed to be one of the references about what to do and what not to do, meaning that certain principles and rules are used as guidelines and boundaries in sharing information (Kosmol et al., 2019).

With advances in technology and information as well as adaptation to the use of media, various sources of information, one of which is social media. Pusparris (2022) survey showed that 76% of respondents used social media as an information space. A study by We Are Social in 2021 showed that Indonesians spend more than 8 hours daily accessing the internet. Anagusti et al. (2024) cited a bipartite survey between Katadata Insights Centre and the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemkominfo RI) in 2021; Indonesians trust information circulating on social media more than official government websites. The fascinating fact is that the resulting survey came from 1.670 respondents aged 17-30, which age represents one-third of the Indonesian population (Kusnandar, 2023).

Therefore, social media has turned into a space for large community interaction and opened massive opportunities for individuals to participate in cyberspace. According to a study conducted by the We Are Social institution in The Latest Insights into the State of Digital 2021, 274.9 million of 170 Indonesian population use social media, with the most frequently accessed social media, including YouTube, Instagram, TikTok, Twitter, and WhatsApp. Though it is debatable whether WhatsApp is considered a social media or just a free cross-platform messaging service, this study considered WhatsApp as a social media, following a study by Neyazi et al. (2024).

When viewed from the use of the internet and social media in supporting digital literacy, the results of the 2021 National Digital Literacy Index survey, in press release Number 15/HM/KOMINFO/01/2022, state that digital literacy can be measured from the massive increase in the use of internet and social media networks, one of which is also motivated by changes in people's behavior patterns in activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic which has created digital space as a space for interaction. Digital literacy aims to build a chain of knowledge transfer to society through the digital space. Through eight indicators compared to the Digital Literacy Index, joint research by the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia and Katadata Insights Centre shows improvements in the Digital Culture and Digital Skills pillars, meaning there is an increase in people's ability to manage information on social media (Lubis et al., 2023). However, there has been a decline in the pillars of digital ethics and digital security; this shows that the public needs to understand and feel safe when using social media.

Let us look at social media users in Indonesia in 2021. The highest number is aged 18-24 years, as many as 340 million, then 25-34 years, the number of social media users at the age of 13-17 years tends to be the same as those aged 35-44 years, followed by the age group 55-64 years and the age group 65 years and over is the group with the fewest social media users (Statista, 2021). It can be confirmed that the majority of social media users are people of productive age. Each individual in the community has the same opportunities to obtain, share, and disseminate information according to individual interests; the

public can provide information through comments, messages, or uploads through social media. The existence of freedom in access to information also creates differences in perspectives in society, so it is necessary to have standards or rules used to maintain the ethical public opinion that builds accurate and accountable information. As mentioned earlier, to maintain interventions that can harm the organization or society in general, a country must establish laws and regulations. The government as a public service institution ought to increase partnership and togetherness, and it must be based on the principle of empowering the community by providing independence and controlled freedom, meaning that every activity of the community is free to be carried out by ten laws and regulations and seeks to eliminate interventions that can harm the organization or society in general (Atisa et al., 2021). It includes fake news that consists of a) satire or parody content; b) misleading content; c) false connection; d) false context; e) imposter content; f) manipulated content and; g) fabricated content (De Paor & Heravi, 2020).

The government's form of being responsible for the existence of widely circulated information in the community and providing the role of social control through policies is an effort to facilitate the rules used in society in the form of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions as the legal basis for the community in using the digital space. The regulation is expected to be able to build social media that accommodates the interests of the community in daily life by creating a space for exchanging

information and providing and delivering accurate information and information following data and facts.

