



Implementation of Indonesian Traditional Law System E-Encyclopedia (ENSHI) in Civics Learning Towards Increasing Student's National Insights

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the problem of the lack of national insight possessed by the younger generation, especially junior high school students. In order to overcome this problem, a movement for inculcating the values of Indonesian nationalism in Civics learning is needed by applying a digital encyclopedia based on local wisdom called the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI). ENSHI is an innovative and applicable digital learning media, that summarizes all studies, theories, and arguments of Indonesian customary law which are comprehensively poured into the form of a website. The study used a quantitative approach and a quasi-experimental study method involving seventh-grade students of SMPN 1 Cimahi. The study involved two research samples, namely class VII A as the experimental class and class VII D as the control class. The data collection technique used is a series of pre-test and post-test with data analysis techniques using statistics with the help of IBM SPSS Version 25 software. The results obtained from this study are PPKn learning outcomes in the experimental class that apply ENSHI learning media showing significant results compared to the control class which only applies conventional learning.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian is often faced with various problems, one of which relates to the unity and integrity of the nation (Manay, 2016). Many of the problems and conflicts that occur are caused by people who do not understand and feel that they are part of a multi-ethnic country, having various ethnicities, races, religions, and cultures (Novianti & Tripambudi, 2015).

According to BPS data on a survey of people's perspectives regarding state life that the factors that cause disintegration and national problems, there are 60.80% of people agree that the lack of love for the country is a trigger factor for the emergence of various problems. Whereas as much as 30.20%, of the public stated that they did not agree that the lack of love for the country could be a factor causing the emergence of national problems.

Referring to these data, it can be concluded that various disintegration problems in Indonesia have arisen due to a lack of love for the motherland. The lack of love for the motherland owned by citizens is caused by a lack of national insight. If it continues to be allowed, then this can threaten the unity and integrity of Indonesia.

(Budimansyah, 2010) stated that "guiding and instilling a sense of national insight and love for the nation and state in Civics subjects is something that needs to be done continuously. Civics lessons in schools need to be continuously encouraged because it aims to shape students into human beings who have national insight and love for their homeland.

Nationalism is the perspective of the Indonesian people with regard to identity and their homeland, as a multi-faceted country (Sudrajat, 2021). National insight is the basis that every citizen should have. Maliki in (Sofyan & Sundawa, 2016) explains national vision as a perspective of a citizen that can give him focus in developing life and consensus in a country that has various islands, races, religions, ethnicities and cultures. The national insight provides citizens with an understanding that they are a segment of the Indonesian nation that lives in the midst of diversity (Ghofir & Umam, 2020).

The reality of people's lives, especially the younger generation, which are now increasingly familiar with the use of Information and Communication Technology, provides considerable opportunities in which the younger generation can access various information easily (Suradi, 2018). This opportunity needs to be utilized as best as possible by inserting strengthening and fostering national insight. This is done because there is no more essential task, but by preparing the next generation who have national insights.

In response to the low understanding of national insight possessed by the younger generation, the values of national insight can be instilled through the cultural literacy movement through a learning media (web service) called the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI). ENSHI is a digital platform that functions as a teaching medium about customary law in Indonesia that is innovative and applicable (Masyitoh & Tanszil, 2020). ENSHI is a material study of the Indonesian customary law system which is transformed into an electronic encyclopedia (Putra et.al, 2021).

Customary law is a set of customs or habits that are usually not recorded, but are coercive and there are binding sanctions on the community. The existence of the application of customary law communities in Indonesia, one of which is contained in Article 18B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The basis for this regulation emphasizes that the presence of customary law will continue to be recognized, as long as it is in accordance with the developments and principles of the Republic of Indonesia.

The function of the encyclopedia in the learning process can be used as enrichment material outside of the subject matter. The existence of an encyclopedia as a teaching medium is expected to make it easier for students to understand the material being taught by the

teacher. Because, this media conveys messages and information in written text combined with pictures. It is intended that the reader is not guessing and understands more about the information being read.

When teaching materials are taught using media, the performance of students' brains will be burdened by cognitive load, this is in accordance with the Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning. (Mayer, 2002) said that "when students learn a study material from multimedia, the working memory receives a cognitive load". This opinion emphasizes that when students learn a teaching material derived from multimedia, their working memory will receive a cognitive load.

