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*Optimization of Scouting Education in Improving Student Life Leadership PGSD
Kanjuruhan University of Malang*

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Abstract: Development of national character in school was done through ektrakurikuler activities, one of them is scouting, in line with the strategic plan for 2009-2014. The main function of the scout movement is more emphasis on the implementation of scout movement as youth education institute. The fact showed that there were several obstacles in school, it was because of nature of scouting was followed by a few number of student, and because were no requirement to attend scout certified to teach scout in school. Which required these activities. In order to describe how to scout education in elementary school. Qualitative research design applied with case study design. It was done in attaining. The instruments used in this study were interviews, observation and documentation. The findings showed firstly scout not only but also elementary scout teacher should have knowledge about education scouts before they become a scoutmaster in elementary school (SD). Education College Scouting in servicing the creativity of the students in developing their talents and interests for status as a student, that student participation is not just a voluntary no necessity PGSD students to follow or be actively involved UKM Scouts. UKM cooperation with branch quarter Scout of Malang through Scouting Education Orientation (OPP) Basic and Advanced Course (KMD) can motivate students in following the Boy Scouts PGSD well.

Keywords: UKM Scout, Scoutmaster, Student PGSD, Education Scouting

I. INTRODUCTION

Scouting as a guidance system and development of natural resources or the potential of youth, has experienced growth and renewal, in tune with the challenges of the times. Scouting is applied in the form of activities that lead to the formation of character plus skill / proficiency, develop science and technology skills (ability in science and technology). The existence of the scout movement in Higher Education (PT) is unique. Its uniqueness least can be seen from several aspects, first, scouts are students who are physically, psychologically and intellectually mature enough. In terms of age generally scout to PT ranged from 18-25 years of age. So they've been on enforcement groups and Pandega.^[1]

Secondly, scouts in college is a student who is one of the components of the nation. This means that what is experienced or override this nation also experienced or overwrite scout. So scout humans is

not sterile of developments in society, because they are also an integral part of the community of nations at large.

Third, scouting activities in higher education was one of the many types of student activities in universities, for example at the University Kanjuruhan unit activities at the Institute such as: UKM Scout, UKM Reasoning, the UKM PMI, UKM MAPALA and much more. Containers diverse student activities is very good because it gives students the opportunity to develop themselves according to their talents and interests of each. In addition, the amount of container that spur competition, so that all unit activities is growing.

Psychic maturity and supported by an intellectual maturity Pandega scout. Directed as a seedbed vehicle builder capable and reliable in order to develop the scout movement and build community, state and nation in the future^[2].

Besides, as part of the academic community or campus academic community, scouts Pandega

obliged to participate in the success of Tri Darma universities. Namely, education and teaching, research and service at community. If combined with coaching education for scouts Pandega, the value of community service (devotion) for scouts surely is the main activity and ideal. Living in the present era only armed with the ability of IQ alone is not enough, because the IQ intelligence is just one dimension of the potential possessed by humans to compete in life that emotional intelligence (EQ) and spiritual intelligence (SQ). Scouting activities actually train and improve EQ (Emotional Quotient) a new measurement paradigm that others do not refer again to the IQ (Intelligent Quotient). A study showed that EQ's role in supporting the success amounted to 27-45%^[2].

The scouting movement leadership coaching (leadership) aimed at forming leaders wisely. Leadership is an attempt to do a human relations towards a goal or aspiration to be desired along with a way to influence others with communication and interaction. Leadership is an attempt to do a human relations towards a goal or aspiration to be desired along with a way to influence others with communication and interaction^[3].

II. METHOD

Location research related to Scout activities of UKM in University Kanjuruhan Malang. Researchers took this location because researchers often see a lot of students PGSD on Sundays they were some who follow the scouts at the campus. In addition, the number of students who can not yet be PGSD scoutmaster SD / MI because it has no knowledge of scouting, so we are interested to conduct such research. The research was conducted for approximately one month, starting early november to finish by the end of november 2016.

In this study, researchers used interviews and observations to find and collect data that will then be processed to describe. Sources of primary data in this study is through direct observation in the activities of UKM scout and through interviews with teachers or scoutmaster. As for the additional data, researchers find and document all the data from other sources in order to enrich the data, be it through books, photographs, articles, newspapers, and so forth.

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in the study, because the main goal of the study is to get the data (Sugiyono, 2012: 224). In this study, researchers used data collection techniques include:

1. Observation

According to W. Gulo (2004: 116), observation is the method of data collection, which the researchers noted the results of the information as they witnessed during the study. Observation involves two components, namely the perpetrators of observation or observer and the observed object or observe. In this study, researchers used a non-participant observation where the researcher simply observe firsthand the state of the object, but the researchers did not actively and directly involved. Some things that are objects of observation in this study of which include student activities PGSD in UKM scout.

