The study perception of social sciences and law faculty students for hoax in social media

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Abstract. News in the information age is currently supported by advanced equipment in the field of information and communication. Digital skills are required to use social media responsibly and ethically. According to citizenship perspective, this is a category of citizen skills. This research is done to four departments of education. It is named Bachelor Program of Pancasila and Citizenship Education and Bachelor Program Education of Geography. The rest are non education department. It is named Bachelor Program Public Administration and Diploma Program of Public administration. Fifty (50) students was taken from each department. There are 200 students totally were obtained. Data collection techniques used questionnaire and interviews. Data analysis technique was used in research is descriptive statistics. The results of this study indicate that freshman FI SH 2017 has a negative perception of hoax in social media. The average number earned is 84% of FI SH new students in 2017 have media awareness, media literacy skills, and high social responsibilities. Thus the improvement of student character in the form of social responsibility as a student needs to be done continuously as an effort to realize smart and good citizenship citizens.

1. Introduction
The 21st century is known as the digital era. Interconnection between individuals (on line), the use of smart phones, the rampant use of various social media, the utilization of applications in everyday life are some examples. The definition of the digital age is participatory. Users create content, everything is created in the digital life, making viral instantaneously, scalable, replicable, quick to view, with an invisible audience.

The dynamics of life of the digital age require a comprehensive understanding, communication skills, rules, and ethics to ensure the power of media and technology is used ethically and responsibly. It should also be understood that various content is created with no anonymous identities that would facilitate unethical participation and even illegal behavior. Though the internet and social media is a public space (public sphere) that belongs to the community. Public civilization, adherence to values and norms are ethical guidelines that need to be understood by every user in order to have responsibility in their utilization. The use of public space that is not a citizenship locus because it is not always based on a comprehensive understanding by its users will make the public space irresponsibility become irresponsible. As a result, the public sphere is transformed into a spreading of hate, defamatory, provocative, and fraudulent viruses or trends now called hoaxes. New data released by Turnbackhoax.id's online page which was activated by Information Technology activists in
Indonesia from 1 January to 2 February 2017, received 1656 complaints of hoax information, slander, hate speech, or incitement from 47,132 times by 13,915 internet users[1].

2. Citizen or netizen
In the context of citizenship, Milner says states that the ability of media literacy is one of the competencies of civic literacy[2]. As a condition of citizenship competence, media literacy in communication skills, responsibility in correspondence is a requirement of every citizen, so that in carrying out public space utilization activities become more wise, ethical, and responsible. It is a new paradigm in civic education learning aimed at shaping intelligent and responsible citizens[3].

The presence of the internet gives a new meaning in the concept of citizenship. If so far citizenship (classical) is known by the term "citizenship". This concept of citizenship did not reappear in Europe during the feudalism era but it rose again in the Renaissance. Citizenship is embedded in the idea of public participation in democracy and state affairs. The word 'public' is citizenship, commonality, and everything that is not personal but something that is accessible and observable by everyone. So now, with the internet presence, the term "netizen" comes, which means "virtual citizenship" (virtual). This is an extension of the concept of Habermas in his idea of a public sphere that refers to an individual's ability to participate freely in public discourse to discuss social issues and the influence of political discourse and political action in society. Internet citizenship refers to the idea of human interaction at both the private and public level of the internet[4].

However, internet citizenship (netizens) is not without risk, there is no jurisdictional limits, anonymity tendencies, and low media literacy among netizens is an interrelated factor in generating false news (hoax). The disclosure of Saracen case in Jakarta some time ago proves that the message of hate and hoax in social media is organized. The Saracens have spread false tribal, religious, racial, and interreligious (SARA) stories on various social media. From the results of digital forensic investigation by the police of the Republic of Indonesia revealed this syndicate using facebook group, including saracen news, Saracen cyber team, da saracenews.com to raise more than 800 000 accounts. This situation further confirms the view of the post truth. Write Keyes, "in the post-truth era the line between right speech and lies, between truth and untruth, between fiction and non-fiction, is blurred." He added in the post-truth era, "we live in an environment that does not provide enough deterrent to our tendency to deceive others[5]."

3. Digital literacy and hoax acquiring efforts
As stated above, the low level of skills and literacy in the digital age cause to incompetent technology utilization, potentially irresponsible use of technology. For that required competence in the utilization of technology, known by the name of digital literacy.[6] Digital literacy is the ability to: a) using technology competently, b) understand and interpret digital content and measure its credibility, c) creating, researching, and communicating with appropriate and appropriate tools.[7] The digital literacy program is an important element of media education and involves basic learning tools and curricula for critical and creative thinking skills. This digital literacy becomes an important part of citizenship literacy, so that citizens who aspire to be intelligent and responsible citizens can be achieved.

