

ASEAN Deep Learning Policy Series

Tantangan dan pendekatan untuk menyiapkan pemuda/pemudi di ekonomi global

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Director of Education



Menjembatani Kesenjangan: Dari Kebijakan ke Pelaksanaan/Praktik

Pengalaman Brunei



Faktanya!

- Adanya pengangguran tinggi sepanjang masa di kalangan usia muda secara global
- Rendahnya kepuasan pemberi kerja terhadap lulusan baru yang dipekerjakan
- Kebosanan di dalam kelas dipandang secara global sebagai –” *siswa lebih sering tertidur di ruang kelas daripada di tempat tidur mereka*”
- Rendahnya *return on investment* (kebijakan untuk memengaruhi kelas)

?

Apa sudah seimbang?

Perbaikan yang gagal menghabiskan 90% upaya pada kebijakan dan hanya 10% untuk pelaksanaan

Kebijakan

Pelaksanaan yang berkualitas



90%

10%

Dampak yang kuat

Agar perbaikan dapat berhasil, kita perlu mengubah neraca keseimbangannya

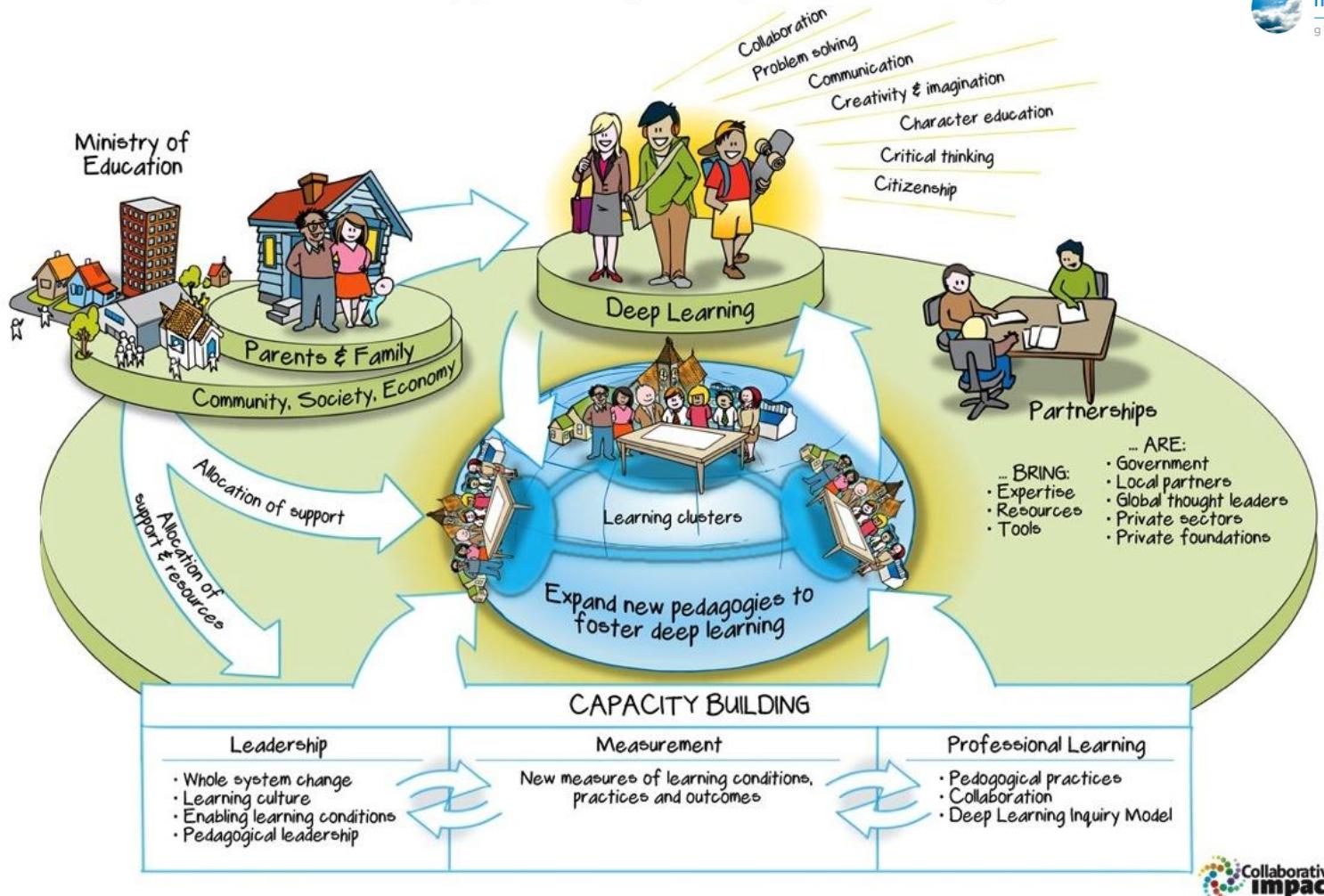
Kebijakan

Pelaksanaan yang berkualitas

10%

90%

New Pedagogies for Deep Learning: A Global Partnership



Alasan untuk Berubah—contoh dari Brunei

THE VISION - WAWASAN 2035



WSID menyediakan pendekatan untuk mencapai peningkatan sekolah secara berkelanjutan dan perubahan adaptif pada penggunaan ICT, pemahaman di era digital, dan pedagogi abad 21 di seluruh sekolah



Definition of excretion.
The process of eliminating or
expelling waste matter.

Fact about kidneys:

- 1.5 liters
- 1000 times per day
- 12 hours
- 1000 ml/min
- 1000 mg/min
- 1000 g/min

Regulation of blood glucose levels

Homeostasis

Why is urine yellow? It is a byproduct of metabolism. It is a byproduct of metabolism. It is a byproduct of metabolism.

Why is it brown? It comes from a bilirubin. Bilirubin is a pigment called biliverdin. It is a byproduct of the breakdown of hemoglobin.

- from dead
- because it is
- because it is
- from dead

Why is urine yellow? It is a byproduct of metabolism. It is a byproduct of metabolism. It is a byproduct of metabolism.

Why is it brown? It comes from a bilirubin. Bilirubin is a pigment called biliverdin. It is a byproduct of the breakdown of hemoglobin.

- from dead
- because it is
- because it is
- from dead





?

Bagaimakah sistem kami?

1. Mempercepat produktifitas pembelajaran

Bagaimana kami mendukung sekolah sehingga dapat secara signifikan meningkatkan penggunaan semua sumber daya yang tersedia untuk menghadirkan pengalaman belajar mengajar kelas dunia di abad 21

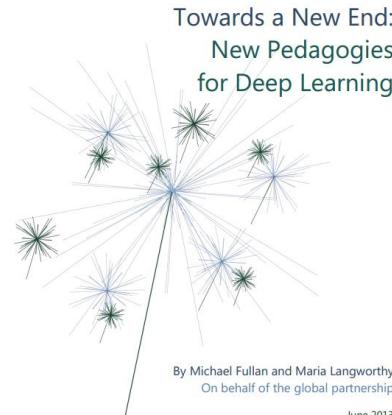
2. Mempercepat dorongan untuk mencapai keberhasilan

Bagaimana kami mengembangkan proses, praktik dan kemampuan canggih untuk semua ekosistem sekolah agar dapat merancang, mengembangkan, dan mengelola budaya yang terus menerus mengedepankan inovasi yang akan mendukung dan mendorong perbaikan sekolah

Visi untuk Pedagogi yang Merancang

“para pemangku kepentingan di dunia pendidikan tingkat global bermitra untuk menjawab tantangan pendidikan utama: bagaimana pendidik **merancang** dan **mempraktikkan mengajar dan belajar** yang akan menghasilkan **masa depan yang lebih baik** dari semua siswanya

<http://bit.ly/1prcAVz>



Apakah kita menjadi lebih efisien dalam menyiapkan siswa di masa yang akan datang yang sudah terlanjur hilang?

What might these jobs be?

- Productivity Counsellor
- Personal Digital Curator
- Microbial Balancer
- Corporate Disorganizer
- Curiosity Tutor
- Alternative Currency Speculator
- Digital Death Manager
- Digital Detox Therapist
- Drone Driver
- Garbage Miner
- Weather Coordinator

Dapatkah kita menarik siswa
belajar dan bukan
mendorong mereka untuk
belajar?

