

# Fulfillment of Student Rights Regarding Citizenship Education in the Online Learning Process Through Zoom Meeting

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## Abstract

*This study aims to examine how the rights of students in the policies of the ministry of education and culture are related to the online learning process through zoom meeting. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive analysis approach. This research is limited to students. This study wants to know and analyze the rights of students in the law number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system. This study seeks to find challenges and problems in fulfilling the rights of students regarding Citizenship Education in the online learning process through zoom meeting. The policy of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) is stated through a joint decree (SKB) of the Four Ministers which was issued on August 7, 2020. The results of the study indicate that the rights of students contained in law number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system have not been fully fulfilled because there are still facilities in the online learning process through zoom meeting used by students not facilitated by the ministry of education and culture. (Kemendikbud) such as laptops and android phones. Meanwhile, the facilities provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) such as internet quotas for students are useful for the online learning process through zoom meeting.*

Keywords: Student rights, students, zoom meeting.

## **Introduction**

Since 2019 the whole world is facing an outbreak of an infectious disease, namely the covid19 virus. Measures to stop or slow down the spread of this infectious disease are the government taking firm action to enforce social restrictions or maintain distance. So that all people are expected to work at home to stop the spread of Covid 19. The policy of limiting interaction and crowds causes teachers and students to be required to adapt to pandemic situations and conditions and carry out the learning process differently from their usual habits, namely by an indirect face-to-face system or an online learning process (in a network). Through a zoom meeting based on Law No. 20 of 2003 on the National Education System.

Indonesia's national education system is intended to ensure equal distribution of educational opportunities, improve the quality and relevance of education, as well as the efficiency of education management in facing the demands of globalization. The current era of globalization is faced with more complex challenges and increasingly fierce competition for human resources, so that superior human resources are needed by mastering science and technology. One of the government's efforts to produce superior human resources is through education.

In Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, it is stated that the purpose of National Education is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy,

knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become citizens. a democratic and responsible state. Efforts that can be made to realize the goals of National Education as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System are to improve the quality of national education. One of the quality of national education can be seen from the rights that students get at every level of education. Therefore, One of the efforts to improve the quality of national education can be achieved by fulfilling students' learning rights at every level of education. In an effort to improve the quality of national education by increasing the fulfillment of students' learning rights at every level of education, the role of the government cannot be separated from the role of the government. One of them is the fulfillment of students' rights regarding civic education in the online learning process through Zoom Meetings.

This Zoom Meeting has supporting features, such as a share screen feature so that teachers can display their presentation slides through this feature, then the video feature can be used so that teachers can see students while they are studying, and audio features so that teachers and students can interact through the audio feature. Through Zoom, teachers can directly communicate visually, by providing various subject matter with direct instructions to their students

## **Methods**

To examine how the rights of students in the policies of the ministry of education and culture are related to the online learning process through zoom

meetings. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive analysis approach.

## **Result**

A. Get religious education in accordance with the religion he adheres to and taught by educators of the same religion. Education that provides knowledge and forms the attitudes, personality and skills of students in practicing their religious teachings, which is carried out at least through subjects/lectures on all paths, levels and types of education. Faisal Ismail defines the implementation of religious education as a planned effort to convey religious messages to students so that they can be understood and practiced in everyday life to achieve the goals desired by religion. Problems can arise such as the learning process or social environment that requires general or specific guidelines or policies at the national and local levels.

B. Get educational services and educational facilities in developing and improving the quality of human resources, education services play an important role. However, interest and attention to aspects of the quality of educational services can be said to have only developed in the last decade.

The success of educational services is determined in providing quality services to the users of these educational services (students, stakeholders, the community). In simple terms, educational services can be interpreted as educational services. The word service itself has several meanings, ranging from personal service to service as a product. In

addition to educational services, the existence of educational facilities is a determining factor for the success of educational services.

C. Get scholarships for high achievers whose parents cannot afford their education. The provision of subsidies for poor students is a public policy in the context of expanding access to quality education for all citizens without exception.

The high number of dropouts and not being able to continue their education stems more from economic problems, because many of the elementary school age children come from poor families. The increase in the cost of education is increasingly difficult to overcome by the ability to provide government and community funds.