The existence of ENSHI is expected to be able to answer and assist teachers in developing learning media in the classroom. In addition, ENSHI can also assist students in understanding the context of the diversity of customary law in Indonesia. This is because the existence of a custom (customary law) in national law cannot be avoided. Customary law can be used as a source for the formation of national law.

The national insight that every citizen needs to have, does not only concern knowledge, but needs to be shown through concrete attitudes and actions. So, with this platform it is hoped that it will be able to contribute to media literacy based on culture and citizenship to create Indonesian students who have national insight values.

Based on this background, it can be seen that the problem of nationalism, especially in the younger generation, is complex and needs to be addressed immediately. This is supported by people's relief in accessing technology in this all-digital era, it must be put to good use for the progress of the nation. Because a good understanding of national insight will be directly proportional to the increased spirit of unity and unity in defending and maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach. This approach was chosen for the reason of looking for a relationship between two particular variables. A quantitative approach is a set of methods used in testing certain theories by looking for relationships between variables. The method to be used in this study is the experimental method with the Non-Equivalent Control Group design. The design includes pre-test and post-test activities in which the selection of the experimental and control groups is not done randomly. The research design is described through the following formula:

Tabel 1. Non-Equivalent Control Group Design

Group	Pre-Test	Treatment	Post-Test
Experiment	O ₁	X	O ₂
Control	O ₃		O ₄

Source : Processed by Researchers, 2022

The population in this study were all class VII students of SMPN 1 Cimahi. However, there were only two research samples to be studied. First, namely class VII A as the experimental class which will be given treatment in the form of Civics learning using the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI). Second, namely class VII D as the control class which will only use conventional learning. The difference in treatment applied to the two

classes is not meaningless. This, aims to determine how broad the influence of the given treatment on research success.

The variables in this study consist of independent and dependent variables. The learning media e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) stands as the independent variable, while students' understanding of nationalism stands as the dependent variable. Based on these two variables, the variable coefficient is the application of the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) in Civics learning in increasing students' national insights.

The data collection technique used in this study is a test. The basis for the implementation of the test is due to the assumption that humans have different abilities. Tests are used to measure cognitive level, including what is known (attainment) and what students choose. The form of the test chosen is a multiple-choice test with a pre-test and post-test system (Pre-Test and Post-Test). It aims to measure the extent to which the level of understanding of students' national insight changes after being given treatment.

The data analysis performed was the normality test, homogeneity test and the independent sample T-test. The normality test was taken to find out whether the distribution of data was normally distributed or not. The homogeneity test is the next step, to find out whether the variance of the data is uniform or non-uniform. Meanwhile, the independent sample T-test was conducted to test the proposed hypothesis. Independent sample T-test can only be done if the data is normally distributed and the variance is homogeneous.

The last step to be taken when the pre-test and post-test results have been obtained is to calculate the increase in gain (N-Gain). All calculations are performed with the help of IBM SPSS Version 25 software and are analyzed and discussed by linking related theories. Gain effectiveness criteria can be seen through the following table:

Tabel 2. Criteria N-Gain Score

Gain Score Result	Criteria
Gain > 0.7	Height
0.7 >= Gain >= 0.3	Medium
Gain < 0.3	Low

Source : [\(Hake, 1998\)](#)

Tabel 3. Gain Effectiveness Interpretation

Percentage (%)	Interpretation
< 40	Ineffective
40 – 55	Less effective
56 – 75	Effective enough
> 76	Effective

Source : Arikunto in [\(Nashiroh et.al., 2020\)](#)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Indonesian Customary Law System e-Encyclopedia (ENSHI) in Improving National Insight

The implementation of the implementation of the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) intends to observe and find out the level of increase (gain) in students' national insights in Civics learning in class VII SMPN 1 Cimahi.

The national perspective has several indicators as disclosed in the guidelines for implementing national-minded education in schools among others "national understanding, national feeling, and national spirit". All of these indicators are basic references for students who have national insights. If one of the indicators has not been displayed by students, then it is necessary to reassess and cultivate national insights to an even better stage.

