The Effectiveness of National Insights Based Virtual Classroom Education and Training

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Abstract: Hate speech is a word, behavior, writing, or performance that is prohibited because it can trigger acts of violence and prejudice either from the perpetrator of the statement or the victim of the action. Hate speech can be in the form of insults, defamation , defamation, unpleasant acts, provocation, inciting, spreading false news. Crimes against hate speech are carried out because these actions can have an impact on acts of discrimination, violence, loss of life, and or social conflict. Hate speech can occur due to individual or group misunderstandings about the information obtained. Studying national insight aims to provide an understanding of the Indonesian nation and the basics of this nation in order to realize unity. National insight has an important meaning in strengthening the sense of nationality and increasing the spirit of nationalism. This study uses a quantitative descriptive research method. The results showed that the learning of national insight using virtual learning on field trial results was very good, and could motivate and attract the attention of education and training participants to be able to take part in the learning process in nationalism with an average score of 4.46 on a scale of 1-5 . The results of the assessment carried out before and after learning about national insight using a virtual classroom 31% seeing the results of field trials indicate that the material for developing learning insight using virtual learning can be used in the process of learning about national insight.
Keyword: Instructional, Virtual Classroom, National Insight.

Introduction

In 1998 the New Order ended its Legitimacy for 32 years in power, and was replaced by the Reformation era. The interpretation of Pancasila which made Pancasila a sacredization in the New Order era then changed dynamically in the Reformation era. The New Order as a period of power did provide good economic growth compared to the Old Order. This cannot be forgotten, but in terms of democracy there was a blockage which led to the 1998 monetary crisis, this which eventually made the New Order change to the Reform Order where Freedom expression, worship with a feeling of security is a logical consequence of the opening of the faucet of democracy which was closed during the New Order.

However, the opening of information faucets is certainly a dynamic for the people of Indonesia, the information obtained can be in the form of fake news or hoaxes that aim to disperse real information or become propaganda from certain groups to fight against government policies. As a result of this widespread disinformation, there has been a lot of confusion over information. With the emergence of confusion of information and the opening of the faucet of democracy with differences of opinion between one another then a problem called hate speech reappeared. Hate speech is speech, behavior, writing or performance that is prohibited because it can trigger acts of

violence and prejudice either on the part of the perpetrator of the statement or the victim of the action.

Hate speech can be in the form of insults, defamation , defamation, unpleasant acts, provocation, inciting, spreading false news. Crimes against hate speech are carried out because these actions can have an impact on acts of discrimination, violence, loss of life, and or social conflict. Hate speech can occur due to individual or group misunderstandings about the information obtained. Someone will definitely immediately write hate speech without informing the truth of the information.

Studying national insight aims to provide an understanding of the Indonesian nation and the basics of this nation in order to realize unity. National insight has an important meaning in strengthening the sense of nationality and increasing the spirit of nationalism. For the Indonesian people, national insight is a fundamental value that has become the nation's view of life or the nation's political character. Reading books on national history and literature is one of the best ways to broaden national insight. These books provide information about the country's history and describe the experiences of people who lived in the past .

The concept of National Insight consists of two syllables, namely "Insight" and "Nationalism". In (Department of Education and Culture, 1993) it is stated that etymologically the term "insight" means: (1) insightful results, views, views and can also mean (2) conception of perspective . The National Insight is very synonymous with the Archipelagic Outlook, namely the perspective of the Indonesian people in achieving national goals which include the realization of the archipelago as a political, socio-cultural, economic and defense and security unit. "Nationality" comes from the word "nation" which according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2002) means a group of people who share the same ancestry, customs, language and history, and are self-governing. While "nationality" implies (1) characteristics that mark national groups, (2) matters of the nation; regarding (related to) the nation, (3) self-awareness as citizens of a country. Thus the national insight can be interpreted as a conception of perspective based on self-awareness as citizens of a country about themselves and their environment in the life of the nation and state [1].

