

EVALUATION OF *PANCASILA* EDUCATION AMONG HEALTH STUDENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN GRESIK CITY

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pengetahuan mahasiswa kesehatan pada pendidikan pancasila dengan metode online teaching yaitu zoom meeting dan SPADA (Sistem Pembelajaran Daring). Mahasiswa kesehatan merupakan calon tenaga kesehatan yang nantinya akan berkecimpung pada profesi kesehatan. Dengan tanggung jawab kemanusiaan yang akan dipikul kelak, mahasiswa kesehatan perlu memiliki kemampuan kognitif di bidang pancasila agar dapat melakukan kinerja profesinya sesuai dengan integritas dan aturan yang berlaku. Metode yang dilakukan menggunakan semi eksperiment dengan melakukan dua metode pembelajaran yang berbeda pada 116 mahasiswa kesehatan di Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan januari-februari 2022. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan pengetahuan mahasiswa kesehatan terkait pendidikan pancasila berada pada kategori baik. Selain itu hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan pengetahuan Pancasila antara mahasiswa kesehatan dengan metode pembelajaran online zoom meeting dan SPADA

Kata Kunci: Pancasila, pembelajaran daring, mahasiswa kesehatan

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the knowledge of health students in Pancasila education with online teaching methods, namely zoom meeting and SPADA (Online Learning System). Health students are prospective health workers who will later be involved in the health profession. With humanitarian responsibilities that will be borne in the future, health students need to have cognitive abilities in the field of citizenship so that they can perform their professional performance in accordance with the integrity and applicable rules. The method used is semi-experimental by conducting two different learning methods on 116 health students at the University of Muhammadiyah Gresik. This research was conducted in januari - februari 2022. The results of this study indicate that the knowledge of health students related to pancasila education is in the good category. In addition, the results of this study indicate that there is no difference in Pancasila knowledge between health students using the Zoom Meeting and SPADA online learning methods.

Keywords: Pancasila, online learning, health student

BACKGROUND

Education is one thing that is not far from each individual, because every individual will certainly receive education from childhood and that education will continue throughout life. Education can mean a conscious and planned effort to change a person's behavior either individually or in groups to mature humans through training or teaching that has a goal to be achieved in these activities. In the world of education there are various subjects that must be studied, one of the existing subjects is Pancasila education subjects. The Pancasila Education subject is a lesson that provides guidance for every human being to study, analyze, and solve problems of nation and state development in the perspective of the basic values of Pancasila as the ideology and basis of the Republic of Indonesia.

With the implementation of Pancasila Education in Higher Education, it is hoped that it can create a learning vehicle for students to academically study, analyze, and solve problems of nation and state development in the perspective of the basic values of Pancasila as the

ideology and basis of the Republic of Indonesia. Thus, students are expected to be able to place themselves properly in the life of the nation and state. The success of the learning process is highly dependent on appreciation, creativity, willingness, and ability.

Pancasila is defined as the basis of the state or state ideology in the life of the Indonesian nation. This is because in it there are values that are very useful for the Indonesian people. Value means a component that is fundamental and beneficial to society (Juri et al., 2020:83). As an Indonesian society, everyone has an obligation to understand or understand the values of Pancasila before implementing it. Pancasila in everyday life. The application of Pancasila values is very important so that the behavior of the Indonesian people does not deviate and always reflects the values of Pancasila.

The level of student understanding can be interpreted as the level of ability that expects students to be able to understand the meaning or concepts, situations and facts they know (Purwanto, 1994). The level of student understanding in each subject in Pancasila Education subjects is very important to know in order to create a better teacher teaching method in the future. With better teaching methods, of course, students can understand more about Pancasila Education learning materials even though on subjects that have a high level of difficulty.

In the current state of the pandemic, the country's education system in the world, especially Indonesia, which initially used a face-to-face system or learning at school has been replaced with an online or online system that uses zoom, google meet, google classroom, whatsapp group, telegram and others. . So pen learning is currently adjusting to the online situation because Indonesia is currently experiencing an outbreak of the Covid-19 virus. In general, learning activities are activities in the network or interactions between teachers as educators and students, both done indirectly (asynchronously) and directly (synchronously). In learning activities, for example, which are synchronous are face-to-face learning activities online such as through zoom and google meet. While asynchronous such as whatsapp, telegram, google classroom, youtube.

