CULTIVATING AN ANTI-HOAX LITERACY CULTURE IN FAMILIES WITH A "MODERN WISDOM" APPROACH

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Abstract: Hoaxes are one of the biggest challenges for parents in educating children amidst the rapid development of technology today. Anti-hoax literacy is one solution in anticipating children accessing and believing hoax information. This research aims to foster an anti-hoax literacy culture with a modern approach to wisdom. The research method uses descriptive qualitative research and related articles as data sources. Data analysis uses reduction, presentation, and conclusion. The research results show that introducing local wisdom, cooperation, respect for ancestral knowledge, deliberation, social ethics, and gardening habits/cooperation traditions form a strong foundation. Through these activities, parents can guide children to understand the cultural context, develop critical thinking skills, and build a responsible attitude in managing digital information. This approach creates anti-hoax solid literacy and helps shape children's intelligent, collaborative, and resilient characters in this digital era.

INTRODUCTION

In the current era of increasingly sophisticated information, society faces serious challenges, namely the spread of false information or hoaxes. Hoaxes are not only a threat to social order but also damage trust and relationships between individuals (Oktary et al., 2022). The hoax phenomenon is increasingly widespread, creating uncertainty and worry that can affect daily life. Therefore, concrete efforts are needed to foster an anti-hoax literacy culture, and one significant scope is the family (Susanti & Putri, 2022).

The increasing number of hoaxes circulating in society indicates that spreading false information has become a severe problem. In this context, society becomes more vulnerable to information manipulation, which can trigger uncertainty and panic. Various social media and instant messaging platforms accelerate the spread of hoaxes, creating new challenges in maintaining the truth of information (Halawa & Lase, 2022).

Generation Z, who grew up in the era of technology and digital connectivity, is often found to be a group that is easily influenced and tends to believe hoax news. Social media and online platforms have become this generation's primary means of obtaining daily information. Unfortunately, openness to various information in cyberspace is often accompanied by a need for more critical skills in evaluating the truth of the information. The urge to explore the digital world and actively participate in social media sometimes makes this generation vulnerable to manipulation of inaccurate information. Therefore, a deeper understanding of media literacy and information evaluation skills is becoming increasingly crucial in forming a generation that can be skeptical of hoax news and sort information wisely.

The role of parents in dealing with hoax phenomena among children is not just a responsibility but a crucial task that requires wisdom and active involvement. First, parents need to build open communication with their children about the digital world and the information they encounter on social media or the internet (Rachmawati, 2020). This way, children can feel comfortable sharing their experiences and asking questions regarding the information they encounter. Parents are also expected to provide adequate understanding regarding the risks and dangers that may occur due to the consumption of incorrect information.

Apart from open communication, fostering media literacy skills is essential in involving parents in anti-hoax efforts. Parents must provide gradual teaching about how to filter and evaluate information critically. Providing practical training in identifying reliable sources, verifying facts, and understanding the context of information are steps that can be implemented. This approach allows children to develop the evaluation skills needed to filter information, including recognizing and avoiding hoaxes.

Tighter supervision of children's online activities is also a strategic step in protecting them from the negative impact of hoaxes. Parents need to deeply understand their children's online platforms and set clear boundaries regarding the time and type of content that can be accessed. In this case, implementing household rules regarding the use of technology can help create a safe digital environment and support children's positive development.

In conclusion, the role of parents in anticipating hoaxes among children involves various aspects, ranging from open communication fostering media literacy to active

supervision of online activities. This effort is to protect children from the negative impact of hoaxes and equip them with the skills and understanding needed to face the complex and dynamic world of information.

The "modern wisdom approach" can be an effective solution in overcoming the impact of hoaxes in the family environment. This approach combines local wisdom values with modern technology, creating a safe and healthy space for children. By focusing on wisdom activities, such as family discussions, supervised online learning, and technology literacy, parents can effectively guide their children to become intelligent and critical information consumers. In addition, this approach emphasizes the importance of keeping children away from using gadgets that can access hoax information, thereby creating a positive and controlled digital environment.

The "modern wisdom approach" proposed by the author is based on the understanding that children, as modern humans, will face a life closely related to the use of the internet, information technology, and communication. In this context, the author refers to the characteristics of the generation that will grow up in this era, which is expected to be able to combine modern progress with local Indonesian wisdom as a guide to social life. One of the anthropologists, Michael R. Dove (Basri & Achmadi, 2022), indicates that combining modernity and local wisdom can produce holistic progress. Therefore, the author emphasizes the importance of being rooted in local wisdom, such as Karo wisdom, represented by the saying "buluh belin nungkirken ku benana," as the basis for this approach.

In line with Inkeles' views (Amalia et al., 2021), The author highlights the characteristics of modern humans with long-term planning, which begins to emerge in early childhood. However, the author also admits that children still need guidance in understanding abstract concepts such as honesty and planning for the future at this early stage.