National insight is a way of looking at nationality. The Indonesian nation places national insights that are in accordance with the values of Pancasila. The cultivation and development of nationalism and nationalism insights ... must be able to strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation above all differences, whether differences in ethnicity, race, or religion [2]. National insight gives birth to an understanding of nationalism or nationalism that reflects thoughts that are national in nature. National insight is also closely related to citizenship, this can be seen in the opinion "the development of national insight and love for the motherland through the Citizenship Education program is a matter that needs to be carried out on an ongoing basis to ensure the continuity of the nation's life [3].

Another opinion says that nationalism is an attempt to increase nationalism and a sense of nationality among citizens as a united and sovereign nation within the territory of the Unitary State

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[1] I Nyoman Wiratmaja. Gede Suacana, I Wayan. Sudana, I Wayan. Exploring Pancasila Values Based on Balinese Local Wisdom in the Context of Strengthening Nationalism. POLITICOS: Journal of Politics and Governance, 1(1) (2021), 43-52

[2] Nuryanti. Planting National Insights in Islamic Boarding Schools through History Learning. Pawiyatan Scientific Magazine, 21 (1): (2014). 124-134

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of the Republic of Indonesia [4]. (Nasikun, 2006) argues that nationalism is an ideological movement, never appearing without "antecedents" or events that preceded it. On the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America , known as the third world region, nationalism or insight is understood as a consequence of the emergence of awareness of shared suffering under colonialism and imperialism. Regarding the concept of nationalism, referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 71 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Nationalism Education, nationalism is the perspective of the Indonesian people about themselves and their environment prioritizing national unity and territorial integrity which is based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

Seeing the opinion above, it can be concluded that nationalism is how the Indonesian nation maintains unity based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, and the State. The unity of Indonesia which in the end becomes a human being with a Pancasila spirit.

Researchers then look for solutions through journals and books that discuss Educational Technology, one of which discusses technology that can facilitate learning participants, technology that is deliberately created for education. The concept of programmed learning (program learning) contains regular and detailed learning steps. , including a technology model that was deliberately created to facilitate the learning process [5]. When there is more research on Educational Technology, there is a relationship between areas of the field that refers to the AECT definition in 1994 which specifically states development, utilization, management, design and evaluation.

Virtual classes are web-based classes, where tutors and students can interact anytime and anywhere without being limited by space and time. Just like in a conventional class, in learning that is carried out in a virtual class, students and tutors can interact with each other , which means students enter the virtual class at the same time

Virtual classroom is not entirely different from the teaching and learning process in real classrooms. Virtual classrooms will bring real class situations into technology and change the teaching and learning situations as if they were real. Thus, it is possible to develop educational concepts through advanced technology and produce graduates who are more creative and productive. Students can find effective learning patterns through virtual classroom learning. Finding a pattern to solve a case requires a long process and takes a long time [6]. Thus case-based learning can be applied in virtual classrooms so that students are more responsive and quicker in absorbing the competencies being taught. The acquisition of student competence must also be supported by cooperation between teams . This is because individual learning sometimes takes a long time for students to gain competency. The formation of student competencies and their application can be achieved through the concept of social partnerships, and the competencies obtained can be applied contextually [7]. Thus collaborative learning and supported by a virtual classroom can improve the abilities of the students themselves.

Virtual classroom will bring real class situations into technology and change the teaching

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[4]Dody Usodo Hargo. General Lecture on Understanding Archipelagic Insights. National Insights of High School Students and Their Implications for Student Personal ResilienceIndonesian National Insights in the Context of Building National Resilience, Kupang, Nusa Cendana University. (2010)

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[7]Majid, NWA, & Sudira, P. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Competency Acquisition Process in the Partner Industry of SMKN 2 Pengasih Kulon Progo. Journal of Vocational Education ,7 (1), (2017). 14-29.

and learning situations as if they were real. Virtual classes can be interpreted as activities for students and teachers to communicate together by using features such as audio, video, text chat, interactive whiteboards, sharing applications, instant polls, emoticons, and using separate rooms [8]. The concept of virtual learning is that teachers and students can still communicate together without having to meet in person.

