



PARADIGMA BARU PEMBELAJARAN ABAD 21

Oleh :

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background

Abad 21

- **Abad baru**, millenium baru, dan *the digital age*
- **Kemajuan teknologi** mengacaukan kelangngan pekerjaan (pekerjaan lama hilang berganti pekerjaan baru)
- **Pekerjaan yang berbasis pemikiran** akan kekal, tetapi pekerjaan yang berbasis hafalan, prosedural, dan teknis akan hilang



Equally important, future education must be made relevant to the rapidly changing needs of society, (Garry Jacobs, Towards a New Paradigm in Education, 2014)

challenges

Pendidikan era disrupsi

- **Evolutionary hangover** (pendidikan kalah cepat dengan perubahan kehidupan dan dunia kerja).
- **Fundamental Changes** in the Economy, Jobs and Businesses.
- **Knowledge based economy** (ekonomi kreatif). Ada hubungan yang kuat antara pendidikan dan ekonomi.

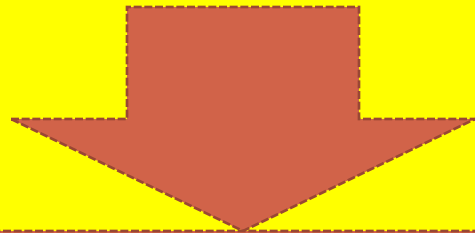


New and Different Skill Demands.
the “re-skilling” of our societies
What We Need to Do Now ???

The Ultimate Goal of Learning

Adaptive Expertise

1. the ability to apply meaningfully-learned knowledge and skills flexibly and creatively in different situations
2. they are preparing for jobs that do not yet exist, to use technologies that have not yet been invented, and to solve problems that are not yet even recognised as problems.



**Lifelong Self-directed Learning with
21st Century Competencies**

(Hanna Dumont, *et.al.*, *The Nature of Learning*, 2010)

Approaches to Develop Adaptive Expertis

Metode
&
pendeka
tan baru
pembelaja
ran



- 1. Guided Learning**
- 2. Action Learning**
- 3. Experiential Learning**

The Gatekeepers of Learning

emo
tion



1. Emosi dan kognisi membuka otak untuk siap menerima pembelajaran
2. Emosi positif menyemangati pembelajaran

moti
vati
on



1. merasa ada keterkaitan antara tindakan dan capaian (kemajuan).
2. menghargai subjek yg dipelajari serta memiliki tujuan yang jelas
3. langsung menghindar kalau ada gangguan emosi negatif
4. tetap bertahan dalam pembelajaran meskipun ada hambatan

The 7 Principles of Learning

Prinsip-prinsip pembelajaran abad 21



- 1. Learners at the centre**
- 2. The social nature of learning**
- 3. Emotions are integral to learning**
- 4. Recognising individual differences**
- 5. Stretching all students**
- 6. Assessment for learning**
- 7. Building horizontal connections**

C-1 = Critical thinking

1. Dasar

ability to think clearly and rationally, understanding the logical connection between ideas.

2. Filsafat

Berpikir rasional dan filosofis dengan analisis yang tajam dan dengan dukungan bukti, *hujjah*, yang kuat utk menemukan kebenaran sejati (dalil burhani)

خطابي - جدلي - برهاني (ابن رشد)

Critical thinkers rigorously **question ideas and assumptions** rather **than accepting them**

Critical thinkers **will identify, analyse and solve problems** systematically rather **than by intuition or instinct.**

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Guidelines

- 1. Ask questions; be willing to wonder**
- 2. Define the problem**
- 3. Examine the evidence**
- 4. Analyze assumptions and biases**
- 5. Avoid emotional reasoning**
- 6. Don't oversimplify.** Look beyond the obvious
- 7. Consider other interpretations**
- 8. Tolerate uncertainty**
(Wade & Tavris: 1998).

C-2 = Communication

Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place to another

1. Mampu menyampaikan pikiran dan gagasan dengan baik secara lisan, tulisan (buku, surat kabar, majalah, jurnal, dan website), visual, maupun audio-visual.
2. Mampu berkomunikasi secara lintas bahasa, budaya, agama, dan trans-nasional (cross-cultural communication)
وجادلهم بالتتي هي احسن (الحوار بين الاديان)
3. Mampu dan terampil menggunakan ICT (information and communication technology)
(TIK)

C-3 = Collaboration

1. The ability to work effectively with others on a common task
2. Successful collaboration requires a cooperative spirit and mutual respect
(persamaan persepsi, program aksi, koordinasi, lalu kooperasi, kerjasama)
3. **Building and Maintaining Relationships:**
 - a. Give and receive feedback from peers
 - b. Share credit for good ideas with others
 - c. Acknowledge others' skill, experience, and contributions.
 - d. Listen patiently to others in conflict situations.
 - e. Support group decisions

C-4 = Creative and innovation

Makna:

1. Mampu menciptakan hal2 baru (ide, produk, cara, dan lain-lain)
2. Hal-hal baru itu mendatangkan keuntungan (nilai tambah) secara finansial (inovatif)

Ciri-ciri pemikir kreatif:

1. To try new ideas (berani mencoba)
2. Not afraid to take risk (berani menerima risiko)
3. Do things in novel and unusual ways
4. What make an individual stand out from the crowd

Metode:

1. Enhance your lateral thinking
2. Learn to think outside the box

(Test Your Creative Thinking, Lloyd King, 2003)

الختام

Riwayat dari Ibn `Abd al-Barr

من احوج الناس الى العلوم؟؟؟؟

فأجاب الشيخ : العلماء، وقال :

كنت عالماً ما زلت مُتعلِّماً # واذا استغنيت كنت جاهلاً

(a.ilyas ismail, *true islam*, 2013)

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