



Comparison Study Of Responses To New Life Regulations In Campus After Disaster Covid-19

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Abstract. Since the Covid-19 pandemic took place, the UNESA campus has enacted various regulations such as online lectures, online graduations, to regulations for temporarily closing (lockdown) the campus. One of the indications to find out the acceptance of regulations by the community, can be approached by knowing the response. Therefore, regarding the Covid-19 pandemic that has lasted two and a half years and is currently considered safe, it is appropriate that the regulations that have been implemented on campus need to be known and analyzed about student responses. The survey method was used to find out and analyze the response to the implementation of the Covid-19 regulation when Covid was hit and at the moment a survey method was chosen with a population of Bachelor's degree students in the Geography Education Study Program, especially students from Class of 2019 who experienced a mass occurrence of Covid and the current mass is 93 students. As for the way to determine the respondents selected "purposive random sampling"

The conclusions of the results of this study 1. Student responses are dynamic in dealing with Covid-19 regulations, 2. Broadly speaking the response to changes in Covid-19 regulations lies in academic services, especially lectures and guidance, 3. Based on student origins, student responses are good from the city of Surabaya or out of town still choose to apply IT because it saves on boarding and transportation costs

Keywords: Comparisons, Response, Regulation Covid-19

1 Introduction

The existence of Covid-19 in Indonesia began on March 6 2020 with 2 people suffering from it. Then until January 27, 2021 the number of confirmed cases was 1,012,350, the number of new cases was 13,094 people, and the number of sufferers who died was 28,468 people. Globally in 2021 the population of Indonesia and the world who are exposed to Covid-19 are as follows

Table 1. COVID Data in Global and Indonesia

Name	Cases Cumulativ Total	Cases Reported In Hour	Newlay In Last24	Deaths - cumulative total	Deaths - newly reported in last24 hours
Global	99,864,391	468,808		2,149,700	12,856
Indonesia	1,012,350	13,094		28,468	336

Sources: WHO Coronavirus Disease (Corona Virus Disease-19) Dashboard.
Data last updated: 2021/1/27, 4:35pm CET. Access at 14 March 2021.

Efforts to overcome the spread of Corona Virus Disease-19 the government has issued: Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), RI Minister of Health Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions, then Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs (Inmendagri) Number 01 2021 concerning the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) policy

Surabaya State University as a tertiary institution that manages 31,364 students and 834 academic staff has also implemented regulations for the prevention and transmission of Covid-19 in the campus environment. The form of this regulation, among other things, is in the form of a circular letter from the Chancellor of Surabaya State University No: B/62284/UN38/HK.01.01/2020 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on Large-Scale Activities (PKBB) at Surabaya State University. The circular letter also considers the circular of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.02.01/Menkes/199/2020 dated 12 March 2020, circular letter of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education and Culture Number 3549/A.A5/HK/2020 regarding the prevention of CORONA VIRUS DESEASE-19 on March 12, 2020 Unesa Rector Circular Number: B/1 2399/UN.38/TU.00.OZ2020 concerning Anticipating the Spread of Covid-19 on March 2, 2020; h. Circular of the Chancellor of Surabaya State University Number 8/15254/ UN38/TU.00.02I2020 concerning Measures to Prevent the Spread of the Corona Virus Disease-19 (Covid-19) at Surabaya State University

Regulations that lead to the prevention and spread of Corona Virus Disease-19 require the ability to adapt to all individual components of the campus community. Adaptation is a change in behavioral response to suit environmental conditions. Based on the results of research that we have conducted in 2021, it is known that student responses to regulations in dealing with a new life, which at that time had never been carried out. The results of our research show that students are not comfortable with the regulations imposed on campus. Barriers to the use of learning networks and services cause students to be less able to adapt to a learning environment that must use an on-line system network media.

As time goes by, the condition of Covid-19 has been sloping, especially in late 2022. Thus, in the implementation of regulations, the new order of life has changed. Lectures for Odd Semester 2022/2023 at Surabaya State University based on letter no:

B/48712/UN38/HK.01.01/2022 dated 2 August 2022 will be conducted offline and online. Thus it is interesting to know about the environmental adaptation of students from what used to be online lectures to now offline and online.