BELAJAR YANG LEBIH BAIK PRODUKTIFITAS YANG LEBIH BAIK PEDAGOGI BARU? DIDORONG OLEH TEKNOLOGI





keterlibatan

kagum

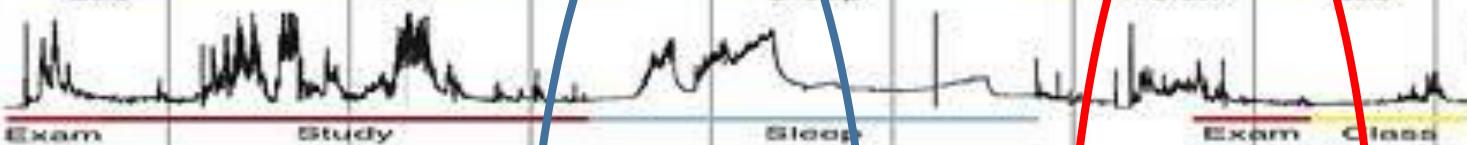
Rasa ingin
tahu

takjub

Day 7



Day 6



Day 5



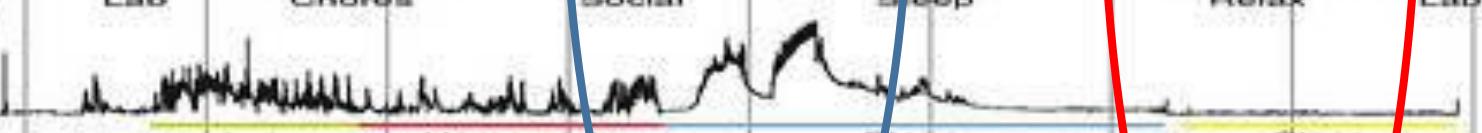
Day 4



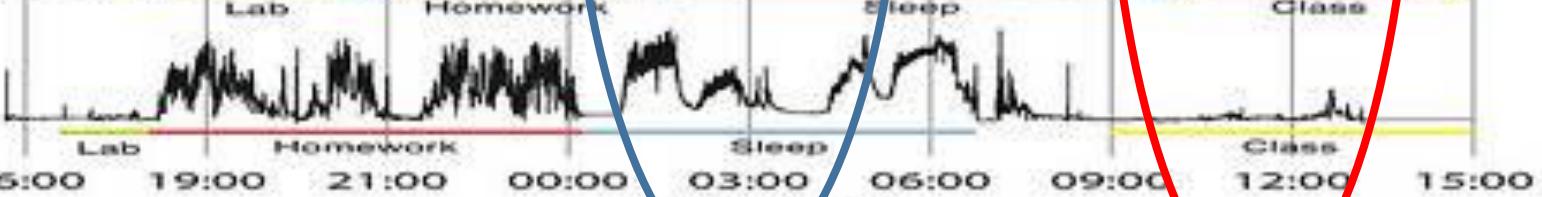
Day 3



Day 2



Day 1

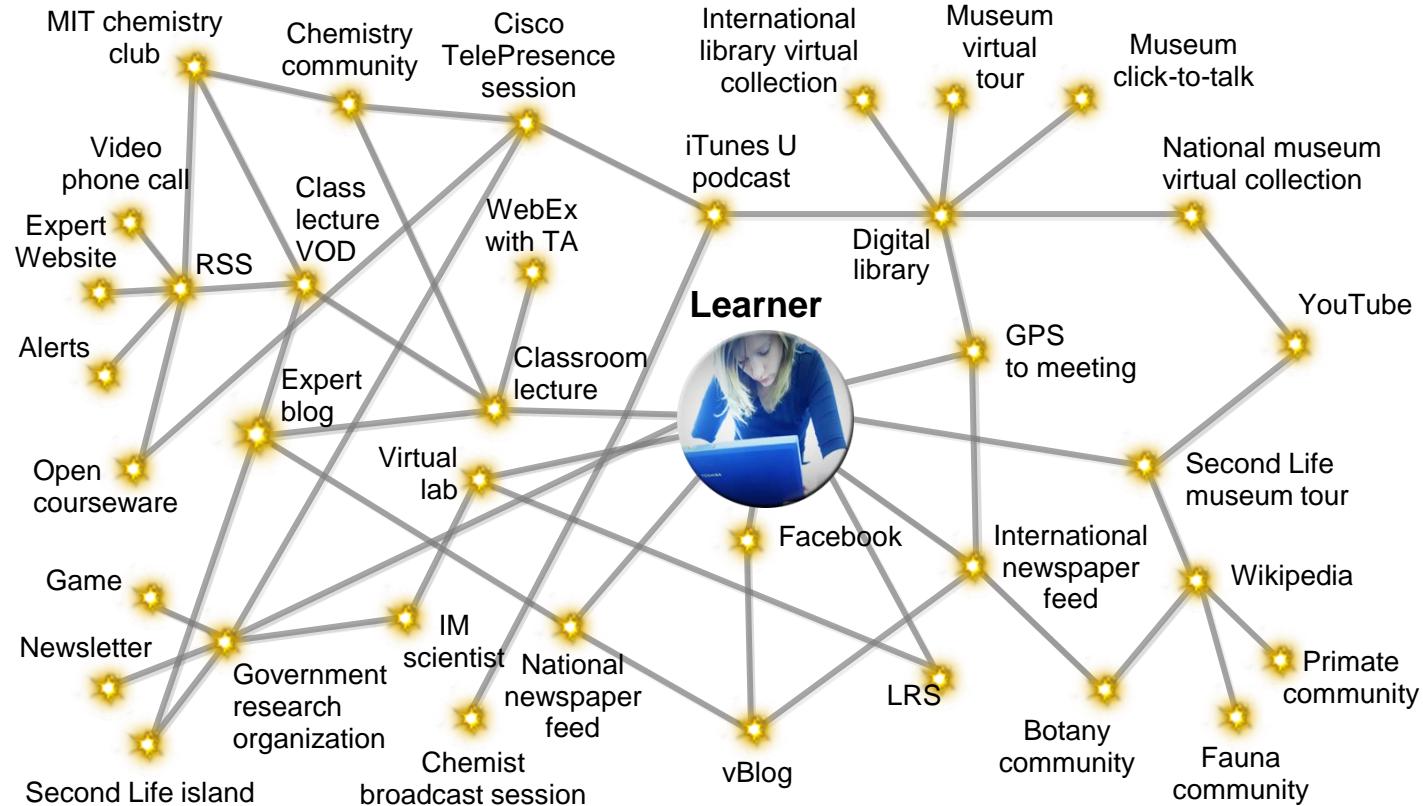


16:00 19:00 21:00 00:00 03:00 06:00 09:00 12:00 15:00

Time (hr)

(Source: User Generated Education)

The Hyper-Connected Learner



Sistematik, terukur, dan berkelanjutan

DATA YANG BESAR



DATA YANG KECIL



Sistematik, terukur dan berkelanjutan

INISIATIF BESAR



Kualitas pembelajaran, perencanaan strategi



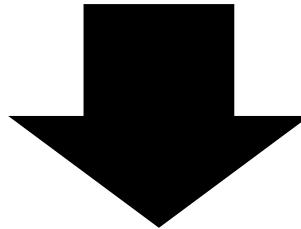
Produktifitas Pembelajaran

Pelajaran hari ini

Masukan guru

Pemikiran Siswa

Hasil keluaran siswa



Pelajaran esok hari

Masukan guru

Pemikiran dan umpan balik siswa

Hasil keluaran siswa

Bagaimana kita mempercepat produktifitas pembelajaran?

$$L = T \times Q$$

Pembelajaran Siswa

Waktu Ajar

Kualitas pengajaran

Bagaimana kita mempercepat produktifitas pengajaran?

$$L = T \times Q$$

Pembelajaran siswa

Waktu ajar pada kurikulum termasuk:

- Perencanaan kurikulum
- Waktu untuk mata pelajaran utama
- Kehadiran di sekolah
- Pekerjaan di rumah

Kualitas Pembelajaran termasuk:

- Kualifikasi dan pelatihan guru
- Perilaku dan ambisi guru
- Kepemimpinan dan pengajaran
- Dukungan dan keterlibatan orangtua

Bagaimanakah kita mempercepat produktifitas pembelajaran?

$$L = T \times Q$$

Pembelajaran
siswa

**Mengembangkan
kemampuan guru untuk
menjadi Perancang
Pengalaman dalam belajar**

Bagaimana kita mempercepat produktifitas pembelajaran?

$$L = T \times Q$$

Siswa belajar

Mengembangkan kemampuan guru menjadi perancang pengalaman belajar s



Metrik untuk mengukur pencapaian siswa

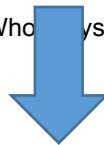
Metrik untuk mengukur kualitas rancangan pembelajaran



Agenda Pedagogi Baru

“Ketika pedagogi menjadi fokusnya, banyak hal lain yang menjadi mulai dapat dipahami, seperti penggunaan ICT dan peningkatan keterampilan pembelajaran untuk abad 21 dari sisi siswa.”

(‘Who Owns the System?’, ‘System Reform for Innovative Teaching and Learning’ p31-39 Michael Fullan)



Proyek Pengembangan ICT Seluruh Sekolah

Kepemimpinan ICT

Rationale	To ensure e-Hijrah successfully contributes to enhanced student achievement, school leaders need the capability to effectively lead and manage the change to an ICT culture in schools.
Description and Purpose	During the implementation of e-Hijrah, school leaders will be involved in a programme to develop their leadership skills and knowledge in relation to the integration of ICT. They will participate in an appropriately tailored developmental programme to prepare them to lead the successful implementation of e-Hijrah. This will involve development opportunities, on-going support and access to extra resources.
Outcomes and Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• School leaders with the knowledge, skills and understandings to effectively lead the implementation of e-Hijrah using a Whole School Approach.• An assessment of leadership capability using profiling tools (i.e. PEAKS).• A comprehensive and up-to date ICT strategic plan for their school and community is developed.• The use of ICT enabled learning is supported by strategies that are in the ICT Strategic Plan.

Mengenal Teknologi di Era Digital

Definisi yang jelas, terstandarisasi, dapat diterima secara nasional dan dirujuk secara internasional dari Mengenal Teknologi di Era Digital SPN21 (SPN21 Digital-Age Literacy)

learners as they use ICT.

Mengembangkan Literasi Era Digital yang sama dan umum berbasis standard (SPN21).

Description and Purpose	best evidence, to assist teachers to integrate their development in the design of learning programmes. This will include clear descriptions of what each Digital-Age Literacy will look like for a range of developmental stages and processes for how they can be assessed.
Outcomes and Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A defined set of Digital-Age Literacies exist.• Developmentally aligned standards for each Digital-Age Literacy are in place.• Assessment processes for measuring proficiency against the Digital-Age Literacy standards are established and used by teachers.

Pendekatan Pedagogis Abad 21

ICT can have a transformative role in education when the central focus/emphasis is on supporting and enhancing new desired pedagogical approaches rather than solely on the

Mengembangkan pemahaman yang sama tentang pedagogi abad 21 dan mengaitkannya dengan ICT sehingga dapat memaksimalkan kontribusi ICT terhadap pembelajaran.

Description

This initiative will clearly define the 21st century pedagogies required for the successful

Inisiatif ini akan dengan jelas menjabarkan pedagogi abad 21 yang dibutuhkan agar dapat melaksanakan SPN21 secara berhasil.

