

## Systematic Literature Review: TPACK-Integrated Design Thinking in Education

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze design thinking integrated with technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK) in ducation. This research is a type of systematic literature review (SLR) research with the PRISMA method. The data sources in the study came from 10 national and international journals published between 2018- 2023 and indexed by SINTA, Scopus, and WOS. The search for data sources comes from Google Scholar, MPDI, ScienceDirect, Wiley, and Eric. The analysis shows that 1) TPACK-integrated design thinking has a positive impact on the learning process, and 2) design thinking integrated with TPACK in education has a variety of forms both in theory and practice. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the concept of design thinking integrated with TPACK is very necessary to be developed in the education system in Indonesia. Design thinking integrated with TPACK is able to encourage students' critical thinking skills and creativity in learning.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The development of science and technology has a very important impact on the world of education (Aguilera & Revilla, 2021; Suharyat et al., 2023; Fradila et al., 2021). Education is a process to form a more mature and disciplined mind (Zulkifli et al., 2022; Argaw et al., 2017; Elfira et al., 2023; Faiz et al., 2021). The current education process develops the potential of students and teachers to master 21st century learning (Beier et al., 2019; Ashton & Newman, 2019). The 21st century education system focuses on developing the potential of students and teachers in mastering learning technology (Suganda et al., 2021; Razak et al., 2021; Khan et al., 2022; Yusuf et al., 2020; Santosa et al., 2021; Zulyusri et al., 2020). In addition, teachers must be able to develop students' critical, creative, collaborative and communicative thinking skills in learning (Ichsan et al., 2023; Ferdyan et al., 2021). Not only that, education also helps students to form a better character (Wati et al., 2020; Oktarina et al., 2021; Karim et al., 2022; Ichsan, 2023).

Muhafidin, (2022) Education in Indonesia has experienced many problems after the Covid-19 pandemic, especially for its students. Based on the results of PISA 2018, the quality of Indonesian education is still in the low category (Adi et al., 2021 ; Umbara & Suryadi, 2019; Ichsan et al., 2022; Suhaimi et al., 2022). Indonesia's PISA score still far behind Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand (Gill & Berezina, 2020). In addition, students are less active in learning, the learning system is still teacher-centered (Effendi & Mukminin, 2019; Santosa &

Yulianti, 2020). According to (Maulida et al., 2021) Teachers in Indonesia focus more on improving students' cognitive skills so that students' character is lacking. Furthermore, students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills and creativity are still low (Oktiningrum & Hartono, 2016; Mundia, 2010; Beier et al., 2019; Santosa et al., 2021.; Supriyadi et al., 2023).

Design thinking is a learning method that can provide solutions in problem solving (Zebdyah, 2022; Polat & Bayram, 2022; Vallis & Redmond, 2021). Design thinking helps students be more innovative and creative in learning (Gallico, 2021). Design thinking becomes a tool used in problem solving (Syahrul & Palcomtech, 2019; Mohamad & Ahmad, 2022). Furthermore, Design thinking can also encourage students to think critically in solving a problem (Huyen et al., 2021; Pratomo, 2021). According to Studies & Bilgiler (2023) students who have the ability to think critically, actively and easily understand concepts. So, the Design thinking model is very necessary to be applied in learning

TPACK is one of the learning models that can be integrated with Design thinking. TPACK is a science that has to do with the correct application of technology by combining the right knowledge or content (Hayani & Utama, 2022; Ibrohim et al., 2022 ;Suprpto et al., 2021; Suharyat et al., 2022; Shi & Jiang, 2022). The Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) approach is very helpful for teachers in improving professionalism in teaching. (Ichsan et al., 2022). In addition, TPACK is able to make the teaching and learning atmosphere more effective and efficient (Schmidt et al., 2009).

Previous research Oxman (2017) explained that Design Thinking encourages students to be more creative in thinking, thus helping students solve problems in learning (Cesar & Russo, 2018) stated that Design Thinking is a method that can provide solutions in problem solving. Research by (Wrigley et al., 2015) stated that Design Thinking has an influence on critical thinking and problem solving skills. In addition, research by (Matthee et al., 2019) stated that the Design Thinking model has a positive influence in improving teachers' skills for critical thinking, problem solving and designing learning concepts. Based on the above problems, this research aims to analyze design thinking integrated with Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) in Indonesian Education.