However, when viewed more deeply, the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions can be utilized as a dual-function tool by the government to oppress people's freedom of expression on the Internet by obtaining, disseminating, and sharing information. Research Institute for Economic and Social Information Education, LP3ES (2021) reported that their research from April 8th to 15th, 2021, at 34 cities in Indonesia found a portrait of today's society as increasingly afraid to express opinions, gather, and form associations using social media. This phenomenon is also covered by Placek (2020), that instead of liberalizing information output, the growth of the ICT itself actually leads to a new realm of control by utilizing ICT to control and implement new forms of non-democratic behavior, including threats.

A common practice for the government is to use the law as a tool to control public speech and opinion, as well as a tool to counter false information, such as disinformation. As mentioned by Buchanan (2020), "...people will likely spread disinformation material they encounter on social media", because of their beliefs to think that the material is true. To control such behavior, the government should evaluate and execute the necessary measures to enhance the harmonious environment in social media. Each country has a different way of implementing this "controlled freedom". China and the Chinese Communist Party implement deep and dynamic censorship, such as blocking news to develop reporting strategies. Censorship is forced to keep the positive images of the state despite rampant

corruption, economic inequality and growing protests (Tai, 2014). In 2016, the United Kingdom performed bulk data gathering by surveillance. Other countries openly use these technologies to suppress their citizen. Two years earlier, Ukraine bombed phones, indicating protests with a series of text messages to restrain people from joining further demonstrations (Bernal, 2016).

In Zimbabwe, the government implemented limited and total internet restrictions to prevent public riots from stabilizing national security issues and general conflicts (Mare, 2020). Poland (i)legally compels telecommunication companies to cooperate with security services like intelligence agencies and anti-corruption services and lets them download the metadata with or without direct permission from the companies (Rojszczak, 2021). Another example is Vietnam, with authorities putting restrictions on their internet and focusing censors on "anti-state content", such as corruption, ethnic unrest and political opposition, instead of censoring porn and sexually explicit content (Alami et al., 2023).

Apart from the country surveillance based on a security approach, a cloud-based environment study by Singh et al. (2019) reveals that collected data from social media can be utilized to show the public perspective of the policy by showing the emotions and sentiments of the public on the internet. Surveillance data from social media can be used to track public reactions and risk communication as an assessment of events such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Hou et al., 2020). In other words, social media provides more benefits for the government to form new approaches in the process of

creating a public policy, especially in detecting public responses.

Malang City, which is located in the province of East Java, Indonesia, is a city with a Smart City concept for city development and management by utilizing ICT to connect, monitor, and control the distribution of resources in the city by containing six dimensions: 1) Smart Governance, 2) Smart Economy, 3) Smart Living, 4) Smart Environment, 5) Smart Society, and 6) Smart Branding. The Smart Society dimension includes smart people through efforts to increase digital and media literacy in the community (Pemerintah Kota Malang, 2021).

In Malang City, a special criminal act related to the Information and Electronic Transactions Law was registered at the Malang City District Court with the charge of providing an opportunity or facility for other people to commit criminal acts by manipulating electronic information and/or 12 electronic documents with the aim of making electronic information and/or electronic documents. The authentic data is considered to be 14 cases for the 2020 period, 5 cases in 2021, and 2 cases in 2022 (Pengadilan Negeri Malang, 2022).

Furthermore, in 2021, there was a case involving a lecturer from a university in Malang City who was entangled in a case of violating Article 27 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions with a violation of information dissemination, which was considered a criminal offense by spoofing the abbreviated name of the Indonesian Teachers Association which ended with an acquittal decision, causing debate in the community – professional circles (Meilisa, 2021). However, articles 27, 28, and 29 of the Information and Electronic

