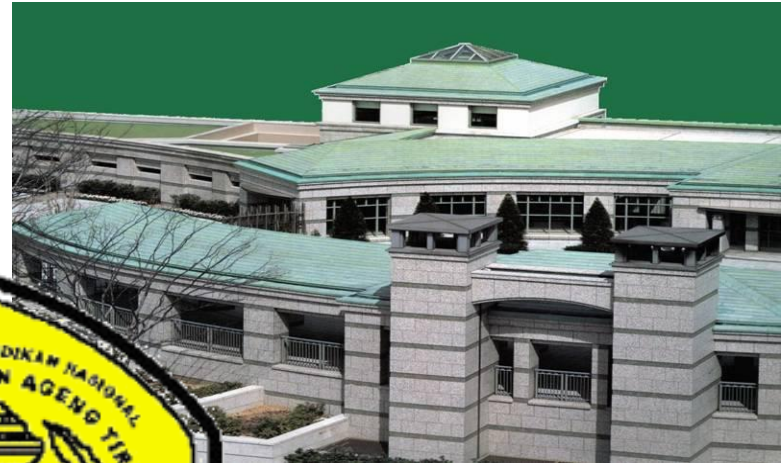


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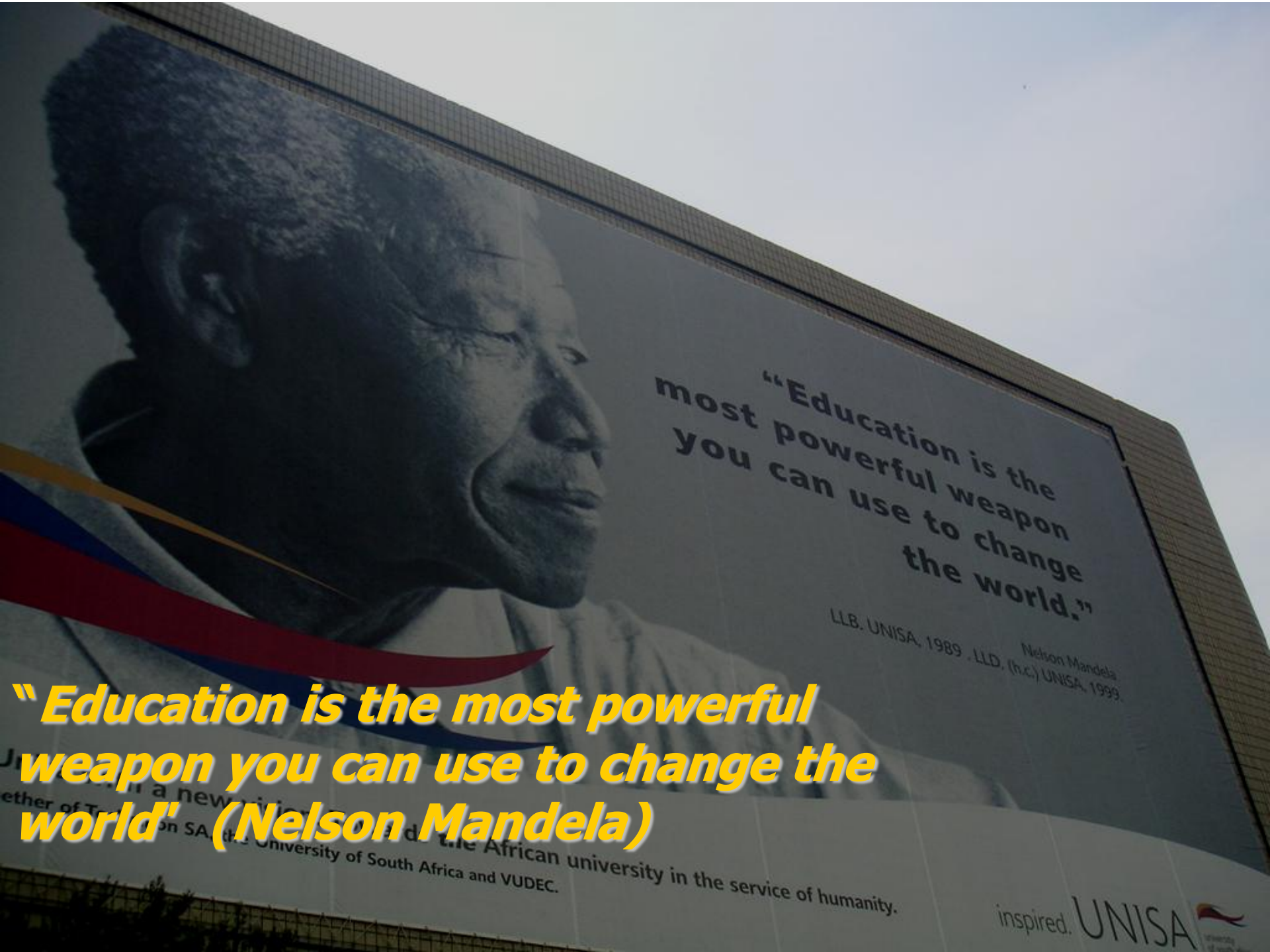
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Etika dalam Pembelajaran