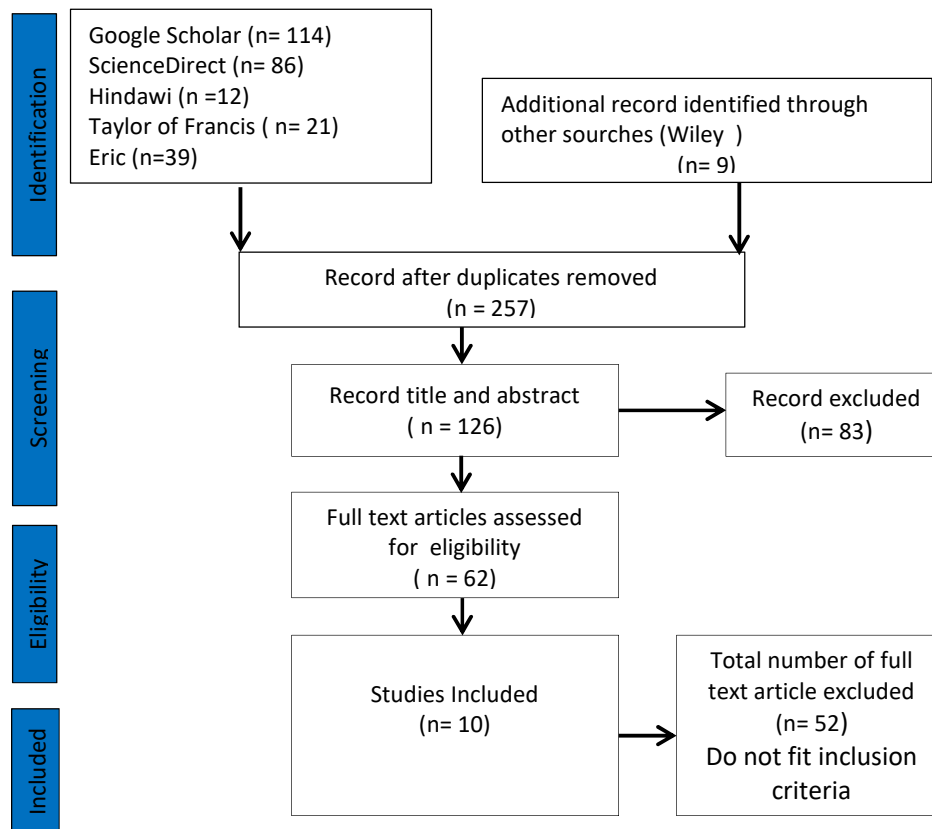
### **Research Question**

1. What Design Thinking model was used in the sample studied?
2. How is TPACK-integrated Design Thinking distributed in terms of countries?
3. How is Design Thinking distributed in terms of research methodology ?
4. How is TPACK-integrated Design Thinking distributed in terms of publication year?

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is a type of Systematic Literature Review (SLR) research. SLR is a research method that is in accordance with certain topics that have met predetermined eligibility criteria. (Deng, 2022; Xiao & Watson, 2019). The data sources in this study came from 10 national and international journals from 257 journals indexed by SINTA, Scopus and Web of Science published in 2018-2023. The process of selecting data sources is the PRISMA method (Figure 1). The PRISMA method consists of four stages, namely identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion. With the PRISMA method, we selected journals related to Design Thinking integrated with TPACK in the Indonesian education system. Furthermore, the inclusion criteria and exclusion

of journals can be seen (table 1.). Search for data sources through google scholar, Hindawi, Sciencedirect, Eric, Taylor of Francis and ProQuest.



Gambar 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram

Tabel 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Journal Publish Year 2018-2023	< 2018
Index Journal	SINTA, Scopus, WOS, Review Jurnal
Indonesian and English	Non- Inggris
Specific to Design Thinking and TPACK	The latest learning model

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the analysis of national and international journals (n = 10) published from 2018-2023 on Design Thinking integrated Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK). Analysis based on research questions:

