

Implementation of Assignment Methods Through Social Media: Case Study of Pancasila Courses

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic is one of the causes of the implementation of online learning, which requires students to be more active in cyberspace by relying on digital platforms with features that support the smooth online learning process. In addition to the implementation of online learning, students also collect assignments and submit them online and upload them on each student's social media. This study aims to test the effectiveness of the learning method by giving assignments through social media. This research method is qualitative with a case study approach. The informants in this study were students in the Pancasila Course. The results showed that three social media were agreed to be a place to upload assignments given by lecturers such as social media Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube. Giving assignments that will be uploaded on social media provides its own creativity for students. With the independent task of finding information in the surrounding environment, students are active and enthusiastic in learning directly from the natural surroundings and more creative in using social media for learning purposes.

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INTRODUCTION

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesian people experienced many changes in their social life and daily life. During the pandemic, the government implemented a work-from-home policy, and people were required to maintain social distance from each other. This aims to avoid the spread and transmission of the COVID-19 virus by carrying out activities from home and limiting oneself to activities outside the home (Nadeak et al., 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the *tri dharma* of higher education in education and teaching. Before the pandemic, the learning process was carried out with a face-to-face method. However, at this time, the implementation of learning is carried out online (on the network), and even the graduation processions at State Universities and Private Universities have been carried out online. The COVID-19 pandemic has revolutionized learning organized by campuses, and in a short time, campuses were forced to implement online learning. There are about 97% of universities have adopted online learning (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2020)

The implementation of online learning at universities is carried out using assistance from various digital platforms issued by the ministry of education and culture as learning media (Wibawa, 2021). Digital platforms and applications that support online learning can run smoothly. One of the digital platforms that are often used is Zoom webinars, google classrooms, google meet and other digital platforms. The implementation of online learning also requires students to actively use digital applications that help in communication between friends and lecturers during the online learning process.

The implementation of online learning fully supports students to be technologically literate and use it proficiently so that the implementation of online learning can be carried out smoothly without any obstacles, both small and large. Social media is the best choice for students during the COVID-19 pandemic as entertainment because of the ban on activities outside the home or PPKM (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) issued by the Indonesian government (Krisdiyanto, 2021). This is enforced in order to stem the increase in the positive number of the COVID-19 virus.

The statistical data of social media users in it also includes application users, so Facebook user data is dominated by the 18-24 year age group, with a percentage of 20.4 percent being women and 24.2 percent being men (Nastiti & Abdu, 2020). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of social media has certainly increased until it occupies the 3rd position of the largest social media users in the world

(Junawan & Laugu, 2020). Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of social media among young people has increased rapidly. Social media is online media that supports social interaction. Social media uses web-based technology that turns communication into interactive dialogue. Some of the most popular social media sites today include Blog, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Path, and Wikipedia. Another definition of social media is also explained by Van Dijk that it is a platform that focuses on the existence of users who facilitate their activities and collaboration. Therefore, social media can be seen as an online facilitator that strengthens the relationship between users as well as a social bond (Faizi et al., 2013).

The implementation of learning, assignments and finding materials are all done independently at home, so students are considered very familiar with various kinds of applications that support learning in the classroom. Social media is one of the entertainments for students during a pandemic. So assigning students and posting assignments on social media is an alternative container for coursework because now is an increasingly modern era and has entered the 5.0 era where technology is not only an empty container, but we also take advantage of the application. Society 5.0 will have an impact on all aspects of life from health, urban planning, transportation, agriculture, industry and education (Law of the Republic of Indonesia on the National Education System) (Nastiti & Abdu, 2020). Smartphone has become one of the items everyone must have because, in this era, all information is easily obtained only from a smartphone. So a smartphone is an important element that must be carried and owned, at least starting from teenagers.

Pancasila education is a compulsory subject which is stated in Article 37 of Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System and its explanation that "... civic education is intended to shape students into human beings who have a sense of nationality and love for the homeland", and Law no. 12 of 2012 Article 35 paragraph (5) which states that "the higher education curriculum must contain courses on Religion, Pancasila, Citizenship, and Indonesian Language (Prihatsanti et al., 2018) so that each is a complete psychopedagogical/andragogical unit as a subject in graduate and undergraduate programs that requires learning to apply curriculum, cross-curriculum, and extracurricular activities interactively.

