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Analysis of Student Perceptions about COVID 19 Information in Media

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Abstract:

The need for the principle of media transparency in informing COVID-19 data is one of the ways to handle health problems, especially in preventing the transmission of COVID-19. A capacity building in handling the COVID-19 pandemic through the transparency of the COVID-19 data in the media can be useful for developing and disseminating health information to the public. This will also help increase the awareness of the people facing this COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, people will also be able to take preventive actions and be motivated to increase their alertness and increase their immunity. This paper is an analysis of the previous study findings that were done through a survey. The survey was on the knowledge of students at the university in obtaining information and the extent of knowledge they have on COVID-19. This paper aims to investigate the perception of the students on the COVID-19 information on the media, and to what extent were the students prepared for the pandemic. The findings of this study are that the majority of students in Aceh stated that the COVID-19 pandemic information on the media is already transparent and precise, even though there are still shortcomings in the information delivery by the media.

Keywords: Student perception in Aceh, Covid 19, Media Information

1. Introduction

The Covid 19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) pandemic has been taking place for the last two years. This has put great pressure and impact on all countries in the world, including Indonesia. This pandemic has a significant effect on both the health and non-health sectors. For the sake of the sustainability of human life in a pandemic, Indonesia has to continue improving and responding early to the pandemic to determine the success of controlling it. Planning and funding are the basis for accelerating the handling of COVID-19 to increase Indonesia's readiness to face disease pandemics in the future. Indonesia has to continue to increase efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic impacts across sectors.

One way to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak is to provide data to increase public awareness. Due to the availability of accurate data in the media, the role of students is very much needed in conveying the data information to the public; thus, the community will be well informed and able to take preventive actions. The media transparency is considered to be able to provide data to obtain the pattern of the spread of disease outbreaks, hence, the government's program in handling Covid 19 will be able to achieve its objectives according to the control plan. The development of communication science is the basis of this research. Before knowing the role of students in society, it is necessary to know their perceptions first regarding the media transparency on the information related to Covid 19, especially on the aspect of accuracy and the data source. This research aims to investigate the students' perceptions towards media transparency in providing the Covid-19 data and information, especially in the Aceh Province. Students have a lot of potential and opportunities in contributing to the public. The student's perception in responding to the transparency of the 19th data transparency in the media that the government is running is very important so that the transparency of the 19th data transparency is not being disrespected or hoaxed. It means students should be supporters and drivers from the 19th program on the media are about 5 important

things of Covid's prevention, which are profound to wash their hands, not to leave the house if it's not in public or if it's sick.

It's important to research students' perception of transparency in media transparency on Covid's data 19 as infographic data of the Indonesian government program in preventing contagion of wider Covid transparency. Then this is what researchers' interests in viewing student perception of the media transparency of this 19-19 data, especially looking at the latest Aceh area. The fundamental contribution that has linked to communication science is as information data on student perception of transparency media regarding Covid 19 data. This research is also useful as a development and planting health information to the public as the biggest contribution in the dealing of a 19-19 Covid problem in Aceh. So that it helps increase the vigilance of the people in Aceh in the face of the plague caused by the Coronavirus. It is important as the goal that the public can be more preventive and motivated to increase vigilance and body defense.

The survey that was performed from September to October 2021 is aiming to measure the student's perception of mass media transparency data and information about Covid-19 in Indonesia, especially in Aceh, and how they respond to information they've got. The student's perception of mass media transparency regarding the Covid media performance in the message delivery on a Covid 19 to the community in Aceh especially. How did the students see and evaluate the mass media openings in presenting information and data on Covid-19? This survey also aims to figure out what media references the main responsibility to get information on Covid-19, so it becomes a resistance measurement platform that is often accessed.

2. State of the Art

Transparency is a principle that guarantees access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about governance, namely information about policies, the process of making and implementing them, as well as the results achieved (Lorina Lalolo Krina P, 2003). Media is a connecting tool to present information, data with openness. With transparency in access to data information, it can guarantee freedom for everyone in obtaining information about the implementation of government programs, namely information about policies and the implementation of the results to be achieved. Information disclosure has become a normative standard to measure the legitimacy of a government. In the big umbrella of democracy, the government must always be open to its people as a form of legitimacy (substantively). This participation can be in the form of providing support or rejection of policies taken by the government or evaluating a policy.

