Adaptive Curriculum for Tutors Training Program to Enhance Pedagogical Competency in Indonesia

Yuli Utanto*, Dwi Putri Ramadhani, Haryono, Yoris Adi Maretta

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia *Email: utanto1979@mail.unnes.ac.id

Submitted: 21 October 2020. Revised: 13 November 2020. Accepted: 23 September 2021

Abstract. This paper documents the design and evaluation of an adaptive training curriculum document for tutors in tuition center. The aim of this study is (1) to develop adaptive curriculum model for tutors in tuition center to enhance pedagogical competency, (2) to organize adaptive curriculum model for tutors in tuition center to enhance pedagogical competency, (3) to evaluate curriculum model for tutors in tuition center to enhance pedagogical competency. This research used research and development method by Sugiyono and curriculum development model by Hilda Taba. Data collection method of this research were questionnaire, structured interview and direct observation. Validation technics used in this research are validation by experts. According to the result; (1) based on need analysis, curriculum model needed for tutors consist of seven main subjects, (2) the organization used is adaptive separated curriculum, (3) according to the validation, adaptive curriculum model for tutors in tuition center to enhance pedagogical competency is proper to apply. This research and development result showed that there are seven sub competencies should be in tutors training program curriculum to enhance pedagogical competency. This research provides contribution of curriculum in form of synthesis study of adaptive curriculum document in Indonesian subjects of tutors training program.

Key words: curriculum development; tutors; pedagogical; adaptive curriculum

How to Cite: Utanto, Y., Ramadhani, D. P., Haryono, H., & Maretta, Y. A. (2021). Adaptive Curriculum for Tutors Training Program to Enhance Pedagogical Competency in Indonesia. *Journal of Nonformal Education*, 7(2), 242-249.

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15294/jne.v7i2.32239

INTRODUCTION

Tutors training program has been conducted by tuition center in Indonesia individually. Teacher training for tutors' need is recognized by owners of tuition center, whom take this challenge positively and create their own tutors training program. Teacher training held by tuition center are intended for tutors and prospective tutors who work in the tuition center. However, the existed curriculum tutors training program is unintegrated which caused by the unavailability of structured curriculum for tutors training program. Otherwise, the program has proven succeeded to enhance tutors' pedagogic competencies (Ramadhani, Sumaryanto, & Utanto, 2020). Especially for tutors who are not from educational program, they usually do not have experience about pedagogical competencies. They only understand the material without knowing how to explain to students. Therefore, tutors training program has a great need to focus on enhancing pedagogical competencies to conduct meaningful learning in tuition center.

The existed tutors training program can become a solid foundation to create curriculum for tutors training program in tuition center. This study followed research of A Portrait of Teacher Training Program for Tutors in Tuition Center in Indonesia (Ramadhani, Sumaryanto, & Utanto, 2020), in the study, existed program of tutors training program in a tuition center is described into three simple steps. In this

study conducted in the same tuition center explained that the existed program is successfully enhance the understanding of teaching in tuition center.

In the first step, introduction to standard operational procedure, trainees are given information about basic information about tuition centre, introduced to people and the working system in the tuition centre. The second step is observation, trainees were asked to join classes conducted by senior tutors to do observation of live teaching process. The third is teaching practice, trainees were given a chance to conduct their own teaching class or group to apply what they have learned from training program and during the process, a senior tutor will supervise and give comments about the learning process conducted by trainees. These three steps in the training program are designed to enhance pedagogical competency in the tuition centre which later on will be used by tutors to conduct meaningful learning (Jaquette, 2018).

Pedagogical knowledge is necessary for teachers and also tutors to conduct meaningful learning. Pedagogic is an art and a knowledge about principles, learning rules, managing learning environment, learning style and facilities (Sulaiman, 2004). Generally pedagogical competency is how a teacher manage learning process including how to understand students, design learning plan and execute, evaluate and help students to develop (Khofiatun, 2016; Simamora, 2015; Prasetyo, 2015; Babuta, 2019). Pedagogical competency is one of the key competencies in a

teacher to be able to lead a meaningful learning process. Pedagogical competency usually required in formal teacher to conduct meaningful learning in class. The importance of pedagogical competencies also needed for tutor in tuition center to enhance students' achievement. The previous study in correlation between pedagogical competency and student's achievement showed that a teacher with high knowledge of pedagogical competency proven able to enhance class achievement (Sulfemi, 2017).

