The Usage and Understanding of Information and Communication Technology on Housewife in Family Welfare Empowerment Organization in Manado City

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Abstract: *The purpose of this research is to determine and analyze the usage and understanding of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on housewives who actively organize in Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) Manado City and relationship between the profile of the housewives with internet usage. Primary data was collected using a questionnaire, with 50 housewives who actively organize in Family Welfare Empowerment Manado City as a respondent and obtained by purposive sampling. The analysis used in this research is descriptive and verification with SPSS Version 23. The results showed that the use of internet on the housewives who actively organize in PKK of Manado City reached 68% which 60% using their smartphone; internet access is done every day by 67,65% housewives; internet usage is still limited to the use of social media, where 56% admitted spending their time to open social networking sites; 50% for information, while the use of email is limited to 22%, online shopping 10% and only 2% using their internet to enter world of banking; all survey respondents feel that ICT has an important function in anticipating globalization, where the positive and negative aspects of ICT also become a concern for respondents and they agreed on the importance of training in order to equip themselves; age significantly effect on the use of internet, while education and income are not significant.*
Keywords: *ICT usage, ICT understanding, Housewife, Manado*

I. Introduction

The development of science and technology that very quickly and easily accessed with low cost often brings a change in social order. One change that was clearly visible is the information that easy and quickly circulated from around the world. Communication system through internet or group short message that grow fast able to shorten the distance and time between people who are separated by continents.

Information and communication technologies are more modern, more easily obtained and can be accessed anytime and anywhere, and cost is a factor increasingly rapid circulation of information. Observing the development of information technology and communications that take place, visible stages are quite astonishing. If used when communicating by telephone, long distance will further enhance the cost to be incurred. Furthermore, the advent of the internet reduce these costs, but people still have to use a computer when communicating. Combined second bore technology smart phone that can be accessed anywhere with little cost. At present various telephone providers offer unlimited Internet access, so that any communication that runs not only through voice but was able to do a conference call so that communication seemed without limit.

At this point, it takes understanding and skill in sorting out what information and how to find that information. Knowledge of information and communication technologies, especially for the housewives in urban areas become a part of everyday life today. Currently Housewives have been able to utilize information technology as a media liaison between families and relatives around the home environment. Common technology in use by housewives usually a mobile phone, only with a set of communication tools that a mother can monitor the state of children in school, sharing information with neighbors and even coordinate an activity in the home environment. In accordance with the results of Association of Indonesian Internet Service Provider (APJII) research in collaboration with the Center for the Study of Communication (PusKaKom) University of Indonesia in 2014 that the majority of Internet users in Indonesia are in the urban areas and the number of users of the second largest after the workers and the self-employed (55%) is students and housewives which amounted to 34%. The research results also showed that Internet users in Indonesia most frequently access the Internet using mobile phones, which amounted to 85% (Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association, 2015).

Aside from being a two-way communication function, the development of mobile phone technology has enabled widespread communication and information without boundaries. The rate of smart phone technology very quickly been able to change the style of human communication including the housewives. The use of smart phones used only as a means of regular communication also be grown as part of a lifestyle. Its

existence can't be separated from social and economic status symbol, or become the symbol of the pride of a specific community that uses it. Some people even created a different lifestyle with trying to find something different to everyone else. As well as eating, drinking, houses, cars, vacations, now people can't be separated from mobile phones in public. For example, when a smart phone brands issued a new model, most people immediately replace their smart phone to show the ability to have the latest model. This occurs because for some people the usage of mobile phones has become a necessity of life style that can't be separated from them.

Although not all the housewives utilized the existing technology as a whole, but the role of technology is becoming very important in the years to come. The gap between the urban lifestyle is great and people in the area are very instrumental in the rapid advancement of technology use among housewives. In urban communities where a flurry of activity and density of individuals making use of information technology is very important, is inversely proportional to the community in other areas there are some who use information technology some are even still using manual way of disseminating information.

A thing is not entirely absolutely give positive impacts, negative impacts will arise over its use. With that information technology is growing rapidly at this time of the housewife easy to access any information about household matters and solving them. But with that people tend to be more passive in social, people tend to categorize activities based on interests. In contrast to the people who use information technology is still lacking, social activities will be much more active. In addition, the use of this technology can also be a boomerang when the information submitted is incorrect. Ability to communicate to respond to such false information should be coupled with an understanding of the use of the internet to get the correct information.