According to Russell Ackoff (Bellinger, etc., 2004), a systems theory and professor of organization changes, that Data is a symbol of numbers or characters. Data only exists and has no significance of its existence. It can exist in any form, whether that can or cannot be used. Data has no meaning of its own. In computer language, a spreadsheet generally starts with data. While information is data that is processed to be useful, to answer the 'who', 'where', 'where,' and 'when'. Information is data that has been relationally given meaning. In computer language, the relational database makes information from the data stored in it. The source of understanding in a communication activity can be defined as a basis used in the message delivery and strengthened the message. Sources can be someone or more, agencies, books, and stuff. There are examples of information sources around us like cell phones, books as a form of objects, or libraries that are in place. This is what the indicators in this research are, which are looking at how the student perception of the media transparency of Covid's information and the source of information.

According to Kelly (Brien, 2010:10), that information is data that has been executed into a form that has been meaningful to its receivers and beneficial in current decisions or the coming. The definition is also declared by Ackoff the definition of information in the use of the information then useful information answers the question of what, who, where, and when. So, the researchers wanted to see whether media transparency regarding Covid 19 data was appropriate according to the perceptions of students in Aceh, especially in seeing the changes that occurred in society during the Covid 19 pandemic that lasted for two years. Students have a lot of potential and opportunities, so students have an important role in contributing to the public. Five student roles in society, among them, are agents of change, Guardian of Value, Iron Stock, Moral Force, and Social Control. Concerning media transparency regarding Covid 19 data, namely looking at student knowledge of media transparency information regarding Covid 19 data.

This research refers to research that refers to Covid 19 research in the mass media, both about its news, information and data, and others. Next, there's research referring to Alina Ciobanu (2013) with the title of the article, The Role of Student Services in The Improving of Student Experiences in Higher Education. The research claims in his report that in a multicultural academic context, which is driven by globalization, including the role of student service, needs to face this new challenge. Many aspects of a student's life, at academic levels, social or cultural, become more difficult to understand and manage. To that, the creation of an efficient student service that focuses on his needs, to provide the support necessary for academic activities and stimulating personal developments, social and cognitive culture and cognitive, necessary. The student service role was influenced by the beliefs and values of staff that were employed, in the way of policy is spread, by the contents of curriculum and service, and by the level of knowledge regarding student development and ways that the environment deciphered their behavior. Research results are academic and increase student experience (academic, social, well-being) from first contact to be a high-education success today both for student and institution.

Next up is the research of FC Susila Adiyanta (2019) which examines empirical research: the use of survey methods as an instrument of empirical law research. This study examines one of the instruments to collect data and legal materials is the survey method. Often researchers in the field of law see surveys as a means to collect data from sources or research informants to conduct observations and interviews on an empirical approach (non-doctrinal legal research). The understanding is the simplicity of survey methods as research instruments are complex and comprehensive. The research

survey is developed as a form of a positive approach to social science. The conclusion of this research is the same thing with social science study, in the study of law, research is a logic building, which from beginning to end must be a series of explaining each other. Legal research by using systematic scientific steps and phases, logical and rational, making all processes of scientific writing an explanation of logic to mind which is a process of dialectic between theory and data. In law research, survey methods are used to conduct various policy evaluations and decisions, and regulation implications on society. Survey results can also be used to predicate a certain social phenomenon, including a positive law in the context of social life society.

Research with the title of the student's perception to the show of lies in social media (Suyanto, etc., 2018), revealed that in the current era of democratization, which is characterized by the freedom of expression of every citizen, both orally and in writing, the hoax phenomenon has become a matter of mutual concern. The research design used is a survey technique. The process of spreading the news on social media involves many women. Only a small proportion admit that they often get hoax news about ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group (SARA). Thus, the widespread of hoax news on social media is a form of fooling the public and responding to the emergence of hoax news by taking action against it. Sampling was carried out randomly with a percentage of 10-12% of all FISH students from the 2017 class, namely 856 people. Thus, there will be 80-120 students who will be the research sample. To collect field data using a questionnaire technique (questionnaire). The type of questionnaire used is a closed questionnaire. There is only one variable in this study, namely 'FISH students' perceptions of the emergence of fake news' on social media (social media) on the internet.

