The background features a repeating pattern of light green hexagons on a darker green gradient. A white rectangular box is positioned on the right side, containing the title text. The top part of this box is a solid dark grey rectangle.

BASIC  
KNOWLEDGE  
OF  
CURRICULUM

# What is curriculum?

“Everything that happens in relation to the educational program.”

(Genn J, 1995)



# Introduction

Curriculum refers to the lessons and academic content taught in a school or in a specific course or program.

# Components of Curriculum

Curriculum includes the learning standards or learning objectives; the units and lessons; the assignments and projects; the materials; and the tests, assessments, and other methods used to evaluate student learning.



# Four Basic Components of Curriculum

Goals

Methods

Materials

Assessment

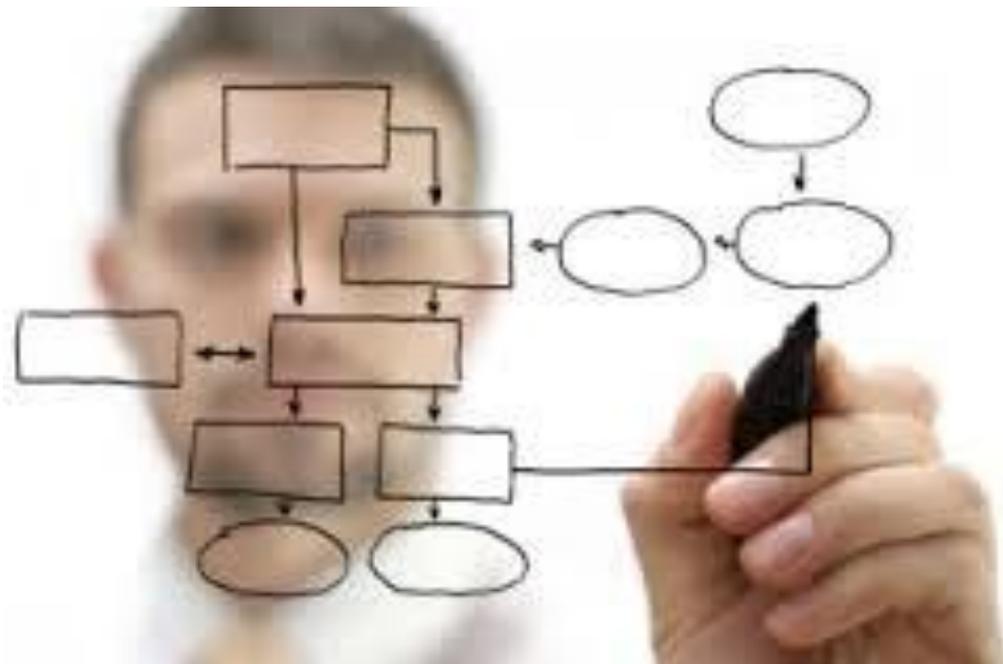
# Goals

The benchmarks or expectations for teaching and learning, often made explicit in the form of a scope and sequence of skills to be addressed;



# Methods

The specific instructional methods for the teacher, often described in a teacher's edition;



# Materials

The media and tools that are used for teaching and learning;



# Assessment

The reasons for and methods of measuring student progress.



# Three Types of Curriculum

- Formal Curriculum
- Informal Curriculum
- Hidden Curriculum

# Formal Curriculum



- Curriculum that arranged nationally, apply to every school in the same grade, arranged by national team and adjusted with society demand as an aim in education.
- Ideal curriculum that is realized trough implementation of education in schools.

# Informal Curriculum

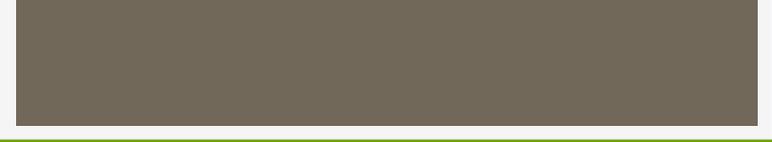
- Informal curriculum is the planned programme of objectives, content, learning experiences, resources and assessment offered by a school.
- The implementation depend on humane and inhumane factors.



# Hidden Curriculum

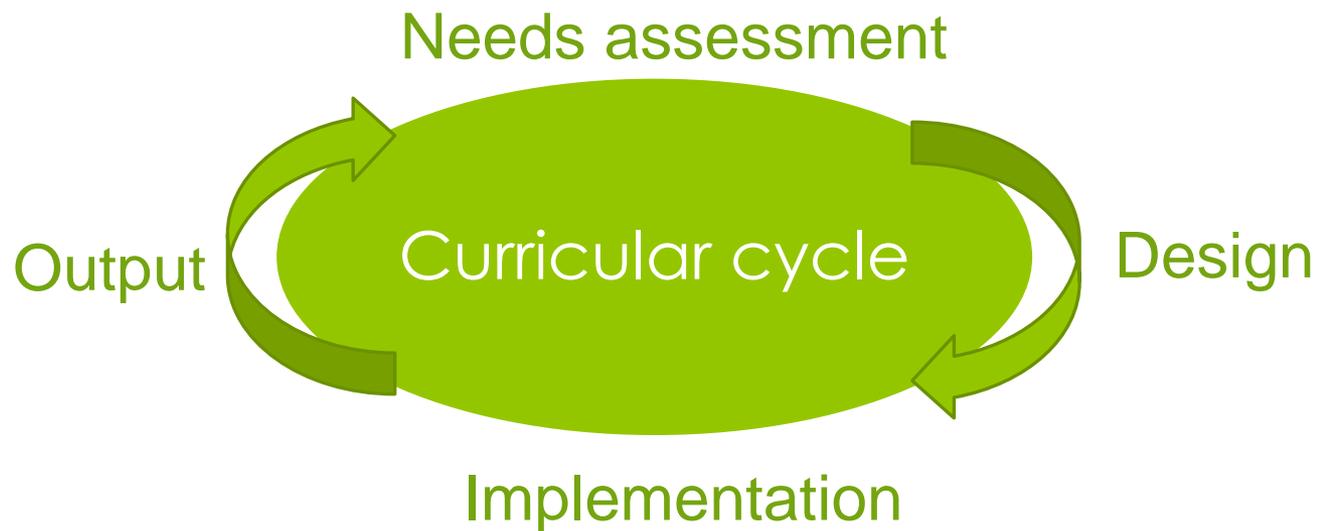
- Hidden curriculum involves all the incidental lessons that students learn at school. It is sometimes called the 'unofficial curriculum' and includes the lessons about behaviour, personal relationships, and so on that students learn at school.
- Example: leading skill ability, respect to others.





How does the way to develop  
the curriculum?

# Curriculum planning cycle



Peyton and Peyton, 1998

# Basic in Developing Curriculum



Philosophy foundation



Socio-culture foundation



Psychology foundation

# Philosophical Foundation

Based upon fundamental beliefs that arise from philosophy of education. Philosophy is one of the major foundation areas in curriculum. The design and goals of any curriculum reflect the educational philosophy.



# Socio-Cultural Foundation

The curriculum have to suit with society dynamics and science technology development.

Education is a product of cultural heritage, and preparation for life through rigorous intellectual training of young minds to think clearly, logically, and independently.

Education function in school:

- Delivering cultural heritage to student
- As a tool for transforming culture
- Leading to individual development

# Psychological Foundation

By providing a basis for understanding the teaching/ learning process, educational psychology deals with how people learn. By implication, it emphasizes the need to recognize diversity among learners.



Thank You!!! 😊