YOYO MULYANA

UNIVERSITAS SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA





“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world.”

LL.B. UNISA, 1989 . LL.D. (h.c.) UNISA, 1999.
Nelson Mandela


“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world” (Nelson Mandela)

...in a new ...
...the African university in the service of humanity.
...the University of South Africa and VUDEC.


inspired. UNISA 



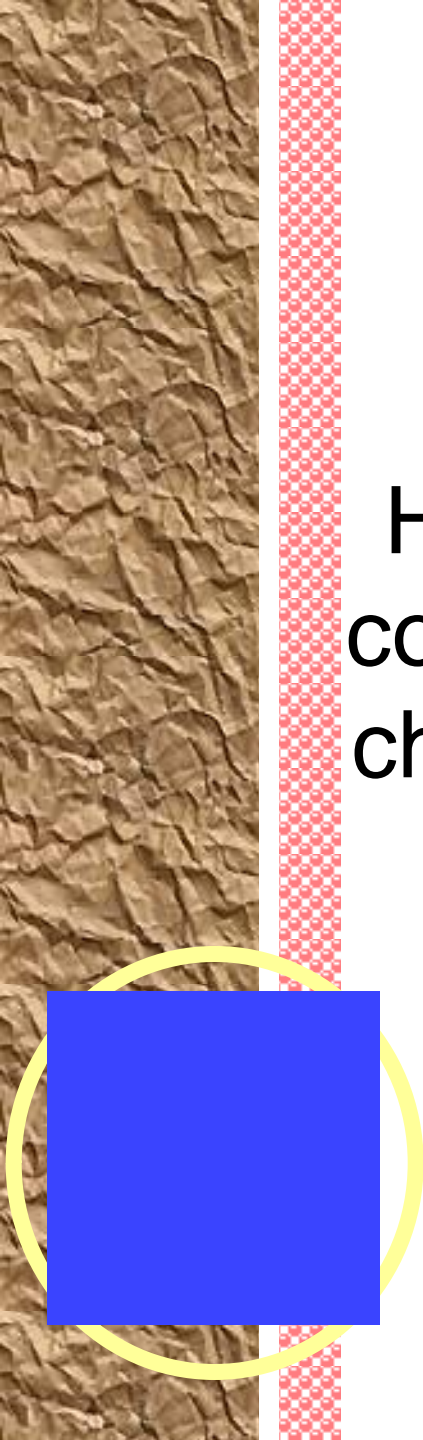
Education is power, but
character is
more. Education is
power, and power is a
responsibility.