Outcomes and Indicators

- A rich description, framework and model for 21st century pedagogical practices with new and existing technologies (affordances) mapped to the model.
- A suite of web-based materials to support training, understanding and use of the model

Kompetensi ICT Guru

Rationale	A world-class education system requires clarity over what are the essential elements in teacher professional practice for ICT. The competencies need to be assessed, support developed and good practice nurtured and sustained.
G	Mengembangkan Kerangka Standard Kompetensi ICT untuk Guru sehingga guru yang percaya diri dan mampu dalam menggunakan ICT untuk mendukung pembelajaran berbasis pedagogi abad 21 dan literasi digital.
D	Monitor the expression of these capabilities in learning programmes.
Outcomes and Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICT teacher competency standards, linked to 21st century pedagogical practice and digital literacy, are in use.• Professional learning and development programmes support the development and ongoing
	Guru dapat menggunakan ICT secara efektif sehingga mendukung pembelajaran berbasis pedagogi abad 21 dan literasi era digital



Cakupan dan kerangka waktu



PRINSIP

1. Holistik
2. Terintegrasi dan sejajar
3. Siswa adalah fokusnya namun didorong secara pedagogis
4. Praktik terbaik di tingkat global
5. Relevan dengan konteks Brunei
6. Formatif dan bukan sumatif
7. Sesuai dengan prioritas Kementerian Pendidikan
8. Menyeluruh namun mudah dipahami, dapat ditafsirkan dan digunakan oleh sekolah

Proses



Hasil Temuan

Ranah OECD merupakan cara yang baik dalam mengorganisir dan mengkonsolidasikan bidang keterampilan untuk Abad ke 21

Menggunakan ranah OECD dengan cara ini dapat membantu dalam memenuhi prinsip “praktik terbaik global”

Dimensi-Kerangka WSID Terintegrasi

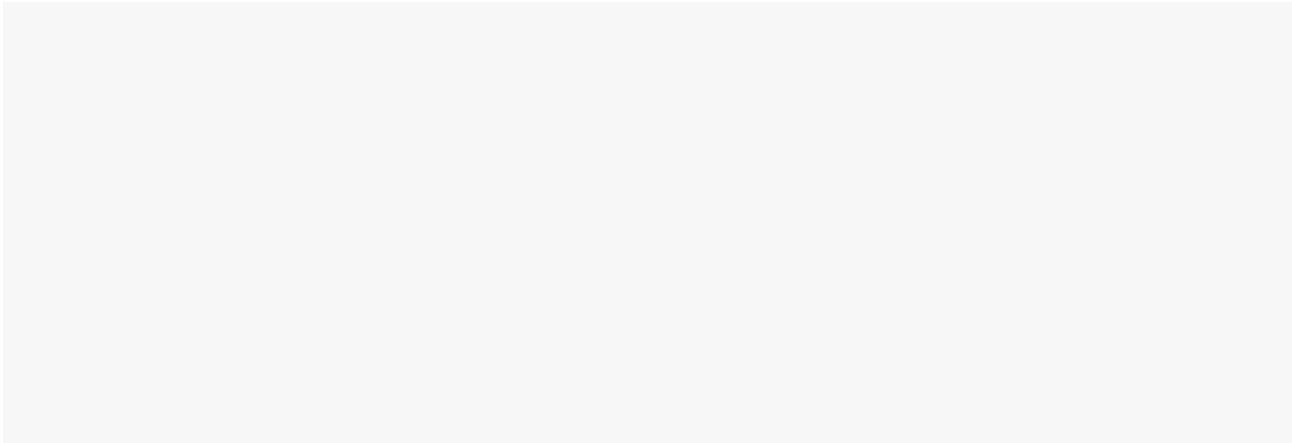
Domains

Ways of Thinking

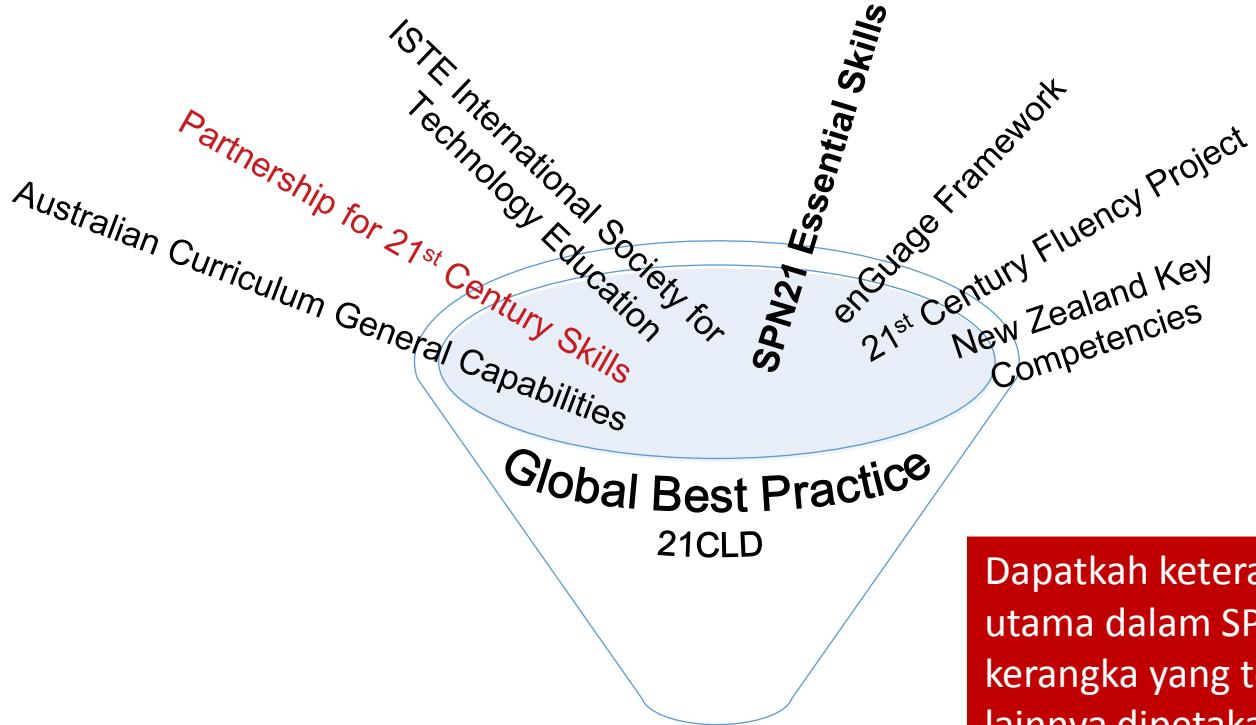
Ways of Working

Tools for
Working

Skills for Living in
the World



Process



Dapatkan keterampilan utama dalam SPN 21 dan kerangka yang telah diakui lainnya dipetakan dalam Dimensi 21 CLD?

Dimensi

Cara Berpikir

- *Penyelesaian masalah dan inovasi di dunia nyata*
- *Konstruksi Pengetahuan*

Cara kerja

- *Kolaborasi*
- *Komunikasi yang terampil*

Alat untuk bekerja

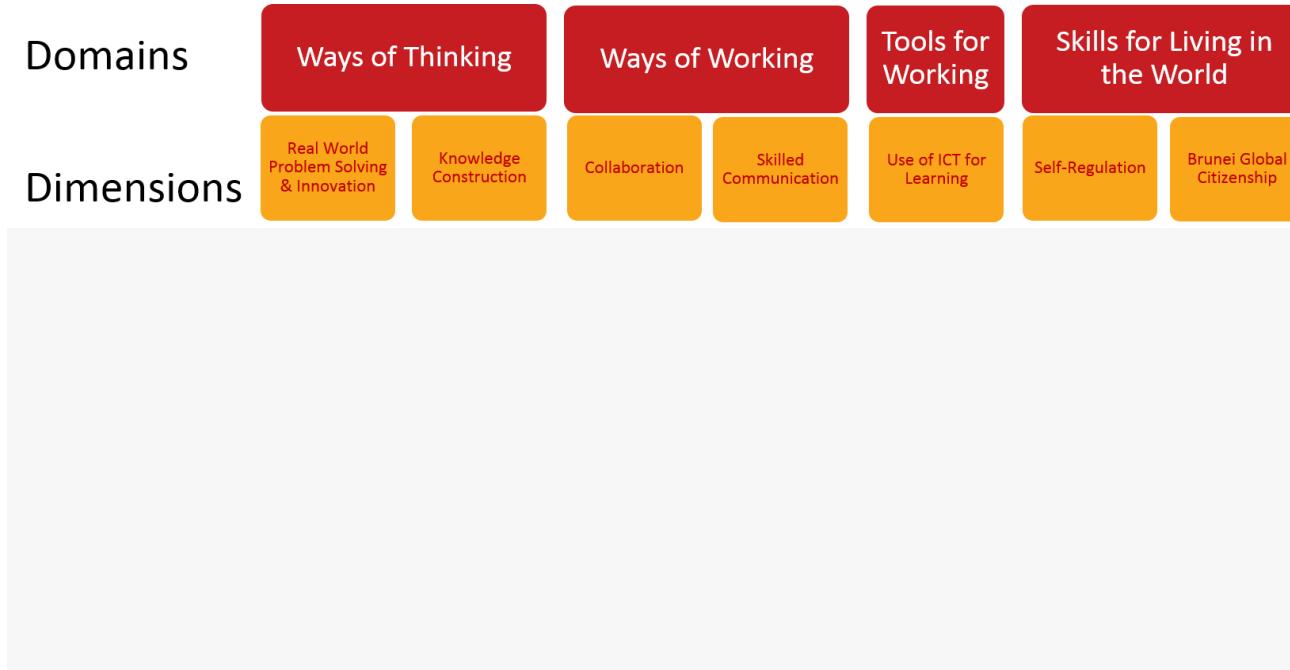
- *Menggunakan ICT untuk belajar*

Keterampilan untuk hidup di dunia

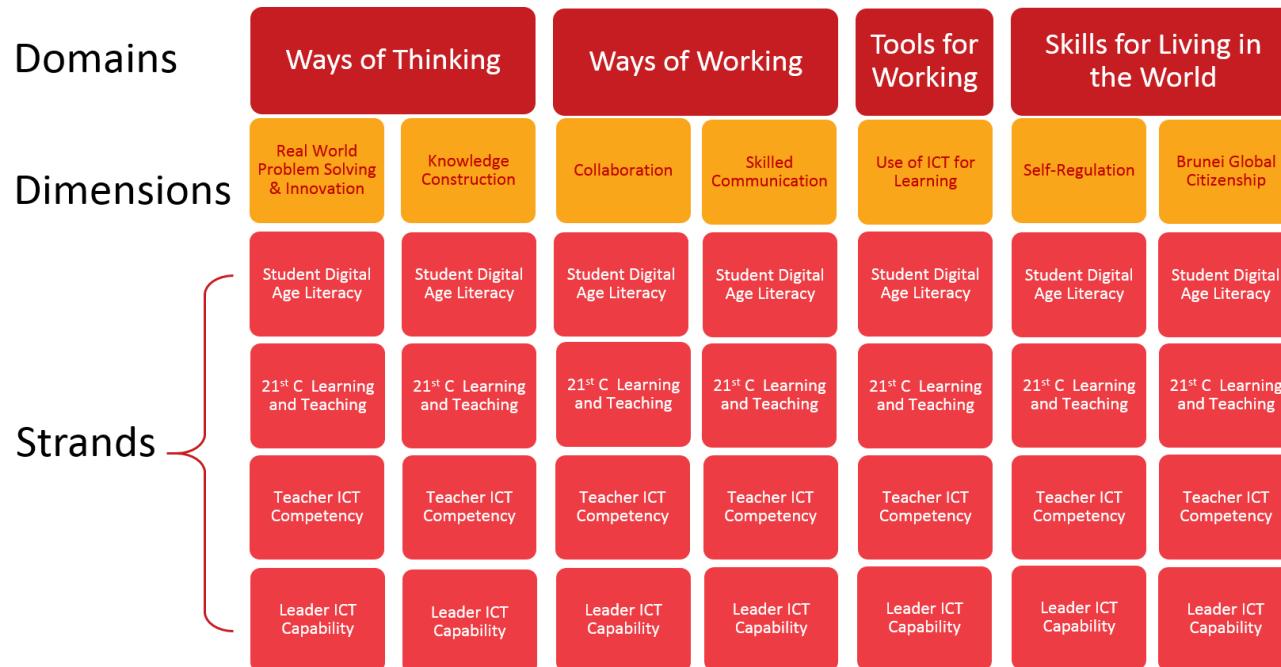
- *Pengaturan diri*
- *Kewarganegaraan global Brunei*

