

# The Influence Of Parents Involvement Andutilization Of Ict By Students On The Social Science Learning Results Of Students Ix Class On Smp Negeri 7 Jambi City

Siti Amanah<sup>1</sup>, Emosda<sup>2</sup> dan Saharudin<sup>3</sup>

{<sup>1</sup>siti.amanah671@gmail.com}

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Jambi University, Indonesia

**Abstract:** Students' learning results are determined by several factors, one of them is external factors, ie family, teachers, friends, school and equipment. Parents involvement in the process of children education is a form of cooperation between teachers and parents in determining students success. To support the students' learning results can utilize ICT as a medium of learning. This study aims to determine the effect of parents involvement and ICT utilization of students' learning results. The analyzed aspects include the influence of parents involvement in supporting students' learning results, utilization of ICT in supporting students' learning results. This research uses survey design with data collection instrument in the form of questionnaire. The population of the study are the students of class IX on SMP Negeri 7 (State Junior High School of 7) Jambi City. Sampling by random sampling based on class with amount as many as 125 people. This research is conducted by using multiple regression with hypothesis test at level of significance 0,05. The result of the research shows that: (1) there is a positive influence between parents involvement on students' learning results with regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 29,868 + 0,775X_1$ , (2) there is positive influence between ICT utilization to students' learning results with regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 57.598 + 0,564X_2$ , (3) there is a positive influence between parents involvement and ICT utilization simultaneously toward students' learning results with regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 26,503 + 0,659X_1 + 0,226X_2$ . Based on the findings of the research results above, it can be concluded that the parents involvement and the utilization of ICT have an influence on students' learning results. Parents should spend more time accompanying their children in the learning process and in the utilization of ICT to support the students' learning process, and the cooperation with teachers needs to be optimized to support the students success.

**Keywords:** Parents Involvement, Utilization of ICT, Learning Results

## 1 Introduction

Every student who follows the education process, would expect to be able to master the various competencies gained in the educational process. Students' mastery of various competencies, or more familiarly known as learning results, both cognitive, affective and

psychomotor, is what will be the capital for students to live and face the challenges of life in the future. The reason for putting parents as one of the factors that affects students' learning results is because parents are the first and primary educators for children. However, other polemics is parents also become part of that is not prepared. The reason, they must seek their own information and knowledge about how to grow and support the education of their children in positive conditions. And also so far, if talking about education then the focus of the conversation just often fall to the students and teachers while parents are often neglected in education. In fact, parents have a very big role in children's education.

Each student has an opportunity to obtain optimal results in learning. However, the optimal results is not solely dependent on the students themselves, but also on outside factors of students themselves. Among them are parents involvement and utilization of ICT by students.

Based on these preliminary results, which at least reveals a glimpse of parents involvement in children's education, it is revealed that 82.9% of students state that their parents are actively involved in their education. Based on preliminary data, it can be concluded that the parents of students in SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City actively involved in the education of their children.

Nowadays, information and communication technology has begun to be introduced in schools. In the field of education, information and communication technology generally is used in learning activities in schools that is better known as ICT (Information Communication Technologies) or in the Indonesian language known as Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK) through the use of a computer well which is supported internet technology or not.

Based on these preliminary results, at least reveals a glimpse of the description of ICT utilization in children's education process, it is revealed that 80% of students state that they are active in the utilization of ICT in supporting their education process. Based on preliminary data, it can be concluded that the utilization of ICT by students in SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City looks active in helping children's learning process.

Based on the preliminary survey data above, it can be concluded that the condition of parents involvement and utilization of ICT in students of SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City are quite high, but the students' learning results are still low and need to be improved.

## 2 Research Methodology

This research is a survey research which one form of research that aims to get data from a certain place that is natural, but the researcher does the data collection by circulating questionnaires, so that the design of this study is quantitative research in the form of survey with correlational research analysis and multiple regression. The population in students of class IX of SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City on academic year 2016/2017 as many as 341 and the number of samples from 4 (four) classes selected at random is 125 students.

