Development of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model in Improving Student Critical Thinking of Fake News (Hoax)

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Abstract- this article discusses about hoax in society as the social phenomenon and hoax as a violation of the law. This article is base on the previous research with title Implementation Learning Model Analysis Jurisprudential Inquiry As Effort Prevention News Hoax Among Students, the results of a prior study are still there is the difficulty some students think critically of news emerging, then to find the solution needed development of learning model Jurisprudential Inquiry. Researchers tried to find out whether Jurisprudential Inquiry learning model that focuses on critical thinking students against social problems, how can a student take a position (attitude) towards these problems, as well as maintaining the position with arguments that are relevant and valid. This model can also teach students to be able to accept or appreciate other people's attitude to a problem that may conflict with the belief that exists at himself. Or rather, he even received and acknowledged the truth of the opinion that other people took to specific social issues.

Keywords: learning Innovations, Jurisprudential inquiry, hoax

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a state, adheres to the concept of welfarestate, can be seen from the task of the government which not only deals with government activities, but the state must also carry out social welfare in achieving the country's goals which are carried out through national development. Welfarestate is a concept of a state whose government guarantees the welfare of the people. In realizing the welfare of the people must be based on the five pillars of state, namely: Democracy, Law Enforcement, Protection of Human Rights, Social Justice and Anti-discrimination.

Article 28E paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that: "every person has the right to freedom of association, assembly and expression of opinion." This indicates that the state protects every citizen to have the right to issue his opinion. However, it needs to be observed that the rights granted by the state in terms of freedom of expression must be opinions that are responsible and do not harm the rights of other citizens.

Changes that occur within the scope of society are normal changes. The effects of change can quickly enter social life. Even these changes can have a direct impact and affect changes in one place to another. Modernization and Globalization are changes in society that cannot be prevented and avoided. Soerjono Soekanto states that modernization is a form of social relations that changes but is planned in advance or commonly referred to as social planning [1], while globalization is a process of international integration that occurs due to the exchange of world views, products, thoughts, and other aspects of culture.

Modernization in information and communication technology is one type of technology that is developing very rapidly, it can be seen directly, how a community member uses and utilizes his device. A device is a device or instrument that has a practical purpose and function that is specifically designed to be more sophisticated than previously created technology. Rapidly developing technology must have positive and negative impacts. It is realized or not the use of this technology also changes the mindset of the community, the inclusion of the internet in addition to providing enlightenment to new information that has never been received before, but not the least information obtained is also useful information to the most dangerous is information that contains hoax news.

A hoax is defined as a hoax that is intentionally fabricated or fabricated, as if the news or story is true. The term hoax itself comes from the famous Latin language of the 18th century from the word hocus focus, which means to deceive or cheat, which at that time was famously used by magicians in issuing their tricks. The word hoax itself is popular along with the growing world of the internet. Hoax actually has two goals, first for jokes that are usually circulating in limited groups, and the second is for malicious purposes, deliberately fabricated to deceive or deceive certain parties.

The impact of hoax news is not only detrimental to individuals, hoax news can have a massive social impact. Society can be a victim of hoaxes, the breakdown of the integrity of the Indonesian nation is the peak effect that can be caused by hoaxes. Lack of knowledge, information, and culture of people who easily believe in a news that is present in the community, can lead to hatred between

members of the community and community mistrust of the government and law. hoaxes can be a deadly threat that can trigger social conflict.

Here are some examples of hoax news circulating on social media:

1. The people of Merauke eat bark because of hunger) (DETIKNEWS | Tuesday 06 Mar 2018, 16:24 WIB): Information about people consuming bark because of the absence of staple food such as rice, tuber tubers not exist due to flood rob that struck the coastal area of the district of Waan 5000 people eat bark is not true [2]

2. Broadcast on ' Kiai target PKI '. DETIKNEWS | Tuesday 13 Feb 2018, 16:01 WIB: Circulating serial messages that were disseminated by the irresponsible person contains the information of the names of the Kiai that is the target of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). In the message, it is called that took out the data is Cisaat, Sukabumi. Responding to this, Cisaat Kapolsek Kompol Budi Setiana denied loud [3].