The dynamics of changing conditions when there is Covid-19, the lectures must be online. Thus, at this time, after Covid-19, it was felt that it had begun to slope, turning online and offline, it was interesting to find out and analyze by comparing the responses that occurred.

Referring to Bell's environmental adaptation theory (Sarwono, 2016), it is said that individuals to adapt to the environment need the ability to do a coping. Because of that, it is descriptively interesting to compare the adaptation to the environment when Covid-19 occurred and when after Covid-19 subsided with the implementation of lectures that were previously online, which can now be used online and offline

2 Method

2.1 Research methods

This study uses a quantitative approach and the chosen research method is a survey, by taking the case of undergraduate students in the Geography Education Study Program, State University of Surabaya.

2.2 Population and Sample

The research population was 93 students of Geography Education-FISH, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya State University. Class of 2019 Students in the Geography Education Department experienced Regulation when the Covid-19 Prevention occurred and now that the Covid regulations are no longer enforced.

Then the sampling method refers to the Tekken IB concept. According to Tekken, the number of samples from the population that determines is the level of homogeneity of the population. The more homogeneous the population, the smaller the sample size. However, when referring to IB Tekken, if the population is felt to be homogeneous, then the number of samples should be taken randomly with a minimum population of 10% of the population. Therefore, based on these references, the number of samples in this study was determined as many as 50 respondents. The number of 50 respondents has exceeded the reference which states a minimum of 10%.

2.3 The Collecting of Data

The students who were respondents were asked for their willingness to fill out a questionnaire that had been distributed online. The way to fill out the questionnaire is that in each question given, the respondent only needs to put a “√” mark on the answer matrix provided. To capture student responses that may be incomplete or incomplete in the questionnaire, the instrument provides a written response at the bottom

2.4 The Data Analyzing

Descriptive analysis was chosen to obtain exploratory data about the comparative response of undergraduate geography education students at the time of Covid-19 and now that Covid-19 has subsided. The variables explored from student responses to be compared are

1. Selection of lecture methods
2. Selection of academic rules/regulations
3. The number of problems / obstacles in lectures
4. Application of the graduation method at Unesa
5. Choice of Model in consultation with lecturers
6. Choice of how to guide the final assignment/thesis
7. General administration services
8. How to contact/contact the lecturer
9. Model UTS and or UAS
10. Savings in tuition fees

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Research result

3.1.1. Comparison Of Responses To New Life Regulations In The Post Covid-19 Campus Environment

A total of 92 students from Class of 2019 majoring in geography have experienced the Covid-19 incident and have also experienced regulations during their lectures until now after Covid-19 has subsided. This dynamic causes students to adapt from the start of Covid-19 until now. Based on the results of the survey we conducted, it can be seen that students respond more favorably or comfortably during regulations after Covid-19 when compared to regulations during Covid-19. The number of students who voted for the lifting of the Covid regulation as it is today is 63.4%. This condition is a smaller percentage when compared to the number of students who responded to maintain the Covid-19 regulations of 36.6%.

In an extreme way, there was a response from students who all wanted the regulations to be enforced like during the Covid-19 incident. The variable chosen by the student is according to the response that the presence of Covid-19 saves more on living costs. While the responses of students who all prefer to apply regulations as they are at this time or the repeal of the Covid-19 Regulations are 1. Implementation of Graduation at Unesa, and 2. How to guide final assignments/thesis.' Arguments of students prefer Graduation at Unesa directly as it is now isn't it? virtually like when Covid-19 happened, because graduation is a phenomenal academic event to be happy with family, friends and feel the sacredness of the event, so they prefer graduation at Unesa to be held in person, not virtually like during Covid-19.

Likewise, student responses in terms of final assignment/thesis guidance, all students prefer regulation as it is today. The argument is that students prefer to meet directly with lecturers to consult to complete their final project or thesis. Communication barriers in guidance can be reduced by meeting directly with the lecturer..

