



**PRAKTIK *STUDENT CENTER LEARNING (SCL)* DI KALANGAN SISWA SEKOLAH
DASAR DI DAERAH PEDESAAN DI INDONESIA**

***Student Center Learning (SCL) Practice Among Elementary School Students at Rural Area In
Indonesia***

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Riwayat artikel

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan : Latar belakang. Metode inovatif sangat dibutuhkan untuk meningkatkan hasil belajar di kalangan siswa. Di masa pandemi Covid-19, pembelajaran transformatif dengan konsep baru Freedom learning mengubah metode sebelumnya. Pembelajaran mata pelajaran Bahasa Inggris membutuhkan variasi strategi misalnya dengan SCL. Sebuah studi terbatas dieksplorasi topik ini. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan praktik SCL dengan metode Fun English di kalangan siswa sekolah dasar di daerah pedesaan di Indonesia. **Metode:** merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode convenience sampling. Penelitian ini bertempat di salah satu sekolah dasar di pedesaan di Indonesia yang ditempatkan di perguruan tinggi keperawatan di Indonesia pada Juli 2022. Untuk mengukur praktik perilaku SCL (Student Center Learning), peneliti menggunakan dua instrumen yang terdiri dari karakteristik demografi dan Kimia Menyenangkan SCL. **Hasil:** Sebanyak 0f 36 responden setuju untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini. Rerata rata-rata adalah 11,48 (SD±0,64) dan mayoritas responden adalah laki-laki (n: 19, 53,7%). Skor SCL total rata-rata adalah 25,31 (SD±2,59). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa usia dan jenis kelamin tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan praktik SCL. **Kesimpulan:** Student Center Learning (SCL) merupakan pendekatan pembelajaran yang membutuhkan kerjasama antara guru dan siswa. Guru perlu mendapatkan pelatihan terkait SCL untuk mengetahui tentang course design dan strategi pembelajaran. Sebab dampak SCL diketahui meningkatkan kompetensi dalam Bahasa Inggris.

Abstract

Background: The innovative method is urgently needed to increase learning outcomes among students. During the Covid-19 pandemic, transformative learning using the new concept of Freedom learning is changing the previous method. Learning English subject need a variation of strategy for instance with SCL. A limited study is explored this topic. **Objective:** to describes the SCL practice with the Fun English method among elementary school students in rural areas in Indonesia. **Method:** This research is a quantitative study using the convenience sampling method. This study take place in one elementary school in a rural area in Indonesia it was placed in one nursing college in Indonesia in July 2022. To measure the practice of SCL (Student Center Learning) behavior, the researcher use two instruments consisting of demographic characteristics and SCL Fun Chemistry. **Results:** A total 0f 36 respondents agreed to participate in this study. The average mean is 11.48 (SD±0.64) and the majority of respondents are boys (n: 19, 53.7%). The average total SCL score is 25.31 (SD±2.59). Bivariate analysis showed that age and gender are no significant relationship with the practice of SCL. **Conclusion.** Student Center Learning (SCL) is a learning approach that requires collaboration between teachers and students. Teachers need to get training related to SCL to know about the course design and learning strategies. SCL improves competence in English courses.

INTRODUCTION

Active learning is a method to increase class participation through variation of practice. From this experience, teachers focus on exploring individual capacity toward study outcomes. The current research in pedagogy has been widely shifted to explore strategies to improve and develop critical learning skills (Suhirman, S., & Khotimah, H. (2020). These skills have been linked to success for students both in the classroom and workplace (Nold, H. (2017).

In the 20th century, almost all subjects in education emphasize teacher center and this condition changed when the Covid-19 pandemic hits. During this time, a significant of transformative learning shifted from *teacher-centered learning* to *student-centered learning* (SCL). In Indonesia, a new approach was implemented called Freedom Learning to give opportunities and room for improvement in English courses. (Krishnapatria, K. (2021). There is numerous online learning during when COVID-19 pandemic and turns out be very supportive of the implementation of Freedom Learning

The previous study mentioned that students' participation in traditional class were lower than in *student-centered learning* (SCL). and improve their learning ability and communication and this method facilitated better their learning process (Meng, X., Yang, L., Sun, H., Du, X., Yang, B., & Guo, H. (2019). Studying a foreign language for school students is a task that needs critical thinking. It is important to make an early assessment because will impact a greater understanding of student strengths and weaknesses in critical thinking and will influence teaching practices (Haynes, A., Lisic, E., Goltz, M., Stein, B., & Harris, K. (2016).

Student-Centered Learning (SCL). SCL with the interactive method of learning English will benefit to the development of the students thinking, creative talent,

memory and attention are also highlighted (Mustaeva, G., Kurbanova, M., & (Mamajanova, G. (2022). Active learning found to improve performance on students' examinations in a variety of subjects from science, engineering, and mathematics (Freeman, S., Eddy, S. L., McDonough, M., Smith, M. K., Okoroafor, N., Jordt, H., & Wenderoth, M. P. 2014).

However, the effects of the SCL method on English course among school students is limited. From the explanation above, the researcher is interested to describe the SCL practice with the Fun English method among elementary school students in rural areas in Indonesia.

METHODS

This research is a quantitative study using the convenience sampling method. This study take place in one elementary school in at rural area in Indonesia it was placed in one nursing college in Indonesia in July 2022. Inclusion criteria are students in 6th grade, present when the study was conducted, able to write & read, and never enrolled in an English course. Exclusion criteria are students who take sick leave and are illiterate. To measure the practice of SCL (*Student Center Learning*) behavior, the researcher use two instruments consisting of demographic characteristics and *SCL Fun Chemistry* (Sugiyono, W., Kusuma, E., & Wahyuni, P. T. 2009). The instrument of SCL consists of 8 questions with Likert Scale. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate calculation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 36 respondents agreed to participate in this study. The average mean is 11.48 (SD±0.64) with the majority of students aged 12 years old (n:19, 52.78%)

and the majority of respondents is boys (n: 19, 53.7%). The average total SCL score is 25.31 (SD±2.59) (Table 1). Bivariate analysis showed that age and gender are no significant relationship with the practice of SCL (Table 2).

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Grade 6 (n=36)

Variables	Mean±SD	f(%)
Age (years)	11.48±0.64	
10		2 (5.55)
11		15 (41.67)
12		19 (52.78)
Gender		
Boys		19 (52.7)
Girls		17 (47.3)
Total SCL	25.31±2.59	
Minimum/Maximum Score	19-29	

Table 2. Bivariate analysis of variables

Variables	t/F	95 % CI	p-value
Age	0.88	24.40-26.23	0.46
Gender	1.17	0.76-2.84	0.16

Student Center Learning (SCL) is a learning approach that requires collaboration between teachers and students. In recent curriculum, learning English is embedded in every package subject. In addition, all teachers must teach students despite their background education training as teachers and learners. This research is take place in a rural area of elementary school students with limited facilities and learning materials. Teachers need to get training related to SCL to know about the course design and learning strategies (Mokoginta, K. M. 2013).

CONCLUSION

The learning method with SCL is effective to increase student competence in English courses. It is important for students to learn English as earliest as possible because will increase their influence and benefit to mastering a new language

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