Implementation of the Project Based Learning Model to Improve Student Understanding in Political Ethics Courses

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of the Project Based Learning (PjBL) learning method in increasing student understanding of the Political Ethics course. The subjects in this study were all students of the political science study program who contracted the Political Ethics course in the odd semester of 2022–2023. The method of this type of research is the PjBL Model Design on Political Ethics, Learning Evaluation Design, Data Collection Techniques, Techniques for Interpreting Research Result Data. From the results of the assessment of the assignments given, students are able to understand several examples of behavior that violates the code of ethics, whether carried out by members of the legislature, state civil servants and society in general. Students are able to provide analysis and arguments that are more systematic and refer to clear legal rules so that criticism and suggestions are no longer based on opinions and arguments that are relative and subjective.

Keywords: Project Based Learning (PjBL) · Concept Understanding · Implementation of Political Ethics Innovation Learning

1   Introduction

Education has a very decisive role for the development and self-realization of individuals, especially for the development of the nation and state. The progress of a nation depends on the way the nation recognizes, appreciates, and utilizes its Human Resources (HR), so this is closely related to the quality of education provided to members of its community, namely students.

The process of improving the quality and quality of learning in higher education requires a change in the way of thinking that is used as the basis for learning. Educational development must start from how students learn and how lecturers teach, and not solely based on results. The most important goal of learning is to improve mental abilities that allow a person to learn [1].

This learning innovation research grant (Teaching Grant) or Project Based Learning (PjBL) is a form of stimulus in innovating and improvising learning so that the level

of participation, understanding and student learning outcomes during the pandemic can increase. This learning innovation research is very vital and important, considering the need for competence in learning from human resources owned by Jambi University to improve the quality of learning. As well as supporting the achievement of the 7th PTN Main Performance Indicators (IKU) which have been set by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology.

In the current non-conducive situation (during the covid-19 pandemic), having a negative impact on teaching and learning activities for lecturers and students, the existence of a pandemic period like the current one causes changes in the order in the learning process. In this case it will have an impact / result in changes in the quality of student understanding in a learning process. It is undeniable that one of the factors causing the lack of student activity in participating in learning is the delivery of learning materials, especially during this pandemic centered on lecturers. In the implementation of the learning process, which had been carried out both before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, it had not been carried out interactively, some learning was still carried out using the lecture method, as well as assignments, and discussions. The application of the learning model used is not well structured, so that student participation and learning outcomes cannot be measured properly.

Students assume that political ethics is a difficult subject in terms of identifying cases, predicting political analysis in the bureaucracy, relating to patterns of human behavior that often act on behalf of institutions with their own interests or groups, so that in terms of student learning, students are low or lack the motivation to be able to learn. Understand political ethics. Basically, this course also has its own level of difficulty and challenge and is interesting to study more comprehensively, because it relates to patterns of human behavior or on behalf of institutions which are quite difficult to observe or explain precisely because public views are often very relative, especially in dynamics. Very dynamic politics where behavior often cannot be regulated or measured with certainty by regulation. Therefore, as a teacher/academic, it is important to direct and invite students to think critically by using various points of view, for example by using the triangulation method in explaining various phenomena found, so that the critical thinking pattern created is not only able to provide criticism but also views and solutions. Wiser and fairer.

Learning that can help students to have creative thinking, problem solving, and interaction as well as assist in investigations that lead to solving real problems is project-based learning (PjBL) or project-based learning [2]. Project-based learning can stimulate motivation, process, and improve student achievement by using problems related to certain subjects in real situations. The Project Based Learning (PjBL) model is a student-centered learning model. The Project Based Learning (PjBL) model is a learning that emphasizes meaningful tasks so that students can conduct investigations, carry out problem solving processes, and produce products [3]. This Project Based Learning model is expected to help students train the ability to think and have high-level skills in solving a problem, so that students have a good understanding and mastery of concepts in the Political Ethics course.

2 Method

2.1 Design of PjBL Model on Political Ethics

Learning with Team Based Project was chosen as the learning method that will be applied in the Political Ethics course, with the hope that students can innovate together for the output of learning outcomes in this course. This learning method involves all students in classes ±25 to 30 students who are arranged in the form of working groups, where later they are more active in seeking knowledge, information, and truth, analyzing so as to form a scientific way of thinking. Therefore, this learning innovation also involves learning models using teaching materials as a reference material to build scientific abilities. Then learning becomes student centered and the lecturer acts as a facilitator of student learning. Students explore, study, analyze, explore, evaluate and conclude the results of project completion in their team. The application of the Project Based Learning model or the steps for implementing project-based learning in the Political Ethics course is designed by applying 6 (six) learning steps, consisting of (Unja PjBL Guide, 2021 and Sindu, 2018), namely Introduction to problems in the form of basic questions, Develop/Design Project Planning, arrange project schedule, Implement Project Monitoring, Test results and carry out project presentations, Evaluate experience.