3. News of a boy in Jakarta died of poor nutrition (DETIKNEWS | Monday 26 Feb 2018, 15:53 WIB): In the circulating information mentioned the boy died on 22 February 2018 due to poor nutrition. The related parties in such viral news also regrets bad nutrition is still happening in the capital of Indonesia. The Health office of West Jakarta allowed the news of the grief. It is known that there is a child aged 11 years 6 months on behalf of Wahyudi who passed away. But the health agency of West Jakarta said Wahyudi died not because of poor nutrition the Ministry of Health said Wahyudi declared dead on 22 February 2018 in Tarakan HOSPITAL. Wahyudi breathed last at around 15.00 WIB with a diagnosis of pulmonary Tumberculosis and suspect hemophilia[4].

4. News there aftershock earthquakes 7.4 SR later tonight, BMKG: Hoax, DETIKNEWS | Tuesday 23 Jan 2018, 18:37 WIB: Circulating the news there will be aftershocks for Jakarta Bogor Bekasi and Tangerang later in the night. BMKG ensured the news hoax. Based on information from BMKG, Tuesday (23/1/2018), it mentions never issuing earthquake predictions that will occur in detail.   "#BMKG never put out about the predictions #gempa that will happen complete with time, place, and great magnitude[5]

Hoax poisoned various communities, including students. Students as Iron Stock have the meaning that students are expected to become resilient humans who have the ability and noble abilities that can later replace the previous generations. Essentially the student is an asset, the nation hopes for the future. It is undeniable that the entire organization will flow, which is characterized by the change of power from the old to the young, therefore the caderisation must be carried out continuously. Campus environment and its student is a very dear cadre momentum when not utilized for those who have opportunity. Students should have a keen thought and intuition. Related to the phenomenon hoax a student should be able to distinguish which news can be trusted and hoaxes. Attempts to prevent the negative impact of the news hoax is through education. As in the College The hoax News prevention can be anticipated by revitalizing the course. Students should be able to think critically against all hoax news

Critical thinking is the careful and deliberate determination of whether to accept, reject or postpone a decision on a claim/statement (Moore and Parker) [6]. Meanwhile, Ennis (1996: XVII) [7], reveals critical thinking is a process aimed at making sensible decisions about what is believed or what is done. Critical thinking requires a lot of skill, including carefully listening and reading skills, seeking and obtaining hidden assumptions, and exploring the consequences of a statement (Moore and Parker. 1986:5) [8]. Another opinion is preached by the Nummedal and Halpern that one of the main objectives of higher education is to develop critical thinking students. In reality, giving lectures by most lecturers to students has not been able to develop their critical thinking. To develop the critical thinking of students, especially in anticipation of hoax news need to innovate learning model in the lecture so that it can anticipate the negative impact of the hoax news.

The learning model of jurisprudential analysis is a learning model that can be said to be new. This learning Model has not been much known educators, especially lecturers. [9] States, the learning jurisprudence model was spearheaded by Donald Oliver and James P Shaver [10]. This learning Model is based on the understanding of people that each person differs in views and priorities with each other, and their social values are related to one another. This Model emphasizes that everyone can give opinions on issues that develop in the community. These issues were brought into the classroom and then discussed by students in the classroom. Issues that are indeed very close to the student life can encourage to dare to speak expressed his opinion, where students are required to dare to speak expressed his opinion, where students are also required to find a Problems related to emerging issues in the community.

In the learning process, the difficulties experienced by the students are related to the subject matter [11] stated that students often needed verbal instruction to guide him to meet answers to problems in the learning materials, but the instruction could be given by the teacher himself. The clue could be given one of them by providing a medium that is used by lecturers to help students in understanding the subject matter. The accuracy of the media used by lecturers can assist in absorbing the subject matter. The media used in this study is a concrete medium, a medium, that is in accordance with the fact that is used to assist students in absorbing the material of a lesson.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

The learning model is a planning or a pattern that is used as a guide in planning your learning in class. Model learning refers to learning approach will be used, including the teaching goals, the stages in the learning activities, learning environment, and classroom management [12].