This approach views anti-hoax literacy as an integral part of the educational process, which needs to be introduced persistently by parents along with local wisdom values, as explained in the West Java wisdom guide, " nu lain kudu dilainkeun, nu enya kudu dienyakeun". By combining local wisdom values and modern technology, families are likely to be at the forefront in fighting hoaxes. Anti-hoax literacy education will create a generation that can sort information wisely, form a society that is resilient to the threat of hoaxes, and strengthen the sustainability of literacy culture in the future.

INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS
UNIVERSITAS
TULUNGAGUNG
2023

Proceedings International Seminar Universitas Tulungagung, 2023.
Cultivating an Anti-Hoax Literacy Culture in Families
with A "Modern Wisdom" Approach

RESEARCH METHODS

This research adopts a qualitative approach with descriptive methods to deepen understanding of the role of parents in anticipating hoax phenomena among children using a modern approach with wisdom. A qualitative approach was chosen because it can better explore complex and contextual aspects involving interactions between parents and children in dealing with complex and dynamic information. Descriptive methods describe in detail the characteristics, roles, and strategies parents implement in guiding their children regarding anti-hoax literacy.

This research involves collecting data through previous research and related articles to understand perspectives, thoughts, and practices in dealing with hoax phenomena. These interviews were designed to provide a comprehensive picture of how parents understand hoaxes, their strategies, and their impact on interactions with children.

The collected data was then analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive approach. The analysis process involves identifying thematic patterns, linking concepts, and interpreting the meaning of the data. The results of this analysis are then used to describe in detail the role of parents, the strategies they implement, and their impact on children's anti-hoax literacy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are several ways to foster an anti-hoax literacy culture through a "modern wisdom approach," families, especially parents, can involve themselves in various activities and strategies that support children's understanding of correct information and wise use of technology. Here are some steps you can take:

a. Introduction to Local Wisdom

Introducing local wisdom in the family environment is an essential foundation for "modern wisdom" to foster anti-hoax literacy. Local wisdom includes local values, norms, and traditions tested in Indonesian culture. Parents can integrate this local wisdom to help children understand the social and cultural context in which they find themselves. (Dyahningtyas & Muthmainah, 2023).

One concrete example is introducing children to local sayings or proverbs with wisdom values. For example, the saying "silih asah, silih asuh, silih asih" from Javanese culture, which teaches the importance of providing mutual support and attention, can be applied to form an attitude of care and mutual respect in sharing information online.

Next, parents can introduce stories or legends from local culture that emphasize the values of honesty, integrity and the consequences of spreading false information. For example, stories about wise figures or folk tales highlighting the importance of truth can be powerful teaching tools.

Additionally, involving children in cultural activities or rituals that emphasize positive values can effectively inject local wisdom. For example, participating in traditional ceremonies or religious activities with moral values can help shape children's character (Iswantiningtyas et al., 2023).

It is essential to link local wisdom to contemporary situations, including technology use and anti-hoax literacy. Parents can discuss how local wisdom values can be applied in navigating the digital world, for example, by respecting other people's privacy or behaving responsibly online.

By incorporating local wisdom, parents provide a solid moral foundation and help children understand cultural values that can guide them in interacting with information in this digital era. Introducing local wisdom creates awareness about cultural identity and provides a profound framework for developing children's anti-hoax literacy.

b. Mutual Cooperation in Digital Information Navigation

One local wisdom that can be applied to build anti-hoax literacy among children is the concept of cooperation. Gotong royong reflects the spirit of cooperation and togetherness in Indonesian society. Parents can use the principle of cooperation to guide children in dealing with information in the digital world (Milah Akmaliah et al., 2022).

In this context, cooperation can be applied through collaboration in information verification. Parents can teach children not to rely only on one source of information but also to collaborate with friends or family to ensure the truth of the news. For example, children can be taught to ask family or friends for their opinions when they doubt the veracity of information (Hayati & Utomo, 2022).

Apart from that, cooperation can be applied in fighting the spread of hoaxes. Parents can explain to children that reporting or providing correct information to online friends positively contributes to collective digital safety. Children are invited to see the use of technology as a joint effort to maintain truth and safety online.

The importance of cooperation in cooperation can also be emphasized in helping friends who may be caught up in the spread of hoaxes. Children are taught to provide support and correct information to their friends to form strong bonds of togetherness in fighting incorrect information.

By applying local wisdom of cooperation in anti-hoax literacy, parents help children build collective intelligence in dealing with digital information and strengthen solid social values . This local wisdom creates an online environment that supports each other and teaches children always to collaborate and be responsible in using information.

c. Respectful Attitude Towards Ancestral Knowledge

A respectful attitude towards ancestral knowledge is one local wisdom that can be integrated into "modern wisdom" for anti-hoax literacy. In many cultures in Indonesia, there is a wealth of knowledge passed down from generation to generation, including life values and a wise outlook on life.

In the context of anti-hoax literacy, parents can teach children to respect traditional knowledge and ancestral views regarding truth and integrity. This includes understanding that information from sources respected by the community or in line with local values has greater weight and truth.