Virtual classes can make learning more effective. In addition, virtual classes also make togetherness more effective for the social side of education [9]). Motteram's statement indicates that if learning media creates a sense of togetherness, it will be more effective than learning that emphasizes the function of each individual.

Meanwhile, this problem requires education and training that can accommodate the needs of ASNs to remind themselves of nationalism. So the title raised in this study is the effectiveness of learning education and training on national insights based on virtual classrooms

Methods

This study uses a quantitative descriptive research method. the research was carried out at an education and training institution in Tangerang in 2022, with a total of 15 participants. To analyze the effectiveness of virtual classroom learning is to process the data from the pretest and posttest results. To test the effectiveness of the developed national insight learning model, is to use the t-test statistic for two groups of data from one sample group (pairs) . a comparison hypothesis is submitted with the t-test[10]

Result And Discussion

The learning process is carried out by explaining the learning objectives in the national perspective, then how is the score of the assessment carried out so far by government agencies, namely BKN (National Civil Service Agency), then providing E-Modules virtually, explaining that the module contains learning media in the form of videos learning that can be scanned by barcode for the learning process.

Then the tutor explains the material in each learning activity based on the module that has been received by the participants. Participants pay attention through the YouTube channel via live streaming. After the live streaming activity, it is then followed by discussion activities and questions and answers from the guidance participants in the virtual classroom via Google Classroom. After completing the provision of material and discussion, at the end of the lesson, questions were asked about the learning process that had been followed until the learning activities were completed. The following is a summary of the results of field trials on 15 training participants

Table 1 – Average Score .	
Respondent 1	4.52
Respondent 2	4.35
Respondent 3	4.38
Respondent 4	4.47
Respondent 5	4.85

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[8]Florence Martin. Use of Synchronous Virtual Classrooms: Why, Who, and How? MERLOT Journal of Online Learning and Teaching. 10 (2), (2014). 192-209

[9]Motteram, G. (2001). The role of synchronous communication in fully distance education. Australian Journal of Educational Technology, 17(2), 131-149

[10]Arikunto, Suharsimi. Research Procedures A Practice Approach. Jakarta. PT Rineka Cipta. (2002).

Respondent 6	4.52
Respondent 7	4.44
Respondent 8	4.38
Respondent 9	4.58
Respondent 10	4.47
Respondent 11	4.52
Respondent 12	4.20
Respondent 13	4.38
Respondent 14	4.38
Respondent 15	4.47
Average	4.46

Field trials were carried out with 15 training participants on the national insight learning model using a virtual classroom and obtained an overall average score of 4.46 . Thus it can be seen that the national insight learning model using a virtual classroom has been successfully developed very well in terms of the feasibility aspect of the learning model which can be seen from the results of the participants' assessments.

Table 2 Calculation of the Effectiveness of National Insight Learning based *Virtual Classroom*

subject	Pre-test	Post test	gains	Xd	Xd ^{2}
	X	**Y**	**(XY)**		
1	53.3	80.0	26.7	6.0	35.6
2	50.0	83.3	33.3	12.6	159.6
3	63.3	86.7	23.3	2.6	6.9
4	66.7	90.0	23.3	2.6	6.9
5	76.7	93.3	16.7	-4.0	16.3
6	76.7	90.0	13.3	-7.4	54.3
7	73.3	80.0	6.7	-14.0	196.9
8	80.0	90.0	10.0	-10.7	114.5
9	63.3	80.0	16.7	-4.0	16.3
10	56.7	80.0	23.3	2.6	6.9
11	50.0	80.0	30.0	9.3	86.5
12	60.0	90.0	30.0	9.3	86.5
13	70.0	96.7	26.7	6.0	35.6
14	76.7	90.0	13.3	-7.4	54.3
15	73.3	90.0	16.7	-4.0	16.3
TOTAL					
Averege (Md)			20.7		
∑d			310.0		
∑Xd ^{2}					893.4
Root (√)	2.062534271				
t $_h$	10.02003552				
T $_{table}$ (n-1)	0.69				