In the current era of democratization freedom of opinion every citizen orally or in writing, then the phenomenon of hoax into one thing that should be a common concern. In the current era of democratization freedom of opinion every citizen orally or in writing, then the phenomenon of hoaks into one thing that should be a common concern.[8] The hoax can be in the form of a false idea, an offensive principle, media manipulation, balancing, objectivity, against moral neutrality.[9] False ideas can be proven through devastating concrete results. The conflicting principle of freedom and tolerance can never be reconciled. But a false idea that generates hate speech and can damage the social order so that it must be excluded from freedom of expression.[10]

The Difference between Fraud and Hoax Based on Wikipedia, "A hoax is a deliberately fabricated falsehood made to masquerade as the truth". The elements are "deliberately", "fabricated", "falsehood"
("lie or lie"), "made to masquerade", as the truth. Hoax is a false information that is ready to publish and is covered by a mask of truth. Reality is false news, so the content of the news is misleading.[11] This means that it could be from the beginning an article is intended to corner or defame a person or group of people or organizations with a view to causing hatred among members of the community.

4. Students as agents of change
Students are educated intellectuals on campus. As part of the student academic community that lives and thrives in the intellectual world that relies on the values of truth. In the perspective of citizenship, the student is a young citizen who has the ideal in building his nation. From the perspective of generation theory, students fall into the category of Z generation, which is actually a digitally native generation that is very familiar with life on line, smart phone, and various social media like facebook, twiter, line, instagram, and various other applications.

Associated with its very strategic role, it can be presented the following problems: 1) What is the perception students of Faculty of Social sciences and Law (FISH) Universitas Negeri Surabaya (UNESA) on hoaxes in social media today? 2) Do the students of Faculty of Social sciences and Law FISH have an awareness to fight the hoax news in social media? 3) Do the students of Faculty of Social sciences and Law FISH have skills to recognize that is a hoax news?

5. Methods
The sample population of this study are all new students of Faculty of Social sciences and Law UNESA class of 2017 amounting to 837 students. Bachelor Program of Pancasila and Citizenship Education, Bachelor Program of Education History, Bachelor Program of Geography Education, Bachelor Program of Public Administration, Diploma Program of Public Administration, Bachelor Program of Sociology, Bachelor Program Communication Studies, and Bachelor Program Education IPS.

The 8 study programs were taken proportionally. Sampling consider the scientific background of study program, which in this case divided by 2 namely Education program, and Non Education. To Prodi education is taken 2 Prodi, namely Bachelor Program of Pancasila and Citizenship Education (PPKn), and Bachelor Program Education Geography. While for non department of education is taken 2 Prodi, namely Bachelor Program Public Administration and Diploma Program of Public Administration. Each study program was taken by 50 students. So overall 200 students were obtained. Data collection techniques used questionnaire and interviews. Data analysis technique was used in research is descriptive statistics.

6. Results and Discussion
To answer the formulation of research problems of perception new student Faculty of Social sciences and Law force 2017 result as follows

| No | Variabel Pertanyaan                             | Positive/High | Neutral/ | Negative/Low |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| 1  | The attitudes reject hoax News                  | 0.88          | 0.10     | 0.02         |
| 2  | The skills to recognize false news              | 0.85          | 0.10     | 0.05         |
| 3  | Knowledge of hoax news                          |               |          |              |
| 4  | Concern for not forwarding hoax news            | 0.90          | 0.8      | 0.02         |

From the data it is known that most new students Faculty of Social sciences and Law in 2017 have a positive attitude to reject hoax news (88%), as much as 10% being neutral, and being as cool as 2%. Associated with the skills to recognize hoax news, as many as 85% of FISH new students in 2017 are
able to recognize a news in social media is a hoax, and as much as 5% of all students do not have the skills to recognize whether a news story is a hoax. As for their social responsibility to share a hoax, then 90% of them have a concern not to share the news, 8% are socially moderate (sometimes share and sometimes not), and only 2% are indifferent.

From the data, most of the new students of FISH class of 2017 have a negative perception on the existence of false news on the internet. Negative perceptions they show by having a high positive attitude to deny the existence of false news in various social media such as facebook, you tube, instagram, line and others. Thus as young citizens (youth citizenship) they already have high civic responsibilities. As stated in the previous section that Indonesia as a multicultural society both ethnic, cultural, and intergroup is very easy to be provoked in various conflict situations. Hoax news has a very high power to provoke the community, so easily the community become mutually sanctioned, prejudiced negative and eventually social conflicts.

7. Conclusion
From the above explanation can be drawn conclusion that new students of FISH 2017: first, have a negative perception of hoax news in social media. Second, as young citizens they have a high social responsibility and high awareness. Third, in general most of them have high digital skills so as to protect the false news (hoax).

8. Acknowledgements: This work was supported by FISH UNESA Research Policy 2017.

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