Meanwhile, according to Joyce & Weil [13] in Mulyani Sumantri [14], model of learning is a conceptual framework that describes a systematic procedures in organizing the learning experience to achieve specific learning objectives, and has a function as a guide for learning designers and teachers in planning and implementing teaching and learning activities.

Based on the above two opinions, then it can be inferred that the model is a conceptual framework for the study which describes systematic procedures in organizing the learning experience to achieve specific learning objectives and serves as guidelines for designers of learning and teachers in designing and implementing the process of teaching and learning.

learning model function is as a guide for teaching designers and teachers in carrying out the study. To choose this model is strongly influenced by the nature of the material to be taught, and is also influenced by the goals will be achieved in the teaching and the ability level learners. In addition, every model of learning also has stages (Syntax) can be done with the guidance of the teacher's students. Between the syntax of one with the other syntax also have differences. These differences, including the opening and closing learning differ between each other. Therefore, teachers need to master and can apply various teaching skills, in order to achieve the goal of a diversified learning and learning environments that characterize the school today.

learning model of the term has a broader meaning than the strategies, methods, or procedures [14]. Teaching model has four special characteristics not possessed by the strategy, methods, or procedures. are: A distinctive model of learning:

1. Theoretical Rational logical compiled by the creator or developer. The learning model has a theory of thought that made sense. The intent of the creator or developer of made the theory by considering his theory with actual reality and not in creating and expanding it.
2. The cornerstone of thought about what and how students learn (learning objectives to be accomplished). The learning model has a clear goal of what will be achieved, including what and how students learn well and how to solve a problem learning.
3. Teaching a behavior required in order that the model can be implemented successfully. Model learning mannerisms of teaching that is required so that what remained of the ideals taught for it can succeed in its implementation.
4. Learning environment is required in order for the purpose of learning that can be achieved. Models of learning have a learning environment that is conducive and comfortable atmosphere of learning can be one of the ancillary aspects of what became the learning objectives.

Ultimately each model requires learning management systems and learning environments are different. Each approach provides different roles to students, on a physical space, and on the system of social class. Material properties of the nervous system a lot of concepts and information from the text book readings, student learning material, in addition many activities observation images. The goal will be achieved include the cognitive aspects (products and processes) of reading comprehension activities and student activity sheets.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental method in the Citizenship Education Study Program at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The research design was a non-equivalent control group design, and the population in this study were all Citizenship Education Study Program students consisting of 8 classes with a total of 554 students and using non-random sample techniques.

The sample of this study was the Civics Education 2017 A class with 47 people as the experimental class and the 2017 B Civics Education class with 45 people as the control class. Data collection techniques used in this study were questionnaire, test, attitude scale and documentation study. In harmony with the quantitative approach, the data analysis techniques used are as follows:

1. Descriptive analysis of variables using the mean formula and the percentage of each indicator variable.
2. Normality Test with a significance level of 5%.
   The pair of hypotheses to be tested are as follows:
   a. H_0: Samples are normally distributed
   b. H_a: The sample is not normally distributed

The testing criteria use a significance level $a= 0,05$ with the following test criteria:
   a. Value of Sig $a = 00,5$ then H_0 rejected
   b. Value of Sig $\geq a = 00,5$ then H_0 received
1. Homogeneity test conducted using Levene's test with a significance of 0.05. The hypothesis proposed is as follows
   a. $H_0: \sigma_e = \sigma_k$ (Pretest and posttest score data of the experimental class and the control class have homogeneous variants).
   b. $H_0: \sigma_e \neq \sigma_k$ (The pretest and posttest data of the experimental class and the control class have non-homogeneous variants).
   Here are the test criteria, i.e.:
   a. Value of Sig $a = 00,5$ then H_0 rejected.
   b. Value of Sig $\geq a = 00,5$ then H_0 received.
2. The average two difference test is performed using the z test if the data is normally distributed and homogeneous, whereas if there is one data that is not normally distributed or both classes are not normally distributed, the non-parametric Mann Whitney test is used.
3. Normalized gain calculation by analyzing the results of pretest and posttest and gain. The normalized Gain formula is as follows:

$$\text{Indeks gain} = \frac{Posttest\text{-}Pretest}{Skor\ Ideal\text{-}Pretest}$$

