

National Senior Course

CONTEMPORARY EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY (Theories and Implementation)


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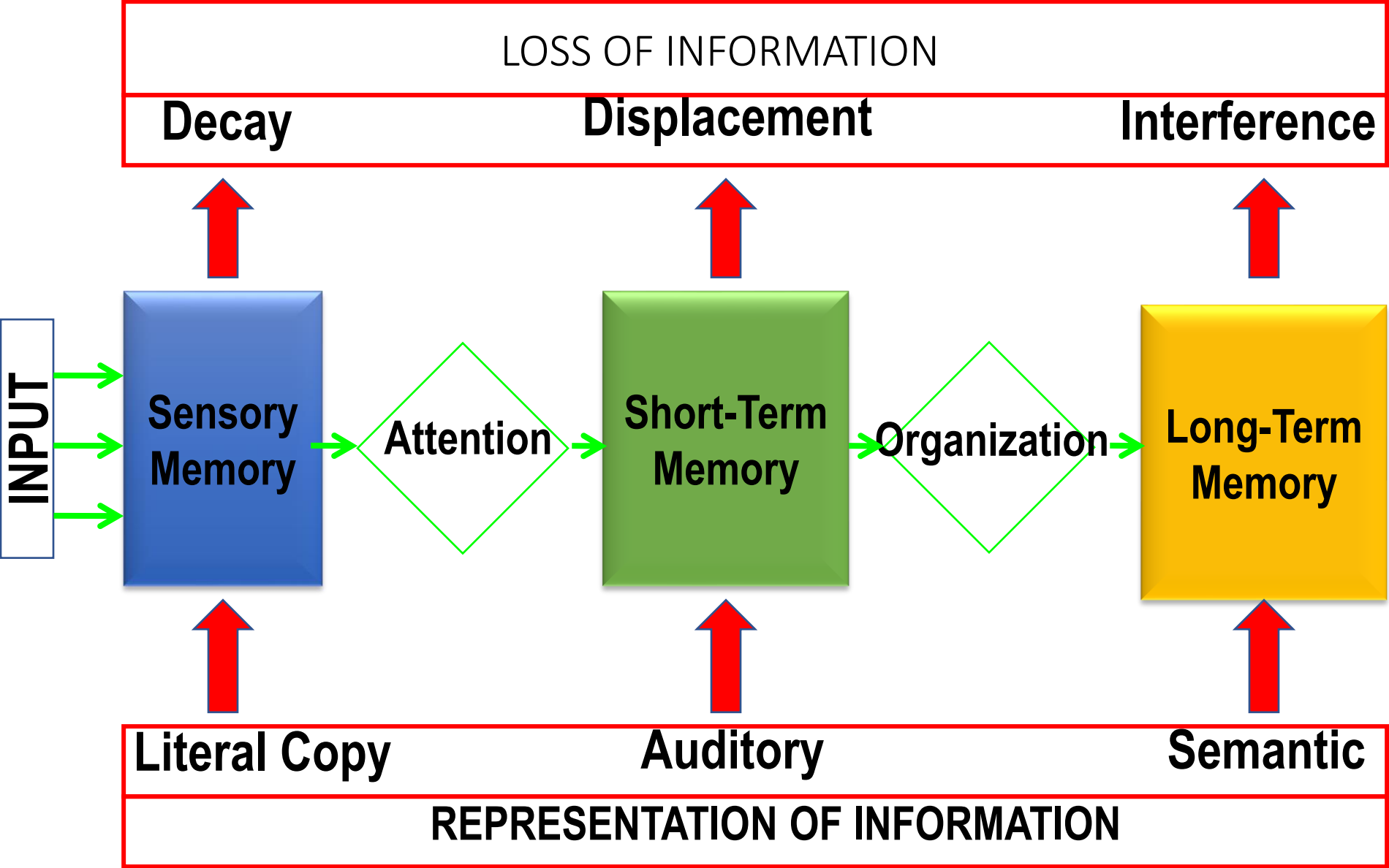
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What is Learning ?

- **Learning occurs when experience causes a change in a person's knowledge or behaviour**
 - **Learning: process through which experience causes permanent change in person's knowledge or behaviour**
 - **Changes simply caused by maturation, illness, fatigue, or hunger are excluded from a general definition of learning**
 - **Behavioural theorists emphasize the role of environmental stimuli in learning and focus on behaviour – observable responses.**
 - **Behavioural learning processes include classical conditioning, operant conditioning, observational learning.**
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Aspect	Behaviorism	Cognitivism	Humanism	Social Learning
Learning theorists	Thorndike, Pavlov, Watson, Guthrie, Tolman, Skinner	Koffka, Kohler, Ausubel, Bloom Piaget, Vigotsky	Maslow, Rogers, Freire	Bandura, Lave and Wenger, Solomon
View of the learning process	Change in behavior	Internal mental process (insight, information processing, memory, perception)	A personal act to fulfil potential.	Interaction, observation in social contexts.
Locus of learning	Stimuli in external environment	Internal cognitive structuring	Affective and cognitive needs	Learning is in relationship between people, behavior, and environment.
Purpose in education	Produce behavioural change in desired direction	Develop capacity and skills to learn better	Become self-actualized, autonomous	Full participation in communities of practice
Educator's role	Arranges environment to elicit desired response	Structures content of learning activity	Facilitates development of the whole person	Works to communities of practice in which conversation and participation can occur.
Manifestations in learning	Behavioral. Competency -based education. Skill dev & training	Cognitive develop, Intelligence, memory, Learning how to learn	Andragogy, Self-directed learning, Participatory, Emancipatory learning	Socialization, Social participation, Conversation

