

The Relevance of Acculturation in the Use of New Media for Public Information Disclosure in Islamic Communication Education Strategies

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Abstract: *The current information age encompasses all aspects of human life. Media for communication and information dissemination has developed gradually and rapidly. Information media began with print and electronic media, and has now evolved into new media. The modern form of information openness using new media is not actually contrary to Islam. Islamic law also regulates and guides Muslims not to isolate themselves from the progress of the times. This is an interesting topic to explore further regarding public information transparency through new media in relation to Islamic teachings on ethics in Islamic communication. This research adopts a descriptive qualitative approach. This literature review is structured descriptively using secondary data from previous studies conducted by other researchers. The results of the study indicate that public information disclosure through new media is relevant to Islamic teachings on Islamic communication ethics. The timeliness of information in new media is consistent with Islamic teachings on avoiding hate speech based on differences. The completeness of information in new media is consistent with the principles of communication and language use based on values of goodness. The reliability of information in new media is in line with the principles of communication regarding truth and patience. The accuracy of information in new media is in line with the principles of Islamic communication with filtering in receiving information (tabayyun). Research shows that Islamic communication education can adapt the use of new media to promote information transparency. This is because the principles of information transparency and the dimensions of new media align with Islamic religious values.*

Keywords: New media, Information, Education, Islamic Communication

Abstrak: *Era informasi saat ini menyelimuti seluruh aspek kehidupan manusia. Media untuk berkomunikasi dan menyebarkan informasi berkembang secara bertahap dan cepat. Media informasi diawali media cetak dan media elektronik, serta saat ini berkembang dalam media baru atau new media. Bentuk keterbukaan informasi dengan lebih modern menggunakan new media sebenarnya tidak bertentangan dalam agama Islam. Hukum Islam juga mengatur dan mengarahkan umat Islam untuk tidak menutup diri akan adanya perkembangan zaman. Hal ini menarik untuk dibahas lebih mendalam terkait keterbukaan informasi publik melalui new media dengan ajaran Islam terkait etika dalam komunikasi Islam. Penelitian dengan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Kajian literatur ini disusun secara deskriptif menggunakan data sekunder dari hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan sebelumnya oleh peneliti lainnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keterbukaan informasi publik dengan media baru relevan dengan ajaran dalam Agama Islam terkait etika komunikasi Islam. Ketepatan waktu informasi dalam new media yang selaras dengan ajaran Islam tentang menghindari ujaran kebencian atas perbedaan.*

Kelengkapan informasi dalam new media yang selaras dengan kaidah berkomunikasi dan berbahasa dengan nilai-nilai kebaikan. Keandalan informasi dalam new media yang selaras dengan kaidah komunikasi atas kebenaran dan kesabaran. Akurasi informasi dalam new media yang selaras dengan kaidah komunikasi Islam dengan filtrasi dalam menerima informasi (tabayyun). Penelitian menunjukkan pendidikan komunikasi Islam dapat mengadaptasi pemanfaatan media baru dalam keterbukaan informasi. Karena prinsip keterbukaan informasi dan dimensi media baru dapat selaras dengan nilai agama Islam.

Kata kunci: Media baru, Informasi, Pendidikan, Komunikasi Islam

Introduction

The current information age encompasses all aspects of human life. Even society depends on information in its daily activities. There is a saying that "Information is the great power; who has it will conquer the globe," meaning that information has become a primary need for society, so it can be said that today's society is an information society (Benny, 2016). The development of information is supported by technological advances that can be utilized for the public interest (Pratama et al., 2015). In particular, information technology can be utilized in the government sector to serve the public. Information services for the public from the government are provided through the role of public relations (humas) (Pratiwi & Abdurrahman, 2021). Public relations is an important aspect of organizational management. Public relations serve as a gateway for information for both internal and external audiences. In fact, information transparency can improve the image of the government and meet the needs of the community (Ricky & Rahimallah, 2022) (Lailatul Fitria & Astuti Nawangsih, 2023).

The media for communicating and disseminating information has developed gradually and rapidly. The media began with print and electronic media, and is currently developing into new media (Ahmadi, 2020). New media as a form of media that combines technology and information through the concept of integrating three elements, including technological tools and artifacts, activities and practices of use, and social order and organization. (Lievrow dan Livingstone (2006) in McQuail (2011). New Media as a form of digital media, interactive, two-way communication, and computing (Nugroho, 2020).

Indonesia has implemented regulations on the use of information and communication technology for public information disclosure, as stipulated in Law No. 14 of 2008 on Information Disclosure. This is supported by Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2003 on National Policy and Strategy for E-Government Development. This means that the Central Government and Local Governments are required to be able to adapt and utilize information technology for the benefit of the public. Furthermore, the use of information and communication technology by the government ensures effective, efficient, transparent, fair, and accountable performance.