Pedagogic competencies of formal teacher are different from tutor in tuition center. Due to the different learning purpose between formal and tutors in tuition center (nonformal teacher). In Indonesia as mentioned in law number 20, year 2003, the purpose of national education is; (1) to develop student's potency to become religious and devoted to God, (2) has noble character, healthy, given knowledge, clever, creative, independence, democratic citizen and, (3) liable person. In the other side, the purpose of tuition center is to help students to develop their potency and help them to solve difficulties from formal education (Fauziah, Aini, & Jalius, 2018). In Indonesia, according to the Government Policy 74 number 19, year 2005 about teacher's competency there are eight pedagogic competencies that a teacher required to have. Those are; 1) understanding of education knowledge and foundation, 2) student's understanding, 3) curriculum and syllabus development, 4) learning design, 5) the ability to create ideologic and successful learning, 6) educational technology uses, 7) learning evaluation, and 8) the ability to develop students in order to enhance student's potency. Those eights competencies are designed according to formal teachers' need and purpose in teaching.

Curriculum development, as a process, continually renew or develop to find more effective way to achieve learning purpose, either by creating a new or by improving existed curriculum. The concept of curriculum has been conducted by experts to help them to find a good system in conducting learning process, including curriculum competency-based (McBride, 2017). One of curriculum development model is curriculum development from Hilda Taba which divided steps in developing curriculum into four steps which are; identification curriculum purpose, identification experiences needed, organization of the curriculum and curriculum evaluation (Lismina, 2017). The most important step in developing curriculum is the need analysis, it is very necessary to see what needs to be in the curriculum from all the stake holders, mostly the students so that the curriculum can be designed suitable for the learning and able to achieve the learning purpose (Asrizal, 2017; Ummah, 2018; Irawati, 2018). In curriculum development, many experts suggested that a curriculum design should see the need of students from the need in the past, current situation and future needs (Garraway, 2016). This study will focus on document curriculum needed for tutors in tuition center to enhance pedagogical competencies based on past, current and future situation.

Past situation used in this study is applied training program in the tuition center from previous study, A Portrait of Teacher Training Program for Tutors in Tuition Center in Indonesia (Ramadhani, Sumaryanto, & Utanto, 2020). Three basic steps as explained in the study will be used as the main material and organization of the curriculum document. Current situation will be seen from the Government Policy 74 number 19, year 2005 as main eight pedagogical competencies which will be used as the foundation to conduct need analysis towards the students in tuition center to see the need of tuition center tutors so that specified pedagogical competencies can be designed suitable for tutors in tuition center. Future's need in this curriculum document will be seen from literature source and journal articles that suitable for document curriculum for tutors in tuition center.

Nowadays training curriculum should be designed to help trainee to gain information easily. Therefore, the use of technology in a curriculum will able to help to design curriculum which deliver material easily. One of the learning designs which combine virtual learning and direct learning is blended learning. Blended learning provides more freedom for trainees to access material depends on trainee's need (Chaplowe & Cousins, 2016). The use of blended learning can be decided by considering the need analysis of the program. Therefore, in this study also will be identified which organization of curriculum will be suitable for tutors, whether it needs to be designed as blended learning or not. The need of blended learning in education program can be diagnosed by three situations, (1) original pedagogical problems, (2) learning literatures and pedagogical foundation, (3) repetitions design compares to summative evaluation (Cutri & Whiting, 2018). Therefore, this study blended learning will be used to deliver material for tutors training curriculum program in tuition center.

Furthermore, the future need of this curriculum design also expected to be able to fulfil the need of skills in tutors which has different ability and experience (Ramadhani, Sumaryanto, & Utanto, 2020). Therefore, to design blended learning that able to be adjusted depends on the need of different education background and skills, adaptive curriculum is a suitable to apply where there are different needs of students. Adaptive curriculum is a curriculum which able to be adjusted depends on students need (Railean, 2019). Adaptive curriculum sees students as different individuals with each needs and abilities,

therefore the need of materials also different in each student. The use of adaptive curriculum is considered based on the dynamic change of learning in certain education program. The use of adaptive curriculum will help students to achieve highest achievement through balancing summative and formative assessment (Carney, Mejicano, Bumsted, & Quirk, 2018).