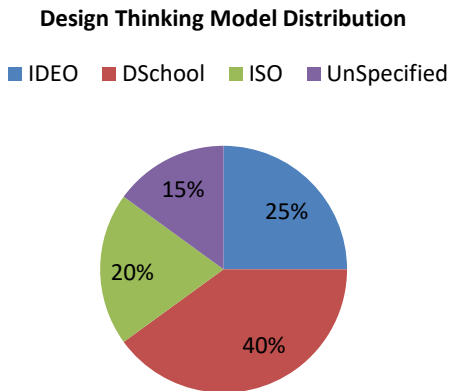


Figure 2: Distribution of Design Thinking Models

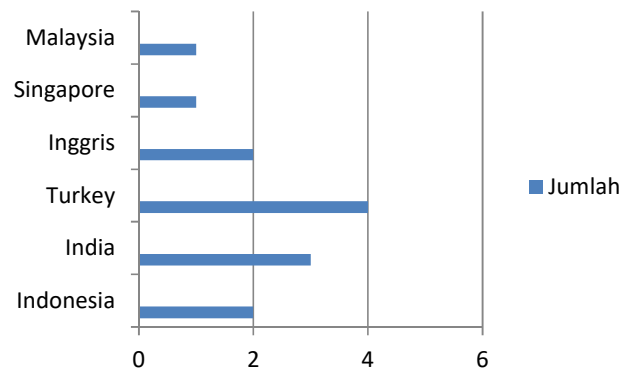


Figure 3: Distribution of Research Studies in terms of Country

### What Design Thinking model was used in the sample studied

The first question in the study relates to the Design Thinking models used in education based on the sample studied. The Design Thinking models used, namely IDEO, DSchool, ISO and UpSpecific, can be seen in (Figure 2.). The majority of the Design Thinking models used, namely DSchool ( 40 % n = 6) (Littlefield & Zimmerman, 2017; Thoring & Müller, 2011; Jobst et al., 2011; Waidelich et al., 2018; Kwon et al., 2021) dan dikuti oleh IDEO ( 25 % n= 3) (Auernhammer & Roth, 2021; Davis, 2010;Wrigley et al., 2018). In addition, the DSchool Design Thinking model is able to provide such benefits to the teaching and learning process (Melles et al., 2011). In addition, the DSchool Design Thinking model is able to provide such benefits to the teaching and learning process. (Gonen, 2019), so as to be able to create a project (Chou, 2017).

### TPACK-integrated Design Thinking is distributed in terms of countries

(The geographical distribution of researchers is the second research subject. (Figure 3.) Describes the distribution of research based on the country where the research was conducted. This shows that most of the research was conducted in Turkey  $n= 4$ ) (Atun, 2019; Hwee et al., 2015; McCulloch et al., 2017; Chai, 2018). Research conducted in India ( $n= 3$ ) (Kale et al., 2020; Choi & Young, 2021; Celik, 2023). Furthermore, there are 2 studies conducted in Indonesia (Aulia et al., 2021; Supriyadi et al., 2022) dan Inggris (Schmid et al., 2021; Akyuz, 2018), and 1 study in Malaysia (Hwee et al., 2014) dan Singapura (Santos & Castro, 2021).

Furthermore, TPACK-integrated Design Thinking is less widely discussed by researchers in other countries, e.g. Jordan ((Zebdyah, 2022), Thailand ((Buphate & Esteban, 2022), dan Banglades ((Quintanilla et al., 2022). Therefore, it is necessary to conduct further research on TPACK-integrated Design Thinking in other countries.