Transactions Law can ensnare cases of spreading false news information in Malang City in 2021 related to the spread of false information in the COVID-19 Black Zone. Malang City Police, in collaboration with the Malang City Communication and Information Office, handles perpetrators of spreading false information, which starts from WhatsApp media with the final verdict on restorative justice efforts or peace efforts (Hidayat & Aditya, 2021). This resulted in the Information and Electronic Transaction Law being controlled and becoming a series of information control policies on social media. Practically, based on the public's view, the Information and Electronic Transactions Law is considered not yet able to protect the freedom to control information circulating in society fully. It is considered to limit the people's rights to share information. Instead of protecting the citizens, it starts to be implemented as a part of authoritarian tools for government officials, rich people, and people with the power to limit truth and information from the public. However, Watt (2017) strongly suggests that referring to international law, limiting and carrying out untargeted surveillance would be unlawful and detrimental to people's privacy. Based on the following sources and written references, this research aimed to evaluate how the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions (*Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik*) or Law Number 19 of 2016 impacted the information-sharing behavior of the people of Malang City on social media.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a quantitative correlational research method. The

quantitative research method is defined as a methodology founded on the positivist philosophy to evaluate predetermined hypotheses. It uses research tools with quantitative or statistical data analysis on a specific population or sample (Sugiyono, 2019).

Quantitative research aims to test the objective theory by examining the relationship between variables. This study's independent variable is the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions (X). Dependent or dependent variables are output variables, criteria, and consequences (Sugiyono, 2019). The dependent variable is a variable that is influenced by the independent variable. In this study, the dependent variable was information-sharing behavior (Y), with the population of Malang City of productive age being 600,662 people. This study used the Isaac and Michael table technique (Sugiyono, 2019). Based on this table, this study placed a population of 600,662 represented by 350 samples with a tolerable error rate of 5%. The research was conducted in Malang City from October to December 2022 by distributing survey entries taken randomly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Stewart and Hartmann (2020), the public sphere is between the economic community and the state, where the public conducts rational discussions, forms their opinions, and exercises oversight over the government. Matassi et al. (2022) note that there are three main principles in the public sphere: 1) Easy access to information, 2) There is nothing special (privilege) for participants, and 3) Participants provide rational reasons for discussing and seeking consensus. The internet and social media expand the

public sphere with digital networks where state power often dominates.

Even so, the internet and social media are seen as having the potential to expand the public sphere as digital activism and creative means for citizens to develop discourse globally and as an alternative to creating a public sphere. From this understanding, it can be affirmed that there is a shift in the public sphere in line with the development of information and communication technology, so in the current era, the public sphere in obtaining information, discussing, and sharing information is not limited by space and time, one of which is the use of new media such as social media.

Information starts from an event represented as a symbol (Sulistyo-Basuki et al., 2018). The symbols are expressed in numeric, textual, voice, and sound forms to become data, then used by individuals or communities as mutually shared knowledge to build a common understanding of a case or more (Kosmol et al., 2019).

Information is part of human consciousness; it becomes a phenomenon when people begin to understand what information is and how their lives are based on that information (Farangiz, 2023). Information is a process of informing activities, knowledge in the form of something obtained from the process, and information as an informative object and later used as common knowledge for involved parties (Drigas & Karyotaki, 2019). From the statement above, it can be confirmed that information is a representation of knowledge that can be collected, shared, or transmitted in the form of written or unwritten, which is communicated to reduce uncertainty or can also increase the uncertainty that can

affect a person's decision so that it becomes knowledge.

Connected with the previous sources, the term "information behavior" could depict human interaction with information, especially how people search for and use information and share different types of information and knowledge (Kosmol, 2019). Terminology of information sharing commonly refers to collaborative information-giving and receiving activities as a level of need and is sometimes misinterpreted by disinformation and misinformation with misleading narratives familiar on online platforms (Huvila, 2022). Sometimes, this kind of uncertain moment leads people to gather information to build knowledge or conclude something (Keller et al., 2020). Furthermore, Sulistyo-Basuki et al. (2018) stated that information sharing previously tended to be in the direction of information exchange; with the existence of digital technology that changed the world, hybrid information sharing is a form of knowledge-sharing interaction that is not limited to interpersonal space. Two factors influence information-sharing behavior: 1) policy and cultural factors and 2) personal factors, which consist of willingness and social attitudes to meet needs so that others recognize them (Hendrawan & Mukhlis, 2021).