The implementation of Pancasila Education learning in higher education is one of the general courses that has a weight of 2 credits parallel to other general subjects such as religious education, civic education and Indonesian language (Suryono, 2020). Therefore, all majors study Pancasila Education or Citizenship Education at the beginning of the first semester, as well as students majoring in Economic Education at Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

Social media is one of the media in distance learning during the pandemic. Social media is simply a digital technology that allows us to create and share knowledge and materials with others. Through social media, individuals will participate, interact and build community, sharing, distribution network creativity and flexibility. Social media was chosen for this study because it has several advantages (Faizi et al., 2013). The advantages of using social media include being a medium of communication between teachers and students. Social media is a tool to commit to the learning process as well as a platform for collaboration.

Research conducted by Mnkandla & Minnaar (2017) on the use of social media in e-learning through the metasynthetic method in 11 articles. The research results that the use of social media in e-learning for effective and deep learning occurs in universities (Mnkandla & Minnaar, 2017). Students should be guided in blogging and using Wikis for shared knowledge construction.

METHOD

This qualitative research applied a descriptive approach. Qualitative is naturalistic inquiry research or research with findings without data processing using statistics. And the results of this qualitative research describe more about the meaning and order of conditions of a generalization. This research will be conducted at Yogyakarta State University. The data in this study were obtained through interviews and observations of students studying Pancasila courses.

To avoid errors in analyzing data, a validity test is necessary so that the processed data can be justified. The data examination techniques were by collecting data on research subjects in depth and continuously. Data triangulation was conducted by collecting and combining data from several data collection techniques and data sources.

This research will use three steps of data analysis such as data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. Data reduction is summarizing data, selecting data to be processed, focusing on important data and eliminating anything that is not needed. Data reduction has the aim of making it easier for researchers to sort out the data obtained in the field. The presentation of the data is done by grouping the data that has been obtained. And it is presented in the form of a description or narrative that will be withdrawn to make a conclusion. The conclusion is the last stage in the process of analyzing the data. This conclusion section contains a summary of the data described to obtain meaning from the description of the data that has been reduced and presented.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The method used in the learning process of the Pancasila course is the assignment method. The assignment method is assumed to be a solution for student problems in the process of implementing online learning. This method is considered very suitable to be given to compensate for a lot of subject matter while the duration is limited (Sutarna, 2016). Pupuh Fathurrohman (Sutarna, 2016) states that the assignment method is not the same as homework, but broader than that, the assignments that can be given to students are of various types because the assignments given are very flexible, according to the objectives to be achieved such as research assignments, report writing (oral/written), assignments to visit historical museums and others.

The method used is to give homework or assignments to students and upload them online in an application that allows a reciprocal relationship between students who do assignments and internet users who see and read them. In the process of giving assignments to students, the lecturer explains the topic of the material that has been made. After explaining the topic, students are given the task of making works in the form of videos, short posters, and photos that are in accordance with the topics being taught, and all assignments given must be uploaded to social media. There are three social media options: Instagram, Facebook and YouTube.

The research was conducted on students of Economics Education at the Faculty of Economics, Yogyakarta State University. After conducting five online meetings, the material taught was as follows: the first meeting discussed the importance of Pancasila for citizens, the second meeting discussed the function of Pancasila in the life of the Indonesian nation, the third meeting discussed scientific studies of Pancasila, the fourth meeting discussed the form and composition of Pancasila, the fifth meeting discussed the history of the nation's struggle and at the sixth meeting, students were given assignments related to the material being taught.

COVID-19 is a disaster felt by all levels of society worldwide, causing many new changes that must be followed so as not to be left behind by countries that are more ready to accept these changes. The impact of COVID-19 is felt from early childhood to tertiary institutions (Universities), both under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia and under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, which means that all levels of education feel the impact of COVID-19.

Online learning has many impacts, both positive and negative. At this time, the author wants to explain the positive impact of implementing online learning. Lecturers and students can build communication and discussion very effectively,

between students interact and discuss without any problems. Many facilities support online learning activities that facilitate the implementation of online learning from home. In addition to the positive impacts, the negative impacts also affect the implementation of online learning during COVID-19, related to problems with internet network connections, rooms and environments that are not supportive or profitable, lack of learning resources and many other shortcomings.

Online learning is learning that uses the internet network with accessibility, connectivity, flexibility and the ability to bring up various types of learning interactions (Sadikin, 2020). The implementation of learning will be carried out well if the internet network is good too, but some areas in Indonesia sometimes do not have good internet access, which can cause the learning process to be disrupted.