The purpose of this research is to determine and analyze usage and understanding rate of ICT on Housewife especially member of TP PKK Manado City and relationship between housewife profile especially member of TP PKK Manado City with internet usage.

II.   Theoretical Framework
According to the Curriculum Center of Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia, Information and Communication Technology includes two aspects, namely the Information Technology and Communication Technology. In this sense, Information Technology defined as all matters related to process, which technology roles as a tool to manipulate and manage any kind of information. Some other meanings of information technology are:
1. *Oxford Dictionary* (1995): Information Technology is a study or electronic equipment, especially computer, to store, analyze, and distribute any information, including words, numbers, and pictures.
2. *Haag & Keen* (1996): Information Technology is a set of tools that help working by providing information and carrying out tasks related to processing of such information.
3. *Martin* (1999): Information Technology is not confined to computer technology (software and hardware) used to process or store information, but includes communication technology to transfer information.
4. *Lucas* (2000): Information Technology is all forms of technology applied to process and transmit information in electronic form.
5. *William & Sawyer* (2003): Information Technology is a technology that combines computing (computers) with a high-speed communication lines that carry data, voice, and video.

And then Communication Technology is defined as all matters relating to the use of tools to process and transferring data from one device to another. Based on two meanings then Information and Communication Technology is all activities related with processing, manipulation, management, and transferring information between media.

At the present time, the understanding of Information and Communication Technology is not limited to the use of sophisticated technology involving expensive equipment, but has grown in conventional case, for example, the use of communications equipment to receive or disseminate information quickly and accurately. For example, in communication there are several components that interrelated, respectively.
1. Information Sender; in communication, every person who acted as the questioner or the answerer can act as an Information Sender.
2. Information Receiver; is a person who acted as a listener.
3. Information Form; where activities in conversation form, a form that used is ORAL communication, but if the information that sent or received is written, then the form is WRITTEN communication.
4. Media or Information Tools; is SOUND or TEXT.

Progress in the field of information and communication technology leads to two sides, namely the development of products that are in the system software development and the concept of the concept (idea, procedure), with a range of applications in all areas that require people interact with information, views of the device used; and the application of the product and the concept, which includes a number of specific activities, among others in the fields of industry, finance and trade, printing, military, tourism and for the management of work in the office. At this point the use of information and communication technologies become a leader in encouraging the development of an activity.

According to Johannesen (1996) technology is defined as a distinctive cultural activity when humans create and alter natural reality for the sake of practical purposes. Every step of the technological advances led to a series of changes that interact with other changes arising from technological system as a whole. Furthermore, Gouzali Saydam (2005), stated that the communications technology is essentially a transfer of information from one place to another via telecommunications equipment (wire, radio or other electromagnetic devices). Such information may take the form of sound (telephone), text and images (the telegraph), the data (computer), and so on. While Shiroth and Amin (1998) stated that communications technology is rapidly expanding technology, along with the development of electronics and computer industry. The trend is increasingly towards wireless technology (without cable). The forms of communication technology according to Kadir and Triwahyuni (2003) covers telephone, radio, and television.

Information and Communication Technology basically can't be separated from the internet. Internet is an online media which is defined as an extensive network of computers that able to connect with each other to disseminate and distribute digital files as well as shorten the distance of the country. Unlike radio and television broadcast from one location to be received in the surrounding area, the Internet can connect between one computer with another computer, as well as broadcasters and receiver (Perebinossoff, 2005). Simply put "internet" or "net" only, its definition is almost the entire global network that connects millions of computers (an almost global network of computers connecting million) [Thurlow, Lengel & Tomic, 2004].

The usefulness of the Internet is (Imelda and Andayani, 2011):
1. The function of communication. Internet is a communication tool, a very important purpose from internet is messages exchange with electronic mail (e-mail).
2. *Resource Sharing* Function. With internet, it can search software, essay, data and programs from thousand distribution points all over the world.
3. *Resource Discovery* Function. Navigation to search for specific file, document, host or person among millions of hosts.
4. Community Function. Internet community users make internet as a tool to communicate within a community. Internet development make communication lines between humans are very fast. The information communicated quickly from source to source in all over the world in seconds.