According to Jaeger and Burnett (2005), freedom of expression does not necessarily lead to an increase in the meaning of philosophical, political, or social dialogue but also access to information limited by specific rules. Thus, sharing information could be interwoven in an information disclosure system in which there is the power that builds trust; this trust is assumed to be one of the references about what to do and what not to do.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that information sharing is a form of human behaviour in meeting information needs. It can be a series of activities to disseminate information in one direction or interactively with specific goals and motives.

Furthermore, we found that the intuitive and exploratory nature of investigating human behavior is closely related to the stimulus-organism response theory (Jeong et al., 2020). According to Heterharie et al. (2019), the environment serves as a stimulus (S) made up of a collection of indications that prompts an individual's internal assessment (O) and results in a response (R) in the form of change, with the process of change being similar to the process of learning.

Through the data collected by the researcher, there were 104 male respondents with a percentage of 29.7%, and there were 246 female respondents with a percentage of 70.3%. In the data characteristics of the second respondent (age group of respondents), data was obtained that from the five age groups of respondents, there were 217 respondents with a percentage of 62%; in the age group 15-24 years, 85 respondents with a percentage of 24.3% 25-34 years, 20 respondents with a percentage of 5.7% in the 35-44 year age group, 14 respondents with a percentage of 4% in the 45-54 year

age group, and 14 respondents with a percentage of 4% in the 55-64 year age group. These results showed that respondents were dominated by the 15-24 year age group. If we looked at the place of residence, the data showed 18.3% of respondents, with 64 respondents coming from the Blimbing District.

Furthermore, there were 57 respondents (16.3%) who came from the Kedungkandang District. Further data showed that 54 respondents, with a percentage of 15.4% 63, lived in the Klojen District. Furthermore, there were 57 respondents (16.3%) who came from the Sukun District. In the next sub-district - Lowokwaru District- researchers found that there were 118 respondents with a percentage of 33.7% who came from that sub-district. Thus, it could be confirmed that in the fourth data characteristic (based on place of residence), respondents in the study were dominated by the people of Malang City who came from Lowokwaru District with a total of 118 respondents. Furthermore, out of a total of 350 respondents, 333 respondents used WhatsApp. Within the same population, 172 respondents used Facebook, 319 used Instagram, 193 used TikTok, 180 used Twitter, and 213 used YouTube. Thus, it could be confirmed that WhatsApp was the most widely used social media.

Table 1
Simultan F Test

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	29794.860	1	29794.860	360.654	.000 ^b
Residual	28749.497	348	82.613		
Total	58544.357	349			

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Table 2
Simultan t-Test Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	54.479	2.847		19.134	.000
The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions	3.181	.167	.713	18.991	.000

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Based on Table 1 and Table 2, it can be concluded that arithmetic shows the number 18.9. Furthermore, the table of 350 respondents shows the number 1.97.

It can be concluded that the arithmetic> ttable is $18.9 > 1.97$. Based on Table 11, a significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$ means:

Significant value $t < 0.05$ means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, indicating that

the t-test Model Unstandardized Coefficients Standardized Coefficients B Std. Error Beta t Sig. 1 (Constant) 54.479 2.847 19.134 .000 the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions 3.181 .167.713 18.991 .000 a. Dependent Variable: ISB 75 independent variable (the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions) significantly affects the dependent variable (Information Sharing Behaviour).

Table 3
Coefficient of Correlation (Value of R)

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
1	.713 ^a	.509	.508	9.089

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Based on Table 3, it shows that the R-value obtained is 0.71, which is positive. This indicates that the relationship between variables X and Y is positive. If variable X (the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions) has increased,

variable Y (Information Sharing Behaviour) will also increase. When viewed from the correlation coefficient index value of 0.71, it indicates a high correlation value or strong enough.