A more modern form of information disclosure using new media is not actually contrary to Islam. Islamic law also regulates and directs Muslims not to close themselves off to developments of the times (Aksin, 2016). Islam teaches people to be open and adapt to new developments and modernity. However, Muslims are taught to distinguish between good and bad. Adapting to and being open to technological developments must still take into account Islamic teachings and values. The reason is that the existence of new media presents both challenges and opportunities for religious communities. Muslims need to instill the belief that modern technology is a tool to facilitate human life, not the purpose of life. The use of new media is not an obstacle to worship. (Nurhayati et al., 2023).

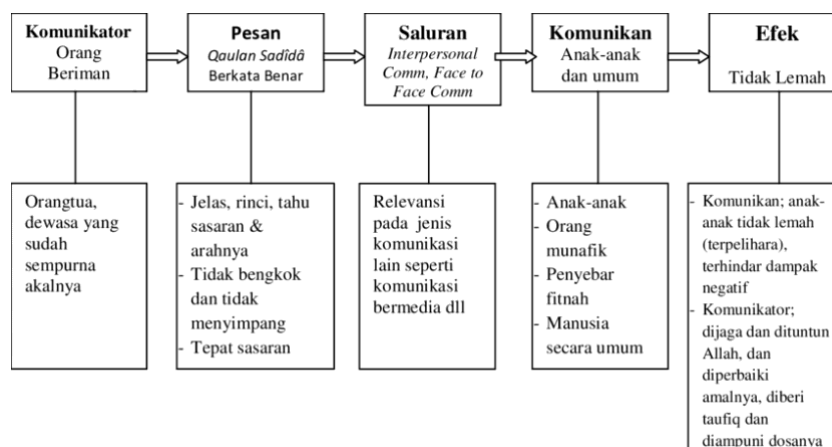


Figure 1. Principles of Communication Flow Qaulan Sadida
Source: Sahputra (2016)

The image above illustrates the flow of communication in Islam. Communication begins with the right communicator, namely a believer. The requirements for a wise communicator are that they are a parent or adult with sound reasoning. The communicator carries a message to be disseminated. The message conveyed must be true, clear, detailed, on target, on point, and not deviate. The delivery of the message must be through the appropriate channel. This can be done either directly or through communication media. The use of such media serves to facilitate the communicator in conveying the message to the recipient, as well as to facilitate the recipient in receiving the message from the communicator. Recipients come in various types depending on the target of the message, ranging from children, adults, or other human beings. The purpose of this communication is to have a positive impact on both the communicator and the recipient.

This means that openness of information through new media in Islam is permitted and even encouraged. The reason for this is that Islamic law, which was revealed by Allah SWT, is a form of prevention of corruption among the people and brings benefits to the people, guiding them towards truth, justice, virtue, and enlightenment. New media in information transparency is related to five main priorities: preserving religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property, based on the Quran in a universal and dynamic manner (Suhardin, 2022). This means that Islam has prepared itself to deal with challenges in times of social change (Ahdar & Musyarif, 2019).

Table 1. Case Study

Scope	Case Study	Source
Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia	The Public Relations Bureau of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia uses new media to increase information transparency.	Ayuni (2023)
Islamic organizations	Islamic Organization Accounts play a role in promoting halal behavior among Muslims.	Khasanah (2020)
Islamic community	Rules and etiquette for communicating and socializing on social media wisely and responsibly	Juminem (2019)

Source: Compiled by the author (2025)

The case study shows that the Public Relations Bureau of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia also implements public information disclosure (Ayuni, 2023). The

Public Relations Bureau of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia implements a specific strategy to improve public information disclosure. The role of public relations at the Ministry of Religious Affairs is to disseminate information through social media and websites. The Ministry of Religious Affairs' approach to information disclosure through new media is in line with technological developments, the implementation of laws and regulations, and Islamic principles.

Several cases illustrate the varying perceptions of Muslims regarding the use of social media and technology. Islam does not forbid technology or the concept of open information. However, many still view technology and social media as a vehicle for the spread of evil. Some believe that using social media for open information of poor quality tends to be ineffective (Sajdah et al., 2022). This means it is considered incapable of benefiting the Islamic religion. In fact, Muslims can see some religious prohibitions in the misuse of technology and social media (Saharani et al., 2022). Such as content that shows private parts, uses harsh language, is divisive, and so on.

In fact, other studies show that social media acts as an agent of halal socialization to build awareness of halal behavior (Khasanah, 2020). The reason for this is the change in cultural patterns and behavior within society. In order for Muslims to avoid engaging in behavior that is contrary to Islam, it is necessary to disseminate religious teachings and knowledge through social media. The availability of halal information and knowledge can increase halal awareness and automatically create halal behavior.

Previous research by Hasan et al. (2025) demonstrated that Islamic religious education utilizes social media in learning. This finding aligns with research by Nasution et al. (2024), which describes the use of social media in Islamic religious education, taking into account both benefits and challenges. Another study by Kusumastuti et al. (2024) demonstrated the potential of social media to strengthen religious moderation. This study, meanwhile, discusses the relevance of public information disclosure and new media in Islamic communication education. The new issue discussed is how the ethical values of Islamic communication can align with the principles of public information disclosure and the dimensions of new media.