2. Interview

Interviews are generally divided into two types: structured interviews and unstructured interview. Structured interviews means that the interview where the interviewer has its own set of problems that will be posed as a question. Whereas unstructured interview is an interview that has the characteristics of less interrupted, and arbitrators. The interviews were used to find the information in raw or single update^[4]. In this study, researchers used a semi-structured interview. So before doing interviews, investigators have prepared questions that will be submitted to the informant. However, the implementation will be tailored to the circumstances of respondents.

3. Documentation

Documentation comes from the word document, which means goods writing (Arikunto, 2002: 135) Documentation is done by collecting data supporting documentation needed research. In this study, supporting data in case of a written or documents taken from various archives, as well as through a variety of news.

4. Study Library

Studies conducted with searching for appropriate references to the topic or theme being studied. This literature study is used to support the completeness of the data in the study by using the resources of the relevant literature.

Instruments in this study are researchers themselves (human instrument). Notch researchers in qualitative research can be quite complicated because in addition to planners, implementers of data collection, analysis, interpreter of the data, the researchers of course also as a reporter in his research findings (Moleong, 2007: 168). The instrument it self according Arikunto (2002: 126) is a tool when researchers used a method. Because in this study using the method of observation, interviews, and documentation, then the instrument

is needed, among others, guidelines for observation, interview, tape recorder, camera, and stationery.

This study using purposive sampling technique for sampling with the aim to capture as much information from various sources and building (Moleong, 2007: 224). Samples to be used in this study is from the teacher coordinator scout or scout leader and student.

The validity of the data is an important part in a study in which the results of research that has been done by the researchers can be accounted for righteousness. In the examination of the validity of this data, researchers used data triangulation.

Triangulation is a technique that checks the validity or whether or not valid data by utilizing something else outside these data for the purpose of checking or as a comparison to the data (Moleong, 2007: 330). For his own technique, in this study used triangulation techniques with the source.

Triangulation source means to compare and check the degree of confidence the information obtained through time and different tools in qualitative research. According to Patton in Moleong (2007: 330) it can be achieved through:

1. Comparing the observed data with the results of the interview.
2. Compare what people are saying in public what he said personally.
3. Compare what people say about the situation of research in what he says all the time.
4. Comparing the situation and perspective of someone with different opinions and views of people like ordinary people, people whose secondary or higher education, people are, the government.
5. Comparing the results of interviews with the contents of the documents related.

In the source triangulation is done by comparing the information obtained by researchers of each informant. Information obtained from the teacher will be compared with information obtained through interviews on several students PGSD. The comparison will certainly be used as an analysis of the similarities or the differences between the information obtained by researchers.

In data analysis, there are four components in which all four components are cyclical and interactive process in a study. The four components are:

1. Data Collection

Data collected by researchers in the form of data from interviews, observation, documentation recorded in field notes consists of two aspects, namely the description and reflection. Note the

description of the nature of data that contains what is seen, heard, tasted, seen, and experienced by the researcher (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 15). Observations also include other data both verbal and nonverbal Data from this study.

Note the reflection is a record that makes an impression, comment, and interpretation of the findings of the researchers encountered in conducting the research and the material data collection plan for the next stage. To obtain these records, the investigator should conduct interviews with informants (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 16).

2. Data Reduksi

Data reduction is a process of selecting simplification of the data obtained either from interviews, observation, and documentation based on the focus of the problem. After going through the process of selecting the data, it will have important data and data that is not used. So, then the data is processed and presented dnegan and written language is more scientific and more meaningful (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 16).

3. Presentation of Data

Presentation of data is the display process data from all the research in the form of exposure to narrative representative tabular included in a matrix format, graphics and so on, which in turn can facilitate researchers in seeing the picture of the results of research because of the amount of data and information that researchers difficulty in making conclusions from the study this (Usman, 2009: 85). The data obtained need to be presented in a format that is more simple, so easy researchers in analyzing and making actions based on the understanding gained from the presentation of these data.

4. inference Data

The conclusion is the final step in a research report. conclusions withdrawal is an attempt to seek or understand the meaning, order patterns of explanation, the flow of cause and effect. The conclusion that has been drawn then later verified by seeing and questioning back and look at the record of the field to gain a proper understanding. Moreover, it also can discuss it (Usman, 2009: 87).

Miles and Huberman (1994: 20) explains that a conclusion should be done carefully and cautiously so that the conclusions obtained in accordance with the quality and research purposes. This is done so that data having the validity of the conclusions drawn so as to be strong.