Memenuhi prinsip “Holistik” dan “Relevan dengan Konteks Brunei”

Dimensi kerangka WSID terintegrasi



Uraian Kerangka WISD Terintegrasi



Menggunakan kerangka kerja – penampang vertikal

Dimension

- Focus – a vertical slice down the framework, e.g. Knowledge Construction

Student Digital Age Literacy

- Identifying the digital age literacy skills to be learnt along with the learning areas ideas or concepts

21st Century Teaching and Learning

- Identifying and planning the learning activities and ICT's that will deliver this knowledge and skills

Teacher ICT Competency

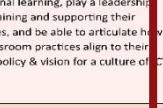
- Identifying the ICT competencies required by a teacher to deliver the planned ICT activities

Leader ICT Capability

- Identifying the Leaders ICT capabilities within the Whole School Approach that are required to ensure the success of the proposed teaching and learning activities

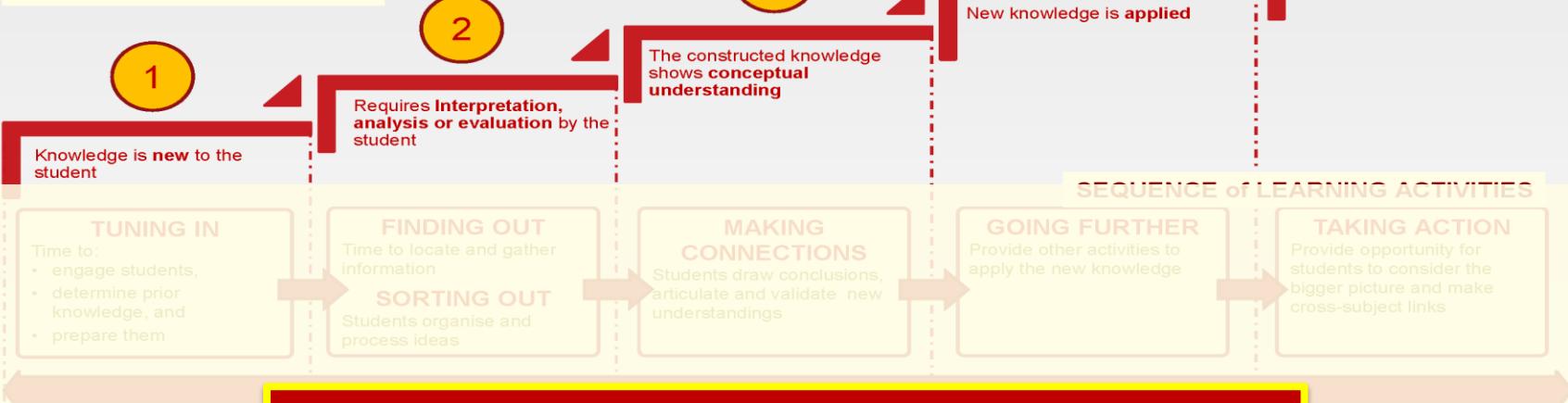


WHOLE SCHOOL ICT DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK

		Ways of Thinking		Ways of Working		Tools for Working	Skills for Living in the World	
		Real World Problem Solving and Innovation	Knowledge Construction	Collaboration	Skilled Communication	Use of ICT for Learning	Self-Regulation	Brunei Global Citizenship
Student Digital-Age Literacies	Student Digital-Age Literacies are the competencies people have, and need to develop, to live and learn today and in the future. They provide the basis for ways of thinking, ways of working, and tools for working and skills for living in a progressive and challenging world.	The ability to think creatively to develop and implement innovative solutions to real world problems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve problems • Real world settings • Innovative and entrepreneurial 	The ability to construct knowledge through the generation of new ideas and conceptual understandings and apply this knowledge in different contexts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge construction the main effort • Conceptual understanding • Applied 	The ability to work together with one or more people, sharing responsibility fairly and making substantive decisions together to discuss an issue, solve a problem, or create a product. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working together in pairs or groups • Sharing responsibility fairly • Making substantive decisions • Interdependent results 	The ability to communicate to a target audience over an extended period and/or using multi-modal communication supported by sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended Communication • Multi-modal • Supporting Evidence • Target Audience 	he ability to actively use ICT to support knowledge construction and the design and development of solutions and products. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student use of ICT • Knowledge Construction using ICT • Designers of ICT products 	The ability to successfully plan and monitor their work to achieve learning goals and meet success criteria, they are aware of in advance, and to improve their product by incorporating feedback. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning Goals and Success Criteria • Planning • Improved Quality 	The ability to participate and contribute as knowledgeable, ethical, skilled, creative and globally aware citizens of Brunei Darussalam. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Responsibility • Responsibility to family, neighbours, and community • Responsibility to nation and the environment
21 st Century Learning and Teaching	21 st Century Learning and Teaching pedagogy is student centred and actively involves students often working collaboratively and supported by the integration of ICT to construct new knowledge, solve problems and take action for real purpose in authentic and meaningful contexts. It is central to the development of digital-age literacies, the capacity to learn and learning to be a life-long learner and learning in a progressive and global world.	The ability to design learning activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ask students to complete tasks for which they do NOT already know a response or solution • require students to work on solving real problems • represent innovation by requiring students to implement their ideas, designs or solutions for audiences outside the classroom. • Innovative and entrepreneurial 	The ability to design learning activities that ask students to interpret, analyse, synthesize, or evaluate information or ideas. 	The ability to design learning activities where students are working with others, and have shared responsibility for their work. The learning activity is designed in a way that requires students to make substantive decisions together. 	The ability to design learning activities where students are asked to produce extended or multi-modal communication that is substantiated, with a logical explanation or examples or evidence that supports a central thesis. The students must craft their communication for a particular audience. 	The ability to design learning activities where students use of ICT directly to complete all or part of the learning activity. The educator's use of ICT to present materials to students does not count as student use: 	The ability to design learning activities where students are self-regulated thinkers and learners who can take responsibility for their lives, their work, and their ongoing learning. It requires individuals to monitor their own work and to incorporate feedback to develop and improve their work products. 	The ability to design learning activities that enable students to develop the skills required to participate and contribute as knowledgeable, ethical, skilled, creative and globally aware citizens of Brunei Darussalam. These would include self-responsibility, a responsibility to family, neighbours, and community and a responsibility to nation and the environment. 
Teacher ICT Competency	Teacher ICT competencies are the key skills and abilities that teachers require to make the most effective use of ICT in their teaching and to develop pedagogy and practice capable of supporting the development of 21st Century Skills and Digital Age Literacies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate • Create • Communicate • Manage 	The ability to create flexible classroom learning environments. Within these environments, teachers must be able to integrate student-centred activities and flexibly apply technology to support Problem Solving and Innovation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate • Create • Communicate • Manage 	The ability to create flexible classroom learning environments. Within these environments, teachers must be able to integrate student-centred activities and flexibly apply technology to support Knowledge Construction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate • Create • Communicate • Manage 	The ability to create flexible classroom learning environments. Within these environments, teachers must be able to integrate student-centred activities and flexibly apply technology to support Collaboration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate • Create • Communicate • Manage 	The ability to create flexible classroom learning environments. Within these environments, teachers must be able to integrate student-centred activities and flexibly apply technology to support Skilled Communication. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate • Create • Communicate • Manage 	The ability to flexibly use a variety of subject-specific tools and applications to support students learning. They must have the skills to manage complex projects, work with others to support their own professional learning, play a leadership role in training and supporting their colleagues, and be able to articulate how their classroom practices align to their school's policy & vision for a culture of ICT. 	Teachers must be able to create flexible classroom learning environments. Within these environments, teachers must be able to integrate student-centred activities and flexibly apply technology to support Self-regulation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate • Create • Communicate • Manage 	Teachers must be able to create flexible classroom learning environments. Within these environments, teachers must be able to integrate student-centred activities and flexibly apply technology to support the development of Brunei Global Citizenship. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate • Create • Communicate • Manage 
Leaders ICT Capability	Leader ICT capability is the effective use of ICT to create a school culture where ICT is used to support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Centred learning • Effective professional learning and development • The creation of conducive learning environment • The involvement of parents in school programmes and activities; • Community-related programmes that develop a caring and sharing community 	The ability to apply problem solving tools and to arrive at innovative solutions in real world settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve problems • Apply in authentic settings • Being Innovative 	The ability to construct knowledge through the generation of ideas and conceptual understanding and apply this: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge Construction • Conceptual Understanding • Application of Knowledge • Interdisciplinary Application 	The ability to work together with one or more people, sharing responsibility fairly and making substantive decisions together to discuss an issue, solve a problem, or create a programme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working together in pairs or groups • Sharing responsibility fairly • Making substantive decisions • Interdependent results 	The ability to communicate to a target audience over an extended period and/or using multiple modes, supported by sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended Communication • Supporting Evidence • Target Audience • Multi-modal 	The ability to use ICT to build knowledge and develop authentic solutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge building using ICT • Authenticity 	The ability to successfully plan, execute and monitor their work to achieve goals and to meet predetermined success criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals Development • Planning • Improved Quality 	The ability to participate and contribute as knowledgeable, ethical, skilled, creative and globally aware citizens of Brunei Darussalam. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and Responsible Use • Active Citizenship and Participation • Digital Literacy • Social Networking • MIB 

WSID Knowledge Construction Planning Guide

PEDAGOGY REQUIREMENTS



The pedagogical requirements to be met for it to be “Knowledge Construction”