The developing of tutors training program also suggested to design based on andragogy theories. This because tutors are grown up people, which has different learning need from children. Training held for adults should add experience inside the process, conducting understanding concept and make sure readiness of the participants (Yuse, 2018). More specific, the process of learning based on andragogy theory should pay attention to, (1) adults already have self-concept, (2) adults have experience, (3) adults have readiness to learn, (4) adults want to apply what they learn directly, and (5) adults will learn better if involve physical and mental activities (Sudjana, 2007).

METHOD

This research used mixed method of five stages research and development method adapted from Sugiyono level three to analyze the existed program and improve it to create better product. Curriculum development model used in this study is Hilda Taba. This study conducted into three stage. First is need analysis which conducted used questionnaires given to students in tuition center. Second is curriculum development based on Hilda Taba, the implementation of curriculum development model is divided into four stages, identification of curriculum purpose, identification required experiences, identification of curriculum organization and curriculum evaluation. In development stage, a curriculum development is compiled based on the need analysis and previous study which focus on developing three simple stages of tutors training program into a complete curriculum document. Third stage is curriculum document evaluation done by experts. The subject of this study was students, tutors and owner of a tuition center. Bimbel Variasi in Semarang, Indonesia. The number of research subjects are 18 students, 12 tutors and the owner in the tuition center. Data in this research is gathered used questionnaire, interview and direct observations. The validation of this research is expert validation.

Need Analysis

The impetus for developing the integrated curriculum document of tutor training program was to advance the tutors training program in tuition center of fundamental pedagogical technique and concepts to increase the service for partner tuition center. In developing this curriculum document, it was also important to conduct need analysis to determine the extent to which it would meeting its goals. Need analysis in this research is conducted based on eight competencies In Indonesia, according to the Government Policy 74 number 19, year 2005 about teacher's competency which are; 1) the understanding of education knowledge and foundation, 2) student's understanding, 3) curriculum and syllabus development, 4) learning design, 5) the ability to create ideologic and successful learning, 6) educational technology uses, 7) learning evaluation, and 8) the ability to develop students in order to enhance student's potency. The eight competencies further more become the foundation of the questionnaires to see which the competencies suitable for tutors in tuition center. This research used student's opinion to decide which competencies they think will help students to gain better lesson in tuition center.

Tuition Center

This study has focused on one tuition center to design curriculum document to enhance tutor's pedagogical knowledge. The tuition center is picked based on previous study in the same tuition center. In this particular tuition center, tutors used small group method and semi personal approach in their learning process. Small group method means that the class or group only consist 2 - 4 students, however big challenged must be faced by tutors due to in one group consist 2 - 4 students with different levels. Semi personal approach is used in the learning process due to learning group consists different levels, therefore, a tutor has to ask, teach and follow up each student individually. In learning process tutors only need to explain the materials which students faced difficulties and school homework. Tutors is not obligate to prepare learning material before in order to conduct learning process, unless in certain rare occasion, tutors has to make learning material and learning plan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Developing the Curriculum Document of Tutors Training Program in Tuition Center

Table 1. The Result of Need Analysis

Item	N	Min	Max	Mean	Item	N	Min	Max	Mean
1	18	2	2	2	13	18	1	2	1.8
2	18	2	2	2	14	18	2	2	2
3	18	2	2	2	15	18	2	2	2
4	18	1	2	1.5	16	18	1	2	1.8
5	18	1	2	1.9	17	18	1	2	1.8
6	18	1	2	1.8	18	18	1	2	1.9
7	18	1	2	1.7	19	18	1	2	1.9
8	18	1	2	1.7	20	18	1	2	1.7
9	18	1	2	1.3	21	18	1	2	1.6
10	18	1	2	1.9	22	18	1	2	1.5
11	18	1	2	1.9	23	18	1	2	1.9
12	18	2	2	2	24	18	1	2	1.8

In this step, need analysis is conducted to identify curriculum purpose and required experiences which suitable for the curriculum document. In the questionnaire the respondents are students in tuition center to identify suitable pedagogic competencies for tutors to teach students in tuition center. Based on Table 1, this study carried out eight pedagogic based on Government Policy 74 number 19, year 2005 about teacher's competency into 24 questions. The data is processed by descriptive analysis to identify mean number of each questions. Table 1 shows there are only three statement where students did not think it was necessary in tutor to help them solving problems from school.