Table 4

Coefficient of Determination (Value of R Square)

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
1	.713 ^a	.509	.508	9.089

Source: Data processing result, 2021

Table 4 shows that the known value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.51, which means that the Law influences 51% of information-sharing behavior on social media in Malang City on Information and Electronic Transactions, and other factors influence 49%.

The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions is a legal instrument of government in a state of the law in carrying out government functions and providing regulations and policies to build order in life and public welfare. With the government's rules and law enforcement efforts, the state can monitor and overcome the public's problems. The Information and Electronic Transactions Law is a form of regulation and policy issued by the government to create public order. The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions aims to regulate and build order for individuals in society to build a safe digital public sphere.

Social media is currently a form of public space as a form of information democracy. In digital democracy, people cannot be separated from sharing information as a form of social behavior and community collaboration in building social networks. This information-sharing behavior is considered a form of beneficial behavior, both economically and psychologically, and/or to get social recognition, where sharing information on

social media is one form of getting social recognition of individual existence to spread and build knowledge. This information-sharing behavior builds relationship-based social networks with common goals, or it can be interpreted that information-sharing behavior on social media can form a network of people who have the same background, linking and expressing opinions with the aims and objectives to be achieved together from reciprocal relationships between providers and recipients of information. So, with the development of digital trends, society and the people of Malang City transformed information-sharing behavior through distribution media. Apart from that, linking and expressing opinions with the aims and objectives to be achieved together from the reciprocal relationship between the giver and recipient of information. So, with the development of digital trends, the people and communities of Malang City are transforming their information-sharing behavior through distribution media.

Initially considered as a one-way communication tool, social media became an interactive and public sphere that indirectly provided media literacy skills. The people of Malang City used social media platforms and share multiple types of information so that the information shared was not limited to writing but

included information in sound, visual, or other forms. Social media is considered a public sphere that is effective and fast in finding and sharing information, both in speed and ease of use.

Sharing information on social media by the people of Malang City was dominated by personal information and information in the context of general knowledge. The study results showed that the community in the context of individuals was aware of the existence of digital traces of information shared on social media; the Information and Electronic Transactions Law was considered a form of regulation that created regularity of information on social media. In line with the characteristics of social media as a vast network in building information, archives or, in this case, media as information storage, which can be interpreted as a digital footprint, information interaction where social media users interact by sharing information that can form social simulations and content by users, namely the type of information shared, how individuals obtain the content and disseminate the content following the rules of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions.

However, the people of Malang City still felt that the public sphere on social media did not fully support the transformation of information democracy. As discussed earlier, there were still legal interferences that were considered to limit the range or type of information shared on social media. This is in line with the SOR theory, which states that a stimulus entirely affects depending on how the frequency and attention of the individual understand the stimulus. As mentioned in Sun and Xing's (2022) research, SOR has

stimulated how social media behavior affects people as its users. In this context, it was how the people of Malang City shared their information on social media.

This study showed that the people of Malang City, as an organism, understood and interpreted the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions as a stimulus to obtain positive results, meaning that the knowledge of the people regarding the function and objectives of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions was comprehended as a form of government regulation that regulated and maintained order in using social media. The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions is considered one of the rules for providing information on social media. The intensity of the people of Malang City showed that they read and understood the function of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law to create legal order by utilizing social media. They showed positive attention to the Information and Electronic Transactions Law and issues regarding the Information and Electronic Transactions Law. The study results showed a significant influence between the variables of Information and Electronic Transactions Law on Information-Sharing Behaviour. This effect was proven by the results of analytical tests, which showed a correlation coefficient value of 0.71 and was positive. Thus, this indicated that H0 was rejected and H1 was accepted. A positive relationship existed between variable X (the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions) and variable Y (Information Sharing Behaviour). Furthermore, the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.51, meaning that 51% of the behavior of sharing information on social media in Malang City was

influenced by the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, and other factors influenced 49%.