The Role of Social Media in the Learning Process

Social media is growing rapidly from year to year. In 2002 Friendster dominated the social level. At that time, only Friendster dominated social networks, but now, other social networks have sprung up and have their own characteristics (Sutarna, 2016). The history of social media dates back to the 70s, with the invention of the bulletin board system that made it possible to connect with other people using electronic mail or upload and download software. All of this was done still by using a telephone line connected to a modem.

In 2002, Friendster became popular, and from 2003 until now, many social media have emerged with various characters, functions and various advantages, such as Facebook, LinkedIn, MySpace, Twitter, Instagram, Google+ and many other social media. Social media is currently used as a place to promote a product, sell a product, not only sell a product but also share knowledge through the media is also very common.

Social media is an online media that allows users to easily join/participate, share and create content such as blogs, social networks, wikis, and creating forums. Social networks and wikis are very common forms of social media and are widely used by people both at home and abroad. The era is growing that the use of social media is not only in the form of writing but also develops into writing accompanied by images to audio videos, and is supported by the sophistication of the internet, a video upload can be seen immediately after being uploaded on social media.

The most widely used use of social media such as YouTube, which is the most favorite among the Indonesian people, with the number of users accessing YouTube is around 88%, and then WhatsApp social media with 84% access, Instagram with 79% and social media Facebook with 79% of this data is explained in one of the

databoks.com websites. It can be seen that social media users in Indonesia are quite large, and the users are also diverse, from 16 years of age to 64 years of age (Junawan & Laugu, 2020).

Very extraordinary data in a very short time, social media users who were initially only used by students can now be used by anyone who has a smartphone and uses the internet very freely. With this amount of data, we can also describe how the behavior of people or groups who use social media is currently in the midst of the COVID-19 virus pandemic. In this case, the virtual community seems to be very concerned about social media, so it can be seen that 64% of the people are able to access the internet with an average duration of 7 hours 59 minutes to 8 hours (Junawan & Laugu, 2020). So that during the pandemic and the implementation of online learning, students spend more time with their smartphones than interacting outside the home.

Social media now does not only display non-educational content. Social media is now used to attract students' attention to learn a lot from educational uploads on social media. Nowadays, many applications provide educational content, both paid and free. For example, the *RuangGuru* application is a learning-based E-learning application that can be downloaded on smartphones (Lestari & Yusuf, 2021). In addition to the teacher's room e-learning application, many similar applications can also be downloaded on smartphones.

Impact of Social Media

The sophistication of technology and the diversity of social media today can no longer be doubted. Social media can be accessed by anyone from anywhere as long as they have a smartphone and internet networks, social media can be used anywhere, but along with the various ages of social media users, it certainly has an impact that varies for each individual both positive and negative impacts.

The positive impact seen in children's education is that children can learn how to adapt, socialize with the public and manage friendship networks (make more friends or meet up with old friends), and make it easier for children in learning activities because it can be used as a means of discussing with friends about their assignments (Wibawa, 2021).

The negative impact felt was being less disciplined, addicted to playing on social media, and being impolite both in dressing and speaking because of imitating conversations that were not filtered on social media (Fitri, 2017). The negative impact also has an impact on children's education. It can be seen from children who use social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) making children neglect their

duties, making children less disciplined and easy to copy other people's works, as well as the assumption that media Social media is identical to pornography, this is because social media has a high ability to convey information including pictures (Wibawa, 2021).

Social media is a medium that offers many interesting features, so it is very easy for children to adults to be influenced by the interesting features that are presented, even though the content contained in these features has a positive or negative impact. This becomes a test for children, adolescents, and adults on how they respond to it and behave in accordance with applicable moral norms (Ainiyah, 2018).

Pancasila Education

Understanding Pancasila etymologically, Pancasila comes from the Sanskrit language. *Panca* means five, while *sila* means foundation, joints, or elements. So, Pancasila contains five basic meanings, five joints, or five elements. Pancasila, before it became the basis of the state, had a long history until it became the basis of the state as it is today.

Pancasila education courses are compulsory subjects taught from basic education to higher education. Pancasila education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential in knowledge, character, and expertise according to the needs of their respective curriculum. So that students can make a constructive contribution to society, nation and state based on Pancasila values.