Another study shows that Islam also teaches etiquette for social media use. (Juminem, 2019). As Muslims, we uphold good manners and ethics in social interactions. Muslims respect others as fellow creatures of Allah SWT, because our actions and words will be accounted for in the afterlife. We must use social media wisely and responsibly.

This research is interesting to examine, particularly the issue of how social media is used to promote public information disclosure from an Islamic perspective. It also examines the relevance of this to Islamic communication ethics education, particularly in the modern era. This research aims to analyze and demonstrate that Islamic religious education, particularly in Islamic communication, needs to adapt and understand information disclosure through new media. Based on the above description, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research with the title "The Use of New Media in Public Information Disclosure from the Perspective of Islamic Communication".

Method

Research methods are operational steps in research aimed at solving formulated problems in order to obtain accurate, objective, and scientific results. These research methods are expected to serve as a basis for discovering, developing, and examining scientific truths. According to Sugiyono (2017) Research methods are essentially scientific ways of obtaining data for specific purposes and uses. Based on this, there are four key words to note, namely

scientific methods, data, purpose, and use. Scientific methods are research methods based on scientific characteristics, namely rationality, empiricism, and systematicity. Rational means that research activities are conducted in a logical manner, making them accessible to human reasoning. Empirical means that the methods used can be observed by human senses, allowing others to observe and understand the methods employed. Systematic means that the process used in research follows specific logical steps. Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that a research method is a scientific way of obtaining data for specific purposes and uses.

Type of Research

This literature review was compiled descriptively using secondary data from previous research conducted by other researchers. The compilation of this literature review began with identifying the problem, collecting library data, reading, taking notes, analyzing, and processing the data that had been collected. The data was then compiled into a systematic review. The stages of the literature review compilation method are shown in the figure below.

The method of compiling a literature review is generally divided into two stages. The first stage involves the data collection process, which consists of problem identification, determining literature sources based on eligibility criteria and inclusion or exclusion criteria, data collection, and screening based on the relevance of the literature to the topic under discussion. The second stage involves processing the sorted data, which includes analyzing and interpreting the data as well as confirming the data. Confirmed data will be used as a reference in the discussion, while unconfirmed data will be resorted.

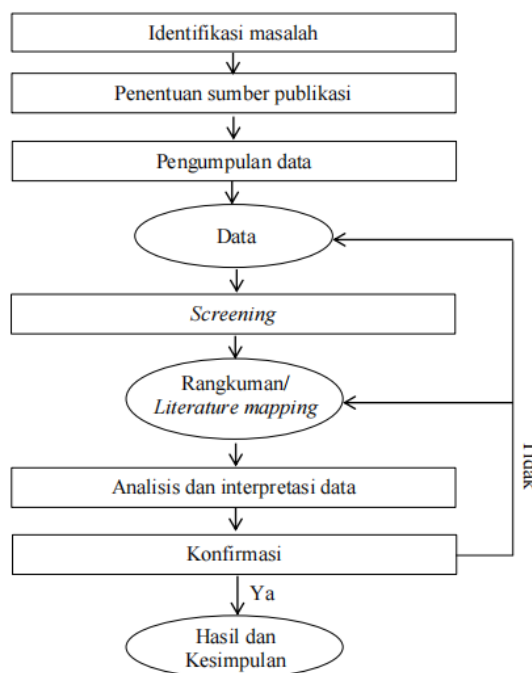


Figure 2. Literature Review Method
Source: Fink (2013)

Determining Sources

Data sources are the origin from which the data is obtained or acquired. The purpose of data is to provide a source of information as the subject of study or a tool for analysis conducted by researchers. According to Arikunto (2010), states that the data sources referred to in the research are the subjects from which the data can be obtained. The literature data used must

be at least 20 in number and sourced from journals and scientific articles accessed from scientific journal databases such as Sinta, ScienceDirect, and Springer, with a reference year limit of 10 years as theoretical references, reliable, credible, and valid research results, as well as academic books related to the topic of this literature review. The criteria for the suitability of the journal or book used are as follows.

1. Scientific sources that have undergone peer review.
2. Journals with a reputation based on impact factor (SCImago Journal Country Rank), as well as accredited by Sinta 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Q3 score.
3. Websites under well-known organizations or institutions.
4. Academic books containing information and data relevant to the discussion.
5. Academic books published by universities and/or professional associations that provide extensive bibliographies, thereby enhancing their credibility.
6. Research data that has not been published (unpublished results) explicitly in the bibliography.