STUDENT DIGITAL-AGE

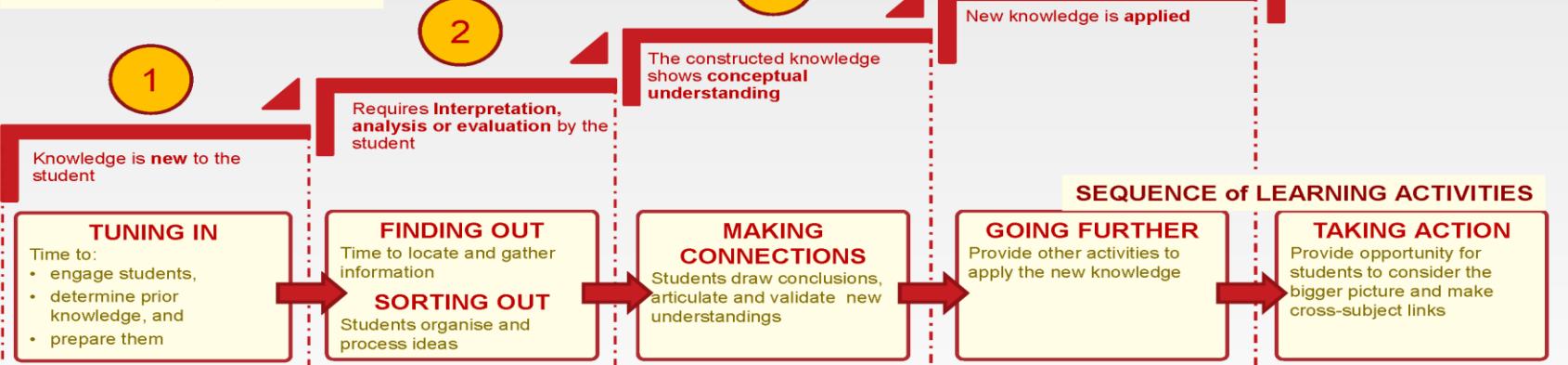
- Demonstrate current knowledge and understanding
- Organise, analyse, synthesise, evaluate and use information and ideas
- Identify, describe, and interpret different points of view, and distinguish fact from opinion
- Identify trends and relationships

TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Knowledge	Skills	Attitudes/Values/Ethics
Design learning activities that require some knowledge construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design appropriate learning activities including a variety of tasks and approaches Set up appropriate conditions for learning to take place Provide opportunities for monitoring, feedback and evaluation (including peer to peer) Provide multiple assessment opportunities including assessment for learning and assessment of learning Select and provide appropriate ICT for the completion of the task or tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of individual student backgrounds including: Prior knowledge Learning preferences Background and interests Social circumstances Provide multiple opportunities for students to show their understanding Encourage and ensure the safe and ethical use of ICT
Design learning activities where the main requirement is knowledge construction		
Design learning activities where students are required to apply their knowledge in a new context		
Design learning activities that are inter-disciplinary		

WSID Knowledge Construction Planning Guide

PEDAGOGY REQUIREMENTS



Select and incorporate appropriate ICT for the completion of any or all tasks.

STUDENT DIGITAL-AGE SKILLS

- Demonstrate current knowledge and understanding

Apply new knowledge in other learning or knowledge construction

TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Knowledge

Design learning activities that relate to reconstruction

Design learning activities where the main requirement is knowledge construction

Design learning activities where students are required to apply their knowledge in a new context

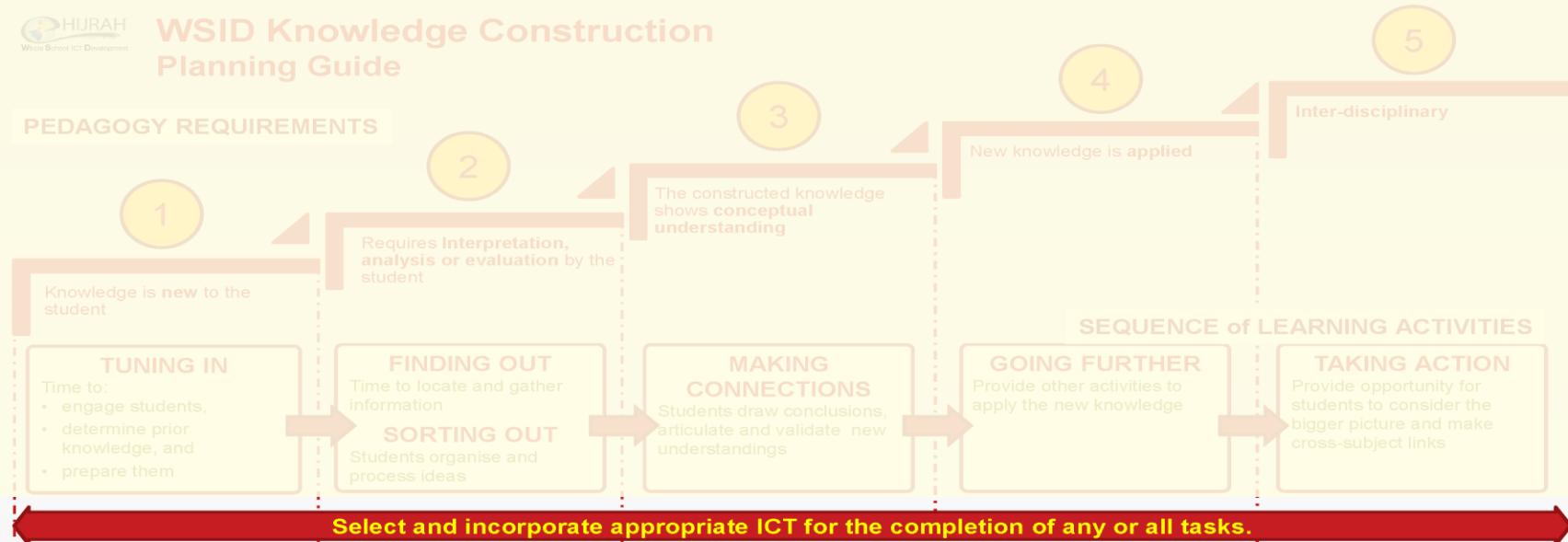
Design learning activities that are inter-disciplinary

- Set up appropriate conditions for learning to take place
- Provide opportunities for monitoring, feedback and evaluation (including peer to peer)
- Provide multiple assessment opportunities including assessment for learning and assessment of learning
- Select and provide appropriate ICT for the completion of the task or tasks
- Learning preferences
- Background and interests
- Social circumstances
- Provide multiple opportunities for students to show their understanding
- Encourage and ensure the safe and ethical use of ICT

Tujuannya adalah untuk merancang tahapan pelajaran yang memenuhi persyaratan Konstruksi Pengetahuan secara pedagogis dan membantu siswa mengembangkan literasi era digital dalam Konstruksi Pengetahuan

WSID Knowledge Construction Planning Guide

PEDAGOGY REQUIREMENTS



STUDENT DIGITAL-AGE SKILLS

- Demonstrate current knowledge and understanding

- Identify, describe, and interpret different points of view, and distinguish fact from opinion
- Identify trends and relationships

- Apply new knowledge in other learning or knowledge construction

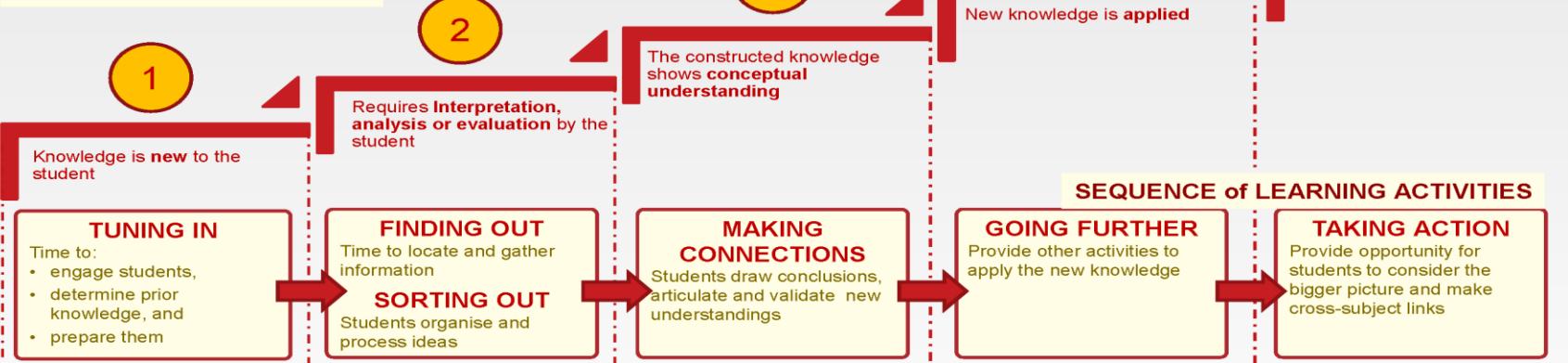
TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Knowledge	Skills	Attitudes/Values/Ethics
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Design learning activities where the main requirement is knowledge construction		
Design learning activities where students are required to apply their knowledge in a new context		
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Pemilihan ICT yang tepat untuk diselesaikannya salah satu atau semua tugas

WSID Knowledge Construction Planning Guide

PEDAGOGY REQUIREMENTS



Select and incorporate appropriate ICT for the completion of any or all tasks.

STUDENT DIGITAL-AGE SKILLS

- Demonstrate current knowledge and understanding

- Apply new knowledge in other learning or knowledge construction

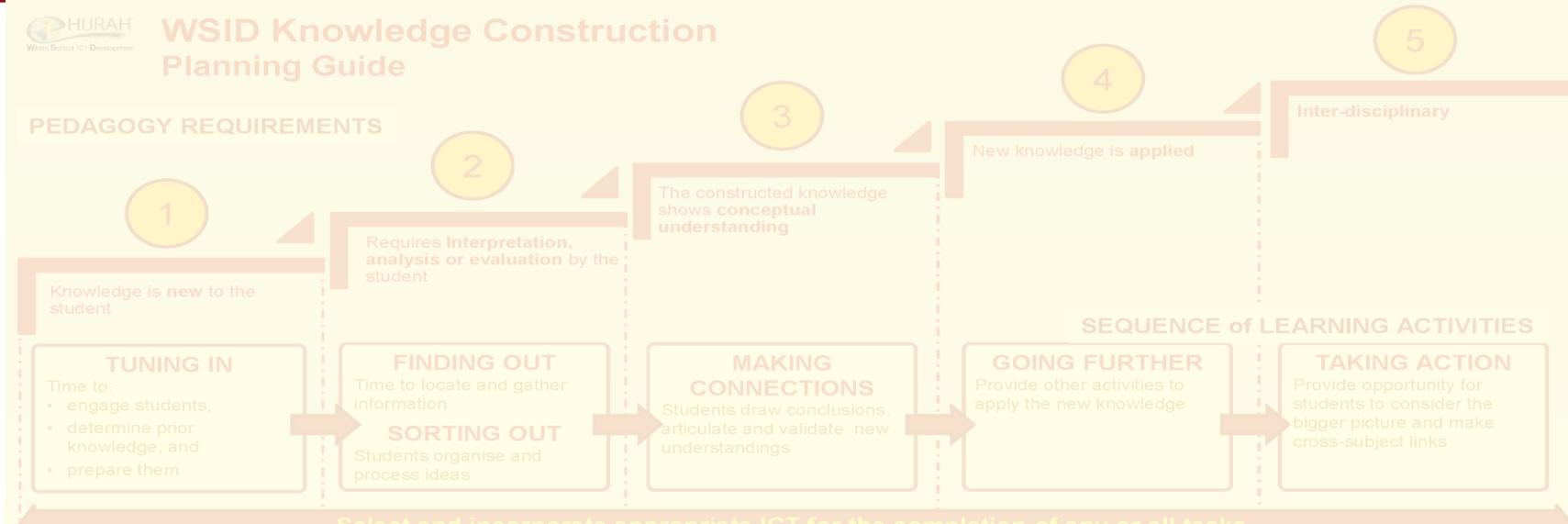
Kegiatan guru membutuhkan tahapan kegiatan pembelajaran yang memenuhi persyaratan “Konstruksi Pengetahuan secara Pedagogis ”

TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Knowledge	Skills	Attitudes/Values/Ethics
Design learning activities that require some knowledge construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design appropriate learning activities including a variety of tasks and approaches Set up appropriate conditions for learning to take place Provide opportunities for monitoring, feedback and evaluation (including peer to peer) Provide multiple assessment opportunities including assessment for learning and assessment of learning Select and provide appropriate ICT for the completion of the task or tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of individual student backgrounds including: Prior knowledge Learning preferences Background and interests Social circumstances Provide multiple opportunities for students to show their understanding Encourage and ensure the safe and ethical use of ICT
Design learning activities where the main requirement is knowledge construction		
Design learning activities where students are required to apply their knowledge in a new context		
Design learning activities that are inter-disciplinary		

WSID Knowledge Construction Planning Guide

PEDAGOGY REQUIREMENTS



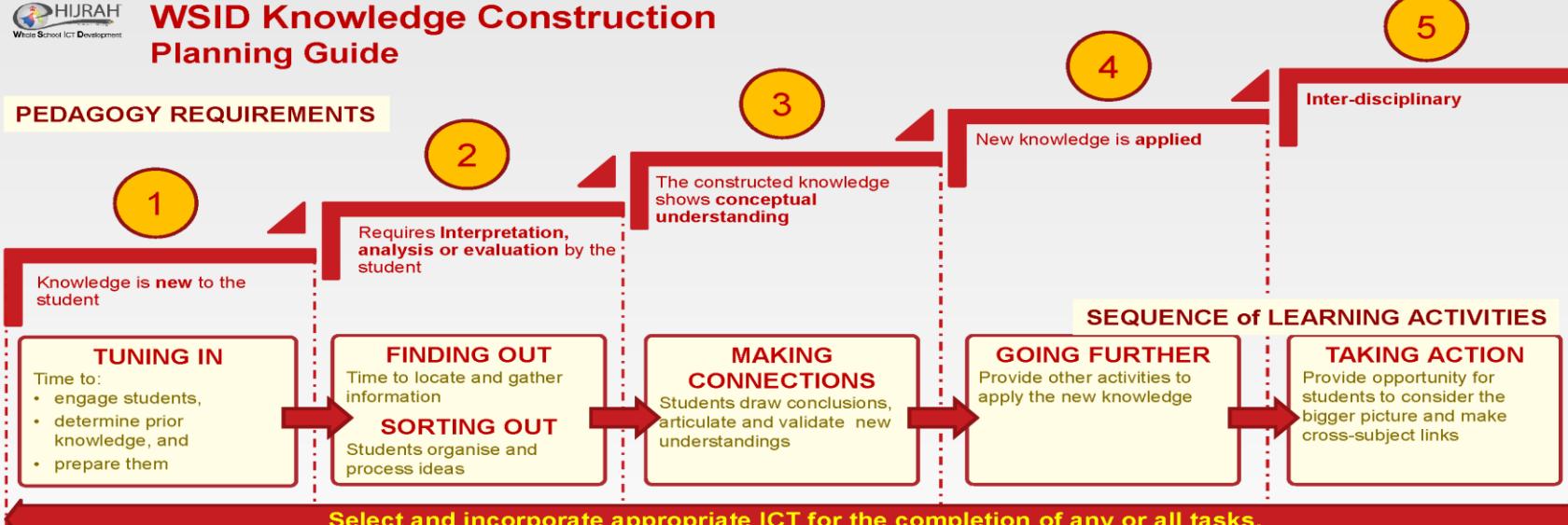
Select and incorporate appropriate ICT for the completion of any or all tasks.

STUDENT DIGITAL-AGE SKILLS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate current knowledge and understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, locate, gather, store, retrieve, process information and ideas from a range of sources Organise, analyse, synthesise, evaluate and use information and ideas Identify, describe, and interpret different points of view, and distinguish fact from opinion Identify trends and relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify trends and relationships Generate new ideas and understandings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply concepts to new material without major conceptual errors Apply new knowledge in other learning or knowledge construction

TEACHER ACTIVITIES			
Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design learning activities that support knowledge construction Design learning activities where students will demonstrate their knowledge in a new context Design learning activities where students are required to apply their knowledge in a new context Design learning activities that are inter-disciplinary 	<p>Literasi siswa di era digital dalam Konstruksi Pengetahuan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide multiple assessment opportunities including assessment for learning and assessment of learning Select and provide appropriate ICT for the completion of the task or tasks 	Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide multiple opportunities for students to show their understanding Encourage and ensure the safe and ethical use of ICT 	Student backgrounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider student backgrounds including: Interests Abilities Cultural backgrounds Language backgrounds Learning styles

WSID Knowledge Construction Planning Guide

PEDAGOGY REQUIREMENTS



STUDENT DIGITAL-AGE SKILLS

- Demonstrate current knowledge and understanding

- Identify, locate, gather, store, retrieve, process information and ideas from a range of sources
- Organise, analyse, synthesise, evaluate and use information and ideas
- Identify, describe, and interpret different points of view, and distinguish fact from opinion
- Identify trends and relationships

- Identify trends and relationships
- Generate new ideas and understandings

- Apply concepts to new material without major conceptual errors
- Apply new knowledge in other learning or knowledge construction

- Apply new knowledge in other learning or knowledge construction

TEACHER ACTIVITIES

Knowledge	Skills	Attitudes/Values/Ethics
Design learning activities that require some knowledge construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design appropriate learning activities including a variety of tasks and approaches Set up appropriate conditions for learning to take place Provide opportunities for monitoring, feedback and evaluation (including peer to peer) Provide multiple assessment opportunities including assessment for learning and assessment of learning Select and provide appropriate ICT for the completion of the task or tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of individual student backgrounds including: Prior knowledge Learning preferences Background and interests Social circumstances Provide multiple opportunities for students to show their understanding Encourage and ensure the safe and ethical use of ICT
Design learning activities where the main requirement is knowledge construction		
Design learning activities where students are required to apply their knowledge in a new context		
Design learning activities that are inter-disciplinary		



Resource Kit

Knowledge Construction - Activity Design Rubric:

1	The learning activity does NOT require students to construct knowledge. Students demonstrate their prior knowledge or apply what they already know.
2	The learning activity DOES require students to construct knowledge by sharpening, analysing, evaluating or synthesizing information or class knowledge.
3	The learning activity is meant for students to learn about a new context.
4	The learning activity is meant for students to learn about a new context.
5	The learning activity is meant for students to learn about a new context.

Knowledge Construction - Pedagogy:

The ability to design learning activities that ask students to interpret, analyse, synthesize, or evaluate information or ideas.

- Interpretation means drawing inferences beyond the literal meaning. For example, students might be asked to interpret a historical period and the why people who lived then behaved the way they did.
- Analysis means identifying parts of a whole and the relationships between them. For example, students might be asked to use environmental factors to determine which was most likely to affect regional climate.
- Synthesis means creating the relationships between two or more concepts. For example, students might be required to compare and contrast perspectives from multiple sources.
- Evaluation means judging the quality, credibility, or importance of data. For example, students might be asked to evaluate the reliability of different accounts of a historic event and determine which ones they find most credible.

A range of the knowledge, skills and attitudes, values and ethics associated with this competency are described in the following table.

Knowledge	Skills	Attitudes/Values/Ethics
Design learning activities that require some knowledge	Design appropriate learning activities including a variety of basic approaches: • Set up appropriate conditions for learning; • Provide opportunities for monitoring, feedback and evaluation; • Provide multiple assessment opportunities to show their understanding; • Select and provide appropriate ICT for the completion of the task or topic;	Be aware of individual student backgrounds including: • Prior knowledge; • Learning preferences; • Background and interests; • Social circumstances
Design learning activities where students apply their knowledge in a new context	Design learning activities where students apply their knowledge in a new context	Promote multiple opportunities for students to show their understanding Encourage all students to take the safe and ethical use of ICT
Design learning activities that are inter-disciplinary	Design learning activities that are inter-disciplinary	

Knowledge Construction - Activity Design Steps:

The following decision tree outlines the process the teacher follows in the design of a new activity while developing the competency.

```

    graph TD
        A[Requires knowledge construction?] -- NO --> B[Main requirement is knowledge construction?]
        B -- NO --> C[Students are required to apply their knowledge in a new context?]
        C -- NO --> D[Learning activity is interdisciplinary?]
        D -- NO --> E[Use of ICT can easily be used to connect, extend or reinforce existing knowledge]
        E -- YES --> F[Knowledge Construction - Digital-Age Literacy]
        F --> G[Knowledge Construction - Teacher ICT Competency]
        F --> H[Use of ICT for Learning - Activity Design Decision Steps]
        F --> I[WSID Knowledge Construction Help Guide]
        F --> J[Use of ICT for Learning - Activity Design Rubric]
        F --> K[Use of ICT for Learning - Digital Age Literacy]
        F --> L[Use of ICT for Learning - Teacher ICT Competency]
        F --> M[WSID Knowledge Construction Planning Guide]
        F --> N[WSID Knowledge Construction Help Guide]
        F --> O[Use of ICT for Learning - Activity Design Decision Steps]
        F --> P[Use of ICT for Learning - Teacher ICT Competency]
        F --> Q[Use of ICT for Learning - Digital Age Literacy]
        F --> R[Use of ICT for Learning - Activity Design Rubric]
        F --> S[Use of ICT for Learning - Teacher ICT Competency]
        F --> T[Use of ICT for Learning - Digital Age Literacy]
        F --> U[Use of ICT for Learning - Activity Design Decision Steps]
        F --> V[Use of ICT for Learning - Teacher ICT Competency]
        F --> W[Use of ICT for Learning - Digital Age Literacy]
        F --> X[Use of ICT for Learning - Activity Design Rubric]
        F --> Y[Use of ICT for Learning - Teacher ICT Competency]
        F --> Z[Use of ICT for Learning - Digital Age Literacy]
    
```

Requires knowledge construction?