The research chart on the influence of Parents Involvement, and ICT Utilization toward Students' Learning Results can be described as follows:

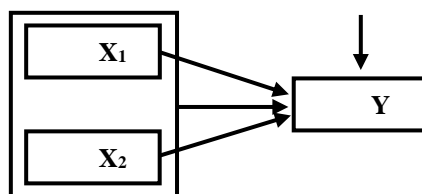


Figure 1.. Research Chart

Keterangan:

- $X_1$  : Parents Involvement
- $X_2$  : ICT Utilization
- $Y$  : Students' Learning Results
- $\varepsilon$  (epsilon): Other related variables

Data collection techniques uses a causal survey method with correlation techniques. Empirical data to be collected is about parents involvement ( $X_1$ ), ICT utilization ( $X_2$ ), and students' learning results ( $Y$ ), from the respondents consisting of students of SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City. The procedure of data analysis in this research begins with the sequence steps as follows: Preliminary analysis phase by doing the analysis using descriptive statistics. Normality Test, Homogeneity Test, Linearity Test, Simple and Multiple Regression.

### 3 Research Results And Discussion

#### 3.1 Description Of Quantitative Research Data Result

The result of quantitative research is descriptive statistic with the result instrument of students' learning results having empirical data, ie the lowest value 73, the highest value 99, the average 87,57 and the median 87,00. The parents involvement instrument consists of 38 questions having empirical data, ie the lowest value 122, the highest value 182, the average 155,60 and the median 157. The ICT utilization instrument consists of 22 questions having empirical data, ie the lowest value 66, the highest value 110, the average 94,28 and the median 94. The result of the estimated error normality calculation where  $L_t = 0.0792$ . The normal requirement is  $L_o < L_t$  thus the standard error of  $Y - \hat{Y}_1$ ,  $Y - \hat{Y}_2$  and  $Y - \hat{Y}_3$  is derived from a normally distributed population.

**Table 1:** Summary of Data Normality Test by Using the Liliefors Formula

No	Error	$L_o$	$L_t$ ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ; $n = 1255$ )	Conclusio n
1	$Y - \hat{Y}_1$	0,069	0,0792	Normal
2	$Y - \hat{Y}_2$	0,0598	0,0792	Normal
Normal Terms:		$L_o < L_t$		

Homogeneity of data variance of parents involvement on students' learning results, ICT utilization on students' learning results, tested by using Bartlett Test. Data requirements are called homogeneous if  $\chi_{count} < \chi_{table}$ . Thus the parents involvement data group and the ICT utilization of students' learning results come from a homogeneous population.

**Table 2:** Homogeneity Test of Regression of Students' Learning Results with Parents Involvement and ICT Utilization

No	Grouping	$X_{count}$	$X_{table}$ ( $\alpha = 0,05$ )   ( $\alpha = 0,01$ )		Conclusion
1	Y over $X_1$	22,325	101,88	112,3	Homogeneous
2	Y over $X_2$	19,233	106,395	117,1	Homogeneous
Homogeneous Terms:		$X_{count} < X_{table}$			

a. The Influence of Parents Involvement ( $X_1$ ) on Students' Learning Results (Y)

From the results of linear regression analysis both manually with microsoft Excel and SPSS will be proven hypothesis of the research on the influence of parents involvement toward student learning results. Referring from table 3, it is known that the functional effect between  $X_1$  and Y can be presented in the form of regression equation as follows:  $\hat{Y} = 29,868 + 0,775 X_1$ .