A concrete example is telling stories from local culture that emphasize the importance of honesty and the consequences of spreading false information. Involving children in reading traditional stories or legends can be an exciting way to convey these local wisdom messages.

Parents can also explain that in certain local cultures, spreading false or untrue information may be considered an act that harms societal harmony. Therefore, respecting ancestral knowledge also means maintaining the truth and avoiding the spread of hoaxes for the common welfare.

Local wisdom is familiar and relevant but a valuable asset that can guide children in facing modern digital realities. By bringing local wisdom into anti-hoax literacy, parents give children a moral foundation and help them recognize and appreciate the values that have been formed in their culture (Labiba Kusna, 2019).

d. Spirit of Deliberation and Consensus in Managing Digital Information

One local wisdom that can be applied in anti-hoax literacy is the spirit of deliberation and consensus. This wisdom emphasizes the importance of discussing to reach agreement and mutual understanding.

Parents can introduce this concept to children as a principle that can guide them in managing digital information. For example, when children encounter confusing or controversial information, parents can invite them to discuss it with family or friends.

This deliberation process helps them gain diverse points of view and develop a critical attitude towards information (Syani et al., 2020).

Furthermore, in the spirit of deliberation, children are taught to seek consensus or mutual agreement before disseminating further information. They can learn to rely on personal opinions and listen and understand other people's points of view before making decisions regarding information.

A practical example is when children encounter news on social media. Parents can guide them to refrain from spreading the news immediately without further verification or discussion. Instead, invite them to discuss with family or friends, question the veracity of the information, and seek deeper understanding before taking a stand.

Involving children in deliberation and consensus processes also gives them a sense of collective responsibility for the information they receive and share. They learn that truth does not always lie with one party but can be found through cooperation and mutual understanding. By combining local wisdom with the spirit of deliberation and consensus in anti-hoax literacy, parents help children develop an open, critical, and collaborative attitude in dealing with information in a digital era full of complexity.

e.   Social Ethics and Responsible Use of Technology

One local wisdom that can be applied in anti-hoax literature is social ethics and responsible use of technology. This wisdom emphasizes the importance of online behavior that respects social norms and considers its impact on society.

Parents can teach children to understand that every online action has a social impact, and therefore, they must be responsible for what they share or convey in cyberspace. A concrete example is teaching children to think about the truth of information and its impact on other people's feelings and reputations.

Furthermore, parents can explain that local wisdom of social ethics also includes a respectful attitude towards other people's privacy. Children are taught not to share personal information without permission and understand that technology must be used with high ethics.

A practical example of the application of social ethics in anti-hoax literature is discussing situations where someone spreads information that is detrimental or misleading on purpose. Parents can teach that respecting social norms also means not spreading information that could be detrimental or cause conflict without careful consideration.

Apart from that, in this local wisdom, parents can guide children to use technology to build positive relationships and disseminate helpful information. Involving them in online activities that are educational, inspirational, or promote positive values can form healthy and constructive online behavior.

By combining local wisdom of social ethics with anti-hoax literacy, parents help children understand their responsibilities in the digital space. They learn that technology with high social ethics positively contributes to the online environment and society.

f. Instilling Gardening Habits and Mutual Cooperation Traditions

One local wisdom that can be applied to reduce children's dependence on gadgets and, simultaneously avoid consuming hoax news is through gardening habits and the tradition of cooperation. This local wisdom teaches the values of cooperation, independence, and the importance of activities in nature.

Parents can initiate gardening activities in the family environment as a fun alternative for children rather than spending too much time in front of gadget screens. Involving them in planting, caring for, and harvesting crops provides healthy physical activity and builds responsible skills and appreciation for nature.

The tradition of cooperation can be applied in caring for gardens with neighbors or the local community. Parents can teach children the importance of cooperation and sharing tasks to achieve common goals. Cooperation in the garden is also the right moment to discuss, exchange information, and build social relationships without involving digital technology (Maulidyah & Listyaningsih, 2022).

Parents can introduce other mutual cooperation traditions that actively involve children besides gardening activities. For example, joint activities in cleaning the environment, preparing for traditional events, or celebrating certain days with neighbors can be exciting alternatives.

By applying local gardening wisdom and traditions of cooperation, parents help create an environment where children can explore the real world, improve their social skills, and experience the joy of outdoor activities. In addition, involving them in physical activities and positive social interactions can reduce the time spent online, thereby minimizing the potential for exposure to hoax news.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The "modern wisdom approach" becomes the main framework for cultivating an anti-hoax literacy culture in the family by combining local Indonesian wisdom values. Introducing local wisdom, cooperation, respect for ancestral knowledge, deliberation, social ethics, and gardening habits/cooperation traditions form a strong foundation. Through these activities, parents can guide children to understand the cultural context, develop critical thinking skills, and build a responsible attitude in managing digital information. This approach creates strong anti-hoax literacy and helps shape children's intelligent, collaborative, and resilient characters in this digital era.

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