Next research with the title Public Perception Survey of Baznas in Handling Covid 19. Data collection was carried out using random sampling for a month from May 19 to June 19. In other words, the survey was conducted when the PSBB was still widely enforced and also when the new normal was introduced to the public, so this study is expected to capture public perceptions in the two periods. To make it easier to get survey results and comply with the Covid 19 Health protocol, survey activities were carried out using online media and succeeded in getting 338 respondents to actively participate in this study. This public perception survey of BAZNAS in handling the COVID-19 pandemic was carried out using descriptive statistical analysis methods and importance-performance analysis (IPA). The descriptive statistical analysis method was used to describe the data that had been collected. The data collected was analyzed so that a description of the respondent's characteristics, perceptions, preferences, and behavior towards the BAZNAS program in handling the COVID-19 pandemic could be obtained. With the title of Public Perception Survey General against Baznas in the 19th Covid Warning. Data collection was conducted using sampling random for a month from May 19th until June 19th. In other words, the survey was made during the UN's time was widely discharged and also when New Normal was introduced to the community, so this test was expected to capture the perception of the two periods. To make it easier to get survey results and obey the COVID Health protocol, survey active activity in this test. The survey of society's perception of BAZNAS in the handling of pandemic COVID-19 is being conducted using the method of statistic analysis. The statistical analysis method of descriptive statistics was used to describe the data that was collected. Data gathered was analyzed so it can be acquired by the characteristic display of response, perception, and respondent behavior towards the BAZNAS program in the hands of the COVID-19 pandemic.

And which became the reference for this research in previous research, namely a study entitled Public Perception of Covid 19 News in the Media, the findings of this study do not represent media consumption in general because the research questions are specifically designed to measure the consumption of information related to Covid-19. The survey, which was conducted during the period 6 May - 29 May 2021, aims to measure public perceptions of the Covid-19 news in Indonesia and how they respond to the information they receive. Public perception of the Covid-19 news can provide clues about the performance of the press in the minds of the public. Does the public think that the Indonesian press is still able to carry out its ideal functions during the world's health crisis? How does the public evaluate the performance of the press in reporting Covid-19? Based on the previous research above which is the reference for this research, it is related to the theme, subject/object, survey method, and technique in finding how to perceive a phenomenon. So that it can be a reference for future research regarding the main goal, namely to handle and prevent the current Covid 19 pandemic

3. Methodology

This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach through survey techniques to students at three state universities in Aceh, namely Syiah Kuala University, Malikussaleh University, and Samudra University. All students who are active in the 2019-2021 class, as respondents who gave responses in this study have several characteristics. First, age. Second, the education they are currently pursuing is generally undergraduate (S-1), diploma to master's education (S-2). Third, of these students, almost all of them are currently undergoing lectures / active students. The need for information regarding student perceptions in society towards media transparency regarding COVID-19 data in Aceh is needed for infographic data. The type of information asked in this research is about how students perceive Aceh to media transparency regarding covid 19 data. The communication channel stated in the questionnaire is to explain students' perceptions in society towards media transparency regarding covid 19 data in Aceh.

The statements in the questionnaire for each category are reviewed in terms of clarity, accuracy, and relevance for the assessment of the information that is needed to obtain survey results from students' perceptions of the public's perception of media transparency regarding covid 19 data. In the next stage, these items are tested for reliability. which has resulted in very high internal consistency. Data was collected through a survey using a questionnaire distributed to students at three well-known public universities in Aceh. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using a frequency distribution table to see the perceptions of students in the community towards media transparency regarding the COVID-19 data in Aceh.

The location of research is where this scientific research is the students at Malikussaleh University, and Syiah Kuala University, as well as students at Samudra University. While the research time is the period of activity required in scientific research. The reason why choosing a research place in students at the three universities as a research object is due to an opportunity that understand the transparency of media about Covid 19 data in Aceh.

The population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2018). The population in this study were all active students at the University, from three universities in Aceh where the researchers' collected data through data assessment at three universities in Aceh. The population found as a whole is categorized again by the researcher. The researcher categorizes the overall population on the faculties of each university. However, because the research wants to see the perceptions of students in Aceh, the researcher reduces the overall population again by looking at the category per class, starting from the population of the 2019-2021 Academic Year. The reason the researcher set the population in the 2019-2021 class category is that students from 2019 to 2021, have an experience learning during in pandemic for the first time.