Learning certainly has its own goals and scope. As for learning Pancasila, the objectives to be achieved are (1) Strengthening Pancasila as the basis of the state philosophy and ideology of the nation through the revitalization of the basic values of Pancasila as the basic norm of social, national and state life. (2) So that students can develop the Pancasilaist human character in thoughts, attitudes, and actions. (3) Providing understanding and appreciation of the soul and basic values of Pancasila to students as citizens of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as guiding them to be able to apply them in the life of society, nation, and state., (4) Preparing

students to be able to analyze and find solutions to problems. various problems of social, national and state life through a system of thought based on the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, (5) Forming the mental attitude of students who are able to appreciate the values of divinity, humanity, love for the homeland and national unity, as well as strengthening a democratic, just, and dignified civil society based on Pancasila, to be able to interact with the internal and external dynamics of the Indonesian people. This research aims to identify the difference between online learning method on the Pancasila knowledge.

METHOD

This research is a quantitative research with a semi-experimental approach. The treatment is given to students in the form of learning methods with two types, namely zoom meeting and SPADA (Online Learning System). The population in this study were all health students from various study programs at the health faculty of the University of Muhammadiyah Gresik. The sample in this study was obtained as many as 116 students. This research was conducted at the University of Muhammadiyah Gresik since januari - februari 2022. The data was collected based on the results of the final evaluation of learning in the end of the semester using the Academic System Information (Siakad). The data were analyzed for the mean difference using the independent student t test SPSS software. The hypothesis in this study is that there are differences in student's knowledge of pancasila between the zoom meeting and SPADA learning methods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Online learning was followed by all students during the covid-19 pandemic. Various online learning methods can be done, including through zoom meetings, youtube, whats app, and SPADA launched by the ministry of education and culture. The various methods and learning models used will affect the level of absorption and knowledge of students (Sutrisno et al., 2021). Students at the UMG Health Faculty in taking citizenship courses use two different methods, namely zoom meeting and SPADA. Respondent data can be seen in table 1 as follows:

Tabel 1. Respondent Characteristic

	n	%
<i>Sex</i>		
Male	22	19
Female	94	81
<i>Department</i>		
Midwifery	10	8,6
Nursing	10	8,6
Public Health	20	17,2
dietetic	25	21,5
pharmacy	43	37
Technology of medicine laboratory	2	1,7
physiotherapy	6	5,2
<i>Method</i>		
Zoom Meeting	75	65
SPADA	41	35
<i>Mean</i>		
Zoom Meeting	76,1 (SD 5,7)	
SPADA	76,5 (SD 4,8)	

Table 1 explains that most of the respondents are female with the most profession being pharmacy. Most of the students who took part in this study attended lectures using the zoom meeting method.

Table 2. Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test		t-test for Equality of Means				95% CI		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	SD	Lower	Upper
Knowledge	Equal variances assumed	1,488	,225	-,309	114	,758	-,32780	1,06106	-2,42977	1,77416
	Equal variances not assumed			-,325	95,080	,746	-,32780	1,00843	-2,32978	1,67417

Table 2 explains that based on the results of the Student Independent T test with homogeneous variance, a significance number of 0.78 was obtained. This number is greater than 0.05 so the hypothesis cannot be accepted. This means that the zoom meeting online teaching method and SPADA do not provide a significant difference in the value of Pancasila knowledge for health students.

As with previous research, the most important thing that can increase student citizenship knowledge is openness discussion in the class regardless of offline or online learning (Alivernini & Manganelli, 2011). This indicates that the online learning method is not a

determining factor in increasing student citizenship knowledge. More than that, the class atmosphere that is built will influence how students can discuss widely and openly. In addition, there are studies that reveal that there is no significant effect between civic knowledge and the attitudes and behaviors displayed by students in everyday life (Blaskó et al., 2019). This is a consideration that citizenship education is not only seen from a cognitive perspective, but also attitudes and behavior. It is hoped that this citizenship will enable each individual to behave in accordance with the principles and philosophies that exist in our country.

Providing civics teaching does require special treatment because this course is a theoretical and fundamental guide for each individual in carrying out their lives in the future. One of the theories of civics teaching framework is the “voice” method as proposed by previous research (Nogueira & Moreira, 2012). In this method, the teacher must be able to actualize various factors including context factors, content, student conditions, resources, curriculum, pedagogical approach, and orientations.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the average citizenship value of health students is in the good category (>75). Based on the results of the analysis of the different T Test, there is no significant difference in student citizenship knowledge between the zoom meeting and SPADA learning methods. Suggestion For further research are to look at perception and attitudes variables in evaluating Pancasila learning both outcome and process.

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