Today, that storm of change is our reality. Our world is once again entering a period of dramatic social change, perhaps as profound as earlier periods such as the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution – except, while those earlier transformations took centuries, today's often take only a few years. We live in an era of breath-taking and acceleration change




The most predictable feature of modern society is its unpredictability. We no longer believe that tomorrow will look much like today. Universities must find ways to sustain the most cherished aspect of their core values, while discovering new ways to respond vigorously to the opportunities of a rapidly evolving world



Higher education has been and will continue to be greatly affected by the changes in our society and our world




At the top of the evolutionary ladder
in the higher education ecosystem –
at least in term of prosperity and
prestige – is the research university



The entrepreneurial university has been remarkably adaptive and resilient throughout the twentieth century, but it still faces some major challenges as it moves into the next century

Virtual Universities


Perhaps the most popular new approach is the so-called virtual university, most commonly conceived as the Internet extension of conventional distance learning. In cybertalk, “virtual” is an adjective that means existing in function but not in form. A virtual university exist only in cyberspace, without campus or perhaps even a faculty.

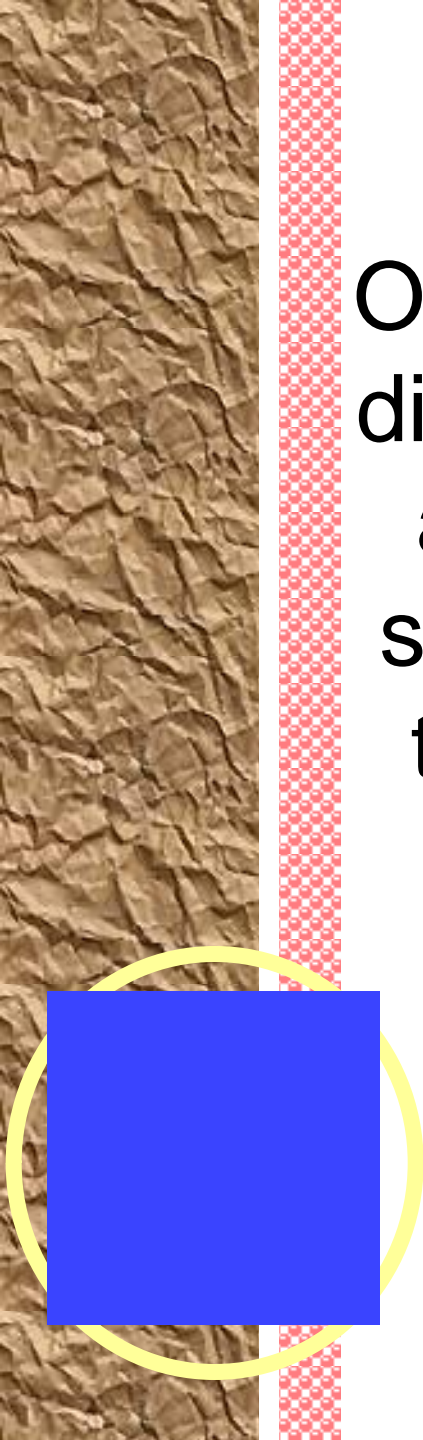


Some college and universities may continue to focus on the traditional educational paradigms, but many others will undergo or exploit significant transformations to explore an array of themes


- From teaching to learning organizations
- From passive students to active learners
- From faculty – centered to learner-centered
- From solitary learning to interactive, collaborative learning
- From classroom learning to learning communities

Continue

- 
- From linear, sequential curricula to hyperlearning experiences
 - From credit-hour or seat –time credentialing to learning assessment
 - From just in-case learning to just-in-time learning to just-for-you learning
 - From student or alumnus to lifelong member of a learning community
 - From campus-based to asynchronous to ubiquitous learning opportunities




On the international scene, the basic difference between poor nations that are “emerging” and those that are stagnant lies in the degree to which they are dedicated to building and extending their programs of education