Based on table 3, it can be seen the positive effect between variables  $X_1$  on the variable Y obtained  $t_{count} = 13,621$  with  $t_{table(0,05)} = 1,9803$  and  $t_{table(0,01)} = 2,617$  and probability 0,000. The Criteria of testing the significance is if  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ . It means that parents involvement affects the students' learning results. While looking at the value of R square (determination coefficient value) between parents involvement on students' learning results is  $R_{y1}^2 = 0,6013$ . It means that 60,13% of variance with students' learning results can be explained by parents involvement. The following table of regression test result of variable  $X_1$  toward Y:

**Table 1:** Regression Test Result of Variable  $X_1$  toward Y

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				T	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	29,87	4,248			7,031	0
Parents Involvement	0,371	0,027	0,775		13,62	0

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Results

Thus it can be concluded the hypothesis of the research that states there is a positive influence between parents involvement on students' learning results can be accepted. It means the higher the parents involvement, the higher the level of students' learning results. Thus, the hypothesis is received.

b. Influence between ICT Utilization and Students Learning Results

From the results of linear regression analysis both manually with microsoft Excel and SPSS will be proven hypothesis of the research on the influence of ICT utilization toward students' learning results. The test results are summarized as in table 4, the following:

**Table 2:** Regression Test Result of Variable  $X_2$  toward Y

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				T	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	57,598	3,974			14,495	0
ICT Utilization	0,318	0,042	0,564		7,584	0

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Results

Referring from the table above, it is known that the functional effect between  $X_2$  and Y can be presented in the form of regression equation as follows:  $\hat{Y} = 57,598 + 0,564 X_2$ .

Based on the table above, it can be seen the positive effect between variables  $X_2$  on the variable Y obtained  $t_{count} = 7,584$  with  $t_{table(0,05)} = 1,9803$  and  $t_{table(0,01)} = 2,617$  and probability 0,000. The Criteria of testing the significance is if  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ . It means that ICT utilization affects the students' learning results.

While looking at the value of R square (determination coefficient value) between ICT utilization on students' learning results is  $R_{y1}^2 = 0,319$ . It means that 31,90% of variance with students' learning results can be explained by ICT utilization.

Thus it can be concluded the hypothesis of the research that states there is a positive influence between ICT utilization on students' learning results can be accepted. It means the higher the ICT utilization, the higher the level of students' learning results. Thus, the hypothesis is received.

c. The Influence between Parents Involvement ( $X_1$ ) and ICT Utilization ( $X_2$ ) simultaneously toward Students' Learning Results (Y)

From the results of linear regression analysis both manually with microsoft Excel and SPSS will be proven hypothesis of the research on the influence of parents involvement and ICT utilization simultaneously toward students' learning results. The test results are summarized as in table 5, the following:

**Table 3:** Regression Test Result of Variabel  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  toward Y

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>			T	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients			
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	26,5	4,168		6,359	0
Pemanfaatan ICT	0,127	0,036	0,226	3,564	0
Keterlibatan Ortu	0,315	0,03	0,659	10,4	0

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Results

Referring from the table above, it is known that the functional effect between  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  simultaneously toward Y can be presented in the form of regression equation as follows:  $\hat{Y} = 26,503 + 0,659X_1 + 0,226X_2$ .

Based on the table above, it can be seen the positive effect between variables  $X_1$  on the variable Y obtained  $t_{count} = 10,403$  with  $t_{table(0,05)} = 1,9796$  and  $t_{table(0,01)} = 2,6167$  and the positive affect between variables  $X_2$  on the variable Y obtained  $t_{count} = 3,564$  with  $t_{table(0,05)} = 1,9796$  and  $t_{table(0,01)} = 2,6167$  and probability 0,000. The Criteria of testing the significance is if  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ . It means that parents involvement and ICT utilizations simultaneously affect the students' learning results.

To test the hypothesis that there is a positive influence between parents involvement ( $X_1$ ) and ICT utilization ( $X_2$ ) simultaneously toward students' learning results (Y), it is necessary to test the significance of multiple regression equation by using F test. The hypothesis requirement is accepted if  $F_{count} > F_{table}$ .