This curriculum development followed Hilda Taba curriculum development model. Step by step has been carried out according to development needs. All stages of this curriculum development were very important and one of the stages was the need analysis stage, which was the identifying of learning experiences and competencies needed in the curriculum. According to many experts, pedagogical competency is how a teacher manage learning process including how to understand students, design learning plan and execute, evaluate and help students to develop (Khofiatun, 2016; Simamora, 2015; Prasetyo, 2015; Babuta, 2019). In this curriculum development, the competencies are adapted from the Government Policy 74 number 19, year 2005 about teacher's competency there are eight pedagogic competencies that a formal teacher requires to have. The result of the need analysis step shows that out of eight competencies required in formal teachers, tutors in tuition center only need seven of them as which are introduction to education knowledge, students understanding, developing syllabus, learning design and conducting lesson, education technology utilization, education evaluation, students developing, and teaching practice. The unnecessary competency is eighth competency,

the ability to develop students in order to enhance student's potency. Based on the findings, students in tuition center find it will not help them to resolve their problems from formal school.

Curriculum Development

Curriculum development in this study is conducted based on Hilda Taba, which are identification of curriculum purpose, identification required experiences, identification of curriculum organization and curriculum evaluation. As mentioned in the introduction section, the purpose of this curriculum is to create curriculum document to conduct tutors training program to enhance pedagogical knowledge and the required experience is identified using need analysis. In this step, required experiences are organized to create suitable organization for adaptive curriculum.

Table 2. Organization Based on Time Allocation

Subject	Time		
Subject	Allocation		
Introduction to Education Knowledge	4 Hours		
Students Understanding	6 Hours		
Developing syllabus, Learning Design	6 Hours		
and Conducting Lesson			
Education Technology Utilization	6 Hours		
Education Evaluation	6 Hours		
Students Developing	4 Hours		
Teaching Practice	12 Hours		

Table 2 shows the organization of seven material of pedagogical competencies based on time allocation which calculated according the importance of each materials. The longest of time allocation is given to the teaching practice material and the shortest time allocation is given to two subjects which are introduction to education knowledge and students developing. The amount of time allocation presented is the total time allocation. However, the application the time

allocation does not have to be conducted in the same day but also can be applied into several days depends on the necessary needs.

Second stage in curriculum development by Hilda Taba is curriculum organization. Adaptive curriculum is a curriculum which able to be adjusted depend on students need (Railean, 2019). Therefore, suitable curriculum organization for adaptive curriculum is separated curriculum which able to adjust student's need material. Organization of adaptive curriculum used separated curriculum which organize materials separated and not having any association between the materials (Majir, 2017). In this study, curriculum development is organized in separated curriculum based on time allocation by Gintings (2011). Table 2 shows the time allocation calculated based on the importance of the material that divided into three categories which are Must Know, Should Know and Nice to Know (Gintings, 2011).

The curriculum model of tutors training program will be focused on the document of the curriculum which divided into several parts, namely background of curriculum, relevant legal basis, vision, mission and purpose, curriculum structure, assessment, and attachment. After the process of making the curriculum document is complete, the curriculum document will then be reviewed by experts who will assess the suitability of the content and the validity of the media. Experts who assess learning media are curriculum experts and tuition center training experts.

Curriculum Evaluation by Curriculum Expert

Table 3. Curriculum Expert Validity Form

	•	
Category	Average Score	Criteria
Background of Curricu-	4,3	Excellent
lum		
Relevant Legal Basis	3,7	Good
Vision, Mission and Pur-	4,0	Excellent
pose		
Curriculum Structure	3,5	Good
Assessment	3,7	Good
Attachment	4,5	Excellent
Average	3,95	Good
· ·		

Based on curriculum expert's evaluation result presented in Table 3 Get an average score of 3.95 with Good criteria. Furthermore, in the comments and suggestions section, the tuition center training expert wrote down the revision as their suggestions, then the tuition center training expert stated that the document curriculum was appropriate to be tested out with revision.