To determine the level of effectiveness of its application, it is necessary to carry out a normalized gain comparison test whose results can be observed in the following table:

Table 4. Descriptive Analysis of Pre-Test and Post-Test Results

Class	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean <i>Post-test</i>	Std. Deviation
Experiment	58.5	7.8	82.4	7.7
Control	65.4	7.3	76.4	6.4

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Based on table 4. It can be seen if the average score pre-test the experimental class is below the control class with a difference in the average score of 5.2 points. However, the situation is inversely proportional after its implementation post-test in which the experimental class was able to outperform the control class with an average score difference of 6 points.

To find out the difference in the increase that occurred between the scores pre-test with post-test, the step that can be taken is to determine the category based on the value interval. The formula used is the desired range (r) = (average maximum score - average minimum score). Next, looking for class length (p) with the formula $p = r/k$, $r = 82.4 - 68.5 = 23.9$, then the value of $p = 23.9 / 5 = 4.7$. The average score categorization can be seen through the following table:

Table 5. Scoring Criteria for Increasing National Insight

Mean Score	Criteria
58.5 – 63.2	Very Low
63.2 – 68.0	Low
68.0 – 72.8	Medium
72.8 – 77.6	High
77.6 – 82.4	Very High

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

After getting the results of the scoring criteria, the next step is to enter the results of data processing in the following table:

Table 6. Comparison of Increasing National Insight

Experiment Class		
Class	Average	Criteria
Pre-Test	58.5	Very low
Post-Test	82.4	Very high
Class Control		
Class	Average	Criteria
Pre-Test	65.4	low
Post-Test	76.4	high

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

The next step is to perform normality test calculations and data homogeneity. The output results of the IBM SPSS Version 25 software can be observed in the following table:

Tabel 4. Normality Test Results Shapiro-Wilk

Activity	Statistik	df	Sig.
<i>Pre-Test</i> (Experiment)	.951	38	.093
<i>Post-Test</i> (Experiment)	.948	38	.079
<i>Pre-Test</i> (Control)	.957	38	.147
<i>Post-Test</i> (Control)	.945	38	.062

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Tabel 5. Test Results Homogenitas

Activity	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
<i>Pre-Test</i>	.059	1	74	.808
<i>Post-Test</i>	.653	1	74	.422

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

The normality test results are shown in table 7. Shows that the sig. for pre-test testing in both classes of 0.093 and 0.147 respectively. sig. value for post-test testing in both classes of 0.079 and 0.062 respectively. The four sig values. is > 0.05 which means that the distribution of data in the test series is normally distributed. The homogeneity test of the pre-test and post-test series is shown in table 8. each shows a value of 0.808 and 0.422. The two sig values. is > 0.05 which means that the variance of the data is homogeneous or uniform.

Once it is known that the data is normally distributed and uniform, then the parametric statistical test can be continued. The next test is to verify the hypothesis by using the

calculation of the independent sample T-test. T test results can be observed through the following table:

Tabel 6. Test Results T

Activity	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)	Mean Difference
<i>Post-Test</i>	3.651	74	.000	5.9737

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Based on table 9. The value of Sig. (2 tailed) = 0.000, which is below or lower than 0.05. If the value of Sig. (2 tailed) < 0.05, it means that Ho is rejected while H1 is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is an average difference between the pre-test and post-test scores, which means that there is a correlation between the application of the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) in Civics learning with an increased understanding of students' national insights.

3.2 The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Indonesian Customary Law System e-Encyclopedia (ENSHI) in Improving National Insight

The implementation of the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) intends to observe and find out the level of increase (gain) in students' national insights in Civics learning in class VII SMPN 1 Cimahi.

National insight has several indicators as stated in the guidelines for implementing national education in schools including "national understanding, national feeling, and national spirit". All of these indicators are basic references for students who have national insights. If one of the indicators has not been displayed by students, then it is necessary to reassess and cultivate national insights to an even better stage.

To determine the level of effectiveness of its application, it is necessary to carry out a normalized gain comparison test whose results can be observed in the following table:

Tabel 7. N-Gain Value Test Results

Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Experiment	38	56.421	20.3348	3.2987
Control	38	33.600	17.9066	2.9048

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

The results of the mean value test in the gain test results table are then interpreted in table 3. Gain Effectiveness criteria. The experimental class obtained an average gain of 56,421 or 56.4%. This figure is higher than 56% or included in the effective category, so it can be concluded that the application of the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) in the experimental class is effective in increasing students' understanding of national insight. In the control class, they only get an average gain of 33,600 or 33.6%. This figure is lower than 56% or is included in the less effective category, so it can be concluded that the use of conventional learning is less effective in increasing students' understanding of nationalism.