Calculation:

$$t = \frac{Md}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum xd2}{n(n-1)}}}$$

$$md = \frac{\sum d}{n} = \frac{20,7}{15} = 310 \, ,0$$

$$t = \frac{310,0}{\sqrt{\frac{893.4}{15(15-1)}}} = 10.020$$

because t $_{count}$ > t $_{table}$ (10.02 > 0.69) it can be concluded that H $_0$ is rejected meaning that at the 95% confidence level there is a significant difference between the acquisition of the test after and before learning national insights using a *virtual classroom* . Therefore it can be said that the *virtual classroom- based national insight learning model* is effective for learning.

Discussion

In this study, the material that becomes the point of view is national insight, national insight. The main objective in learning national insight is how the Indonesian nation maintains unity based on Pancasila, the 45th Constitution, Bhineka Tunggal Ika, and the Unitary State of Indonesia which will eventually become human. who are passionate. Learning nationalism is very important for the people of Indonesia, especially for them as servants of the state

The concept of National Insight consists of two syllables, namely "Insight" and "Nationalism". In (Department of Education and Culture, 1993) it is stated that etymologically the term "insight" means: (1) insightful results, views, views and can also mean (2) conception of perspective . The National Insight is very synonymous with the Archipelagic Outlook, namely the perspective of the Indonesian people in achieving national goals which include the realization of the archipelago as a political, socio-cultural, economic and defense and security unit. "Nationality" comes from the word "nation" which according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2002) means a group of people who share the same ancestry, customs, language and history, and are self-governing. While "nationality" implies (1) characteristics that mark national groups, (2) matters of the nation; regarding (related to) the nation, (3) self-awareness as citizens of a country. Thus the national insight can be interpreted as a conception of perspective based on self-awareness as citizens of a country about themselves and their environment in the life of the nation and state [11].

Nationalism is an effort to increase nationalism and a sense of nationality among citizens as a united and sovereign nation within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia [12]. national insight is an ideological movement, never appeared without "antecedents" or events that preceded it [13]. On the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America , known as the third world region, nationalism or insight is understood as a consequence of the emergence of awareness of shared suffering under colonialism and imperialism. Regarding the concept of nationalism, referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 71 of 2012

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[11]Wiratmaja, I Nyoman. Gede Suacana, I Wayan. Sudana, I Wayan. (2021). Exploring Pancasila Values Based on Balinese Local Wisdom in the Context of Strengthening Nationalism. POLITICOS: Journal of Politics and Government, 1(1) (2021), 43-52

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[13]Nasikun, 2006, 'National Insight under the Pressure of Globalization and the Revival of Flow Politics, Journal of National Resilience, No.XI (1), April 2006, pp.1-29.

concerning Guidelines for Nationalism Education, nationalism is the perspective of the Indonesian people about themselves and their environment prioritizing national unity and territorial integrity which is based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Learning using Virtual Learning is a solution for learning carried out by participants who are scattered in various regions with their respective levels of activity, by using a virtual classroom, participants can study anytime and anywhere using online and offline media, with the convenience of learning videos that can be uploaded for seen and studied again.

The results showed that learning about national insight using virtual learning on field trial results was very good, and could motivate and attract the attention of education and training participants to be able to take part in the learning process on nationalism with an average score of 4.46 on a scale of 1-5 . The results of the assessment carried out before and after learning national insights using a virtual classroom 31% seeing the results of field trials indicate that the material for developing learning insights using virtual learning can be used in the learning process of national insights.

Conclusion

To determine the effectiveness of developing a national insight learning model using empirical data. The results of field trials show an increase in the results of applying national insight learning using virtual learning, because $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (10.02 > 0.69) it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected meaning that at the 95% confidence level there is a significant difference between acquisition tests after and before learning about national insight using *a virtual classroom* . Therefore it can be said that the virtual classroom-based national insight learning model is effective for learning.

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