As a result of the development of information technology, the Internet became the new prima donna in communication between humans. Since its generally introduction in 1982, the internet is slowly but surely penetrated all parts of the world up to Indonesia. In the homeland, even though in the beginning the Internet "a luxury item" and can only be accessed by certain communities, at a later stage the Internet quickly became an integral part of the pattern of inter-personal communication. The presence of the Internet as a "food shall be" the world's information and communication occurred after the big wave "procurement internet" surge in the early 2000s. The big wave is marked by numerous service providers and internet operators and also the cheapening ordinary Internet access continues to surge up to lately.

Undeniably, in short time, an internet presence replaces the various media of communication and information. Starting letters, telegrams, newspaper, telephone and various other media have been replaced by Internet. This occurs because the Internet is considered more efficient and effective for the world of work, especially regarding to communication and information. However, internet has some aspects whether positive aspects or negative aspects regarding to information access, media communications, work efficiency, and business optimization. Nevertheless, the negative aspects of Internet usage as open access to pornography following its spread.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is developing are still very close to the male identity. The view commonly seen when exposed to ICT, more often involved were male. Women are often just as objects in ICT while a very rapid flow of information from various sources, require increased capabilities and the empowerment of women to select the information to keep up and not become objects (Indrayani, 2005).

Gender and ICT is one of the key issues and major facing for women globally after poverty and violence against women, even in the Beijing Declaration 1995 and its program of action have included gender and ICT, which gave birth to a new desire to empower women through skills upgrading, knowledge and access to the use of information technology (Indrayani, 2005). Of the 12 critical grounding in the relevant declaration that related is Women and Mass Media is to increase participation and opportunities for women to express and decision-making in and through the mass media and new communication technologies (www.lbh-apik.or.id).

As an illustration, the number of female Internet users is much smaller than the males only 26.4% of all Internet users. A survey conducted by International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in 2002, found that 99% of women surveyed in six different regions feel that ICTs are vital in achieving personal empowerment, entrepreneurship and professional goals. Data from Digital Review for Asia Pacific stated that ICT growth in Indonesia is quite admirable of 10,000 residents is 1 having an internet host and only 1-5% that have access to ICTs and the 7.1 million people in Indonesia have access to telephone and cellular phone (Indrayani, 2005).

Hafkinn and Taggart in Lestari (2010) reveals some barriers for women to access information technology systems in developing countries are:

1. Illiterate numbers and education level. Women require literacy ability and education to make simple messages, internet navigation, and operate some software. One of two women in developing countries still illiterate. Women ability in computers still lower than men.
2. Language. English is very dominant as an internet language and as an international language. These factors can significantly affect women and other marginalized groups without access to formal education that gives an opportunity to learn English.
3. Time. Generally, most of women spend times to their responsibilities to take care child and family. Then directly women don't have enough time to learning internet at home, or at their office. Lack of time constraint lack of information. Access in using internet technology can be solved with mobile devices with internet facility, but generally they use mobile phones just for chatting or accessing Facebook.
4. Social norms and culture. Patriarchal culture always relate men with tasks and functions outside home, while women have a duty to take care child. Patriarchal culture also felt in technology field. Until now, technology is not friendly enough for women. Still a presumption that technology is a duty for men and masculine realm. So, the world of information technology is still a "male-dominated".

Of these four factors, social and cultural norms seem become the biggest obstacle in Indonesia and other developing countries with a tradition and a strong patriarchal culture and marginalizing women. Lestari (2010) stated that with reinforcement from Phiphitkul's opinion that the marginalization of women in ICT field should be considered in the context of women's relationship with science and technology. Technology issues and all matters relating to ICT identical to men. Research has shown that men dominate the computer-based education and technology. Some studies indicate that in the field of education, men dominate classes in computer skills than women. According Siswanto (2007), the selection of majors for girls are more associated with domestic functions, while the boys are expected role in sustaining the family economy and should be more choose hard science skills, technology and industry.

In family, the importance of ICT knowledge for women is also related to the education of children. Internet usage by children is increasing, and often we can't separate the child's world with the internet. They are digital native generation, the generation that was born and developed in the digital world. Because the Internet also have a negative impact, so parents especially mothers who became the main educators, must understand how to prevent the negative result of the use of the internet. A mother can guide children when surfing in cyberspace. For under age children, caring parents are needed in the use of the internet. Parents can provide an explanation of what activities to do on the internet, the site (where resources) are useful, as well as bad things and threats that may occur. Kids must be encouraged to find a variety of information, of course, with the guidance of their parents. And the most important thing is to build a good and balanced communication with children, especially if the age of the child is a teenager. The strongest fortress to ward off negative material on the internet is a family communication.

