

ANALYSIS OF STUDENT LEARNING PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES THROUGH THE USE OF VIDEO AND IMAGE MEDIA IN LEARNING PANCASILA AND CIVIC EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to explain the use of video and picture as learning media by civics teacher at SMPN 2 Samarinda, to describe the process of utilizing video and picture as learning media at SMPN 2 Samarinda, and to know students' achievement by using video and picture as learning media at SMPN 2 Samarinda. This was a descriptive qualitative study which focused on the use of video as learning media consisting of animation, video content, and stages in making video presentation and the picture characterized by colourful, aesthetic and proportional features. Primary data and secondary data sources were applied. The data were collected through observation, interview, and documentation. After collecting them, they were then analyzed through data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The result of the study showed that the video and picture used as learning media by 7A students at SMPN 2 Samarinda positively affected their learning process and achievement. This was indicated by their ability to comprehend and respond the materials. Besides, the use of video and picture as learning media also improved their achievement in the related subject.

I. INTRODUCTION

Every citizen who lives in Indonesia has the right to have an education without exception, but sometimes education in Indonesia is still far inferior to countries. Many children who are supposed to go to school actually have to work hard to make money for their lives, and at most become beggars and vagrants, this is a reality that our country faces. Social problems such as poverty are caused by a lack of knowledge and skills indicating a low level of education (Fitri, 2020; Maulidah, 2020; Mulawarman et al.,

2022). The success of development depends on the existing human resources of a country (Suryaningsi & Sari, 2021). Education is the main thing that will sustain the progress of a nation. Education is an effort to increase the capacity of the community to have knowledge and skills and a good attitude (Goma et al., 2021; Mustangin et al., 2021; Mustangin, 2020; Saptadi, 2020; Widiastri, 2020). So that education is the key in improving the quality of society (Baniah et al., 2021; Hartanti, 2020). The progress of a nation can be measured by the quality and existing education system. In the absence of education the state will lag behind other countries. An educated generation will be able to face all challenges including global competition (Safitri, 2020). Educated people will have the awareness to continue learning so that it will increase self-confidence to change for the better (Amaliah, 2020; Dewi, 2020; Octavia, 2020). In Indonesian education, there is such a thing as a complex activity activity, where there is interaction between students and teachers and the school environment, from this environment students learn to build their character, if the application of educational values incorrectly then it is also wrong for the student's understanding of character education. Education is something that cannot be separated from human life because through education it acts as a shaper of one's identity and with National Education it functions to develop abilities and form a dignified national character and civilization in order to educate the nation's life, aiming to develop the potential of students to become human beings who have faith and piety in God Almighty, have a noble character, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become a democratic and responsible citizen.

Learning outcomes are a measure that we get in the learning process and learning outcomes are obtained through tests and non-tests and the learning outcomes can be applied outside of school as in their daily lives, one of the points of student unsuccessfulness in learning can be seen from students who tend to memorize rather than understanding the lessons learned in class, so that students tend to remember for a moment but do not understand the application outside of school. Based on the background above, the following problem formulation can be formulated, namely the process and learning outcomes of students on the use of video and image media by teachers in the teaching and learning process of Pancasila and Citizenship Education at SMPN 2 Samarinda.

II. METHODS

This research was carried out using a qualitative research approach. Qualitative research is one of the procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people observed. Based on the definition above, the type of research used is qualitative approach research. According to researchers with a qualitative approach, it can provide information in depth, which can provide images and answers related to phenomena about what is experienced by the subject of the researcher such as behavior, perception, motivation, and others. Furthermore, the method used is a descriptive method used to describe the situation as it is about the symptoms or circumstances of the findings in the field in the form of words or images. The research subjects were class VII A students at SMPN 2 Samarinda consisting of 1 Pancasila and citizenship education teacher and 4 class VII students, and the time for the research was carried out in October 2017 to February 2018.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Learning Process of Pancasila and Citizenship Education at SMPN 2 Samarinda

The learning process is any joint effort between teachers and students to share and process information, with the hope that the knowledge provided is useful in students and becomes a foundation for continuous learning, and it is hoped that there will be better changes to achieve a positive improvement characterized by changes in individual behavior in order to create an effective and efficient teaching and learning process. Learning is an interaction between educators and students in order to increase the knowledge and skills of students (Lukman, 2021; Wahyuni, 2021). A good learning process will shape intellectual abilities, critical thinking and the emergence of creativity and changes in a person's behavior or personality based on certain practices or experiences.

In the learning process, researchers found that female students were more dominant, namely 25% in asking and responding to teacher questions, compared to male students who were only 11% because it seemed that female students were more anthoccious in learning using image media besides that because female students were sitting on the front so that the explanation used the image media more clearly, while the average

male student in paying attention to the explanation of male students was also take notes on what they hear and occasionally.

The learning process using video media is precisely the dominant male students, namely 17.85% of female students who are only 14.28%, although not too elbow-to-elbow, because male students are interested in the learning process using animated video media and with video media students can capture the intention of the teaching material delivered through video media, besides that students are also motivated because there will be added value from questions and answers to each question and response raised in the process learning that was previously delivered by a Pancasila and Citizenship Education teacher.

2. Learning outcomes

Learning outcomes are something that is achieved or obtained in the learning process according to the specified time, both formally and non-formally. And this is obtained from the way of thinking and physical effort. In a learning outcome, there is usually such a thing as mastery, knowledge and having a basis of proficiency in students.

1. Learning outcomes using image media

Based on research that student learning outcomes using image media are good because they reached 60.71%, this data shows student satisfaction related to the results obtained by students while using image media.

2. Learning outcomes using video media

Based on research that student learning outcomes using video media are good because they reached 78.57%, this data shows student satisfaction related to learning outcomes while using video media.

The results showed that there was a good improvement in student learning outcomes by using video or image media in the learning process in the classroom. The use of video media or image media, students get more information related to material if it is related to student achievement where students who were not previously familiar with technology after watching the learning media students can know and even use the technology.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research obtained, discussed and presented in the previous chapter, the author would like to put forward some conclusions and suggestions related to this research is that the nature of the use of learning media, both image media and video media in the classroom, is very helpful for teachers in the learning process where with the learning media students are able to understand the learning material clearly and provide a new atmosphere in the learning process, where by using learning media, both video and image media, it provides a stimulus to students to increase curiosity about the PPKn material that is displayed by the teacher. The learning process, either using image media or video media, is very well applied in the classroom, because the existence of image media or media influences students' understanding of the teaching material delivered by the teacher. Student learning outcomes have changed after using learning media, either image media or video media, although the value of student learning outcomes is not included but there is an improvement in student learning outcomes.

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