BAB III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

What the scouts? Scouting stands Praja Muda Karana and the organization or the scouting movement. Scouting is an organization that is a container scouting educational process taking place in Indonesia. In the international world, Scouts called the "Scout" (Boy Scout). The Scout Movement has a code of Code of Honor Scouts, as stipulated in the Articles of Association of the Scout, the Scout Movement has a Code of Honor consisting of promise called Satya and Conditions called Darma Moral Code of Honor Scout adjusted for age groups and physical and spiritual development, namely:

- a. Code of Honor Scout Alert consists of Dwisatya and Dwidarma
- b. Code of Honor Scout Scout Penggalang consists of Trisatya Penggalang and Dasadarma.
- c. Scouts Honor Code Enforcement and Pandega consists of Trisatya Enforcement Scouts and Scout Pandega and Dasadarma.
- d. Code of Honor Scout Adults consists of Trisatya Adult Members and Dasadarma.

Scouting is an abbreviation of Praja Muda Karana which means young children who like berkarya. Scouting as a non-formal organization but it is recognized around the world, so the name of scouts in different countries are very diverse. The establishment of the scout movement till today due to berpramuka believed to increase the spirit of nationalism and patriotism. Scout movement also aims to shape the character of the nation who behave discipline, mandiri, peduli fellow and the cast model for everyone. all of it contained in the Code of Honor scout.

In his class, scouts consists of several groups such as: Group Alert, Group Penggalang, Enforcement Group, Group Pandega and several other groups are often called the scouts like; auxiliary builder, a major builder, trainer scout, officials saka, staff kwartir, assembly supervisor.

Scout education in Indonesia is one of the important national education, which cling to the AD /ART scout movement, structured, and based on the tri satya and dharma dasa scout. Scouting Education is the process of personality formation, life skills, and noble character scout through the appreciation and practice of the values of scouting.

The education system families conducted in the open in the form of interesting activities, challenging, fun, healthy, organized, and directed, by implementing the Basic Principles of Scouting and method of Scouting, in order to form the

personality and character of the noble, independent, caring, love of homeland, and has a life skills.

Scouting Education is a process of progressive self-learning for young people to develop themselves the whole person, including spiritual, emotional, social, intellectual, and physical, both as individuals and as members of society. Education Scouting is the process of formation and development of the potential of young people to become active citizens qualified and able to provide a positive contribution to the welfare and peace of society both nationally and internationally and education scouting is widely interpreted as a process of building sustainable for young people, both as individuals and as members community. Scout movement aims to form each scout to be:

- a. people who have:
 - 1) Personality of the faith and fear of god almighty, noble, spirited patriotic, law-abiding, disciplined, and uphold the noble values of the nation;
 - 2) Life Skills as a cadre of the nation in maintaining and developing the Unitary Republic of Indonesia;
 - 3) Physical healthy and strong; and
 - 4) Concern for the environment.
- b. Indonesian citizens that spirit of Pancasila, faithful and obedient to the Unitary Republic of Indonesia as well as a member of the public good and useful, to establish it self independently as well as jointly responsible for the development of the nation

Values and Basic Principles of Scouting as a norm of life of every member of the Scout Movement, planted and cultivated to each learner through the process of appreciation by and for themselves personally with the help of educators, so that its practice can be done on their own initiative, with full awareness, self-reliance, awareness, responsibility and moral attachment, both as individuals and as members of society. Therefore, every member of the Scout Movement are required to accept the value and Basic Principles of Scouting.

Scouting Methods are procedures and means to implement the basic principles of values and scouting. Each element in the method scouting has a specific educational function, which together and reinforce each other and support the overall achievement of educational goals scouting. Method Scouting is an interactive way of learning profesif through:

1. The practice of the Scout Honor Code

2. learning by doing
3. group activities, cooperate, and compete;
4. The activities are interesting and challenging;
5. The outdoor activities;
6. The presence of adults who provide guidance, encouragement, and support;
7. The award of marks prowess;
8. separate unit between men and women;

Practice values and Scouting Basic Principles implemented in the form of: comply with the commands of Almighty God and away from His prohibitions and to worship according to the teachings of their religion;

- 1) have an obligation to preserve, maintain brotherhood and peace in society, strengthen the unity, as well as maintaining the Pancasila, the Constitution of 1945, the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, and diversity
- 2) to preserve the environment clean and healthy in order to support and provide comfort and well-being of society;
- 3) recognized that human beings do not live alone, but are based on the principle of humanity that is fair and civilized;
- 4) understand the potential for personal self-developed intelligently to the interests of his future in the life of society, nation and state; and
- 5) the practice of Satya and Dharma Scouts in everyday life. Code of Honor Scout consisting of promise called satya and moral conditions called dharma is one of the elements contained in Scouting Methods.