Bad influence of the Internet will not be optimal for the anticipated if it is done in a way to distance themselves from this technology product. Meanwhile, some housewives acknowledge that the Internet was not so popular among housewives because there was no opportunity for them to learn it, but most of the housewives too much already 'literate' will benefit from the internet. It is unfortunate in this condition because a mother has an important role in personal formation of a generation. By controlling the Internet would be able to benefit at least in the context of supervision of the child, mastering the Internet, handphone and computers are needed for accompanying children's behavior began to grow up. Media globalization in the field of multimedia technology is developing very rapidly in the fields of electronics, namely television, radio, movies, mobile phones, internet and print media, namely magazines, periodicals, newspapers greatly affect the mindset of the family, especially children.

Media globalization, enables a person to obtain information easily and quickly. Moreover, the electronic media are more easily accessible, fast and inexpensive new information. Various necessary information can be obtained on the internet. Internet facilities can be enjoyed using personal computers, laptops, and mobile phones. For the happiness of the child, the mother will look for the right information to meet the best needs for their children. Housewife role is very important in directing children into future leaders. Therefore, knowledge to use the Internet and obtain information from the Internet is required by a mother. There are still many housewives who claimed just learning the internet because of her desire to seek insight regarding the growth and development of children. In addition to expanding the network, it is done so that later can supervise their interaction in the cyber world. Thus, housewife can take a lot of the benefits of the internet.

Technology was created to facilitate human in socializing with others. In the information age today, a housewife should be able to improve their knowledge with understanding and recognize IT start to operate the computer until the open Internet. Many internet sites that offer knowledge and important information that should be known to the mother. Unfortunately based on the data obtained, approximately 60% of users only use the

Internet for the benefit of communicating or "chat". Actually, a lot of information related and useful for a housewife who has a family. This information can be mothers access via the internet ranging from recipes, healthy living, beauty, problems fished even news and infotainment. For the sake of children's education and help the learning process, information related to child psychology educational material as well as exam questions and materials to assist the school, mothers can also access via the internet. Until now a lot of sites that present data and information that are useful for household purposes instantly.

Moreover, in the present when economic conditions difficult, the internet can be used to obtain additional family income by doing business online via the internet. Mothers can join the affiliate program or directly learn from internet marketing expert or can be teamed up with other mothers and selling via the Internet through deals and acquiring customers. Information technology has changed the way we learn, work, communicate, shop and various other living affairs. With internet we can also recognize work remotely (remote working). People do not have to always work behind an office desk but can be at home, café and even outside the city. Many also use the Internet as a place to trade, a talking shop and also make some kind of shop as a place of business. This method can be cheaper and can reach more people and places. In addition, to communicate, many people use electronic mail (electronic mail) and instant messenger that is considered to be more effective and efficient.

Furthermore, for women, the use of ICT for business has become a phenomenon today with the proliferation of Internet-based online business. Use of the Internet for online business widely used by women for more flexible business from home so duties and responsibilities towards the family still met. Utilization of ICT is not supposed to be aimed at large-scale enterprise-firms. A great opportunity for women to develop their ability to take advantage of ICT is through the Small and Medium Enterprises. However, management and marketing skills are also necessary in this case. Efforts need to be done such as through increased skills and knowledge of the use of IT, both integrating gender issues in every program - especially community development program of small business development for women.