Educational goals are defined as a set of intellectually responsible actions oriented toward the competence of students in their respective professional fields. The competence of graduates of the Pancasila education program is a collection of intellectual actions responsible as citizens in solving various problems in the life of society, nation and state by applying reflection based on Pancasila values. Intellectual properties are reflected in the skill, accuracy and success of actions, while full responsibility is expressed as the correctness of actions in the aspects of science and technology, ethics or religion and culture.

Pancasila education and Civics citizenship education courses are designed to equip students with faith and noble character as directed by the Indonesian nation's philosophy of life, which is Pancasila (Sutrisno & Murdiono, 2017). Pancasila as the philosophy and ideology of an open nation means that Pancasila contains basic values that are universally applicable and indirectly operational, in connection with Pancasila, which is the nation's ideology and guidelines for behavior.

The Pancasila education program aims to produce students who believe and fear God Almighty, whose attitudes and behavior (1) are able to carry out a responsible attitude in accordance with their conscience, (2) are able to recognize the problems of life and happiness and how to overcome them, (3) being aware of changes and developments in science, technology, and art, and being able to interpret historical events and national cultural values to advance Indonesian unity (Sulaiman, 2015). Since the COVID-19 pandemic, students are now very familiar with technological advances, as evidenced by the current implementation of learning carried out online and utilizing technological sophistication and assignments related to Pancasila are also uploaded on social media.

Effectiveness of Learning through Social Media

Several previous studies have proven the effectiveness of learning using social media. Among them is the social media WhatsApp. The WA Group is currently used as a forum for discussion to solve various problems, questions and something important that must be conveyed to the people who are members of it. This discussion through the WA Group really helps users to communicate in distance learning. However, in practice, this application was complained about by some students due to the lack of interaction, and educators tend to often give assignments so that students feel burdened by these tasks. How to use WhatsApp social media is that students can discuss with the teacher, for example, by sending the results of solving practice questions according to the material if they want to know whether or not the results of solving these questions are true. Students can also ask questions related to the practice questions (Ainiyah, 2018).

In addition to WA media, the most popular media nowadays for teenagers is Instagram. This research found that learning through Instagram gives new enthusiasm and creativity to students. In particular, Instagram has several features that can support online learning, including Live Streaming, the same as teleconference, which facilitates teacher interaction in monitoring all student learning material needs. Also, the Post feed feature allows students to collect assignments or works which will later be sent via Instagram in the form of posts. Instagram social media also has an attendance feature by following the account first, and after that, attendance can be continued in the form of face-to-face through the live feature (Rahmat, 2020). By adapting Instagram social media as a learning medium, teachers can easily see student learning progress in a more concise and contemporary way because this social media is loved by many students, especially in their teens.

The implementation of learning can be done by various methods. One of the interesting methods is carried out by students majoring in Economic Education, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, by visiting historical places in the area of each student. Like DN, a student who lives on the island of Bangka uploaded a historic picture of Bangka Island, known as the place of exile for two important figures, Ir. Soekarno and Moh Hatta in 1949 known as Pesanggrahan Menumbing and Pesanggrahan Muntok.

CONCLUSION

Social media is a medium that offers interesting features and is very easy to be accessed by anyone from children to adults. The functions of each social media also vary. Some are used only to share short videos, some are used to show off interesting photos, some are used only to write epic words, and all three are uploaded on different social media and various friendships. Social media actually only makes it easier for users to interact with friends who they may have never met in everyday life. Similar to the implementation of online learning, students have never met face-to-face lecturers who teach in class.

Giving assignments to students is carried out as an evaluation of student development and as a measuring tool for how well students understand the material that has been taught by lecturers and also as student learning motivation. Social media is the main target of the assignment because it is considered the closest social media to students and the most frequently visited so that information about what has been taught can be taught indirectly to other social media users. Social media is now an important medium for young people. Not only a place to communicate virtually, it can be used as a place to share knowledge.

The purpose of uploading on social media is that it is hoped that all students and netizens can find out many witnesses of the Indonesian struggle around us so that they can learn how the struggle of the heroes who have fought the invaders. This is one of the advantages of social media platforms as a communication medium between students and teachers (Faizi et al., 2013).

Through this research, social media acts as a forum for knowledge that is only accessed by internal parties but is also read by external parties. Social media can be used not only during the pandemic but can also be applied throughout the learning process. This is supported by the characteristics of the students in this study who are close to the world of technology. Knowledge will be easily absorbed through interesting media for students, which is social media.

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