In detail, a comparison of student responses between the implementation of the Regulations when Covid-19 occurred and when the Covid-19 Regulations had been repealed is presented in table 2 below:

Table 2. Comparison Of Responses To New Life Regulations In Campus Environment Post Covid-19 Disaster

No	Subject to Comparison	Choice of Regulation According to Student Response			
		Regulations During Covid-19		Regulations after Covid-19	
1	Selection of teaching methods	5	10 %	45	90 %
2	Selection of academic rules	23	46 %	27	44%
3	The number of problems / obstacles in lectures	36	72 %	14	28%
4	Implementation of graduation procedures at Unesa	0	0 %	50	100%
5	How to consult with lecturers	9	18 %	41	82%
6	How to guide the final task /skripsi	0	0 %	50	100%
7	General administration services	18	36 %	32	64%
8	How to contact with lecturer	14	28 %	36	72 %
9	Midterm Examination Model	27	54 %	23	46%
10	Savings on tuition fees	50	100 %	0	0%
Average (%)		36,4%		63,6%	

Sources: Primary Data and Processing, August 2023

3.1.2. Comparison Of Responses To Regulations Of New Life In Post Covid-19. Campus Environments Based On Students' Origin

In an in-depth analysis of student responses in geography, we compare them based on the location or location of the object of study. In this study, it was analyzed based on the location of the respondents. Because based on the origin of the location of the respondents it is hypothesized that it can affect the quality of communication, especially the use of the internet network. This condition is taken into consideration because this is when the Covid-19 incident occurred, information technology was applied in various academic and non-academic services in the campus environment.

In this study, we divided the analysis of the differences in the origin of our students into two groups, namely a group of one student who came from within the city where the Unesa campus is located in Surabaya, and Group 2, which is the location where students live outside the city. Regarding the enactment of the Covid-19 regulations that have passed when compared between out-of-town and inner-city students, it turns out that students from out-of-town (32.8%) prefer the enactment of these regulations when compared to students from within the city (3,8%). Likewise, it is known that when the comparison is made between students from within the city and students from outside the city due to the repeal of the Covid-19 regulations or the re-

enactment of normal conditions regulations, students from outside the city have a greater percentage in choosing regulations such as At the moment.

In detail, a comparison of student responses to Covid-19 Prevention regulations when Covid-19 occurred and now after Covid-19 has subsided based on student origins is presented in table 3 below.

Table 3. Comparison of Responses to Covid-19 Prevention Regulations when Covid-19 Occurred and Presently Based on Student Origins

No	Subject to Comparison	Choice of Regulation According to Student Response			
		Regulations Covid-19	During	Regulations after Covid-19	
		In the city of Surabaya	Outside the City of Surabaya	In the city of Surabaya	Outside the City of Surabaya
1.	Selection of teaching methods	0 (0%)	5 (10 %)	5 (10 %)	40 (80 %)
2.	Selection of academic rules	0 (0%)	23 (46%)	5 (10%)	22 (44%)
3.	The number of problems / obstacles in lectures	5 (10 %)	31(62%)	5 (10 %)	9 (18 %)
4.	Implementation of graduation procedures at Unesa	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (18 %)	41 (82%)
5.	How to consult with lecturers	0 (0%)	9 (18 %)	9 (18 %)	32 (64 %)
6.	How to guide the final task /skripsi	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (18 %)	41 (82 %)
7.	General administration services	0 (0%)	18 (36 %)	9 (18 %)	23 (46 %)
8.	How to contact with lecturer	0 (0%)	14 (28 %)	9 (18 %)	27 (44 %)
9.	Midterm Examination Model and/or Final Semester Examination	5 (10 %)	23 (46 %)	5 (10 %)	17 (34%)
10.	Savings on tuition fees	9 (18 %)	41 (82 %)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Average (%)		3,8	32,8	11,2	45

Sources: Primary data and Processing in August 2023

4 Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion

4.1.1. Basically, what causes student responses to be dynamic in dealing with Covid-19 regulations in the campus environment lies in the use of information technology in academic and non-academic services.

4.1.2. Broadly speaking, the response to changes in Covid-19 regulations when compared, the dynamic academic and non-academic services lie in academic services, especially lectures and guidance

4.1.3. Students, both from within the city and outside the city, all respond highly to the continued application of IT because it saves on boarding and transportation costs

4.2 Suggestion

4.2.1. Regarding Covid-19, its existence is invisible, so to prevent/protect against viruses of the same type, I hope we will continue to practice these good habits by implementing Health PROTOCOL.

4.2.2. Regarding the experience of implementing learning there are several deficiencies, so these deficiencies can be our concern to improve them.

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