The collected literature data will be sorted based on criteria that must be met as a requirement for reference in the review (inclusion criteria) and specific criteria that cause the literature to be unusable as a reference in the review (exclusion criteria) (Fink, 2013). These criteria are listed in the table below:

Table 2. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for References

Type	Inclusion Criteria
Publication language	Indonesian or English
Type of source	Journals, articles, theses, dissertations, and books
Author	Academics related to the topic to be studied
Research design	Experimental and/or other studies and literature review
Year of publication	Main libraries identified over the past 10 years
Topic	In accordance with the topic details
Journal ranking	Accessible via SCImago Journal & Country Rank and SINTA Score

Source: Compiled by the author (2025)

Library Data Collection and Sorting

Library data that meets the eligibility and inclusion criteria will be used for library data collection based on various keywords relevant to the topic of discussion. According to Fink (2013), there are two sorting stages that must be carried out, namely as follows:

1. Practical screening. The sorting stage is carried out to determine which references meet the criteria as sources that can be used in the discussion.
2. Methodological screening. This sorting stage is carried out to determine the quality of the literature collected based on the criteria in Table 1 and is used to identify the best literature data based on the suitability of the methods used by researchers to collect results.

The sources obtained can be sorted through several steps. First, read the title of each reference to estimate its content. Then, read the abstract or introduction to gain an overview of the reference and assess its relevance to the topic being discussed. After that, compare one reference with another to avoid duplication. Finally, read and systematically take notes on the important parts of each reference, and organize the information into a summary and a literature map based on the year of publication.

The number of books that have been identified and have passed the feasibility test and sorting can be calculated based on the image below:

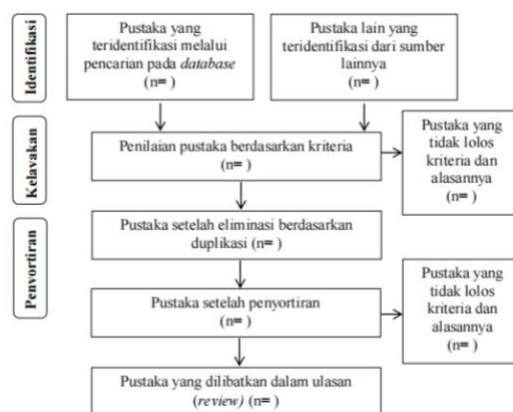


Figure 3. System for Determining the Number of References in Reviews

Explanation: n = number of references

Source: Modification Fink (2013)

Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Confirmation

The analysis and interpretation of data from the sorted library can be carried out through several stages. First, it is essential to examine the relationship between the use of new media and information disclosure, particularly how digital media facilitates the dissemination of information in modern society. Next, it is important to understand Islamic teachings related to information and communication activities, including values such as honesty, responsibility, and ethics in conveying and receiving information. Finally, the analysis can be extended by exploring the relationship between religion, science, and technology in the context of using new media for information disclosure, which should align with the principles of communication from an Islamic perspective.

Results and Discussion

The Use of New Media for Information Disclosure

Public information disclosure through the use of new media. The implementation of this can be seen and measured by aligning it with the dimensions of public information disclosure according to DeLone & E.R. (1992) and aspects of new media according to Watie (2011) covering:

1. Timeliness

The dissemination of information to the public through new media such as websites, Instagram, X, and YouTube. Of course, the dissemination of information through social media accounts is faster and easier for the general public to see. Even people who frequently use social media can quickly view and receive information anywhere. Generally, notifications will appear when there are new posts, if social media users follow official government accounts and turn on notifications for posts and live broadcasts. The government, through its official accounts, does not only share posts in the form of narratives, images, and videos, but also includes simulations or live streams. Some government accounts even conduct real-time question-and-answer sessions and interactions with the public. The government can communicate its latest performance and achievements on social media on the same day, even at the same hour.

The timeliness of information delivery to the public through social media realizes the scope of new media utilization, including, first, digitization in information disclosure. The

dissemination of information from the government on social media and websites is a form of digitization. The government optimizes the use of computers, mobile phones, applications, links or portals, and the internet. The government understands and adapts to the social media accounts that are widely owned and used by the public. It also optimizes their use to provide information posts, education, performance notifications, and government achievements. Even in these posts, the date and time will be displayed. Thus, the public knows whether the post is the latest or outdated.

Second is interactivity in information transparency. The government, in disseminating information, education, performance notifications, and government achievements, does not only engage in one-way communication. The government implements two-way communication, including through comment sections, direct messages (DMs), dedicated sections for asking questions or providing feedback, and the ability to ask questions during live streams. This means the government interacts with the public by providing opportunities for them to participate in information services. These activities can occur in real-time and are timely in responding to and addressing issues.

Third is convergence in information disclosure. Information dissemination is centralized. The central government or local governments focus on disseminating information through official accounts only. This minimizes the spread of false information or hoaxes. If there is false information or news, the public can check the official government accounts. The public can also repost by forwarding posts or links from official government accounts on the same day.

Fourth is the development of networks in information transparency. The government utilizes and optimizes social media features in disseminating information. This includes posts in the form of narratives, photos, and images on main media platforms, as well as stories that are valid for up to 24 hours. The highlight feature can also be used to categorize information for the public to view past news. The live streaming feature is also used, especially during public discussions, open meetings, and specific events. The public can quickly and promptly access activities, information, education, and other content.