In general, the use of ICT for housewife can provide several benefits, including:
1. Time Management. Task of housewife actually unlimited, especially if the mother is a working woman. Preparing foods, clothes, cleaning the house, children's activities, and office activities. Some ICT applications will be able to manage this entire activity, so it won't interfere each other.
2. Increasing Knowledge. Various internet services start from simple standard search engines such as Google, Yahoo, Ask me, and others, to specific applications, knowledge-based, enables woman to gain new and reliable knowledge. Those applications is able to help housewife in getting any information, including help their children in schoolwork as well as provide other common knowledge.
3. Improving ability to cook. Various sites on internet today providing information about food. In addition to the recipes of famous chefs as well as from leading restaurants, a simple recipe of fellow housewife also be easily obtained via internet. Internet is also able to provide information about nutritional content in food as well as information about harmful substances in food content.
4. Fashion. As part of lifestyle, internet can provide up to date information about fashion trend anywhere in the world. Development of network system also enables internet to handle online shopping so it makes housewife easy to keep abreast of world fashion.
5. Health and Fitness. Various sites on internet today is inseparable from health and fitness development. In addition to providing information about the importance of maintaining personal and family health, sites like youtube.com also filled with variety of exercise video for health that could easily followed by housewife, without using specific tool.
6. Shopping. Nowadays, online shopping sites have mushroomed. The rise of social media also enliven this business. Start from clothing, footwear, household appliances, up on online airplane tickets easily done from home. With very competitive prices with direct expenditure, this business is even easier housewife in searching their family needs.
7. Existence and Self-actualization. Social media is increasingly widespread allows a mother to expand her social household. Internet world creates communication without borders. Social networks can be formed easily engaged communities from different parts of the world.

III.   Research Method
This research located in Manado City, primary data obtained using a main instrument questionnaire, with 50 housewives who actively organize in Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) Manado City as respondents and obtained by purposive sampling. Analysis used in this research is descriptive and verification analysis, descriptive analysis is done by using descriptive statistics in tables form and frequency distribution to determine and analyze the profile and the usage and understanding level of information and communication technology role in housewife; whereas verification analysis done using chi square test and logistic regression to

determine and analyze the relationship between housewives profile with the usage of information and communication technology. Analyzis were performed using SPSS Version 23.

IV. Result

In this section, analysis of housewife profile who actively participated Mobilization Team (TP) PKK Manado City activities, that become the respondents of this research, is performed. In this section, education level and income become key factors to be view. These are the data tabulation of housewife profile that become respondents of this research:

Table 1. Housewives Profile

Age (years)	Respondents		Home phone (%)		Mobile phone (%)		Education					The amount of income (in million per years)		
	The amount	%	Yes	No	Yes	No	Junior High School	Senior High School	Diploma	Bachelor	Magister	< 2	2 - 5	> 5
20 - 30	3	6	0	100	100	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0
31 - 40	8	16	25	75	100	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	1
41 - 50	27	54	0	100	100	0	0	17	5	4	1	6	16	5
>50	12	24	17	83	100	0	1	9	0	2	0	3	6	3
Total	50	100	8	92	0	100	1	32	5	11	1	14	27	9

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2016

Table 1. shows data on home and mobile phone ownership, as well as education and income based on age. Data shows that more than fifty percent (54%) or 27 housewives derived from 41-50 years old group. For education level in this age group, 62,96% housewives is a high school graduate; 11,11% Diploma; 14,81% Bachelor and 3,70% Magister; while 7,41% did not answer. Furthermore, the amount of income in this age group; 15 housewives (55,55%) earn between 2 – 5 million rupiah; 5 people (18,52%) earn under 2 million; 6 people (22,22%) earn over than 5 million; while one person (3,70%) did not answer. As a communication tools, this age group admitted using a mobile phone as a communication tool (100%) and no one using home telephone.

Next highest housewives age is above 50 years old, total 12 people or fifty-four percent (24%). For education level in this age, 9 people (75%) is high school educated; 2 people (16,67%) Magister; and 1 people (8,33%) is junior high school educated; while no one is a Diploma or Bachelor. For income, 5 people (41,67%) were in the range of 2 – 5 million; 3 people (25%) earn under 2 million and over 5 million, while 1 person (8,33%) did not answer. Like the previous group, in this age group, mobile phones usage also dominating, where 100% housewives using mobile phone while only 2 people (16,67%) using home telephone, while the rest are not.

Furthermore, range of 31 – 40 years old as many as 8 people (16%), with 4 respondents (50%) is high school educated and 4 respondents (50%) Bachelor degree. Respondents income in this age range, as many as 4 respondents (50%) earn less than 2 million; 1 respondent (12,5%) earn over than 5 million; while three respondents (37,5%) did not answer. For telephone use, all respondents (100%) using a mobile phone; while only two respondents (25%) using home telephone.