The increase in costs threatens the access and quality of education services and therefore a solution must be found to overcome this problem of education financing. The provision of such assistance aims to provide educational services for the poor to be able to meet their needs in the field of education, so that students whose parents are unable/poor can continue to receive education. Student personal costs in the concept of education funding are one part of various types of education financing.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 of 2008 concerning Education Funding article 1 paragraph 4 provides the understanding that education funding is the provision of financial resources needed for the implementation of education management. In the regulation in Article 3 paragraph 1 it is stated that there are three types of

education costs which include: 1) education unit costs; 2) implementation and/or management of education; and 3) students' personal costs. The types of education unit costs include investment costs consisting of land investment costs, non-educational land, and operating costs consisting of personal and non-personnel costs, tuition assistance, and scholarships.

- D. Get education fees for those whose parents cannot afford their education. Related to the regulation, the assistance program for poor students is part of the type of education financing, namely the personal costs of students in the form of government subsidies to poor students by helping part of the personal costs of students' education for transportation costs, uniforms and shoes and pocket money so that students can continue their education. The policy of providing subsidies from the government to poor students is in accordance with the mandate stated in Article 27 which states that the Government and local governments in accordance with their authority provide assistance in education costs or scholarships to students whose parents or guardians are unable to finance their education. Furthermore, in Article 28 it is emphasized that the tuition assistance covers part or all of the education costs that must be borne by students, including students' personal costs. The government is obliged to provide assistance to students' personal costs, even though these types of costs are actually the responsibility of parents and/or guardians of students as stipulated in Article 47 of the Government regulation.

The government's policy to provide subsidies through this assistance program is specifically intended for students who cannot afford to continue their education without being hampered by economic factors, and can even continue at a higher level of education with the best achievements. although the type of fee is actually the responsibility of the parents, and/or guardians of the students as regulated in Article 47 of the said Government regulation. The government's policy to provide subsidies through this assistance program is specifically intended for students who cannot afford to continue their education without being hampered by economic factors, and can even continue at a higher level of education with the best achievements. although the type of fee is actually the responsibility of the parents, and/or guardians of the students as regulated in Article 47 of the said Government regulation. The government's policy to provide subsidies through this assistance program is specifically intended for students who cannot afford to continue their education without being hampered by economic factors, and can even continue at a higher level of education with the best achievements.

- E. Move to an educational program in other equivalent educational pathways and units. Similarities between Formal, Informal, and Non-formal Education Regarding the meaning of education, there are clear differences between formal education, informal education and non-formal education. In this regard, distinguish the meaning of the three types of education as follows: 1.

Formal education is an educational path that you certainly already know or is common in Indonesia, namely education that is organized like a school and has a level of education, namely elementary, junior high and high school levels. This educational path has a structured and very clear level of education. 2. Systematic non-formal education outside the school system is an important part of large-scale activities that are carried out independently or to help certain students achieve their learning goals.

Most informal education takes place at an early age. For example, the Quran Education Park is popular in mosques and Sunday schools in all churches. There are various courses including music courses, tutoring and more. 3. Informal education is a method of education from the family and a certain environment towards individual learning activities that are carried out responsibly. After passing the exam, the results of informal education will be treated the same as formal education and informal education according to national education standards.

- F. Completing educational programs in accordance with their respective learning speeds and not deviating from the stipulated time limit. The implementation of education carried out in Indonesia so far is more classical- mass, which is quantity-oriented in order to be able to serve as many students as possible.

The weakness that appears is that the individual needs of students outside the normal student group have not been accommodated. one of the special education services for students who have been identified by teachers

as having very satisfactory achievements, and by psychologists have been identified as having general intellectual abilities at an intelligent level, having creativity and attachment to tasks above average, to be able to complete educational programs in accordance with their learning speed.

### **Research result**

The rights of students have not been fully fulfilled because there are still facilities in the online learning process through zoom meetings used by students not facilitated by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) such as laptops and Android phones. Meanwhile, the facilities provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) such as internet quotas for students are useful for the online learning process through zoom meetings.

### **Conclusion**

The digital zoom meeting platform is a program that can support the online learning process for civic education. Through this service, students and teachers can meet face to face in the process of delivering material and delivering assignments the rights of students have not been fully fulfilled.

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