Satya Scout spoken voluntarily by a Member of the Scout Movement candidate after meeting the requirements for membership. Satya Scout is also used as a binder for voluntary personal self into practice and used as a starting point to enter the process of Scouting Education to develop the mental, moral, spiritual, emotional, social, intellectual and physical, both as individuals and as members of society. While Darma Scout is an independent progressive educational tool to foster and develop a noble character, but it is also an effort to provide practical experience that encourages its members find, menghayat, and adhere to the system of values that society in which he lives and become a member of that society. As the cornerstone of movement for the Scout Movement, Darma Scout serves as the means of achieving the goal of Education Scouting activities encourage students to unite with the community, being democratic, mutual respect, and have a sense of togetherness and mutual cooperation.

Darma Scout can also be equated with the Code of Conduct for Members of the organization and the Scout Movement which serves as a foundation and basic moral provisions are applied together with various other provisions governing the rights and obligations of its members, the responsibilities are distributed among the members as well as the decision by the members.

Implementation Of Trustees Scout In Primary Scoutmaster is a member adults who directly spicy together learners, guiding, providing support and facilities so that the students could operate only with friends in a unit with :

- a. persevering, guaranteed his safety, so the event these activities can be implemented smoothly and produce satisfaction mind at all learners.
- b. In providing guidance and assistance so that learners can carry out activities as expected. Scoutmaster use Basic Principles of Scouting, Method Scouting, Allegories Basis and System Among, so that through the activities presented Scoutmaster can mendidikan attitudes and behavior based on the maturity of the spiritual, physical, intellectual, emotional and social.
- c. Scoutmaster should be sensitive to the needs of learners, accept and want to understand (acceptance-understanding) to the needs of learners
- d. Scoutmaster as implementers of the Scout Movement is leading the task to provide education so that learners be: 1) the human personality, character, and noble character, 2) citizens Rebuplik Indonesia the spirit of Pancasila, faithful and obedient to the unitary state rebuplik Indonesia and a member of the public good and useful.

Thus the role of Scoutmaster can be summed up as follows:

1. The Scoutmaster is adult members directly involved in scouting activities to the satisfaction of the needs of learners, is the creation of activities that are contemporary, exciting, and challenging.
2. The Scoutmaster using the Basic Principles of Scouting, Scouting Method and System Among, utilizing the activities of learners into educational media.
3. The Scoutmaster is sukarelaan are highly committed to the principles involved in scouting and as a partner of the students are very concerned about their needs, and with patience: motivating, guiding, assisting and facilitating

activities so that the activities of learners can run smoothly, successfully and secure safety.

The task of a Scoutmaster. Scoutmaster has the task of fostering scout using the Basic Principles of Scouting, Method Scouting, and System Among, and is obliged to always pay attention to the three pillars of scouting activities, are: scouting activities must be modern (contemporary, new, not outdated), useful for the students and the community the environment, and their adherence to the Code of Honor Scouts. b. Scoutmaster duty voluntarily adjust its position as a partner of learners to be able to function the learner as the subject of education, because in essence Scouting is education for life and therefore learners should be prepared early on that they will educate themselves.

As a partner of learners scoutmaster duty to always provide motivation, stimulation, guidance, assistance and facilities activities. c. Scoutmaster Gugusdepan obliged to assist in the implementation of cooperation and mutual relations between the Scout Movement with parents / guardians and community scouts. 3. Responsibilities Scoutmaster In carrying out the roles and duties, responsibilities Scoutmaster is as follows: The Scoutmaster is responsible for: a). implementation of scouting the scout unit is as follows. b). remained subdued implementation of the Basic Principles and Method Scouting Scouting at all scout activities.

IV. CONCLUSION

Education Orientation Scouting for PGSD students need to be programmed or is required for students who do not follow the Advanced Course Basic (KMD) in order to provide supplies to the candidate scoutmaster of insight into what the scout, how to utilize the scouts as part of moral education and mental elementary school students and the end of the activity how they apply their knowledge to the students of SD/MI.

Implementation of this motivational orientation for prospective elementary school teachers, the suggestions for prospective elementary school teachers to be willing and able to follow and find the relevant literature to practice scouting on students in elementary school (SD). In addition, suggestions for policy makers in universities in order to improve the quality of education are suggested to help to program this

activity as one of the activities required before students attend KMD.

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