On the use of ICT, housewives asked to describe the use of communication tools at their disposal, to see whether the use of ICT tools has been able to provide benefits to its users. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. ICT Usage Level

Age (years)	Computer		Internet		Internet Access				Internet Usage*				Using the Internet (the answer more than 1**)						
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Telp	WiFi	Mobile	Other	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20 - 30	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
31 - 40	7	1	7	1	1	-	6	-	6	-	1	-	5	3	-	6	-	-	-
41 - 50	15	12	19	8	4	6	16	1	12	6	1	-	20	7	1	13	3	-	-
>50	3	9	5	7	-	-	5	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	1	4	2	-	-
Total	27	23	34	16	5	6	30	1	23	8	3	-	28	11	2	25	5	-	-

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2016

Notes:

*	1. Everyday	** 1. BBM/line/Whatsapp/Facebook	5. Online Shopping
	2. 1 – 4 a week	2. E-mail	6. Online Selling
	3. 1 – 2 a month	3. Internet Bank	7. Others
	4. < 1 a month	4. Searching information	

Based on the data in Table 2, the use of computers in housewives reached 54% or 27 respondents. Furthermore, internet usage is even higher, reaching 68% or 34 respondents. Dominated by mobile internet users as internet media, which reaches 30 respondents or 60% of total respondents. These results are consistent with the results in Table 1, where mobile phone users reached 100% total respondents.

Furthermore, if viewed from the liveliness in using the Internet, 34 respondents who using Internet, 67.65% claimed to use internet every day; 23.53% used 1-4 times a week, while the rest (8.82%) reported using the Internet 1-2 times a month. Internet usage in housewife is still limited to the use of social media, where the majority of Internet users is 28 housewives (56%) would rather spend hours internet to open up social networking sites such as BBM, LINE, Whatsapp and Facebook. Furthermore, the Internet is also a place to find information, such as that delivered by 25 housewives (50%). As for the use of e-mail, is limited to 11 respondents (22%), online shopping by 5 respondents (10%) and only 1 respondent (2%) who use the internet to enter the world of banking. The section also shows that the internet is still rarely used as a medium to sell, because no respondents chose vend function when accessing the internet.

In the understanding the role of ICTs, housewives given questions about their view of ICT role in everyday life. In 15 questions, most respondents have been able to sense the importance of ICTs in accessing the available information. More than fifty percent of respondents agree that ICT will enable them to influence others who previously disagreed and lets them tell their views to others. In addition, respondents also agreed that ICT allows them to access information faster and communication with outside parties more open.

In addition to the positive impact, respondents also agreed that ICT give negative impact, where the increasing exploitation of women and children that lead to pornography via Internet, so that the respondents also agreed on the need for training in internet usage. Basically, the invention of the internet is quite large, which changed the world of local or regional nature to be global. Since the internet are sources of information worldwide that can be accessed by anyone, anywhere through the Internet. Through internet, distance and time factors is not an problem anymore. The world seems to be small, and communication becomes easier. This allows the distribution of information to be unlimited. An event, positive or negative, will be quickly communicated from one source to another.

Furthermore, in the field of training on Internet usage, more than fifty percent or seventy percent (70%) or 35 respondents said they had not received training in ICT, while the remainder (30% or 15 respondents) had never received training. For the purpose of training almost all, 98% respondents felt that ICT training would be useful for them. For the form of training, the choice of most respondents, or about 42% of respondents chose the form of training of communication and information via the Internet as the largest selection, basic training followed by the internet as much as 32% of respondents, while the rest are training in the use of smart phones, Internet applications and e-business training. Interestingly, only 4% or 2 people who feel the need of training for e-business. This is consistent with results in Table 2, where the use of the Internet to sell has not been done by any respondent in this study. For this type of training, most respondents chose the exercise classes (36%), while training through short workshops selected by 26% of respondents, 20% of respondents chose a combination of classroom training, workshops and on line. The remaining 15% of respondents opted for training on line and the rest did not answer. This shows the interest of respondents to the training is very high because awareness of the importance of ICT usage in everyday life.

Chi-square analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between housewife profile that include age, education and income using internet. The results of chi square analysis is shown below.