Material Evaluation by Tuition Centre Training Expert

Material evaluation by tuition center training expert was done after the curriculum document process has been completed and revised. The result data of material evaluation by curriculum expert are presented in the following Table 4:

 Table 4. Tuition Center Training Expert Validity

 Form

TOIM	
Indicator	Criteria
a. The curriculum document is suitable to	Excellent
the needs and problems faced in the situa-	
tion	
b. The purpose of the program is suitable	Good
to the needed competencies for trainees	
c. Training schedule stated and organized	Excellent
correctly in the document	
d. Background of the trainees are suitable	Good
to the program and competencies	
e. Method used is relevant to the trained	Excellent
competencies	
f. Media used is suitable to the needs	Good
g. The curriculum is able to facilitate the	Excellent
trainees to gain the competencies	
h. The curriculum able to give a good	Good
impression to the trainee	

Based on tuition center training expert presented in Table 3. Get an average score of 3.95 with Good criteria. Furthermore, in the comments and suggestions section, the tuition center training expert wrote down the revision as their suggestions, then the tuition center training expert stated that the document curriculum was appropriate to be tested out with revision.

Curriculum evaluation conducted not necessary to judge whether this curriculum is the good one or not. Kelly (2004) stated that curriculum evaluation should be more than to measure failure or success, it should provide deeper information for further curriculum development. Therefore, evaluation in this research pursue further evaluation focus on summative and formative decision. Summative evaluation conducted through evaluation scale used Likert scale judged by curriculum expert and tutors training expert. Based on the evaluation, development of document curriculum of tutors training program is considered as descent to be implied in real program. Formative evaluation in this curriculum evaluation is gained from open question to curriculum expert and tutors training expert which contain revision and advice which will be used as foundation to develop the curriculum.

Curriculum evaluation of this study is the first stage of curriculum evaluation. Therefore, the evaluation is conducted only for the final product before it will be implemented in real life situation. Curriculum evaluation before implementation is really necessary before being implemented in real education learning process (Arifin, Ulfa, & Praherdiono, 2018). This stage of curriculum evaluation will produce the score to decide properness of curriculum.

The result must be interpreted in light of following limitations. This study only included very small number of participants in one tuition center, which may limit the generalization of the data. Tuition center where this study took place used semi private study group which only consisted 3-4 students, it may cannot be apply in tuition center with different type of learning form such as big classes or online class. This study also specified in learning process where only discuses basic school subject such as science, math and language, therefore there is a huge possibility that this study cannot be apply in different topic of learning discussion. There may be changes that occur over time, particularly in the need pedagogical competency, as students in tuition center require different learning over time.

CONCLUSION

This paper has documented the process of creating curriculum document for tutors training program in tuition center. Data was gathered from resources on students, teachers and owners to carry out a thorough needs analysis. This curriculum development studies has successfully carry out several important basics in developing curriculum document as foundation to create adaptive tutors training program for tutors in tuition center. Based on the need analysis, tutors in tuition center required seven pedagogic competencies to be able to conduct meaningful learning in tuition center. After developing the objectives, content and sequence, then the contents organized to suit tutors need of learning. This type of curriculum has been identified as adaptive curriculum by Heydon and Wang (2006), which organize curriculum separately on each material. This research resulted a curriculum document which support greater definition of curriculum, which believe that a curriculum is not only one path way instead multiple choices of learning process (Quirk & Chumley, 2018). In this curriculum development resulted separated materials which can be chosen based on students need and also can be accessed in many forms used blended learning provided. Furthermore, this study of curriculum development used time allocation by Gintings (2011) to organize separated curriculum based on time allocation needed. This separated curriculum based on time allocation is considered as suitable to be used in adaptive curriculum using blended learning.

Through training program, tutors in tuition center surely will advance their both technic and knowledge about pedagogical competency to conduct meaningful learning (Waltz, 2019). Evaluation on curriculum documents was conducted by experts to judge whether the documents are decent enough to be implemented in further study. The evaluation is come from curriculum expert and tutors training expert so that effective evaluation can be done. The result of the evaluation is expected to be more like suggestion, advice and critics so that the documents can be revised based on the judgement, formative evaluation. However, summative evaluation is also conducted to help to judge whether this document curriculum is able to be implemented after the revision. Based on the judgement, this document curriculum is decent and ready to be implemented so that further evaluation and development of curriculum for tutors in tuition center can be conducted. This curriculum development study believed that future training program conducted based on the resulted curriculum document can create successful program which able to enhance pedagogical competencies for tutors in tuition center. Therefore, this study is conducted in believe that if the curriculum is excellent and implemented in right and suitable process, the result of the program will be suits as the purpose of the curriculum.