The sample is a small part of a researched representative. This research sample was selected using cluster sampling. Cluster Sampling is a sampling technique used to determine samples when the subject was researched very widely. This sample uses two stages of the first stage determines the regional sample, and the next stage determines the people in the area as well as sampling (Sugiyono, 2019:83). In a Cluster, random sampling of researchers divided the population into some separate groups called cl. Then from some sample-selected samples that were selected by the next random data analysis of this research data was taken from the sampling sample data, which is geographical. Then the population is acquired over the entire student of three universities that are considered to be representative is 36,997 students University (2019- 2021). Samples obtained from the student population from various faculties from Syiah Kuala University sample as many as 215; samples from Malikussaleh University as many as 136; and samples from Samudra University as many as 45; total sample as many as 396.

The primary data is taken through questionnaire data that has been filled in by the respondent and the search for information on population data as a data assessment, which contains statements related to the variables that have been studied in the study. Secondary data was obtained from a review of the results of previous studies and literature studies relevant to the research. The Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions graphical perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2019). In this study, the social phenomenon that was determined then became the research variable. In this study, only one variable is used which is then translated into two indicator variables. Furthermore, these indicators can be used as a starting point for compiling instrument items in the form of statements in the type of closed questionnaire. Research with survey techniques to one variable is not to test the hypothesis, so this research only wants to describe a phenomenon of a population of student perception of a media transparency on Covid's data in Aceh.

4. Analysis Results

The findings of this study represent media transparency in general because the research statement is designed only to measure the transparency of information in the media related to Covid-19. This survey asked respondents about media transparency in general in conveying information related to Covid-19, including on social media. However, this survey does not capture what kind of sources respondents refer to on social media. This survey is a stand-alone survey (not a longitudinal survey), so it cannot accurately conclude either increase or decrease. Based on the results of the 29 question items in each statement item in the questionnaire that has been processed, the data is declared valid and can be continued to the next calculation, namely the reliability test. The reliability test of the research instrument was carried out using the Cronbach's Alpha method, which is greater than 5% if the Cronbach's Alpha value is greater than the table value and the Cronbach's Alpha value is positive, then the instrument is declared reliable. The criteria for a research instrument are said to be reliable by using this technique, if the reliability coefficient $r > 0.6$ (Sugiyono, 2015: 70).

Almost all students agreed to use the government's official website and the WHO in finding information about covid 19. But the data from the research shows that the dominant students use social media. This can be interpreted as a media change that occurs among people in this 4.0 era. Technological developments have led to the presence of various media platforms, expanding the reach of information both at home and abroad. So, this needs to be the government's attention in dealing with hoax issues around covid 19 which are prone to spreading along with the development of media, especially social media.

Dominant students agree that the media cites information about covid 19 from trusted sources, in this case, WHO. This shows students' trust in the media. WHO as a world health organization is considered the most trusted information provider as well as an international institution that handles the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. Almost the majority of students agree that the media has played its role as a means of conveying public health information. This shows that the public's trust in the media is so great, especially in accessing information about cases of covid 19. The media is considered as a reference to find out the development of cases of covid 19 both domestically and abroad.

The survey results show that approximately 80% of students agree that the media does not advertise any health products that claim to cure COVID-19 sufferers as long as the product has not been tested. This illustrates that students are more educative and do not easily believe in information. As agents of change, students also carry out their roles as agents of community social control who can provide a safe, peaceful atmosphere amidst the rise of hoaxes surrounding the corona issue to create a conducive atmosphere among the community.

Students also agree that the media carries out their communication role, in addition to supporting the government's efforts to actively campaign for health protocols and presenting public service advertisements to be aware

and obedient in carrying out health policies and protocols issued by the government in handling the spread of COVID-19 cases, as well as inviting the public to actively fight hoax news. Dominant students agreed that the media carried out their educational role in conveying information about covid 19, such as the percentage of the spread of COVID-19 cases, the 5M movement campaign, government policies around PPKM (The treatment of civil behavior), and Vaccination.