Main requirement is knowledge construction?

Students are required to apply their knowledge in a new context?

Learning activity is interdisciplinary?

Use of ICT can easily be used to connect, extend or reinforce existing knowledge

Knowledge Construction - Digital-Age Literacy

The ability to construct knowledge through the generation of new ideas and conceptual understandings and apply this knowledge in different contexts.

Skills required for this competency:

- Knowledge
- Skills
- Attitudes/Values/Ethics

Knowledge Construction - Teacher ICT Competency

Teacher must also be aware of their role in supporting learning environments. When these environments teachers can use as a teaching environment activities and readily apply technology to support Knowledge Construction (KC).

This demonstrates the competency when a teacher knows what technology to use, when and why to use it.

Use of ICT for Learning - Activity Design Decision Steps

Teacher should follow the following steps in determining the use of ICT in a learning environment.

```

    graph TD
        A[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objective?] -- NO --> B[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning environment?]
        B -- NO --> C[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning area?]
        C -- NO --> D[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning purpose?]
        D -- NO --> E[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning outcome?]
        E -- NO --> F[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning context?]
        F -- NO --> G[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning situation?]
        G -- NO --> H[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning needs?]
        H -- NO --> I[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objectives?]
        I -- NO --> J[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning outcomes?]
        J -- NO --> K[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning purpose?]
        K -- NO --> L[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning area?]
        L -- NO --> M[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning environment?]
        M -- NO --> N[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objective?]
    
```

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objective?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning environment?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning area?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning purpose?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning outcome?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning context?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning situation?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning needs?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objectives?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning outcomes?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning purpose?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning area?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning environment?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objective?

Use of ICT for Learning - Activity Design Decision Steps

Teacher should follow the following steps in determining the use of ICT in a learning environment.

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    graph TD
        A[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objective?] -- NO --> B[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning environment?]
        B -- NO --> C[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning area?]
        C -- NO --> D[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning purpose?]
        D -- NO --> E[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning outcome?]
        E -- NO --> F[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning context?]
        F -- NO --> G[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning situation?]
        G -- NO --> H[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning needs?]
        H -- NO --> I[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objectives?]
        I -- NO --> J[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning outcomes?]
        J -- NO --> K[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning purpose?]
        K -- NO --> L[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning area?]
        L -- NO --> M[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning environment?]
        M -- NO --> N[Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objective?]
    