2. Completeness

The government disseminates information to the public through new media such as websites, Instagram, X, and YouTube. Of course, the dissemination of information takes into account the completeness of the information. The government compiles information narratives that include the 5 Ws and 1 H. Information is posted in its entirety so as not to raise questions and ambiguity among the public. In fact, the central and regional governments currently supplement information with images, videos, simulations, audio, and other media.

The completeness of information dissemination from the government to the public through social media reflects the scope of new media utilization, with the first being digitalization in information transparency. The dissemination of information from the government on social media and websites is a form of digitalization. The government optimizes the use of computers, mobile phones, applications, links or portals, and the internet. The government understands and adapts to the social media accounts that are widely owned and used by the public. It also optimizes their use to provide information, education, notifications of government performance and achievements. Even in

government posts, factual data, activity locations, times, and documentation are always included.

Second is interactivity in information disclosure. The government, in disseminating information, education, performance notifications, and government achievements, does not only engage in one-way communication. The government implements two-way communication, enabling interaction through comment sections, direct messages (DMs), dedicated sections for questions or feedback, and the ability to ask questions during live streams. This means the government engages with the public by providing opportunities for citizens to participate in information services. This interactive information dissemination complements government information with insights from the public.

Third is convergence in information transparency. Information dissemination is centralized. The Central Government or Local Government focuses information dissemination on official accounts only. This centralization emphasizes authentic and complete data. The public can view information and ask questions on official government accounts, ensuring that the information received is complete and not fragmented or confusing to the public.

The fourth is the development of networks in information disclosure. The government utilizes and optimizes social media features in disseminating information. This includes posts in the form of narratives, photos, and images on mainstream media, as well as stories that are valid for up to 24 hours. The highlight feature can also be used to categorize information for the public so they can view past news. The use of live streaming features is also employed, particularly during public discussions, open meetings, and specific events. The public can receive comprehensive information through the government's network optimization efforts.

3. Reliability

The government disseminates information to the public through new media such as websites, Instagram, X, and YouTube. Of course, the dissemination of information is reliable and trustworthy. Information is posted directly on official government accounts. In general, official government accounts are marked with a blue check mark, a link to the website portal, and can be linked to agency accounts and accounts of leaders.

The reliability of information is needed by the public to avoid fake news. All information is prepared by public relations with a narrative that is easy to understand, factual, and unambiguous. All information is reliable with original data and documentation. The public can freely view and confirm its truth. This reliability becomes a key factor in information services. For instance, regarding new regulations. The public can learn about the regulations through disseminations on official government social media accounts. Moreover, the public can engage in direct Q&A sessions with public relations representatives. Thus, the answers provided can be satisfying and authentic.

The reliability of information delivery from the government to the public through social media realizes the scope of utilizing new media, which includes first is digitization in information openness. The dissemination of information from the government on social media and websites is a form of digitization. The government optimizes the use of computers, mobile phones, applications, links or portals, and the internet. The government understands and adapts to the social media accounts that many people own and use. It also optimizes their use to provide posts of information, education, announcements of performance, and achievements of the government. Latest information posts on official government accounts are guaranteed to be reliable and

authentic. The government public relations department will be selective in disseminating information on social media. Additionally, leaders will also review the content of the information posts.

The second is interactivity in the openness of information. The government, in disseminating information, education, performance notifications, and government achievements, does not only engage in one-way communication. The government applies two-way communication, which allows for interaction through comment sections, direct messages (DM), special columns for questions or reactions, and the opportunity to ask during live broadcasts. This means that the government interacts with the public, providing opportunities for the community to participate in information services. Reliable information dissemination is able to address and satisfy public inquiries about certain issues. Hence, there is no opportunity for others to spread false news.

The third is convergent in information transparency. The dissemination of information is centralized. The Central Government or Local Government focuses information dissemination on official accounts only. This centralization of information emphasizes original and complete data. The public can share reliable and accurate information by sharing posts from official government accounts.

The fourth is the development of network in information openness. The government utilizes and optimizes social media features in disseminating information. This includes posts in the form of narratives, photos, and images on major media, as well as on stories that last for 24 hours. The use of highlights can also be employed to categorize information for the public to view past news. The utilization of live streaming features is also applied, especially during public discussions, open meetings, and certain events. The public can receive reliable information that has been verified with original data and documentation from the government.

4. Accuracy

The government spreads information to the public through new media such as disseminating information via websites, Instagram, X, and YouTube. Of course, the dissemination of information is ensured to be accurate. The reason is that the government, in spreading information, education, and other news, goes through verification and will coordinate with agencies or institutions and competent parties. The performance of the government is also assessed based on the accuracy of data and information. The government cannot arbitrarily post on social media accounts. The public will always scrutinize the content of the information and criticize its content.

