

## THE ROLE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEMPORARY ERA

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### ABSTRACT

The study is a field study, in contemporary times, communication is embedded in the emergence of the Internet as new media. The Internet has allowed so much new to appear, including social media, that its presence has indeed altered ways of communicating fundamentally. In the perspective of journalism, contemporary communication discusses journalism in online media, the use of communication technology within it, the impact of the hashtag in journalism, including its effect on communication itself. The purpose of this study is to learn about the role of communication information technology in a contemporary era. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have evolved and globalized over time. Such conditions make interaction and information delivery more immediate. People in various countries can exchange information, science, and technology for one another. There is an inevitable positive and negative side to this, but surely those who have access to the use of information technology are superior and domineering. The research approach used in this study is a qualitative method. As for the forms of research used are descriptive. Data source is selectively selected. Specimens of the source data on proposals are still temporary, and will develop later after researchers in the field. For data collection techniques the main are observation, in-depth interviews, documentary studies, and combining all three or triangulation.

**Keywords:** *information technology, communication, contemporary era*

### INTRODUCTION

Communication is an activity of one's delivering a message to another to announce or to change one's attitude, opinion and behavior. In the process can be both orally and indirectly applied to the media. Associated with such media use, the communication process continues to accelerate as technology progresses.

The first act of interpersonal communication was face-to-face, so experts say that one characteristic of interpersonal communication is "face-to-face". However,

with the invention of phones, mobile phones, text messages, Whatsapp and machines it was found that interpersonal communication could be done with the media. Developments in technology have profoundly affected communications.

Technology according to some experts is the application of knowledge and skills to achieve practical goals. It may take the form of a machine or a tool, or a form of knowledge needed for construction, or also of something that can be used to solve problems when it is applied to an item or service. There are three essential elements of technology: operations technology, materials, and knowledge. So, with simple understanding technology may be said to be an application or tool intended to facilitate the fulfillment of human needs or some kind of human hand extension to enable it to harness nature and something around it more fully.

As with communication, information will be easier to be accessed through technology. Initially information was received with both verbal and non-verbal directives. In the people of ancient Mecca, for example, it was known by the term *Nadzirul Uryan*, a person who transmitted important information to the inhabitants of Mecca without any means. It is a sign that information is crucial and accurate.

The manual transmission of information such as the above example must now be irrelevant. As the technological advance, various information communication tools have been present, both private like the telephone and any that can reach any of the unlimited masses, such as radio, television, and the Internet. The more sophisticated the technology that supports the spread of that information, the more it will make its quality.

Today in the contemporary era, the presence of information and communication technology (ICT) is not just a need but a tool for fulfilling satisfaction. Hence, ICT played a major role both positive and negative in the entire realm of human beings. All forms of applications are available with varying content. ICT barely replaced the other electronic media, and it also closed the cinema altogether, even making the printing press untouched. ICT has changed everything. Elderly are actively engaged as ICT users. The "new creatures" pose as teachers, helpers, informers, and so on.

This phenomenon is of great interest to the writer, as far as ICT is concerned about the changing of human life, whether it is religious, political, social and cultural life. As already noted, that the presence of ICT is positive and negative, so the expounding of the paper attempts to see on both sides, using a communication theory with critical authors.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. The research method used in this study is a descriptive method. This method describes the present state of the subject or object of research based on facts that appear or are in accordance with reality. Descriptive research is simply to expose the research situation or events, not looking for or explaining relationships, not testing hypotheses or making predictions. In addition, the research points to observation and a natural environment. Researchers act only as observers, only categorize behavior, observe the symptoms and record on the books.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study will be explained in detail regarding theories on information technology and communication (ICT). ICT is actually composed of words technology, information and communication. David Noble defines technology as the transformation of science into a method or method supported by a certain accumulation of capital. Arnold pacey writes that technology is an application of science into interagency that is entirely set out into a regular system of people, machines, organizations and the elements of an organization's life system. Whereas Margaret Lowe Benston says that technology is the institution of a core new way of working done by machines that function to control the work that has been done by manual.

The foregoing explanation is understandable that technology is some kind of human hand extension to enable nature and its surroundings to play more fully. It may also be defined that technology is a device or system that can enhance abilities or make human life easier. The purpose of technology, therefore, is simply to facilitate the fulfillment of human needs. With technology, reducing energy and thought loss, reducing time duration and shortening distance, though not necessarily reducing operational costs.

Technology is not only measured by updating the device but also how humans apply the machine or device. In addition to that, technology is not only talking about physical tools, but any evolving methods or means to achieve maximum, effective and efficient results. Such as how or technique a teacher can prompt his or her student to understand the teaching material quickly and effectively. An information will be valued for quality when it meets the following criteria: it is accurate (reflecting actual circumstances), it is timely (should be available when information is needed), relevant (according to the condition) and complete (partial).