REFERENCES

Ananta, H. M. (2017). Pelatihan Dan Pendampingan Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah Untuk E-Journal Mahasiswa Jurusan Teknik Elektro Ft Unnes. *Rekayasa: Jurnal Penerapan Teknologi dan Pembelajaran,* 14(2), 121-126.

Arifin, Z., Ulfa, S., & Praherdhiono, H. (2018). Pengembangan kurikulum muatan lokal karawitan sebagai upaya mengkonstruksi pengetahuan dan pelestarian budaya jawa di jenjang sma. *Jurnal Kajian Teknologi Pendidikan*, 1(2), 123-132.

Asrizal, A. F. (2017). Analisis kebutuhan pengembangan bahan ajar ipa terpadu bermuatan literasi era digital untuk pembelajaran siswa SMP kelas VIII. *Jurnal Eksakta Pendidikan (JEP)*, *1*(1), 1-8.

Aziz, A. (2017). *Benarkah Bimbingan Belajar Membantu Siswa di UN?* Retrieved from Tirto: https://tirto.id/benarkah-bimbingan-belajar-membantu-siswa-di-un-clgM

Babuta, A. I. (2019). Peningkatan Kompetensi Pedagodik Guru melalui Pelaksanaan Supervisi Klinis dengan Teknik Kelompok. *AL-TANZIM: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, *3*(1), 1-28.

Carney, P. A., Mejicano, G. C., Bumsted, T., & Quirk, M. (2018). Lintas Pendidikan Bisnis Indonesia. *Medical Teacher*, 1-7.

- Chaplowe, S. G., & Cousins, J. B. (2016). *Monitoring and Evaluation Training*. London: SAGE.
- Cutri, R. M., & Whiting, E. F. (2018). Opening Spaces for Teacher Educator Knowledge in a Faculty Development Program on Blended Learning Course Development. Studying Teacher Education, 1-16.
- Fakhruddin, F. A. (2017). IBM Guru Sekolah Dasar Melalui Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Guru dengan 1 Pelatihan Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran pada Implementasi Kurikulum 2013. *Jurnal Ab-dimas*, 21(2), 103-110.
- Fauziah, R., Aini, W., & Jalius. (2018). Gambaran Kompetensi Profesional Instruktur Menurut Warga Belajar dalam Pembelajaran Matematika di Bimbel Eye Level Kota Padang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah*, 2(1), 155-161.
- Fibrianaa, F. M. (2018). Peningkatan Kompetensi Digital Guru Melalui Pelatihan Pembuatan Media Pembelajaran Interaktif Berbasis MS Power Point di SMPN 01 Karimunjawa. *SNKPPM*, 1(1), 63-66.
- Garraway, J. (2016). Future-orientated approaches to curriculum development: fictive scripting. *Higher Education Research & Development*, 1-14.
- Gintings, A. (2011). Esensi Praktis Manajemen Pendidikan dan Pelatihan. Bandung: Humaniora.
- HabIbullah, A. (2012). Kompetensi Pedagogik Guru. *Edukasi*, 362-377.
- Irawati, H. &. (2018). Analisis Kebutuhan Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Mata Kuliah Pengantar Profesi Guru Biologi Di Pendidikan Biologi Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta. *BIO-PEDAGOGI*, 7(2), 96-99.
- Ismail. (2015). Peningkatan Kompetensi Pedagogik Guru PAI dalam Pembelajaran. *Jurnal Mudarrisuna*, 704-719.
- Jaquette, O., Kramer, D. A., & Curs, B. R. (2018). Growing the pie? The effect of responsibility center management on tuition revenue. *The Journal of Higher Education*, 89(5), 637-676.
- Kelly, A. V. (2004). *The Curriculum theory and practice*. London: SAGE.
- Khofiatun, K. &. (2016). Peran Kompetensi Pedagogik Guru Dalam Pembelajaran Tematik Di Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, dan Pengembangan, 1*(5), 984-988.
- Khumaedi, M. S. (2017). Pelatihan Analisis Statistika Penelitian Eksperimen Tiga Perlakuan bagi Guru GURU SMK di Kota Semarang. *Rekayasa: Jurnal Penerapan Teknologi dan Pembelajaran, 14*(2), 135-144.
- Lismina. (2017). *Pengembangan Kurikulum*. Ponorogo: UWAIS Inspirasi Indonesia.
- Majir, A. (2017). *Dsar Pengembangan Kurikulum*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.