INFORMATION PROCESSING THEORY



Memory Improvement

- **Mnemonic** : repetition, sentence reading & generation, imagery.
- **Method of Loci**: visualizing, making up and image to place in a specific sequence, associating the items - one by one- with the corresponding location in memory.
- **Organization**: encoding to familiar units and meaningful, chunking, hierarchy, the first letter, key words, narrative, etc.
- **External memory aids**: list, bookmark, asking someone else, commercial memory aids: alarm, card, films, mind mapping, etc.
- **Practice**: practice makes perfect: how long did you spend studying.
- **Multimodal** : say aloud, ask the questions, discussion, cooperative learning, conversation, rhyme, etc.
- **Metamemory**: you need to know what kind of strategies work best for you (strength & weakness): how to plan your study activities, how to regulate your attention, how to monitor whether you are understanding, how the material you are reading, learning how to learn

Contemporary Era

Society 1.0 : Hunting era, recognize literacy

Society 2.0 : Agricultural era

Society 3.0 : Industrial era, labor intensive


Society 4.0 : Computerization era

Society 5.0 : Technology era, to help make easier and more comfortable in living human life, the holder of human control by using artificial intelligence.

Declared on January 2, 2019 by the Japanese state



Student Roles

- 1. Agent of change: determined and moving forward and better, driving for the better with study diligently and can apply their knowledge in social life**
 - 2. Iron stock: prepare yourself with various knowledge and skills for a better future**
 - 3. Moral force: maintain identity as a nation, as servant of God who is rahmatan lil alamin, has noble character (akhlaq al-karimah)**
 - 4. Social control: give criticism, suggestions, and solutions to social problems**
 - 5. Guardians of value: integrity, solidarity, creativity, etc.**
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Problems Kontemporer Di Keluarga

- Peran ayah tidak lagi menjadi kekuatan ekonomi keluarga
- Ibu tidak lagi tergantung secara ekonomi
- Makin banyak ibu yang berkarir (doble burden)
- Masalah ekonomi mengakibatkan control terhadap berkurang
- Fungsi keluarga bukan lagi sebagai tempat rekreasi
- Berkurang fungsi proteksi
- Trend keluarga kecil
- Lebih menekankan fungsi sekolah
- Sekularisasi dlm kehidupan beragama
- Status keluarga menjadi kurang penting
- Lemah kasih sayang dari keluarga (Sri Sulastri Rifa'I, 2007)



Problems Kontemporer Di Keluarga

- Struktur keluarga hasil susunan, bukan keluarga inti, keluarga tunggal
- Peran dan tanggung jwb orangtua berkurang, karena bekerja
- Orangtua kurang jadi figur teladan bagi anak
- Disharmonis keluarga
- Orangtua gagal paham terhadap anak
- Tuntutan orangtua sering tdk realistis, lbh ambisius
- Disiplin kaku
- Materialist oriented
- Relasi orangtua dengan guru kurang
- Relasi hirarkhis antara orangtua – anak
- Interaksi keluarga berkurang, digantikan teknologi
- Pola asuh yg kurang baik



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- Onteraksi keluarga berkurang, digantikan teknologi
- Pola asuh

Problems Kontemporer Di Sekolah

- Lebih menekankan aspek kognitif
- Perhatian guru kurang
- Guru tidak menarik
- Guru kurang visioner global
- Pendidikan karakter unreasonable
- Pragmatis oriented
- Guru kurang sejahtera, hingga tidak focus
- Guru banyak disibukkan oleh administrasi
- Apresiasi masyarakat terhadap guru kurang
- Guru dianggap tdk penting. Google menggantikan guru
- Efek negatif PJJ:..... ?
- PJJ dianggap solusi yg paling efisien dan efektif oleh sebagian pihak




Problems Kontemporer Di Masyarakat

- Masyarakat unaware
- Lingkungan tidak kondusif
- Pergeseran nilai/norma di masyarakat
- Teman yang kurang baik
- Efek negative teknologi digital
- Problem social di masyarakat meningkat: tawuran, merokok, minum, obat, pergaulan bebas
- Masyarakat memandang kesuksesan dari segi materi



Agenda Pembelajaran Kontemporer

- Ubah pembelajaran konvensional ke teknologi digital
 - Perbaharui standar kualitas pembelajaran
 - Perluas akses siswa terhadap pembelajaran berkualitas
 - Perhatikan content, relevansi, hasil belajar
 - Kembangkan partisipasi dan motivasi belajar siswa
 - Sesuaikan strategi belajar dengan modalitas yang mengakomodir gaya belajar siswa
 - Belajar berbasis proyek dan problem
 - Dorong terjadi kerjasama dan kolaborasi dalam belajar
 - Budayakan kreativitas dan inovasi
 - Gunakan sarana belajar yang tepat
 - Manfaatkan minat siswa terhadap mobile teknologi
 - Desain aktivitas pembelajaran yang relevan dengan dunia nyata
 - Ajarkan keterampilan metakognisi (*learning how to learn*)
 - Bangun relasi baik dalam pembelajaran antara guru-siswa, siswa-siswa, siswa-lingkungan
 - Kembangkan pembelajaran *student centered*
 - Kembangkan pembelajaran tanpa batas (kapan dan di manapun)
 - Lakukan penilaian terhadap pemahaman dan kompetensi siswa yg lebih mendalam
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Kompetensi Di Era Kontemporer

- Kuasai Bahasa asing dengan baik, terutama bhs.Inggris
- Kuasai keterampilan teknologi yang baik
- Perkuat pendidikan agama sebagai basic hidup
- Perkuat pendidikan akhlak sebagai fondasi
- Pelihara motivasi belajar
- Belajar sepanjang hayat
- Pendidikan umum dan agama sebagai paspor hidup dunia dan akhirat
- Kesuksesan: keseimbangan memfungsikan IQ, EQ, SQ





Thank you!

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