Based on the calculation of significance test obtained value  $F_{count} = 107,947$  while  $F_{table} (\alpha = 0,05) = 3,07$  dan  $F_{table} (\alpha = 0,01) = 4,78$  and probability 0,000. It means that the influence between parents involvement variables ( $X_1$ ) and ICT utilization ( $X_2$ ) simultaneously toward students' learning results (Y) is significant. That is, parents involvement and ICT utilization variables simultaneously can predict students' learning results. Multiple regression calculation of parents involvement and ICT utilization variables simultaneously on students' learning results can be seen in Table 6 below:

**Table 4:** Regression Test Result of Variabel X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub> toward Y

		ANOVA <sup>b</sup>				
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2512,739	2	1256,4	107,95	,000a
	Residual	1419,933	122	11,639		
	Total	3932,672	124			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parents Involvement, ICT Utilization  
b. Dependent Variable: Learning Results

Thus, it can be concluded that the hypothesis of the research which states there is a positive influence between parents involvement and ICT utilization simultaneously toward the students' learning results is acceptable. That is, the higher parents involvement and ICT utilization simultaneously, the higher the students' learning results. Thus, the hypothesis is received.

**Table 5:** Summary Result of Variable X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub> toward Y

Model	R	Model Summary							
		R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig.F Change
1	,799a	0,639	0,633	3,412	0,64	107,947	2	122	0

a. Predictors : (Constant), Parents Involvement, ICT Utilization

Meanwhile, from Table 7 above, it is known that the value of R square (determination coefficient value) between the parents involvement and ICT utilizations simultaneously toward students' learning results is  $R_{y1}^2 = 0,639$ . It means that 63.90% of variance with students' learning results can be explained by parents involvement and ICT utilization simultaneously.

## 3.2 Discussion Of Research Result

### 3.2.1 The Influence between Parents Involvement (X<sub>1</sub>) on Students' Learning Results

The result of hypothesis test shows that there is a functional effect between parents involvement on students' learning results with regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 29,868 + 0,775X_1$  with the value of  $F_{count} = 185,328 > F_{table} (\alpha = 0,05) = 3,918$  and  $F_{table} (\alpha = 0,01) = 6,846$  which means that the regression significance is very significant. The functional effect is linear as proved by linearity test with the value of  $F_{count} = 1,497 < F_{table} (\alpha = 0,05) = 1,534$  and  $F_{table} (\alpha = 0,01) = 1,832$  which means non significant or the regression is linear. The value of correlation coefficient is 0,7754 and the determination coefficient between parents involvement on students' learning results is  $R_{y1}^2 = 0,6013$ . It means that 60.13% of students' learning results are the result of parents involvement, while 39.87% are contributed by other variables that have influence on the improvement of students' learning results.

The findings obtained in this study indicates that parents involvement in education can be realized in various forms of activities performed by parents either at home or at school, so that it will provide benefits for parents, children and schools. Parents involvement is a process to help parents using all their abilities to their own benefit, their children and the programs that run by their children. Parents involvement is the behavior of parents who are able to accompany, develop, influence, change, motivate, spur, and nurture their children, in an effort to develop all the self potential to a better direction for the present and the future. So, it creates the spirit of learning to realize the achievement in learning as well as on other activities

optimally. This is reinforced by the theory from Mansur (2005:92) that parents involvement in education is required at every level of education, where children begin the character building through the development of moral, religious, social and emotional attitudes. The development of all these values can only be achieved maximally by the continuity of education at home and at school. Relevant research result conducted by Ema Putri Ristiani (2015) proves that there is a significant influence of parents involvement on students achievement, amounted to R is 0,616 with the determination coefficient (R<sup>2</sup>) is 0,379.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the higher the parents involvement, the higher the students' learning results. Thus, the findings of facts and data in the analysis of this study further support the previous findings about the positive influence between parents involvement on students' learning results.