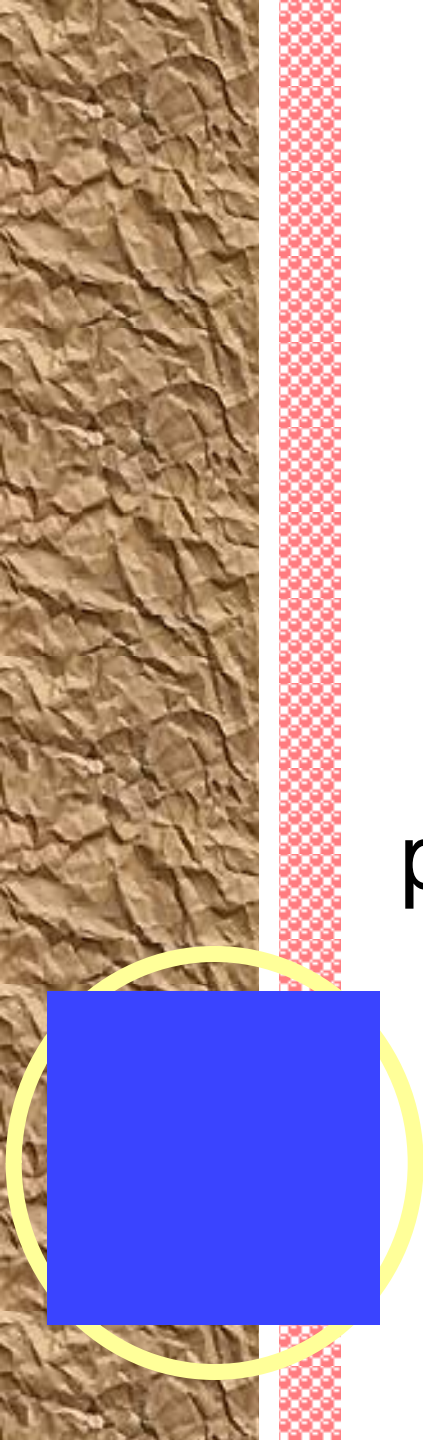
One of the side effect of the education explosion is that the teacher has been forced to become more expert, more professional

Lindgren, 1967 : 6



Teaching and learning are, as we have said, psychological process, and the teacher who understands them is in a better position to develop the kind of procedures and techniques that will lead to effective learning. With this kind of understanding, he can develop expertise and competence in dealing with educational problems in a professional way.