Referring to the following theory mentioned by Islam et al. (2020), people's behavior in sharing information can be recognized from the "affordance lens": 1) Technical affordances: Social media availability to disseminate information; 2) Individual affordances: Opportunities each individual has to disseminate information, and; 3) Contextual information: Opportunities provided by current events/moments, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this number, people will be enthusiastic or willing to share the information they have. Furthermore, the attitude toward sharing information is influenced by a policy or legal basis. Jaeger and Burnett (2005) argue that freedom of expression does not necessarily lead to increasing the meaning of philosophical, political or social dialogue but also to access to information that is effectively limited by certain rules. Legally, freedom of speech on social media is regulated, moderated and restricted. These three scenarios can govern free speech: 1) Government regulation scenario; 2) Privatized "walled garden" scenario or 3) Decentralization scenario (Ricknell, 2020). The idea of the Internet and freedom of speech must be treated as a public utility, and public information literacy must be elevated and provided with reliable, credible, and balanced information (De Paor & Heravi, 2020). To prevent this irresponsibility, stakeholders (from edition organizations and private companies to law enforcement) should cooperate and create harmony on the internet (Gstrein, 2020).

Based on the analysis above, we noted that after the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions, information-sharing behavior would never be the same again. This study found that the majority of the people of Malang City knew the truth of the information that would be disseminated; it showed awareness that information shared on social media must be informative and accountable. Furthermore, individuals in disseminating information tended to be selective and place restrictions on the type of information shared, and respondents tended to avoid information related to government issues.

However, there are no guarantees that the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions regulates and protects the democratic rights of information for social media users. The people of Malang City tended to refrain from disseminating information related to government issues. As mentioned previously, ICT-controlled legal behavior was nothing new and was commonly used by authoritarian states to control populations easily. China has built a legal system that uses "social credit" to define good citizens and bad citizens and easily controls the public (Chekmenyova et al., 2020). Fear-based, the range of information is only disseminated to those closest, and information about personal interactions and opinions is only disseminated to those closest. Authoritarian states commonly likely had a higher interest in ICT that can reduce the gap in science and technology (which is positive for state development) (Zolotarev, 2020). By complying with the state legal law with necessary security measures, the state can create policies and legislation that balance security needs and

people's human rights, particularly information rights (Lubin, 2020).

Apart from state security matters, this study also found that the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions significantly influenced the behavior of sharing information on social media in the Malang City community. The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions affected the attitudes and actions of the people of Malang City in sharing information on social media. The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions must be considered as a form of legal regulation that provides sanctions if racial issues and violence are disseminated through social media. Thus, information democracy could be felt by anyone without exception but only limited to the reach to whom information was shared, the content and the type of information.

CONCLUSION

The factors of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions significantly impact information-sharing behavior. The results of this study have theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, this study relates the information-sharing theory in stimulant-influenced behavior (SOR) on social media. Another factor shows that the behavior of sharing information on social media is a form of responsibility in expressing opinions because it is considered an open public forum. However, in general, people still share information in specific desired environments because stimulants influence them in the form of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions, which is the legal basis. Practically speaking, this research shows that the Law

on Information and Electronic Transactions influences and provides a deterrent effect on violations committed on social media but still needs clear boundaries and scope. So, the meaning of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, as applied to social media, causes people to feel that the Information and Electronic Transactions Law limits the information shared on the media. People know that social media is used to carry out guaranteed promotional communications because of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions, so marketing through social media is one form of information sharing in the form of promotions. Based on this research, we suggest that further research be carried out with the aim of 1) Influencing the government to put more efforts into elevating the public understanding of the function and main objectives of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law: to protect the public and the flow of social media information, rather than restricting the citizens' right to express themselves in the public spaces, particularly in the social media; 2) Developing citizens' digital literacy on social media, so that citizens can use social media as a safe public space to express democracy, and; 3) To search other factors that impact citizens' behavior in sharing information.

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