- Mansyur, U. &. (2018). Peningkatan Kompetensi Profesional Guru Mts DDI Padanglampe Kabupaten Pangkep Melalui Pelatihan Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah. *PPM (Jurnal Pengabdian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat)*, 2(2), 273-278.
- McBride, C. L. (2017). Constructing a competency-based bariatric surgery fellowship training curriculum. *Surgery for Obesity and Related Diseases*, 13(3), 437-441.
- Nawawi, H. (1997). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada Universitas Press.
- Prasetyo, A. N. (2015). Pengaruh Kompetensi Pedagogik Guru dan Disiplin Belajar Melalui Motivasi Belajar Sebagai Variabel Intervening terhadap. *Prestasi Belajar. Economic Education Analysis Journal*, 4(1), 16-25.
- Quirk, M., & Chumley, H. (2018). The adaptive medical curriculum: A model for continuous improvement. *Medical Teacher*, 1-5.
- Railean, E. (2019). *Metasystems Learning Design of Open Textbooks*. Hershey: IGI Global.
- Ramadhani, D. P., Sumaryanto, T., & Utanto, Y. (2020). A Portrait of Teacher Training Program for Tutors in Tuition Center in Indonesia. *Innova*tive Journal of Curriculum and Educational Technology.
- Renta-Davids, A.-I. J.-G.-M.-G.-S.-P. (2016). Organisational and training factors affecting academic teacher training outcomes. *Teaching in Higher Education*, 21, 219–231.
- Setyaputri, N. Y. (2016). Pengembangan Paket pelatihan "Ground, Understand, Revise, Use (GURU)-Karier" untuk Meningkatkan Efikasi Diri Karier Calon Konselor. *Jurnal Kajian Bimbingan dan Konseling, 1*(4), 132-141.
- Simamora, L. (2015). Pengaruh Persepsi tentang Kompetensi Pedagogik Guru dan Kebiasaan Belajar Siswa terhadap Prestasi Belajar Matematika. *Formatif: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan MIPA*, 4(1), 21-30.
- Slameto, S. (2017). Peningkatan Kinerja Guru Melalui Pelatihan Beserta Faktor Penentunya. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial*, 27(2), 38-47.
- Sudjana, D. (2007). *Ilmu dan Aplikasi Pendidikan*. Bandung: Grasindo.
- Sulaiman, E. (2004). *Pengenalan Pedagogi*. Johor: Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
- Sulfemi, W. B. (2017). Korelasi Kompetensi Pedagogik Guru dengan Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran IPS Di SMP Muhammadiyah Pamijahan Kabupaten Bogor. *Jurnal Ilmiah Edutecno*, 1-17.
- Umam, S. I. (2017). Analisis Minat Keikutsertaan Siswa dalam Bimbingan Belajar dan Implikasinya pada Hasil Belajar Biologi di SMA. *Journal of Biology Education*, 6(3), 274-285.

- Ummah, R. S. (2018). Analisis Kebutuhan Pengembangan E-Modul Berbasis penelitian Uji Antimikroba pada Matakuliah Mikrobiologi. *In Seminar Nasional Pendidikan IPA 2017*, 2, 555-562.
- Utami, C., Zulfahita, B., & Cinda, E. (2018). Bimbel Activities Program Guide Using Collaborative Approach of School Elementary Student at Village Pajintan. *International Journal of Public Devotion*, 21-25.
- Waltz, S. B. (2019). Tutor training for service learning: impact on self-efficacy beliefs. *Mentoring & Tutoring*, 1-18.
- Wibawanta, B., & Padang, A. T. (2019). Bimbingan Belajar Dutasia Di Taman Bacaan Bencongan.

- Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat dan Corporate Social Responsibility (PKM-CSR), 744-750.
- Yuse, A. P. (2018). Penerapan Pembelajaran Orang Dewasa oleh Instruktur Pelatihan Keterampilan Menjahit di SPNF SKB Lima Puluh Kota. SPEKTRUM: Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah (PLS), 1(1), 16-21.
- Zulyanti, N. R. (2016). Persepsi Orang Tua Terhadap Lembaga Bimbingan Belajar Di Sakinah Edu Center Lamongan. *JPIM (Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Manajemen)*, 1(2), 113-119.