The function of technology relating to information is to support the quality of information. With information technology in the form of phones, television, radio, VCD and DVD, newspapers and now on social media, information accuracy is more guaranteed. Its availability is timely, its effectiveness is met and the genuineness of the information is more answerable. The point is that technological sustainability can be disseminated to process data, including processing, obtaining, organizing, storing, manipulating data in various ways to create quality information.

A contemporary era can also be characterized by the relative, modern or more precise conditions of the same time or present. So, the contemporary is the process of accessing information and communicating using all the available tools and applications. The presence of the ICT in the present era has changed the face of a life far different from the one before. ICT served as a barrier between the past and the present.

Aside from observations made during research, researchers also obtained data uploaded by Dedy Parmadi on Kompas based on data obtained from the Indonesian Internet Service Association (APJII) of 2017 that Indonesians already number 143,26 million. Information has also been found that 75 percent of those using the Internet are those between the ages of 13 and 18. Further, 87.13 to 89.35 percent of these include media associations of Facebook, Whatsapp, and Instagram of 130 million each, 99.2 million, and 53 million. This condition suggests that Indonesians have also been an integral part of Mondial's development in the field of it.

The development of research, many phenomena can be presented as examples related to tick use today. The activities of such preaches are very different from the past. *Muballigh* aside from their limited range of religious messages, they also prefer Youtube, or other applications. *Muballigh* or paltry trying to reduce the weight of the *Muballigh* itself. The weight of the burden for the preacher was that his being had to be a member of the audience around him. The material delivered over time served as a parameter for the within of his daily community. While it is true that the preaching of the actions (*bi alhal*) is actually more impressive despite its limited impact. The compulsion was broken through the tap because of its infinity (unlimited) audiences, and it did not directly monitor the behavior of the *Muballigh*.

The content of the Keispage information or the worship ordinance is now widely obtained through videos and various apps that can be downloaded at the PlayStore. The phenomenon was very positive for the development of the *dakwah*. People can easily gain insight into manhood without devoting much time to meeting certain clerics. For example, the impression applications that contain prayers 'a-prayers, miseries and setups, the Yellow Book and other Islamic books. Even information obtained on certain subjects seems more complete.

Many and complete religious information that can be obtained instantly on Google applications is part of the type role of this era. The problem is sometimes the accuracy of information obtained requires further checking. In addition, the acquisition of information particularly relating to Keispage science through Google applications or other applications does not meet the standards clerics want. One of the principal things in scientific acquisition is the conception of *Sanad*.

In addition to information technology, people can also pay off *zakat* as a civic duty in the digital age. There are a number of startups that make *zakat* apps payable online without having to come to a mosque or a particular *amil zakat* officer. Here are the online examples of *zakat* payment applications with the cooperation of with *dhuafa's* trust fund to help with community service and digital donation:

*Kita bisa*, or infaq to a number of *amil zakat*, similar with the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS), Dompot Dhuafa, ACT, NU CARE-LAZISNU, and *zakat* house.

*Amalin*, a *zakat* application to a number of community empowerment organizations, service to the faction and *dhuafa*, the *dakwah* and advocacy of *zakat*.

*Tokopedia Zakat*, it also worked with such collective bodies as BAZNAS, Dompot Dhuafa, ACT, NU CARE-LAZISNU, and Rumah Zakat.

Additionally, the use of a typewriter in the learning or teaching process is helpful to a teacher as well as a student. Among its merits are the use of time and place of flexibility, especially students of master and doctoral programs. In addition to the cost saving money that should be used for commuting costs to the school building, the learning materials can be directly saved. It is practical and economical that is promised by the online learning or lecture process.

However, some teachers feel that the online learning or teaching process is highly ineffective. Especially to upper middle-class and bachelor students. For middle-school students, the online learning process is still under parental supervision, so the learning process can go well. Although a lot of parents do. With the upper middle-class and bachelor degree students, the surveillance process is difficult. Then the existence of random students and different locations totally disrupted the con-

centration of teachers who were giving lectures.

## CONCLUSION

Ruling as the next link to the human being (*qarin*) and even some people depend heavily on it and the place expresses the whole problem (discharging). Influences and leads people toward the positive and dominant negative. If the existence of *jinn* as described in the analogy with the typewriter role in this era, the most likely statement is that the person who said that ICT was a contemporary *jinn*. ICT with various applications on a mobile phone device now depend heavily on the presence of electricity and networks. Different kinds of information are valid and the hoaxes are easily accessed with it. Almost everyone had it privatized (in terms of *qarin*). Human highly depend on ICT. Therefore, it is everything for everyone. The mere instrument, or device, of which the human depends on its use, but the reality of ICT controls the human.

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