Relation Between Age with Internet Usage
The relationship between age and internet usage can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Relation Between Age with Internet Usage

Age	Internet Usage						Sig.
	No		Yes		Total		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
20-30	0	0	3	6	3	6	
31-40	1	2	7	14	8	16	
41-50	8	16	19	38	27	54	0,046
>50	7	14	5	10	12	24	
Total	16	32	34	68	50	100	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2016

Based on cross-tabulation (crosstabs) conducted between age and internet usage, obtained that:
a. Number of 20-30 years old respondents as many as 3 people (6%) which all using internet (6%).
b. Number of 31-40 years old respondents as many as 8 people (16%) with the details that do not using internet as much as 1 (2%) and 7 people using internet (14%).
c. Number of 41-50 years old respondents as many as 27 people (54%) with the details that do not using internet as much as 8 people (16%) and 19 people using internet (38%).
d. Number of >50 years old respondents as many as 12 people (24%) with the details that do not using internet as much as 7 people (14%) and 5 people using internet (10%).

Based on the results of Chi-Square analysis obtained with a significant value, $p = 0.046 < -0.05$, which indicates a significant relationship between age and internet usage in housewives who actively organize in PKK Manado.

Relation Between Education with Internet Usage
Relation between education and internet usage can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Relation Between Education with Internet Usage

Education	Internet Usage						Sig.
	No		Yes		Total		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Junior High School	1	2	0	0	1	2	
Senior High School	12	24	20	40	32	64	
Diploma	1	2	4	8	5	10	0,296
Bachelor	2	4	9	18	11	22	
Magister	0	0	1	2	1	2	
Total	16	32	34	68	50	100	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2016

Based on cross-tabulations (crosstabs) conducted between education and internet usage, obtained that:
a. Number of junior high school educated respondents as much as 1 person (2%) and do not using internet.
b. Number of senior high school educated respondents as much as 32 people (64%) with the details do not using internet as much as 12 people (24%) and 20 (40%) people using internet.
c. Number of Diploma educated respondents as much as 5 people (10%) with the details do not using internet as much as 1 person (2%) and 4 people (8%) using internet.
d. Number of Bachelor educated respondents as much as 11 people (22%) with the details do not using internet 2 people (4%) and 9 people (11%) using internet.
e. Number of Magister educated respondents as much as 1 person (2%) and using internet.

Based on the results of Chi-Square analysis obtained with a significant value, $p = 0.296 > 0.05$, which shows a significant correlation between education and internet usage in housewives who actively organize in PKK Manado.

Relation Between Income with Internet Usage
Relation between income and internet usage can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Relation Between Income with Internet Usage

Income (in Million Rp)	Internet Usage						Sig.
	No		Yes		Total		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
< 2	3	6	11	22	14	28	
2 - 5	10	20	17	34	27	54	
>5	3	6	6	12	9	18	0,581
Total	16	32	34	68	50	100	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2016

Based on cross-tabulations (crosstabs) conducted between income and internet usage, obtained that:
a. Number of respondents who earn < 2 million rupiahs as many as 14 people (28%) with the details that do not using internet as much as 3 people (6%) and 11 people (22%) using internet.
b. Number of respondents who earn 2 – 5 million rupiahs as many as 27 people (54%) with the details that do not using internet as much as 10 people (20%) and 17 people (34%) using internet.
c. Number of respondents who earn > 5 million rupiahs as many as 9 people (18%) with the details that do not using internet as much as 3 people (6%) and 6 people (12%) using internet.

Based on the results of Chi-Square analysis obtained with a significant value, $p = 0.581 > 0.05$, which shows no significant relationship between income and internet usage in housewives who actively organize in

PKK Manado. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to determine the influence of age, education, and income simultaneously on internet usage to housewives who actively organize in PKK Manado. The results of analysis are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Logistic Regression Analysis Result

	B	**Wald**	**Sig.**
AGE	-1,111	4,367	0,037
EDUCATION	0,523	1,467	0,226
INCOME	-0,067	0,018	0,895

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2016

Based on Table 6 it can be seen that age significantly affect internet usage, which is indicated by significance value (p) 0,037 < 0,05; while education and income did not significantly affect internet usage, which is indicated by significance value (p) both variables > 0,05.

V.   Discussion

Descriptive analysis showed that all housewives who actively organize in PKK Manado using a mobile phone where its use is prevalent in all age levels. Home telephone usage is only done by 8 respondents, or 16 percent of total respondents. This is consistent with data from the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (www.kemkominfo) which stated that the use of mobile phones in Indonesia is increasing. The dynamics of the mobile phone has become a primary need to establish rapid communication among the people to make the mobile phone has been shifted which was originally a secondary requirement is the primary requirement. Besides the development of mobile phone which is currently dominated by smart phones show the user is no longer a part of the communication needs, but it has become part of the lifestyle. This can be seen when the smart phone accessory that is increasingly diverse, meet the desires of its fashion.