After knowing the criteria for the effectiveness of implementing the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI), the next step is to distribute the gain values for understanding nationalism in the experimental class and the control class, the results of which can be observed in the following table:

Tabel 8. Distribution of N-Gain Values

Class	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Experiment	Height	7	18.4
	Medium	26	68.4
	Low	5	13.2
Noun		38	100
Control	Height	0	0
	Medium	24	63.2
	Low	14	36.8
Noun		38	100

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Referring to the N-Gain distribution table for the control class above, it can be seen that there were 14 students who were included in the low criteria, 24 students who were included in the medium criteria and none of the students who were included in the high criteria. While in the experimental class, there were 5 students who were included in the low criteria, 26 students who were included in the medium criteria, and 7 students who were included in the high criteria.

Thus, it can be concluded that the experimental class experienced a much more significant increase compared to the control class. This is evidenced by the greater number of students who occupy the medium criteria in the experimental class, namely as many as 26 people and in the control class as many as 24 people. This was reinforced by the presence of 7 experimental class students who were included in the high criteria and no control class students who were able to fit into these criteria.

The diagram of increasing understanding of nationalism that occurs in the experimental class (ENSHI) with the control class (conventional) in class VII SMPN 1 Cimahi can be observed through the following table:

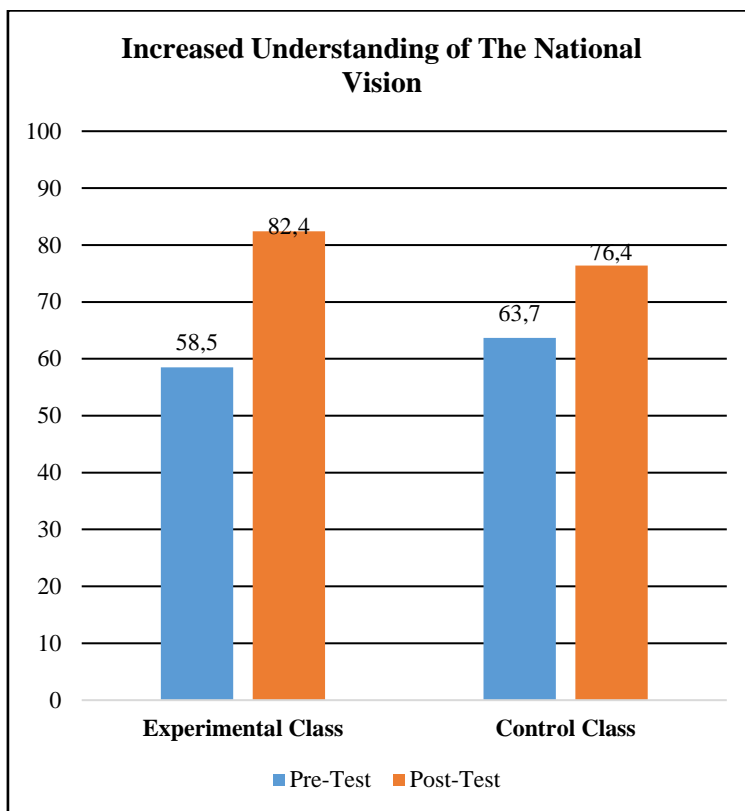


Figure 1. National Vision Improvement Diagram
 Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

The final results of Civics learning carried out in the two classes showed quite significant differences in results. In the initial test (pre-test), the experimental class got a lower score than the control class with a difference of 5.2 points. In the final test (post-test) the situation was inversely proportional, where the score of the experimental class, which was originally under the control class, was now able to outperform by a difference of 3 points.

The application of the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) showed positive results, because after its application in the experimental class it was able to increase understanding of nationalism. This is shown in the change in the average score which is quite significant in aspects of student learning outcomes.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that learning outcomes through the application of the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) in Civics learning in the experimental class show significant results compared to the control class which only relies on conventional learning. Thus, there is a relationship between the application of the e-Encyclopedia of the Indonesian Customary Law System (ENSHI) to increasing students' national insight.

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