Figure 1. Gain Index Formulas

The keriteria normalized gain index is as follows:

Tabel 1. Criteria of Gain Index

Indeks Gain	Criteria
g>0,7	High
0,3<g≤0,7	medium
g≤0,3	Low

IV. RESULTs AND DISCUSSION

The difference in the increase of critical analysis of hoax information in the control class and the experimental class can be illustrated by comparing the increase in the pretest results to the posttest results of each class and compare the normalized gain of both. The comparison picture is as follows:

Table 2. Criteria for Average Score Increase in Constitutional Awareness

Average Skor	**Kriteria**
60 – 65	Very Low
66 – 71	Low
72 – 77	Medium
78 – 83	Hight
84 – 89	Very Hight

The results of data processing related to increased critical analysis of hoax information in the control class and the experimental class based on the results of the pretest and posttest obtained information that the average value obtained by the control class for the pretest was 69.69 with low criteria, whereas for the posttest it obtained an average 76.06 in the medium category. The experimental class obtained an average of 66.64 for pretest with low criteria and for posttest average was 88.64 with very high criteria.

The next step is to compare the normalized gain of constitutional awareness of the control class and the experimental class grouped by the normalized gain keriteria. The normalized gain frequency distribution is as follows:

Table 3. Normalized Gain Frequency Distribution of Constitutional Awareness of the Control Class and Experiment Class

Class	Indeks Gain Normalization	Criteria	df	Persentase
Control	g ≤ 0.3	Low	11	32.35
	0.3 > g ≤ 0.7	Medium	23	67.65
	g > 0.7	High	0	0
	Total		**34**	**100**
Eksperimen	g ≤ 0.3	Low	0	0
	0.3 > g ≤ 0.7	Medium	12	37.5
	g > 0.7	High	20	62.5
	Total		**32**	**100**

Based on the normalized gain frequency distribution table of constitutional awareness, it is obtained information that there are 18 control class students who have a keriteria low normalized gain index with a percentage of 32.35% and for the experimental class there are no students included in the low keriteria. In the medium keriteria there are 30 control class students with a percentage of 67.65% while the experimental class is 17 students with a percentage of 37.5%, and for high keriteria there are no control class students included in the keriteria while the same dikeriteria the experimental class with a frequency of 29 or equal to 62.5%. Based on this information it can be concluded that the experimental class experienced a higher increase in critical analysis of hoax information compared to the control class.

The next stage is to test the normalized gain normality (N_gain) awareness of constituted students of the control class and the experimental class. The normality test results are as follows:

Table 4. Critical Analysis Test Results on Fake Information (Hoax) Students in the Control Class and Experiment Class

Class		Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.
N_Gain	Control	.939	34	.056
	Eksperiment	.950	32	.142

Based on the above table, information is obtained that the value of the normality test with the Shapiro Wilk test is known that the normalized gain gain data constitutes a normal distributed control class, because the significance (Sig) = 0.056> α = 0.05, while for the experimental class also has a normal distribution because the Sig value> α = 0.05 with Sig = 0.14, so it can be said that the data distribution of the two classes is normally distributed, and can be continued with the t test because the data distribution is normal. The results of the n_gain homogeneity test are described as follows:

Table 5. Normalized Gain Homogeneity Test for Critical Analysis of Fake Information (Hoax)

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
N_Gain	Based on Mean	2.668	1	64	.107
	Based on Median	2.730	1	64	.103
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	2.730	1	64.000	.103
	Based on trimmed mean	2.726	1	64	.104

Based on the results of the variance homogeneity test in the table above obtained a significance value (Sig) of 0.107> 0.05 so that it can be said that the data variance is

homogeneous. The formulation of the hypothesis is as follows:

Ho :   There is no difference in the average gain score normalized critical analysis of hoax information between the control class and the experimental class.