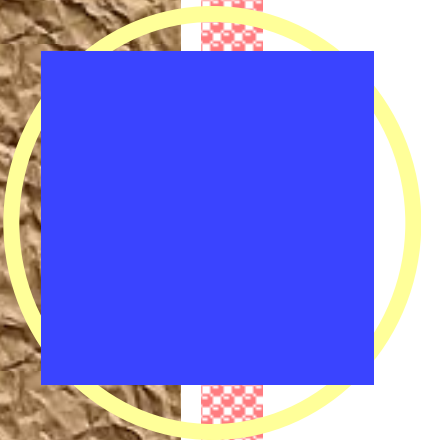
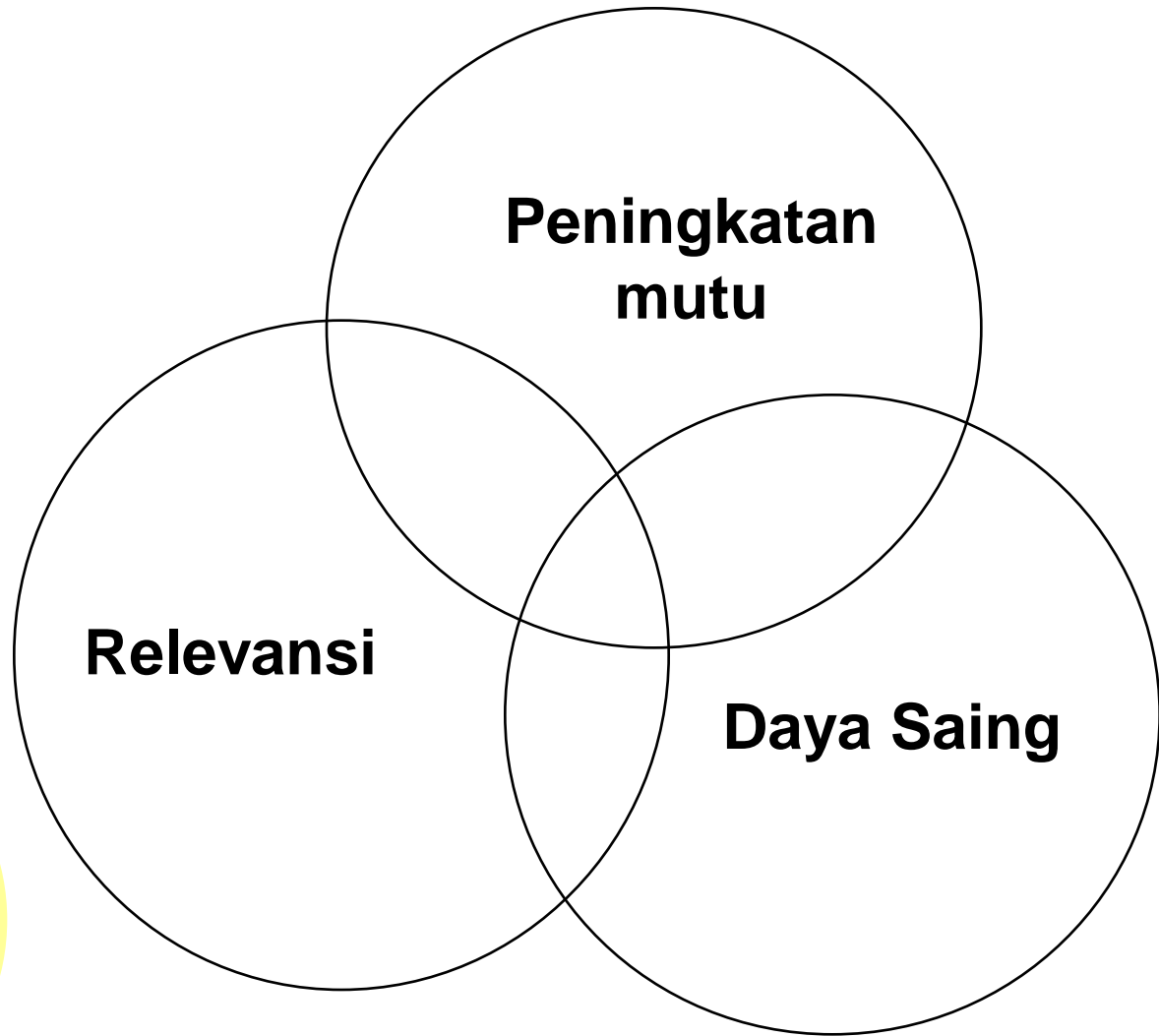
Lindgren, 1967 : 6



There are three element or focal areas in education that concern educational psychologists and teachers: the learner, the learner process, and the learning situation