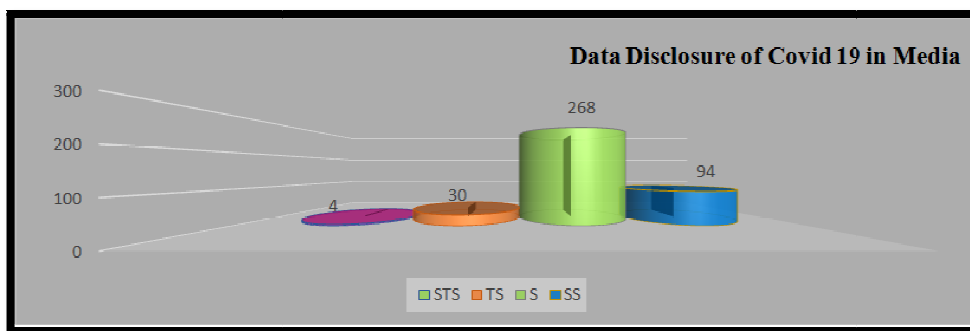


Figure 1: Student Perception about Data Disclosure of Covid 19 in Media

The data figure 1. Data from the diagram shows that the majority of students as respondents agree (s) on the importance of openness to data and information about covid19. This proves that the information and data that have been circulating in the community, as well as the news in the media, are open and accurate. It shows that more than 90% of respondents agree that the presence of the official covid19 website built by the government helps in finding data about covid19. This fact can be interpreted as a joint effort by the government and the community in dealing with the spread of this virus outbreak. And it shows the synergy and collaboration between the government and stakeholders related to the presentation of the data.

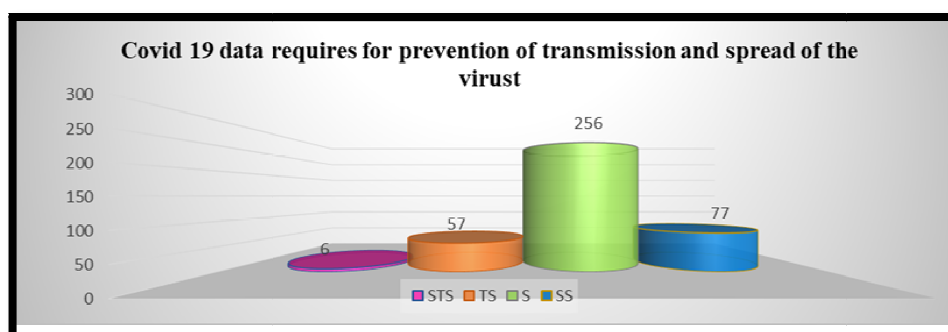


Figure 2: Student Perception about the Importance of Covid Data for Handling and Preventing the Spread of the Epidemic

The data in figure 2. with numbers close to 90%, respondents agree (s) that the presentation of data about covid19 will correlate with the number of transmission and spread of covid19. The disclosure of COVID-19 data will go hand in hand with public awareness of the spread of COVID-19. The public will be more vigilant and follow the health protocols that have been set. The data shows that almost 70% of students believe that the media has accurately presented data to the public regarding data on patients suffering from COVID-19 and people without symptoms. This shows that the public's confidence in the graphic figures that are informed is still quite high even though several people still do not believe in the accuracy of the data.

5. Conclusion

According to data, almost all students believe that social media is more transparent in conveying facts about COVID-19 than national television media. Social media is considered minimal for the interests that apply behind conventional media in this case national television. So that people tend to believe more in the information received from social media. However, almost 90% of students agree that there is a lot of confusion in information about COVID-19. This must be the government's attention in blocking negative information about COVID-19 and providing an integrated information system so that the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 can run effectively. This is because students think that the confusion of information regarding COVID-19 has made the public skeptical. The data also shows that more than 90% of students agree that the presence of the official covid19 website built by the government helps in finding data about covid19. This fact can be interpreted as a joint effort by the government and the community in dealing with the spread of this virus outbreak. And this shows the synergy and collaboration between the government and stakeholders related to the presentation of the data.

Almost all students agree that the presentation of data about covid19 will correlate with the number of transmission and spread of covid19. The disclosure of COVID-19 data will go successive with public awareness of the spread of COVID-19. The public will be more vigilant and follow the health protocols that have been set. The data also shows that almost 90% of students limit their movement due to the influence of circulating COVID-19 information. This

illustrates that the power of information affects human behavior, especially if the information is conveyed repeatedly. From the diagram data, it can be stated that almost 90% of students agree that the issues surrounding covid 19 circulating in the community can support the transparency of Covid 19 information in the media. This illustrates that information circulating in the community can be a supporter of the media in finding information or facts about COVID-19, both concerning patient data as well as the spread of cases.

This paper is an analysis of the previous study findings that were done through a survey. The survey was on the knowledge of students at the university in obtaining information and the extent of knowledge they have on COVID-19. This paper aims to investigate the perception of the students on the COVID-19 information on the media, and to what extent were the students prepared for the pandemic. The findings of this study are that the majority of students in Aceh stated that the COVID-19 pandemic information on the media is already transparent and precise, even though there are still shortcomings in the information delivery by the media.

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