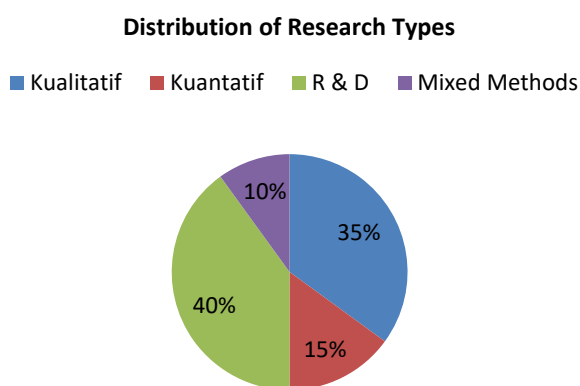


Figure 3. Distribution of Design Thinking by Research Type

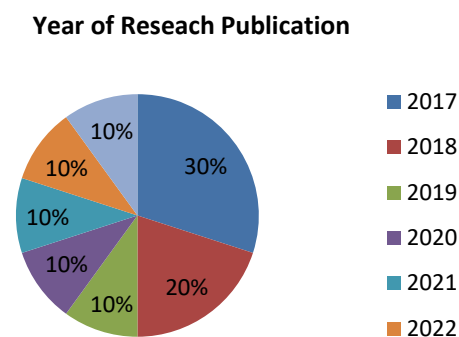


Figure 4. Distribution of Design Thinking by Year of Publication

### Distribution of TPACK-Integrated Design Thinking by Research Type

The third question about the distribution of Design Thinking based on the type of research can be seen in (Figure 3.). Based on these findings, there are 4 types of research used in this study, namely qualitative ( 35 %  $n= 3$ ) (Huyen & Lam, 2021; Pratomo, 2021; Bene & Mcneilly, 2020), Kuantitatif ( 15 %  $n = 2$ ) (Junior et al., 2020; Galoyan et al., 2022), R&D ( 40 %  $n= 4$ )(Rodriguez et al., 2020; Lin, 2021; Meepung & Pratsri,

2022;Boyle et al., 2022) and Mixed methods ( 10 % n = 1) (hasibuan & Mukminin, 2019). Furthermore, there is a wide range of data collection methods used in the research that shows there are no major errors and the topic is suitable for the research conducted.

#### **Distribution of TPACK-Integrated Design Thinking by Year of Publication**

The fourth research question on the distribution of TPACK-integrated Design Thinking by publication year (Figure 4.) describes the most publications on TPACK-integrated design thinking in 2017 ( 30 % n = 3) (Oxman, 2017;Wrigley et al., 2017;Khan et al., 2017), 2 Design Thinking 2018 publications ( 20 % n = 2) (Elsbach & Stigliani, 2018; Megann et al., 2018) serta tahun 2019- 2023 only 1 publication of TPACK-integrated Design Thinking (Panke, 2019;Gill & Berezina, 2020;Albay & Eisma, 2021;Solodikhina & Solodikhina, 2022;Soysal & Soysal, 2023).

#### **DISCUSSION**

Design thinking has a huge impact in encouraging the quality of education. TPACK-integrated Design Thinking has a positive impact on education in various countries (Tramonti & Dochshanov, 2023; Gashoot et al., 2021). Design thinking models that are commonly used are DSchool (40%) and IDEO (15%). This is in line with (Todoroff et al., 2021) stated that the DSchool and IDEO models are able to encourage student creativity in designing something. In addition, the model improves students' critical thinking skills in problem solving. (Buphate & Esteban, 2022; Meepong & Pratsri, 2022;Khan et al., 2022). In addition, Design Thinking integrated with TPACK can motivate students to be more active in learning (Ladachart et al., 2022).

TPACK-integrated Design Thinking learning in the education system will help teachers and students in the learning process. (Ibrohim et al., 2022; Yazlik & Celik, 2022). Design Thinking integrated with TPACK can improve teachers' soft and hard skills in teaching. In the learning process, teachers must be required to be able to provide material and lesson concepts that are easy for students to understand (Santosa et al., 2021; Ferry et al., 2020;Sofianora et al., 2023; Kusuma, 2022). Furthermore, research on TPACK-integrated Design Thinking has been conducted in Turkey (n=4). So, the integrated Design Thinking model is commonly used in Turkish schools.

(Dewi et al., 2021) stated that TPACK encourages students to be more motivated in teaching and learning activities. TPACK-integrated Design Thinking effectively helps students and teachers in designing learning models (Chaidam & Poonputta, 2022; Gustavo et al., 2021). In addition, research on TPACK-integrated Design Thinking is generally R&D research ( 40 %). According to (Ajloni et al., 2021) TPACK research generally uses the development method. Furthermore, TPACK-integrated Design Thinking is more effective using the R&D research type. The TPACK-integrated Design Thinking model really needs to be implemented in the education system in Indonesia. The Design Thinking model strongly supports students in facing the 21st century(Davis, 2010; Suhaimi et al., 2022).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research above it can be concluded that 1) TPACK-integrated design thinking has a positive impact on the learning process, and 2) design thinking integrated with TPACK in education has a variety of forms both in theory and practice. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the concept of design thinking integrated with TPACK is very necessary to be developed in the education system in Indonesia. Design thinking integrated with TPACK is able to encourage students' critical thinking skills and creativity in learning.

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