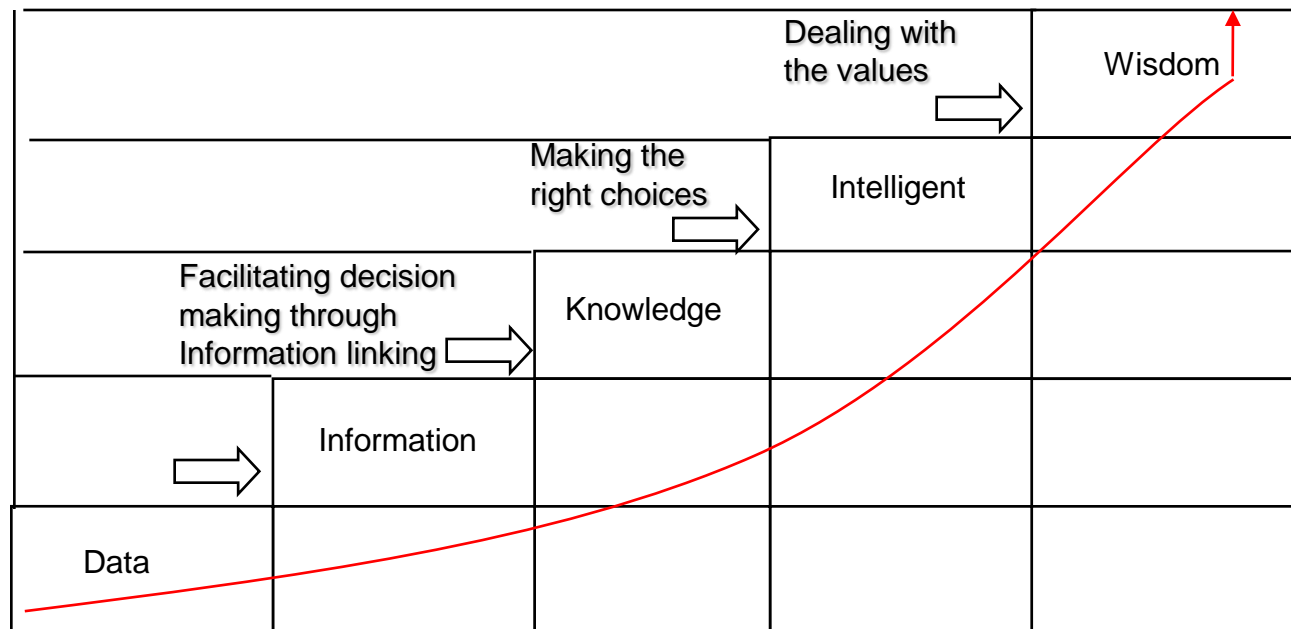
Lindgren, 1967 : 6

SASARAN PENDIDIKAN



The Hierarchy of Knowledge

Learning



3 PILAR KEBIJAKAN STRATEGIS

1. Perluasan dan Pemerataan Pendidikan.
2. Peningkatan Mutu dan Relevansi Pendidikan.
3. Peningkatan Good Governance dan Akuntabilitas, dan Pencitraan Publik.

7 NILAI DASAR ESQ

1. JUJUR.

2. TANGUNG JAWAB.

3. VISIONER.

4. DISIPLIN.

5. KERJASAMA.

6. ADIL.

7. PEDULI.

MEMBANGUN JATI DIRI (MEWUJUDKAN PANUTAN)

**PRIBADI UNGGUL YANG EFEKTIF DIBENTUK OLEH 11 KEBIASAAN
(RUMUS 5 + 3 + 3)**

5 SIKAP DASAR

- JUJUR
- TERBUKA
- BERANI
MENGAMBIL
RESIKO DAN
BERTANGGUNG
JAWAB
- KOMITMEN
- BERBAGI

3 SYARAT

- **NIAT – DOA UNTUK
MENGAWALI PEKERJAAN**
HARUS DIMILIKI UNTUK
MELAKUKAN SESUATU
(NAWAITU)
- **MEMOHON PERKENAN
TUHAN**
SELALU BERUSAHA UNTUK TIDAK
MENDAHULUI TUHAN/MANUSIA
MERENCANAKAN, TUHAN YANG
MENENTUKAN. (INSYA ALLAH)
- **BERSYUKUR**
SELALU MENGUCAP SYUKUR
(BERTERIMA KASIH) KEPADA TUHAN
ATAS YANG DIDAPAT
ALHAMDULILLAH