The accuracy in the delivery of information from the Government to the public through social media materializes the scope of utilizing new media, which includes firstly digitization in information openness. The dissemination of information from the government on social media and websites is a form of digitization. The government optimizes the use of computers, mobile phones, applications, links or portals, and the internet. The government understands and adapts to the many social media accounts that are owned and used by the public. It also optimizes their utility to provide postings of information, education, notifications of government performance, and achievements. Accurate information postings will be linked to special portals to present clearer data and content of information. For instance, when there are new policies, the government will provide a brief explanation for public understanding and include a comprehensive policy portal. In addition, before the dissemination of this information, the public will be informed of each stage of the policy and information from the government. The

information posts are also accompanied by videos and other documentation on the government's official social media.

The second is interactivity in information openness. The government, in disseminating information, education, notifications of performance and achievements, does not only engage in one-way communication. The government implements two-way communication, which includes communicating through comment sections, direct messages (DM), special columns for asking questions or providing reactions, and the opportunity to ask questions during live broadcasts. This means that the government interacts with the public by opening up opportunities for the public to participate in information services. Accurate information becomes a source of information for the public, and the public can further disseminate the content of the information. In fact, the general public can examine and inquire about various matters on official government social media accounts. Thus, the information spreads faster and shows that the community cares about the government.

The third is convergence in information openness. The dissemination of information is centralized. The Central Government or Regional Government focuses the dissemination of information on official accounts only. This centralization of information emphasizes authentic and complete data. Accurate information will involve links to the accounts of the agencies involved as a form of ensuring the accuracy of this information and include coordination with the involved agencies. Thus, there will be no disparity of information from each agency.

The fourth is the development of network in information openness. The government utilizes and optimizes social media features in disseminating information. This includes posts in the form of narratives, photos, and images on major media, as well as on stories that last for 24 hours. The use of highlight features can also be used to categorize information for the public so they can see past news. The utilization of live streaming features is also employed, especially during public discussions, open meetings, and certain events. The accuracy of information is supported by original data, archives, and documentation that are posted through social media features. The government demonstrates seriousness and adaptation to technological innovations. Accurate information can support the government's performance by developing coordination and connections utilizing social media, allowing the public to benefit.

Communication Ethics in Islamic Perspective

The concept of news offered by the Qur'an is very significant and contributes to the news system in mass media, especially social media. The value of communication ethics in the perspective of Islam is related to information ethics. Communication ethics and information ethics are taught in Islam (Fathulloh, 2024). There are ethical principles in information and communication (Abdullah, 2007). Some implications of the concept of news in the Qur'an within the news system include that the sources of news must be clear, the news must be true, and the news must correspond with the facts.

1. Communication about Truth and Patience

Islam views that communication must be in accordance with good intentions and purposes (da'wah) to remind one another of goodness and to advise in truth so that the welfare in life can always be realized. As stated in Allah SWT's words in the Qur'an, Surah Al-Ashr, verses 1-3, which mean 'By time,' indicating that indeed mankind is in loss, except for those who believe and do righteous deeds and advise one another to truth and patience. The meaning of truth is understood based on the explanation in the Qur'an,

Surah Az-Zumar, verse 33, as the bearer of truth who has the quality of piety. The bearer of truth mentioned refers to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who is the bearer of truth to humankind and possesses the quality of piety.

Communication and dissemination of Islamic religious knowledge can be disseminated through social media. All people can view content in the form of photos, videos, and even live broadcasts and discussions on social media. This is not intended to expose evil in general, but rather to convey and seek guidance and Islamic knowledge.

2. Filtration in Receiving Information (Tabayyun)

In today's technological developments, communication has encompassed the activities of receiving and delivering messages. The delivery of communication amidst the rapid development of digital media requires users to apply urgency in filtering messages to avoid harmful things, both for themselves and others. The Quran commands Tabayyun (carefulness and vigilance) in receiving information, as stated by Allah SWT in Surah Al-Hujurat verse 6. Referring to Tafsir Al-Maraghi, this verse emphasizes that receiving news from dishonest individuals must first undergo filtration regarding the truth of that information. This is based on the characteristic of believers who are always careful and thorough when receiving information to prevent future regrets. Therefore, filtering is considered the key aspect in receiving and delivering information. Quraish Shihab in his Tafsir al-Mishbah explains the demand for attitudes towards immoral people. When receiving information or news from immoral individuals, one must carefully examine the truth of the information in various ways. The emphasis on the word 'immoral' does not refer to all sources of news, but it must be conditioned that in a society where it is difficult to trace who is immoral and who is not, then any important news should not be accepted just like that without first checking and rechecking its source of truth. The author explains that communication activities in Indonesia through social media with various problems that occur, such as hoax news, hate speech, blasphemy, and issues related to ethnic and religious sentiments, are very likely to lead to social damage. Therefore, the verses of the Quran regarding information filtration are regarded as clear guidance in conducting communication activities.

The use of social media with transparency of information can be applied as a concept of Islamic ethics. For example, conflicting news and information can be clarified using social media content by relevant parties to explain gambling quickly and comprehensively, providing evidence. This also includes easy access to accurate news and information.

