

Rini Triastuti, 2017. MODEL PENGEMBANGAN PENDIDIKAN KEWARGANEGARAAN BAGI UPAYA PEMBINAAN KEWARGANEGARAAN DIGITAL (*DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP*) MELALUI PEMANFAATAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI DAN KOMUNIKASI DI SEKOLAH, Disertasi, Program Studi Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Sekolah Pasca Sarjana Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Promotor: Prof. Dr. H. Dasim Budimansyah, M.Si, Ko.Promotor: Prof. Dr. Sapriya, M.Ed.

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengetahui: 1. karakteristik siswa dalam menggunakan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi; 2. kewarganegaraan digital siswa; 3. Model pengembangan pendidikan kewarganegaraan melalui pemanfaatan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi, 4. Efektifitas model pengembangan pendidikan kewarganegaraan melalui pemanfaatan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi terhadap pengembangan *digital citizenship*; dan 5. Faktor-faktor penghambat dan pendukung upaya membangun kewarganegaraan digital melalui pemanfaatan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi dalam pendidikan kewarganegaraan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *Research and Development*. Pengumpulan dan analisis data kualitatif dan data kuantitatif sehingga data penelitian diolah dengan pendekatan *mixed method*. Langkah-langkah penelitian dan pengembangan meliputi 3 langkah yaitu studi pendahuluan, pengembangan model, dan uji model. Lokasi penelitian adalah Surakarta di SMK 4, SMK 5, SMK 6, SMK Kristen, dan SMK Jaya Wisata yang melibatkan sampel sebanyak 280 siswa. Penelitian ini menggunakan instrumen wawancara mendalam, kuesioner, observasi, *focus group discussion*, studi dokumenter. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa: (1) siswa-siswa merupakan warga digital dan memiliki karakteristik sebagai *digital native*; (2) mayoritas kewarganegaraan digital siswa masih kurang, kewarganegaraan digital tersebut diukur dari unsur hukum digital, etika digital, hak dan kewajiban digital; (3) pengembangan meliputi desain awal, desain pengembangan dan desain akhir. Desain akhir menjadi: merumuskan KI & KD, peta konsep, merumuskan materi, memilih alat & sumber belajar, latihan, rangkuman, kisi-kisi soal, uji kompetensi, kunci jawaban dan glosarium; (4) berdasarkan uji hipotesis terdapat perbedaan antara kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol yaitu peningkatan kelas eksperimen yaitu 8,38 sedangkan peningkatan nilai rata-rata kelas kontrol yaitu 2,89; (5) Faktor penghambat meliputi: keterbatasan guru tentang materi kewarganegaraan digital, karakteristik guru dan siswa yang berbeda, sekolah belum memiliki kebijakan yang spesifik mengenai kewarganegaraan digital dan faktor pendukung meliputi: ketertarikan siswa terhadap materi kewarganegaraan digital dan materi kewarganegaraan digital bersifat kontekstual, dan guru pendidikan kewarganegaraan memanfaatkan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi dalam pembelajaran.

Rini Triastuti, 2017. *DEVELOPMENT MODEL OF CIVICS EDUCATION FOR DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP CULTIVATION THROUGH THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN SCHOOL*, Dissertation, Civic Education Program Study, School of Post Graduate Studies, Indonesia University of Education, Promotor: Prof. Dr. H. Dasim Budimansyah, M.Si, Co.Promotor: Prof. Dr. Sapriya, M.Ed.

### **ABSTRACT**

*This study aimed to find out some of the following: 1. characteristics of students in using information and communication technology; 2. digital citizenship students; 3. the development model of civic education through the use of information and communication technology; 4. the effectiveness of the development model of civic education through the use of information and communication technology to digital citizenship development; 5. The inhibiting and supporting factors in digital citizenship efforts through the use of information and communication technology in civic education. This research is Research and Development. Collecting and analyzing qualitative data and quantitative data so this research is processed by mixed approach. The steps of research and development are preliminary studies, model development, and test models. The research location is SMK N 4, SMK N 5, SMK N 6, SMK Kristen and SMK Jaya Wisata involving a sample of 280 students. This study uses the instrument in the interviews (in depth interview), a questionnaire, observation, group discussion forum (FGD), documentary studies. The results showed that: (1) the students are digital citizens and have the characteristics of digital natives; (2) the majority of students are still lacking digital citizenship, digital citizenship is measured from digital law, digital ethics, digital rights and obligations; (3) the development model includes preliminary design, development design and final design. The final design become: formulating KI and KD, concept maps, formulating the material, choose a tool and a source of learning, exercises, summaries, grating matter, competency tests, answer keys and glossary; (4) Based on the hypothesis test there is a difference between the experimental class and the controller class is the improvement of the experimental class is 8.38 while the control class increase is 2.89; (5) The inhibiting factors are: limitations teachers about digital citizenship materials, the characteristics of the different teachers and students, the schools do not have a specific policy regarding digital citizenship and the supporting factors are: the interest of students to the digital citizenship material, the material of digital citizenship has a contextual nature, the civic education teachers using information and communication technology in their learning.*

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***MODEL PENGEMBANGAN PENDIDIKAN KEWARGANEGARAAN BAGI UPAYA PEMBINAAN KEWARGANEGARAAN DIGITAL (DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP) MELALUI PEMANFAATAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI DAN KOMUNIKASI DI SEKOLAH***  
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