### 3.2.2 *The Influence between ICT Utilization (X<sub>2</sub>) on Students' Learning Results*

The result of hypothesis test shows that there is a functional effect between ICT utilization on students' learning results with regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 57,598 + 0,564X_2$  with the value of  $F_{count} = 57,523 > F_{table} (\alpha = 0,05) = 3,918$  and  $F_{table} (\alpha = 0,01) = 6,856$  which means that the regression significance is very significant. The functional effect is linear as proved by linearity test with the value of  $F_{count} = -1,145 < F_{table} (\alpha = 0,05) = 1,532$  and  $F_{table} (\alpha = 0,01) = 1,828$  which means non significant or the regression is linear. The value of correlation coefficient is 0,5644 and the determination coefficient between ICT utilization on students' learning results is  $R_{y2^2} = 0,3186$ . It means that 31,86% of students' learning results are the result of ICT utilization, while 81,92% are contributed by other variables that have influence on the improvement of students' learning results.

The findings obtained in this study indicates that the ICT utilization is a student attitude in using and utilizing ICT to support and facilitate the learning process in obtaining the required information. This is reinforced by the theory from Rosenberg (H. Mohamad Surya: 2011) with the developing of the use and the utilization of IT, impacting the shift in the learning process that is: 1) from training to appearance, 2) from classroom to anywhere and anytime, 3) from paper to "online" or channel, 4) physical facility to network facility, and 5) from cycle time to realtime. Relevant research result conducted by Andita Faizatul Bachrintania (2012) proves that there is a positive and significant influence of ICT utilization on students' learning motivation with R value is 0,522 and  $p = 0,001$  ( $p < 0,05$ ).

It means that the higher the ICT utilization, the higher the students' learning results, and vice versa, the lower the ICT utilization, the lower the students' learning results. By finding the facts and data in the analysis of this study further support the previous research about the positive influence between ICT utilization on students' learning results.

### 3.2.3 *The Influence between Parents Involvement (X<sub>1</sub>) and ICT Utilization (X<sub>2</sub>) Simultaneously on Students' Learning Results*

The result of hypothesis test shows that there is a functional effect between parents involvement and ICT utilization on students' learning results with regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 26,503 + 0,659X_1 + 0,226X_2$  with the value of  $F_{count} = 107,062 > F_{table} (\alpha = 0,05) = 3,07$  and  $F_{table} (\alpha = 0,01) = 4,78$  which means that the regression significance is very significant. The value of multiple correlation coefficient between parents involvement and ICT utilizations simultaneously on students' learning results is 0,7993 and the determination coefficient is  $R_{y1.2^2} = 0,6388$ . It means that 63,88% of students' learning results are the result of parents involvement and ICT utilizations simultaneously, while 36,12% are contributed by other variables that have influence on the improvement of students' learning results.

The findings obtained in this study indicates that if a student eager and earnest in learning, he will get the result of learning to a better direction. Meanwhile during the learning process and in utilizing ICT (Information and Communications Technology) which the

students are always directed, accompanied, guided, and always monitor the children activities, it will be able to optimize the learning process that children do in developing self potential and it will also increase the value of students' learning results.

Thus, it can be seen if a student who has intense parents involvement and good ICT utilization simultaneously will be able to increase the value of students' learning results.

## 4 Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussion about the influence of parents involvement and ICT utilization on students' learning results in SMP Negeri 7 (State Junior High School of 7) Jambi City, it can be concluded as follows:

1. There is a significant positive influence between parents involvement on students' learning results in SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City. Thus, the higher of the parents involvement will result in increase students' learning results in SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City.
2. There is a significant positive influence between the ICT utilization on students' learning results in SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City. Thus, the higher of the ICT utilization will result in increase students' learning results in SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City.
3. There is a significant positive influence between parents involvement and ICT utilizationsimultaneously on students' learning results in SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City. Thus, the higher of the parents involvement and the ICT utilizationsimultaneously will result in the higher of the level of students' learning results in SMP Negeri 7 Jambi City.

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