3. Avoid Hate Speech Against Differences

Islam has taught that communication should be characterized by mutual respect and honor for differences, whether those differences are based on ethnicity, race, culture, choices, or opinions. As emphasized in the words of Allah SWT in the Quran, Surah Al-Hujurat verse 3. This verse carries the meaning that humanity lives amidst differences of ethnicity, race, nation, and religion, but in essence, all originate from the descendants of Adam and Eve. Quraish Shihab in his tafsir al-Mishbah emphasizes that the meaning contained in the verse is not directed solely at the believers, but to all of humanity. Based on this interpretation, fellow human beings should cultivate good ethics in their communication activities as a foundation for respecting differences and avoiding provocation or mockery. The ethics that need to be considered when communicating on social media include, first, paying attention to sentence construction. Second, being careful in using capitalization. Third, considering the choice of font color. Fourth, choosing appropriate symbols and icons. Fifth, using appropriate language. Sixth, providing responses promptly. Seventh, providing information that has clear references.

Eighth, not inciting conflicts. Therefore, communication activities should be conducted based on valuing and respecting differences to avoid causing harm.

Open information through the use of new media can foster unity. This includes interfaith discussions and solidarity collaborations related to humanitarian causes, with all programs and calls to action being shared on social media. There's even a trend of hashtags sharing all good and humanitarian programs across religions.

4. Communicating and Using Language with Values of Goodness

Ethics in communication requires the use of good manners and language both implicitly and explicitly in accordance with the values of goodness. As stated in the words of Allah SWT in the Quran. Quraish Shihab in his interpretation of al-Mishbah understands that the meaning contained in the verse encompasses three types of da'wah methods that must be tailored to the audience. First, scholars with high knowledge are commanded to convey da'wah with wisdom, that is, to engage in dialogue with wise words according to their level of intelligence. Second, the general public is instructed to use ma'izhah, which means giving advice using parables that touch the soul in accordance with their level of simple knowledge. Furthermore, the people of the Book and followers of other religions are expected to engage in debate with logic and subtle rhetoric, free from violence and devoid of insults.

As explained, social media has its pros and cons, but with wise use, it can strengthen relationships between people. Openness to public information through new media allows for not only limited communication but also broader communication. It even allows for information sharing and mutual assistance, such as conveying positive messages, accurate news, and raising funds in an official and clear manner. Furthermore, content on new media is easier to access and understand through viewing photos and videos. It can also be commented on.

The relationship between the use of new media in information openness and the Islamic perspective.

The relationship between religion and science is reflected in the actions of the Government in public information openness through new media and is in accordance with the principles of Islamic communication teachings.

1. Timeliness of information in new media that aligns with Islamic teachings about avoiding hate speech over differences.

The dissemination of information through these social media accounts spreads faster and is easily seen by the general public. Even people who frequently use social media can view and receive information quickly from anywhere. The government on its official accounts not only shares posts in the form of narratives, images, and videos, but also includes simulations or live broadcasts.

The timeliness in delivering information to the public through social media reflects the utilization of new media, which includes firstly digitalization, interactivity, convergence, and the development of networks. The government understands and adapts to the social media accounts that are widely held and used by the public. It also optimizes their use to provide posts of information, education, and announcements of government performance and achievements in a two-way manner.

The ethics of communication in Islam also teaches about avoiding hate speech over differences, whether in opinions or other differences. If there is conflicting news, it is important to provide information quickly and promptly, in order to avoid division and harm. In fact, Islam encourages the swift communication of important news for the

benefit of the community. Furthermore, Islam does not delay good deeds, including the government's performance in information transparency which should not be postponed. This is mentioned in the Quran in Surah Al-Isyirah verse 7.

فَإِذَا قَرَعْتَ فَانصَبْ ٧

fa idzâ faraghta fanshab (7)

There is also a verse from the Qur'an that explains the importance of using time well and wisely. Moreover, among fellow humans, one can convey something true and for the sake of patience. Use time for goodness and do not postpone it.

Qur'an Surah Al-Asr verses 1-3.

وَالْعَصْرِ ١

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ٢

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَّصُوا بِالحَقِّ وَتَوَّصُوا بالصَّبْرِ ٣

wal-'ashr (1)

innal-insâna lafi khusr (2)

illalladzîna âmanû wa 'amilush-shâlihâti wa tawâshau bil-haqqi wa tawâshau bish-shabr (3)

2. Completeness information in new media that is in line with communication and language rules with values of goodness

The dissemination of information pays attention to the completeness of information. It involves organizing the narrative of information to include the 5 W's and 1 H. Information is posted in a complete manner to avoid raising questions and ambiguities in society. It can even be supplemented with images, videos, simulations, sounds, and others. The government, in utilizing new media in the form of social media, implements the dissemination of information comprehensively and in detail.