H₁ :   There is a difference in the average gain score normalized critical analysis of hoax information between the control class and the experimental class.

The significance level used is 0.05 with the terms of the test, if the Sig (2-tailed) value> 0.05 then Ho is accepted and H₁ is rejected.

Based on the results of the independent sample sample t test obtained information that the significance value of normalized gain constitutional awareness between the control class and the experimental class of Sig (2-tailed) = 0,000 that value is less than 0.05 then Ho is rejected, so it can be concluded that there are differences in the average normalized gain scores constituted significant constitutional awareness between the control class and the experimental class.

Spreading hoax information is a form of cyber crime. Peter gave the definition of cyber crime as follows "The easy definition of cyber crime is crimes directed at a computer or a computer system. The nature of cyber crime, however, is far more complex. As we will see later, cyber crime can take the form of simple snooping into a computer system for which we have no authorization. It can be the feeing of a computer virus into the wild. It may be malicious vandalism by a disgruntled employee. Or it may be theft of data, money, or sensitive information using a computer system. [15].

Indra Safitri [16] argues that cyber crime is a type of crime related to the use of an unlimited information technology and has strong characteristics with a technology engineering that relies on a high level of security and credibility of information conveyed and accessed by internet customers (Indra Safitri , 2009). In the back ground paper for the X / 2000 Congress of Congress in Vienna, Austria, the term cyber crime is divided into two categories. First, cyber crime in the narrow sense (in a narrow sense) is called computer crime. Second, cyber crime in a broad sense (in a broader sense) is called computer related crime. Complete as follows:

1. Cyber crime in a narrow sense (computer crime): any legal behavior directed by means of electronic operations that targets the security of computer systems and the data processed by them.
2. Cyber crime in a broader sense (computer related crime): any illegal behavior committed by means on in relation to, a computer system or network, including such crime as illegal possession, offering or distributing information by means of a computer system or network .

In Indonesia, the regulation of cyber crime is regulated in Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, the following are types of cyber crimes based on Law No 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transactions Electronic :

1. Crimes related to illegal activities, namely:
   a. Distribution or distribution, transmission, access to illegal content, which consists of: Violation of decency "Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions"; Gambling "Article 27 paragraph (2) of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions"; Defamation or Defamation "Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions"; Extortion or threatening "Article 27 paragraph (4) of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions"; Misleading and misleading news consumers "Article 28 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions"; Cause hatred based on SARA "Article 28 paragraph (2) of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions"; Sending information that contains threats of violence or intimidation that are addressed in private. "Article 29 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions;
   b. In any way illegal access "Article 30 of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions";
   c. Illegal interception of information or electronic documents and Electronic Systems "Article 31 of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions";
2. Crimes related to interference, namely:
   a. Disruption of Electronic Information or Documents (data interference - Article 32 30 of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions);
   b. Disruption of Electronic Systems (system interference - Article 33 30 of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions);
3. The criminal act facilitates prohibited acts (Article 34 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions);
4. The criminal act of falsifying information or electronic documents (Article 35 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions);
5. Additional criminal offenses (accessoir Article 36 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions); and
6. Barriers to criminal threats (Article 52 of Law No. 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions).

Assegaf [17] provides news definitions in technical journalism. This is a report about a fact or idea that is selected by the editorial staff of a daily to be broadcast, which can attract the attention of the reader, it could be because it is extraordinary, it could be because of its importance or consequence, it could also because it covers aspects of human interest such as humor, emotion and tension.

Bruce D and Douglas [18], reporters while writing a news should refer to the subject matter of the news or often referred to as the general formula of writing a news. The main element of the news is known as 5W + 1H, short for:
1. What: what happens?
2. Where: Where does it happen?
3. When: When does the event occur?
4. Why: Why did the event happen?
5. Who: Who is involved in the incident?
6. How: How did that event happen?