Descriptive analysis also showed that Internet usage within housewives reached 68%, Internet users are dominated by mobile phones as Internet media reaches 60% housewives (in line with the result that mobile phone users reached 100%), 67, 65% housewives access the internet every day, and 56% housewives access the internet to open up social networking sites such as BBM, Line, Whatsapp and Facebook.

The results are consistent with the results of research from Association of Indonesian Internet Service Provider in cooperation with the Center for the Study of Communication, University of Indonesia in 2014 which showed that the majority of Internet users in Indonesia are in urban areas where the number of the second to the workers and the self-employed (55%) is students and housewives, amounting to 34% of all internet users in Indonesia by 88 million people, internet users in Indonesia is dominated by mobile phones as internet media reaches 85%, 80% of internet users in Indonesia access the internet every day, and 87% access for open social networking sites such as BBM, Line, Whatsapp and Facebook (Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association, 2015). Another study by Imelda and Andayani (2011) on housewives shows an interesting thing where as a function of educators and heads of household, the Internet serves as a tool for communication, resource sharing, resource discovery and community functions. On resource sharing functions, respondents see the Internet as a search function information about child development, things are good while the popular fashion and lifestyle. Instead Imelda and Andayani research shows that the communication function is very rarely used. Housewife in Imelda research and resource discovery Andayani choose function over represented themselves as the primary educator in the family. This function is selected in the face of the globalization of the world, so that respondents feel the need to equip themselves to face it. In the context of supervision of children, respondents prioritize resource sharing functionality to equip themselves to information via internet not always contain a positive value. The results are consistent with Imelda and Andayani (2011) research which shows awareness of the importance of Internet usage in the housewife groups. ICT especially the electronic media are considered more accessible, faster and cheaper to provide new information. The research also shows even if the Internet is not so popular for housewife due to lack of time for training, but they are already aware of the importance of ICT in preparing future generations, so that ICT can help them take care of children, especially in the development of physical and mental. The result of chi square analysis and logistic regression sees a relationship between age, education, and housewives income with internet usage shows that the age of housewives has a significant effect on internet usage; while education and income not significantly affect and did not have a relation with internet usage. This result is due to various levels of housewives age majority that using internet, at various levels of housewives education that high school educated dominates more than 50% amounting to 64% while housewives that junior high school educated and magister was minimal which was respectively only 2%; on income, housewives that earn 2-5 million reached 54% but only 34% able to use internet, while they who earn >5 million is 18% but only 12% using internet. Internet users percentage of housewives that earn >5 million is smaller than housewives who earn <2 million especially when compared with housewives who earn 2-5 million rupiahs.

VI.   Conclusion And Suggestion

Conclusion from this research are:

1. The use of smartphones among housewives that actively organize in PKK Manado City reached one hundred percent, at the level of junior high school to magister with various amount of income.
2. The use of internet among housewives that actively organize in PKK Manado City reached 68% where media usage is largely (60%) through mobile phone or smart phone.
3. Internet access by internet users was done every day by 67,65% housewife; 23,53% used 1-4 times a week, while the rest (8,82%) reported using internet 1-2 times a month.
4. The use of internet among housewives that actively organize in PKK Manado City is still limited on social media usage, where 56% admitted spending hours internet to open up social networking sites such as BBM, LINE, Whatsapp and Facebook; 50% searching information, while the use of email is limited to 22%, online shopping 10% and only 2% using internet to enter the world of banking.
5. All respondents felt that ICT has an important function in anticipation of globalization, which positive and negative aspects of ICT is also a concern of respondents, and they agreed on the importance of training in order to equip themselves better.
6. Age significantly effect on internet usage, while education and income had no significant effect.

Based on conclusion above, advice or suggestion that can be given are:

1. The need for socialization of this research results to related parties, so that ICT can provide benefits for all people.
2. The need for the addition of profession variables related to housewife's profile to find out the relation with internet usage.
3. To enhance the benefits of ICT among housewives, it is advisable to do ICT training especially in relation to the use of internet as an information channel and how to gather those information for families empowering.

Acknowledgements

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