Analysis of Student Perception in Responding To the Hoax News

Ni Putu Nurwita Pratami Wijaya[a], Mohd Haizam Mohd Saudi[b],
[a,b]Widyatama University, Bandung, Indonesia, Email:
putu.nurwita@widyatama.ac.id

The development of information technology in the current era of globalization has had a massive influence in the world. The existence of the internet increasingly displaces the existence of print and electronic media. More and more inexpensive information technology-based devices are substantial for internet usage today. It is the internet that receives new media such as online media, social media, and so on. With the internet, there is a lot of diversity of information offered, freedom of opinion in the media. This is then used by people not responsible for hoax news or false news. The higher internet users will be able to increase the spread of hoax news in the media. To overcome the hoax news, the government has implemented a task force for hoaxes, and the community must participate in helping to fight hoaxes. This writing suggests providing information about the importance of hoaxes to the community.

Key words: *Information technology, internet media, hoax.*

Introduction

At this time, the progress of Science and Technology is so rapid that it has made it easier for people to access all sorts of things, including information. Along with its development, this technological progress not only has a positive impact but also has a negative impact. In accessing current information, the delivery of information is very easy and fast. Where someone very easily produces information and shares it via social media, such as *Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Google, Youtube* or handheld messages like *WhatsApp, Line, BBM (Blackberry Messenger)* and others that are not filtered properly.

Through social media and electronic devices such as smartphones, information issued by individuals and business entities is very easily spread and read by many people. Information that has been read can affect emotions, feelings, thoughts and even actions both individually

and in groups. It is unfortunate if social media is used to obtain and provide inaccurate information especially to make social media a tool for spreading hoaxes, by using highly provoking titles to direct readers to negative public opinions. These negative opinions include things such as insults, invective, slander, hatred spreaders and so on that make some people afraid and feel threatened. This has the potential to reduce the value and meaning and practice of the third principle of Pancasila; "Indonesian Unity".

According to the results of the Mastel survey, (Marwan, 2017), the spread of news or information containing the highest HOAX content came from social media in the form of: Facebook 92.40%; Chat applications 62.62%; and Websites 34.40% (Abdullah et al., 2018). Lack of filtering news information on online social media from the authorities makes it easier for HOAX makers and spreaders to do their jobs. HOAXES, slander, hate speech and blasphemies are popping up nonstop on social media. This study aims to analyse student responses in avoiding HOAX news, this is because students are the next generation of the nation (Saudi et al., 2019a).

Literature Study

Ethics is the belief in things that are right and wrong or that what is good and what is not. Ethics in SI was first developed by Richard Mason (1986), which includes *PAPA* (Sinaga et al., 2019a):

1)   Privacy

The protection of personal information of individuals.

2)   Accuracy

Related to authentication or truth of information. (Alter 2002, p. 292),

3)   Property

Which is currently being promoted; known as HAKI (Intellectual Property Rights). IPR is usually regulated through copy right, patent, and trade law.

4)   Accessibility of Information

Relating to what information a person has the right to obtain and how information can be used. Accessibility issues: Electronic Communication Privacy Art (ECPA), email monitoring, IPR, ITE Law.

To apply the Information and Communication Technology Ethics, it is necessary to first recognize and use the principles contained in Information and Communication Technology as follows (Taib et al., 2018):

1.   Purpose of information technology

Providing assistance to humans to solve problems, produce creativity, to make people more meaningful without using technology information in their activities.

2.   The principle of *high tech high touch*

More depends on the most advanced technology. It is more important that we consider the aspects of "high touch", namely "human"

3. Adjust information technology to humans

    We should adjust information technology to humans, rather than asking humans to conform to information technology.

    Information and Communication Technology, apart from various limitations, therefore in the use of information technology there are several things that must be considered, namely:

    a. Awareness in knowing the capabilities and limitations of information and communication technology.

    b. Information and communication technology to be used correctly, ethically and for protection of data and information.

Research Methods

The research method used in this study was descriptive. According to Sugiyono (2012), descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of the independent variable, either one variable or more without making comparisons, or connecting with other variables. The nature of this method explains more about the existing research problems. Based on this explanation, this research was conducted by distributing questionnaires to a sample of 30 respondents. The respondents were Widyatama students. The questionnaire contains several questions related to the problems raised in this study (Saudi et al., 2018b).

Results and Discussion

Questionnaires were distributed to 30 respondents randomly, where the questions were given based on the problems in this study. The following is a descriptive analysis of data processing that has been carried out with the following results:

Table 1: Results of Survey on Respondents Response to HOAX

No	Statement of	Results
1	The amount of interest in students reading news	90% answered interested, 10% answered not interested
2	Student awareness in seeking accurate news information	75% answered that they are always looking for accurate news, 25% answered no
3	The number of students who found news that was uncertain in its accuracy	The majority of students answered that they often see news that may be inaccurate

| 4 | Many students had shared hoax news | 61% of students answered that they had shared HOAX news, 39% answered never |
| 5 | Student knowledge about sanctions if disseminating hoax news | 71% answered knowing about sanctions and 29% said they did not know about the sanctions. |

Here are some student responses in responding to hoax news (Sinaga et al., 2019b)

- "In general, hoaxes have the power to change and strengthen the attitudes or perceptions a person has towards something. So if I know the news I read is a hoax, I will revaluate the correctness of the information, and so I will be careful in reading and filtering the information I get. "
- "It should be more filtering when reading the news, and not easy to believe."I have to find out the truth of the news first."
- "It is ironic"
- "It can be normal or disappointed, but still find out in articles, social media or other media about the information reported"
- "Shame when I sign the petition :(
- "Tell the news disseminator that the news is a hoax, and does not participate in spreading the news that has an indication of the hoax."
- " Very troubling"
- " Stop spreading or tell other people if it turns out the news is a hoax "
- " Just normal"

Based on the data obtained from all the survey results, it can be seen that students have enough awareness of hoax news, and know that there are sanctions when disseminating hoax news. The average student is also always looking for the accuracy of the news they get, so the news can be filtered and not directly trusted. Unlike the survey results what we get from Mastel in Marwan (2017) is that the spread of news or information that contains false information comes from social media in the form of: Facebook 92.40%, Chat Applications 62.62%; and Websites 34.40%. Further, the survey also showed that the lack of screening of news information on online social media from the authorities has made it easier for hoax makers and spreaders to do their jobs. We conclude that students have a higher awareness in filtering news hoaxes. This is because students are a generation that is fluent with several technological devices, and students are knowledgeable about internet information.

Conclusion

Students at this time still have a higher level of awareness about hoax news compared to Indonesian society in general. Where the hoax news in question can damage the thoughts of other people who do not know the real information. People who have low levels of education

stimulate the process through comments and postings which are intended to create a negative atmosphere. Therefore, as a student in Indonesia, a student should be required to care more about the social world by sorting out good and bad news, by not disseminating the news carelessly, and also not posting inappropriate comments on social media.

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