```

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objective?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning environment?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning area?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning purpose?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning outcome?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning context?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning situation?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning needs?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objectives?

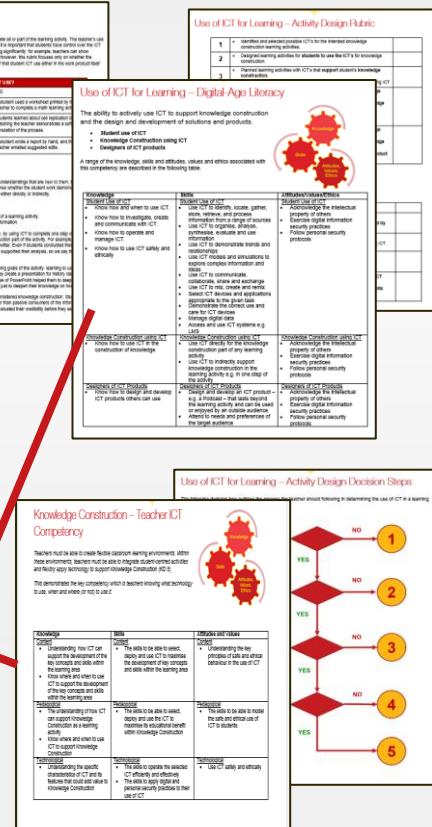
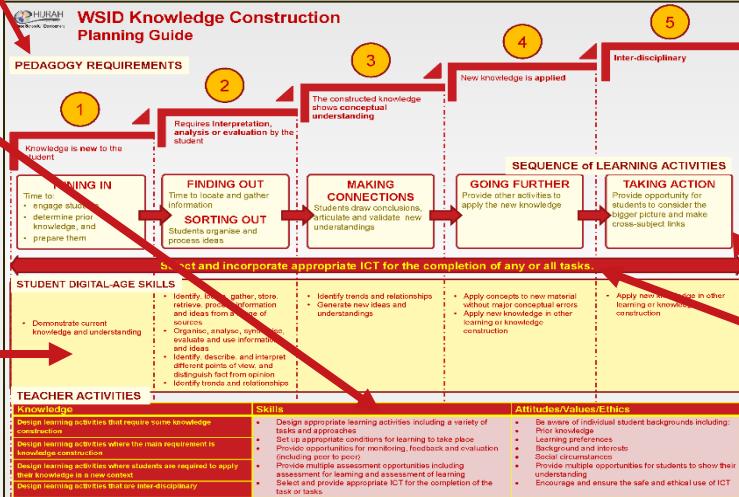
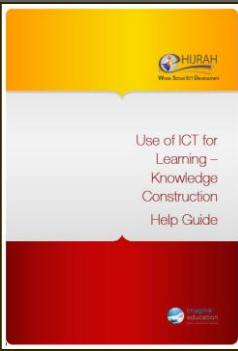
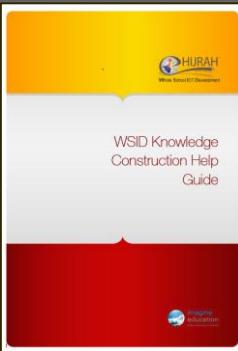
Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning outcomes?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning purpose?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning area?

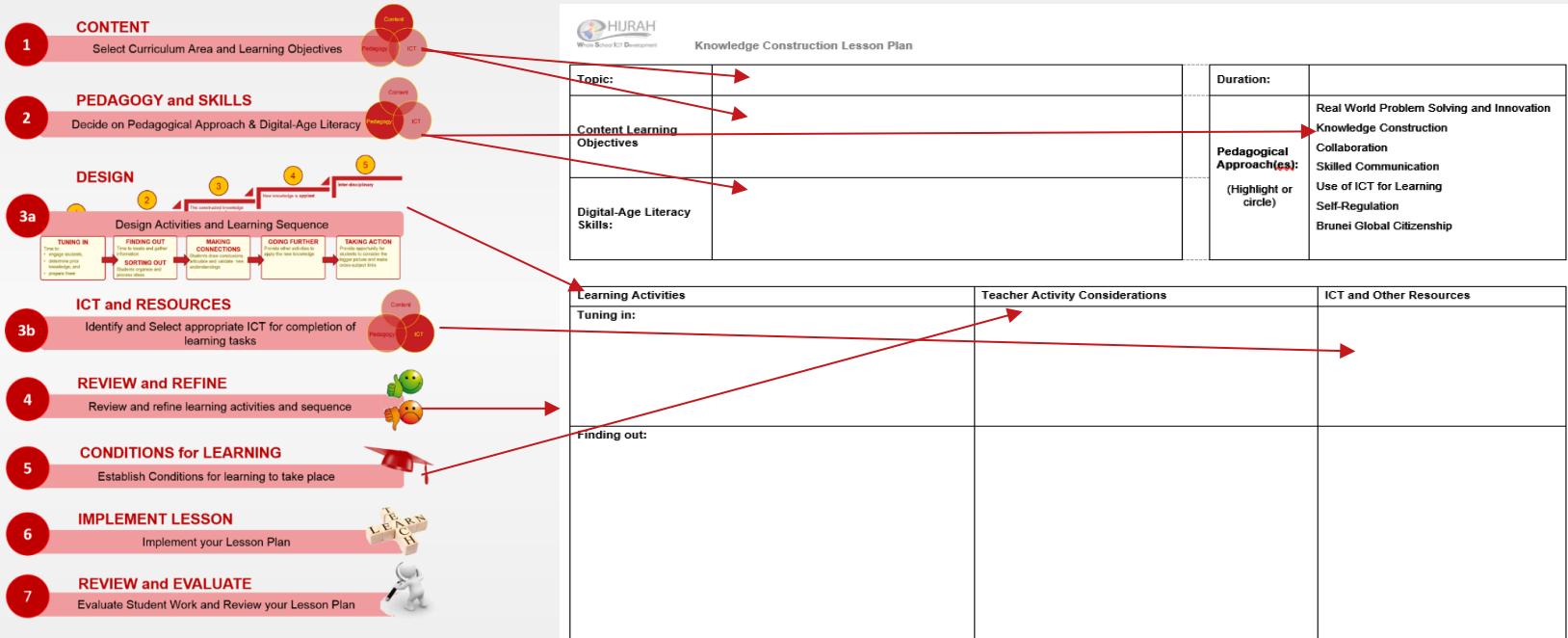
Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning environment?

Is the use of ICT relevant to the learning objective?



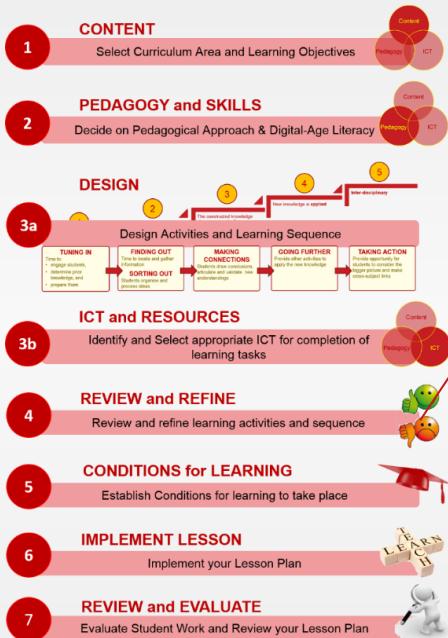


Template Perancangan Pelajaran





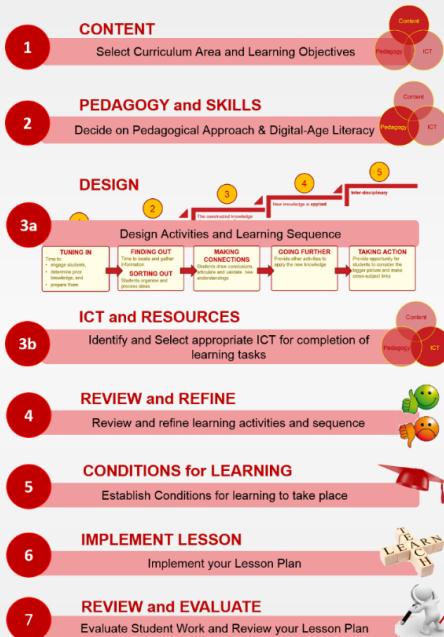
Template Perencanaan Pelajaran



Knowledge Construction Lesson Plan	
Knowledge Construction Activity Design Rubric	
	Teacher Peer
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning activity does NOT require students to construct knowledge. Students can complete the activity by reproducing information or by using familiar procedures.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning activity DOES REQUIRE students to construct knowledge by interpreting, analysing, synthesizing, or evaluating information or ideas BUT the activity's main requirement is NOT knowledge construction.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning activity's main requirement IS knowledge construction BUT the learning activity does NOT require students to apply their knowledge in a new context
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning activity's main requirement IS knowledge construction AND the learning activity DOES require students to apply their knowledge in a new context BUT the learning activity does NOT have learning goals in more than one subject.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning activity's main requirement IS knowledge building AND the learning activity DOES require students to apply their knowledge in a new context AND the knowledge building IS interdisciplinary. The activity DOES have learning goals in more than one subject.
Peer Review Comments:	
Comments:	



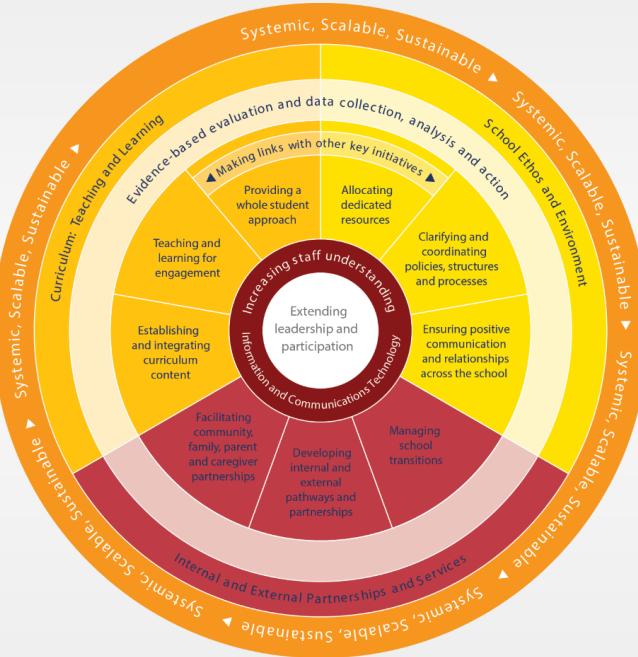
Template Perencanaan Pelajaran



Knowledge Construction Lesson Plan	
What worked well?	What would make it better next time?
What didn't work well? and why?	What would be required in the future to increase your use of ICT with your students in knowledge construction?
Name of Teacher: _____ Name of Peer Reviewer: _____	



Kerangka Pendekatan Seluruh Sekolah







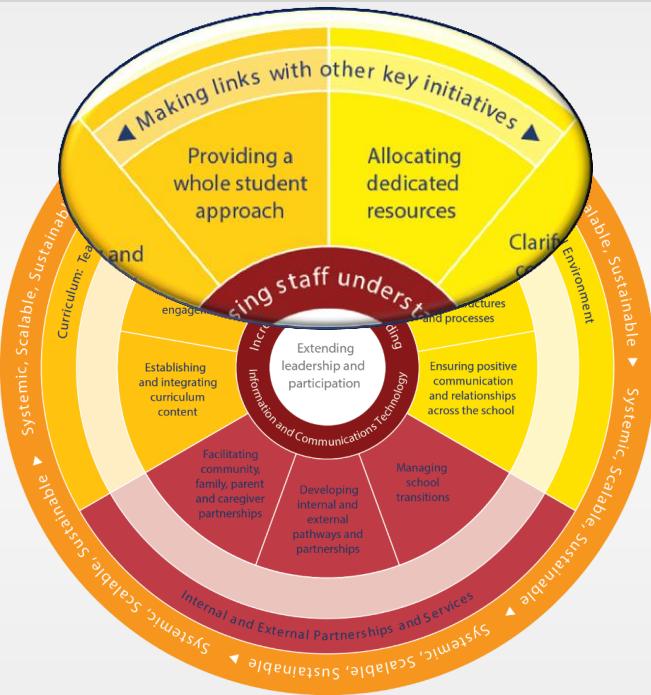
Memperluas kepemimpin an dan partisipasi





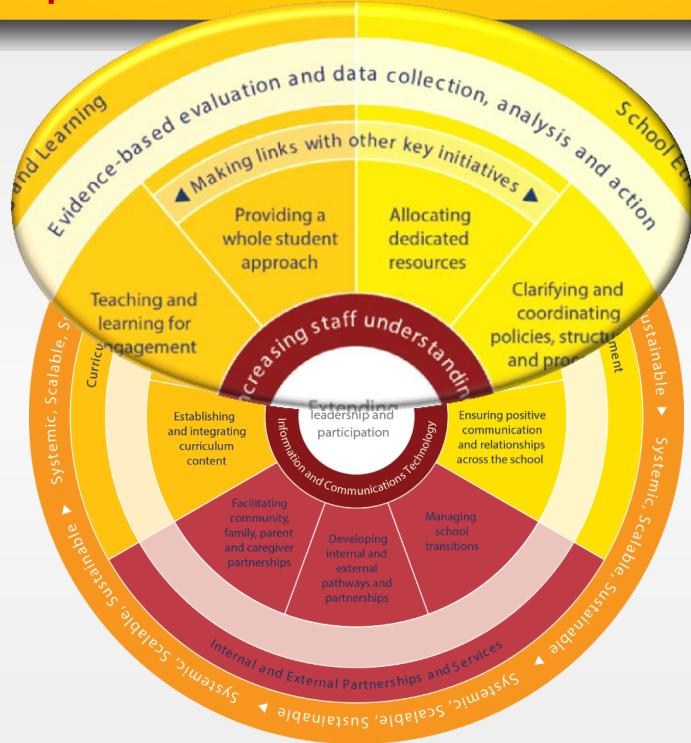


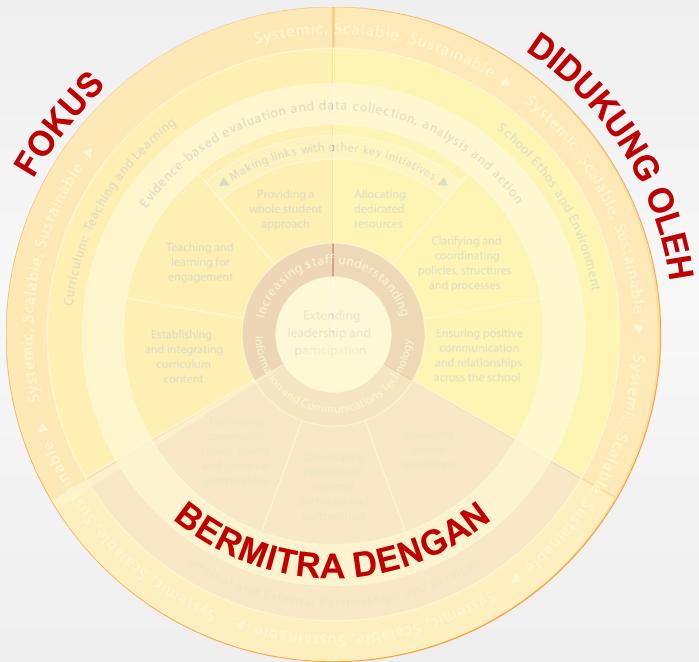
Enabler ketiga





Enabler ke empat







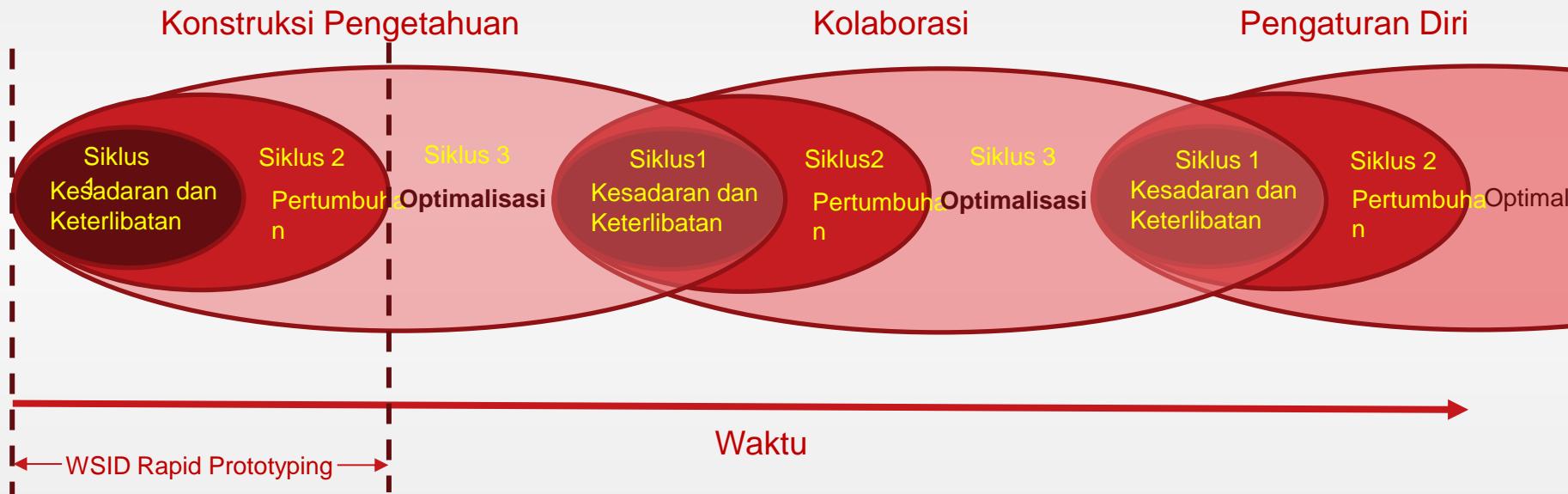
Ministry of Education,
Brunei Darussalam

STATUS SAATINI





PETA STRATEGIS



Lokakarya berbagi sistemik, terukur dan berkelanjutan



Cluster 2



BDTA

Terimakasih
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