The completeness in delivering information to the public through this social media realizes the utilization coverage of new media, including first is digitization, interactivity, convergence, and development of network. Government posts are always accompanied by factual data, location of activities, time, and are accompanied by documentation on social media features. The dissemination of information with this interaction actually complements the information from the government which will be supplemented with information from the public.

Ethics in Islam encourages the use of good manners and language, both implicitly and explicitly conveying values of goodness. Even in Islam, when delivering advice, knowledge, or even the truth, it should be done in a polite and gentle manner. Moreover, when conveying advice, knowledge, and news, it must be clear and complete.

This is found in the Quran, Surah An-Nahl, verse 125.

دُعْ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحُكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ وَجَادِلْهُمْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ ضَلَّ عَنْ سَبِيلِهِ وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ

ud'u ilâ sabîli rabbika bil-hikmati wal-mau'idhatil-hasanati wa jâdil-hum billatî hiya aḥsan, inna rabbaka huwa a'lamu biman dlalla 'an sabîlihî wa huwa a'lamu bil-muhtadîn (125)

3. Reliability information in new media that aligns with the principles of communication regarding truth and patience

The dissemination of information is ensured to be reliable and trustworthy. The information is directly posted on the official government account. Generally, official government accounts are marked with a blue check mark, have links to access the

portal website, and can be linked to agency accounts and leader accounts. The reliability of information is needed by the public to avoid fake news. Official government accounts are managed by certain parties, including the public relations (PR) team and the IT team. All information is prepared by PR with narratives that are easy to understand, fact-based, and unambiguous. All information is reliable, supported by original data and documentation.

The public can see freely and confirm its accuracy. This reliability becomes a key factor in information service, supported by data, a complete information portal, and clear documentation. The reliability in delivering information from the Government to the public through social media realizes the scope of utilizing new media, which includes first digitization, interactivity, convergence, and development of network.

Islam views that communication must align with good intentions and purposes (da'wah). Speaking with others must not contain lies and slander. Communication among humans should serve to remind each other of goodness and advise in truth so that the welfare in life will always be realized. Delivering news information accurately and honestly automatically brings reliability. Thus, those who are reliable will be trusted. True information and words will provide good for oneself and others. This is mentioned in the Quran, Surah Al-Ahzab verse 70.

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

yâ ayyuhalladzîna âmanuttaqullâha wa qûlû qaulan sadîdâ (70)

4. Accuracy information in new media that is aligned with the principles of Islamic communication with filtering in receiving information (tabayyun)

The dissemination of information is ensured to be accurate. The reason is that the Government, in spreading information, education, and other news, will conduct checks and coordinate with the relevant institutions or agencies and competent parties. The accuracy of the information posted by the government will be accompanied by valid data and original documentation. Accuracy of information is an important part of public information dissemination. The information circulated in the community needs to be re-examined.

The accuracy in delivering information to the public through this social media manifests the utilization scope of new media, including first digitalization, interactivity, convergence, and development of network. Accurate information posts will be linked to a special portal to show clearer data and content of the information. Accurate information serves as material for the public, and the public can forward the content of the information. Moreover, the wider community can verify and ask questions about certain matters on official social media accounts. Accurate information will involve links to the accounts of the agencies involved as a form of ensuring this information is accurate and contains coordination with the involved agencies. Thus, there is no disparity of information from each agency. The accuracy of information is supported by data, archives, and original documentation that are posted through social media features. Accurate information can support government performance by developing coordination and connections utilizing social media, and the community can benefit from this.

The delivery of communication in the midst of rapid digital media development requires users to apply urgency in filtering messages received to avoid detrimental effects, both for themselves and others. The Quran commands Tabayyun (to be careful and precise) in receiving information. Islam teaches to first verify the information received. If the information is true and accurate, then it can be followed up on or disseminated further.

Do not spread news whose accuracy is unknown. This is stated in the Quran, Surah An-Nisa', verse 9.

وَلْيُخْشِ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعْفًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٩﴾

walyakhsyalladzîna lau tarakû min khalfihim dzurriyyatan dli'âfan khâfû 'alaihim falyattaqullâha walyaqûlû qaulan sadîdâ

Conclusion

From the exposition above, we can draw conclusions about the relationship between the use of new media for information openness and the Islamic perspective. This is evidenced by the dimensions in science that align with Islamic teachings as stated in the Qur'an. The timeliness of information in new media aligns with Islamic teachings on avoiding hate speech over differences. The completeness of information in new media aligns with the principles of communication and language based on values of goodness. The reliability of information in new media aligns with the principles of communication regarding truth and patience. The accuracy of information in new media aligns with the principles of Islamic communication with filtration in receiving information (tabayyun). This research focuses on Islamic communication education, which needs to adapt to information transparency through new media. A limitation of this study is the limited library research. Further in-depth research is needed, including a comprehensive description of Islamic communication practices in utilizing new media for information transparency. Future research could include experimental studies and other studies detailing Islamic communication education within schools or universities to determine the level of understanding of information and the application of public transparency through new media in Islamic religious education.

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