There are several factors that underlie the degree of news value that is worthy of publication, the measure used by journalists is professional measures which are called news values. In general, news values that are worth publishing can be described as follows:
1. Proximity (proximity), events that contain elements of closeness with the reader will attract attention.
2. Novelty (timelines), news that just happened certainly has more value compared to news that has happened in the past.
3. Conflict, Events that cause news controversy in the form of conflict will be more interesting to read than other news. In the phrase it is very important to measure the extent of the impact of an event.
4. Popularity, News that involves famous figures in the eyes of the public has a higher news value compared to ordinary audiences.
5. Consequences, it is often revealed that "news" is "history in hurry", news is history in a hurry. Implicit in the phrase is the importance of measuring the extent of the impact of an event.
6. Human interest, in the human-interest news contained elements that attract empathy, sympathy or arouse the feelings of the audience who read it

In contrast to an ordinary news Hoax is a news that cannot be justified. Hoax comes from the term hocus or trick more or less present throughout the entire history of humanity. The usual intent of a creator's deception is to persuade or manipulate others to do so or prevent pre-established actions, mostly by using threats or fraud. This intention usually depends on empathy and the misuse humans need to help others. Deception wants the creators whose message they read and forwarded to the greatest possible number of victims. In today's world, hoaxing seems to find fertile ground in new and emerging information and communication technology (ICT), such as e-mail, instant messaging, internet chatting and sms. Hoax is defined as "an act, document or artifact intended to deceive the public. [19]. Internet hoaxes can be seen as a subset of folklore legends; However, a key factor that separates an urban legend from a hoax is a hoax of deliberate fraud [19]. As for seeing the level of difference that is more significant related to the analysis of critical thinking students between the control class and the experimental class, it has been classified based on the following criteria.

Table 6. Comparison of Criteria Levels of Average Pretest and Posttest Test Control Classes and Experiment Classes

Classes	Mean *Pretest*	Criteria	Mean *Posttest*	Criteria
Control	69.69	Low	74.06	Medium
Experiment	66.64	Low	88.64	Very High

Based on the information in the table, it can be seen that in the measurement of constitutional awareness, the level of criteria for the pretest against the posttest of the control class is low to moderate, and for the experimental class starting with low keriteria to very high keriteria.

Thus the difference in the level of change in the pretest to the posttest of the control class and the experimental class can be concluded that the experimental class experienced a higher and significant rate of change compared to the control class. This means that there are significant differences related to the analysis of students' critical thinking on false news information between the control class using conventional learning treatments and the experimental class applying treatment using juridical civic critical treatment models.

The comparison of average gain gain between the control class and the experimental class related to the analysis of students' critical thinking on false news information is illustrated in the table below:

Table 7. Comparison of Average Normalized Gain (N_Gain) between Control Class and Experiment Class

Gain Normalization				
Class	N	Mean	Std Deviation	Criteria
Control	34	0.34	0.118	Middle
Eksperimen	32	0.71	0.097	High

Measurement of pretest and posttest analysis of students' critical thinking on false news information is carried out based on critical thinking indicators which are carried out to get specific measurement results among indicators of critical thinking skills which include interpretation, analysis, conclusion, evaluation, explanation, and self-regulation.

Facione [20] explains that critical thinking skills are the ideal thinking usually want to know, either information or reason, open thinking, flexible, honest in dealing with something, wise in making judgments, willing to reconsider, diligent in finding information which is relevant, reasonable in the selection of criteria, focused in

the investigation, and persistent in finding the most accurate results possible on the subject.

Based on the description above, the results of the study show that the juridical critical civic learning model can improve students' critical analysis of hoax information, and can also be developed into an interactive learning model by combining elements of debate and critical analysis of social phenomena.

V. CONCLUSION

Responding to hoax information or hoaxes can be done by enhancing students' critical thinking skills, one of which is by developing critical analysis of the information circulating in the community. Through the juridical critical civic learning model which is an interactive learning model and oriented to the development of thinking skills into a model that is very suitable in improving students' critical analysis skills of hoax news information. This is evident that based on the results of research students who use jurudical civic critical learning model treatments applied to the experimental class have a more significant improvement in terms of critical analysis skills on bong or hoax information, compared to control classes that use conventional learning treatments.

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