2.2 Learning Evaluation Design

Activities in carrying out project-based learning evaluations must be carried out thoroughly on the attitudes, knowledge and skills acquired by students during learning. The assessment technique that is often used in project-based learning models is project assessment. However, the assessment used does not only use project appraisal techniques, because a lecturer must assess attitudes and knowledge. In this case, the author will only explain the technical skills using project assessment. Evaluation of Project Based Learning is a form of skill competency assessment. Project assessment can be used to determine understanding, ability to apply, ability to investigate and ability to clearly inform students on certain subjects. Project assessment in this model is an activity of assessing a task that must be completed by a person or group of students within a certain period/time. The task is in the form of activities starting from planning, data collection, organization, task execution, processing, analysis, presentation of products or solutions, and written reports.

a. The assessment is carried out starting from planning, the work process, to the final project result. For this reason, lecturers need to determine the things or stages that need to be assessed, such as the preparation of designs, data collection, data analysis, and preparation of written reports. Task or solution reports can also be presented in the form of a paper or project report. Actually, this project assessment is not only assessing aspects of skills, but because technically it is more dominant in skills in conveying project results, analysis, so this assessment is included in the category of authentic skills assessment. While working on a learning project, students get the opportunity to apply their attitudes, knowledge, and skills. Teknik Pengumpulan Data:

i. Observation Method

Observation serves to document the effect of related actions along with the process. In a study, observation is defined as focusing attention on an object to be studied to obtain data. Observations were made by observing and taking notes with an observation sheet. Observations must be open, collecting observation data using a system in the form of research observation sheets which include observation sheets for the implementation of project based learning models and observation sheets for student learning activities.

ii. Test Method

The test method is used to measure student learning outcomes against the material presented by the lecturer. In this test method, students are given a post test used to measure learning outcomes after being given action in learning. In measuring student learning outcomes in this classroom action research using multiple choice questions with a total of 15 multiple choice questions.

iii. Project Tasks

The project assignment aims to see student learning outcomes in the project based learning model. Project assignments are in the form of drawings that have been made by students. In assessing project assignments, lecturers are based on the assessment system that has been made.

iv. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection technique that is done by recording or taking photos of learning activities in the classroom. Documentation is used to strengthen when conducting class observations. This research is a quantitative descriptive research with survey method. Survey is a quantitative method used to obtain data that occurred in the past or present regarding beliefs, opinions, characteristics, behavior, system relationships and to test hypotheses taken from certain populations [4]. The purpose of using this survey method is to describe the level of motivation, knowledge and student learning attitudes.

b. Techniques for Interpreting Research

Data analysis is a stage in research that has a very important function, to obtain validity in this study using descriptive analysis, intended for exploration and clarification of a phenomenon or system reality obtained from data that has been collected, then compiled and explained more systematically [5]. The next stage is reducing (summarizing data in various forms) based on certain patterns or criteria that have similarities. After all data (from all data collection techniques used) have been reduced, the next step is to validate the data using the Triangulation method. In simple terms, the triangulation method can be concluded as a method of collecting data in many ways and perspectives. In other words, the researcher does not only use one data source, one data collection method. So that the data obtained from many points of view will obtain various phenomena that arise, and further conclusions can be drawn that are better and can be accepted as true. The last stage is the stage of drawing conclusions obtained from data analysis and data validation that was previously carried out, so that the truth of the system phenomenon that occurs in society is obtained, with the hope that students in the political ethics course have positive activities in the learning process in this course and the results learning can be absorbed by students.

3   Results and Discussion

Based on the instrument compiled by the teaching team, several points were obtained which explained the code of ethics for members of the legislature, the code of ethics for the state civil apparatus and the code of ethics for citizen participation. The results of student assignments using the provided instruments can help students gain understanding and provide an analysis of the ethics of legislators, state civil servants and citizen participation in political and government activities. Some of the student findings regarding the behavior of members of the legislature, state civil apparatus and citizen participation in political and government activities that violate the code of ethics are as follows: Icon Approved by the Community A. Violation of the code of ethics by Legislative Members:

1. There are findings of members of the legislature entering places of prostitution, gambling, and other places deemed inappropriate ethically, morally, and generally accepted norms in society.
2. The behavior of legislative members who often fall asleep during meetings.
3. The number of alleged involvement in corruption cases, both those who have been designated as defendants and as suspects.

B. Violation of the code of ethics of the State Civil Apparatus

1. Findings on State Civil Apparatus who declared themselves as candidates for regional head/deputy regional head.
2. Approaching political parties regarding plans for nominating themselves or others as prospective candidates to the regions/deputy regional heads.
3. Installing banners/billboards promoting himself or others as potential candidates for regional head/deputy regional head.
4. Uploading, responding (such as likes, comments)/spreading pictures/photos as well as the vision and mission of prospective candidates/prospective regional head candidates through online media and social media.
5. Take a photo together with the prospective regional head/deputy regional head with following the hand symbols/movements used as a form of alignment.
6. Attending the declaration of prospective candidates / future pairs of candidates for regional head / deputy head areas with/without using the attributes of a candidate pair/attributes of a candidate pair candidates/attributes of political parties.

C. Violation of the Citizens Participation Code of Ethics

1. Criticizing government policies in a very rude way that gives insults and hate speech to the government through social media accounts.
2. Actions/demonstrators that cause damage to public facilities such as bus stops, parks, and so on,
3. Political apathy, such as not exercising their right to vote in general elections.

4   Conclusion

From the results of the assessment of the assignments given, students are able to understand several examples of behavior that violates the code of ethics, whether carried out by members of the legislature, state civil servants and society in general. Students are

able to provide analysis and arguments that are more systematic and refer to clear legal rules so that criticism and suggestions are no longer based on opinions and arguments that are relative and subjective.

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