3 CARA

- **SHALAT /DOA**
TUNTUNAN PADA DIRI
SENDIRI UNTUK BERUBAH
- **MEWUJUDKAN
PERUBAHAN**
- **MENJADI
SURI TAULADAN**



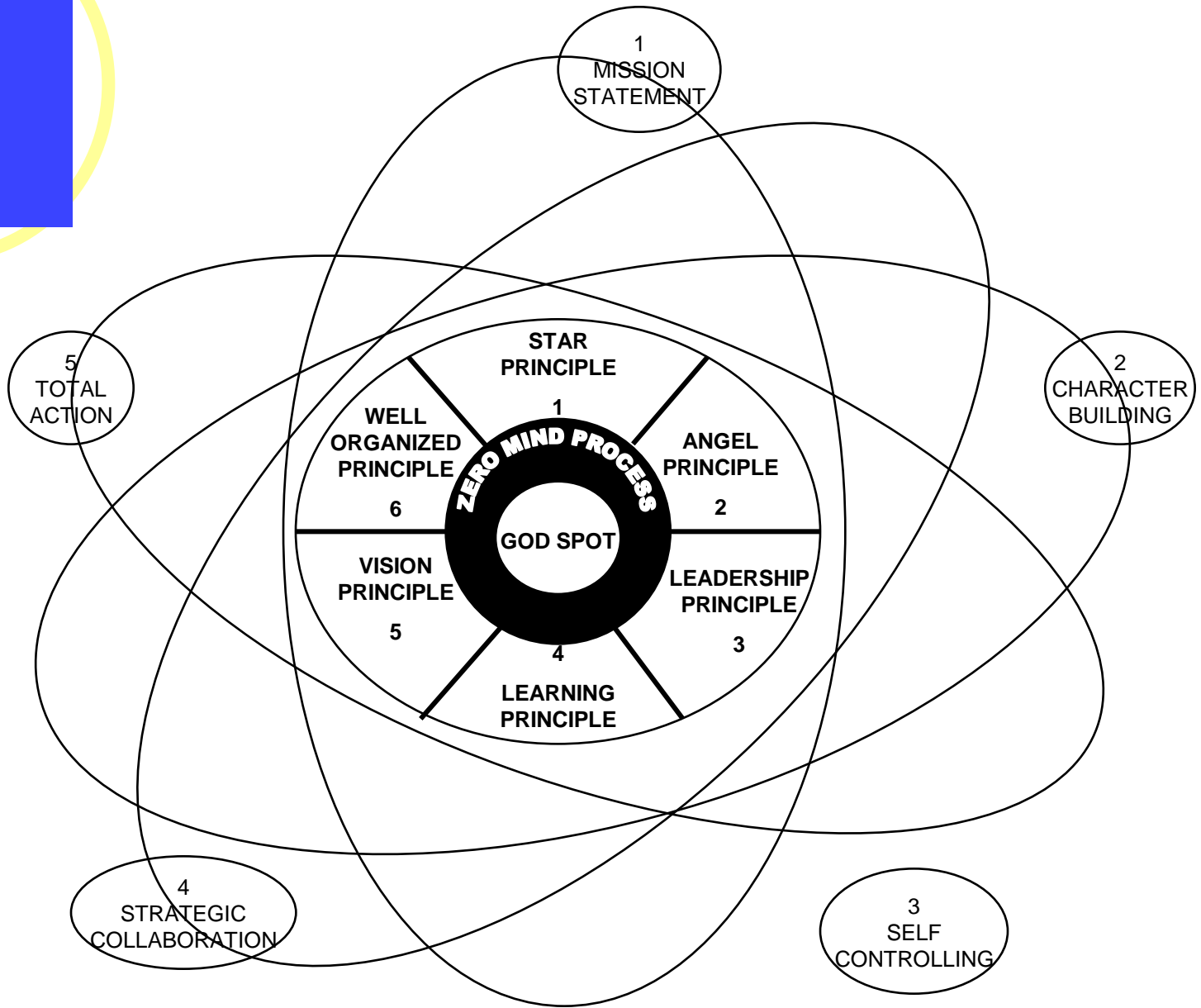
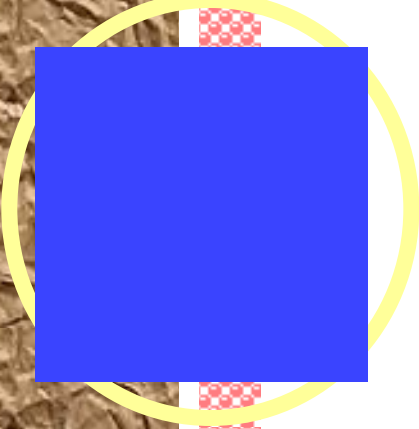
Nine Leadership Characteristics of Successful Entrepreneurs

- Self – Esteem
- Need to Achieve
- Screening For Opportunity
- Locus of Control
- Goal Orientation
- Optimism
- Courage
- Tolerance to Ambiguity
- Strong Internal Motivation

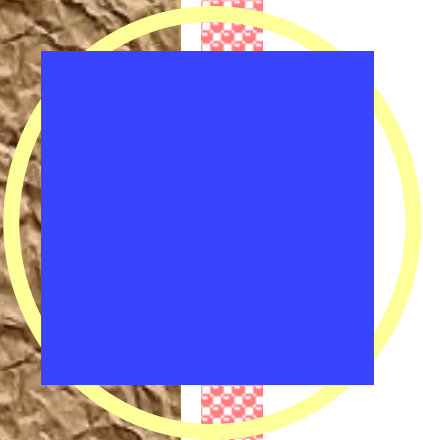


Beberapa sikap mental yang harus dikikis

- Cepat puas, senang dengan kemapanan yang sudah dimilikinya sehingga lupa diri dan kurang mawas diri.
- Tidak mampu berkompetisi secara bebas dan sehat.
- Tidak kreatif dan inovatif.
- Mencari prestise tanpa melalui prestasi.
- Takut gagal.
- Kurang mampu memperbaiki diri dengan terus-menerus mau belajar selama hidup.
- Kurang gemar membaca sehingga wawasan kurang, omong kosong, banyak usul, banyak kritik, banyak protes, dan senang berdebat kusir tanpa dasar atau argumentasi yang kuat.



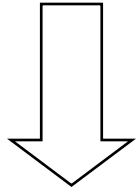
ZERO MIND PROCESSES



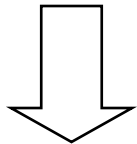
Tata Nilai Depdiknas

INPUT VALUES

Nilai-nilai yang dapat ditemukan dalam diri setiap pegawai Depdiknas



PEGAWAI DEPDIKNAS



1. Amanah/Trustworthiness
2. Profesional dan Percaya Diri
3. Antusias dan Bermotivasi Tinggi
4. Bertanggung Jawab
5. Kreatif
6. Disiplin
7. Peduli

PROCESS VALUES

Nilai-nilai yang harus diperhatikan dalam bekerja di Depdiknas, dalam rangka mencapai dan mempertahankan kondisi keunggulan



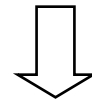
KEPEMIMPINAN & MANAJEMEN YG PRIMA



1. Visioner dan Berwawasan
2. Menjadi Teladan
3. Memotivasi (Motivating)
4. Mengilhami (Inspiring)
5. Memberdayakan (Empowering)
6. Membudayakan (Culture-forming)
7. Tata Azas
8. Koordinatif dan Bersinergi dalam Kerangka Kerja Tim
9. Akuntabel

OUTPUT VALUES

Nilai-nilai yang yang dijunjung tinggi oleh mereka yang berkepentingan terhadap Depdiknas



PEMERATAAN & PENYELENGGARAAN PENDIDIIDIKAN YANG BERMUTU



1. Produktif (Efektif dan Efisien)
2. Gandrung Mutu Tinggi / Service Excellence
3. Dapat dipercaya (Andal)
4. Responsif dan Aspiratif
5. Antisipatif dan Inovatif
6. Demokratis, Berkeadilan, dan Inklusif
7. Pembelajar Sepanjang Hayat

TERIMA KASIH

