

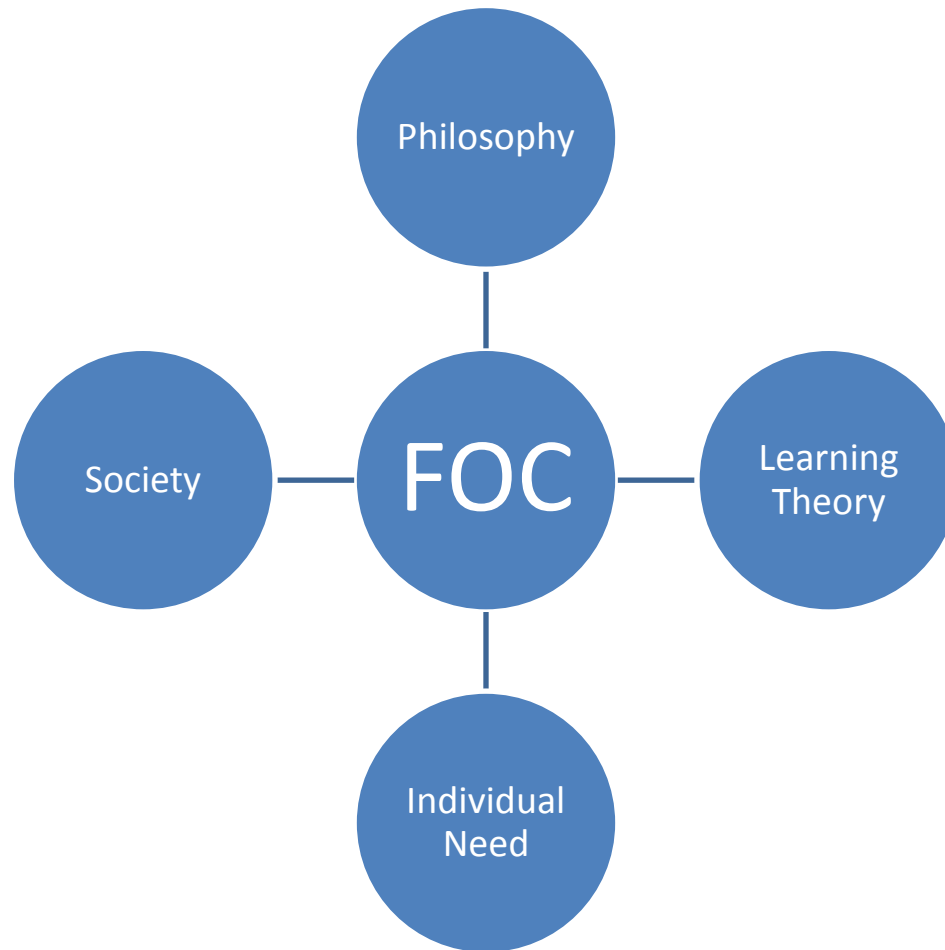
CURRICULUM FOUNDATION

MPF 2413

Topic:
Foundation of The Curriculum

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Foundation of Curriculum



Philosophy

- What is Philosophy?
- Love of Wisdom
- Every society is held together by a common faith which serves its members as a guide for living the good life
- Curriculum align with philosophy because both are concerned with the question-What can man become?
- Three philosophical categories ontology (the nature of reality), epistemology (the nature of knowledge) and axiology (the nature of value)

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PHILOSOPHY		PURPOSE (S) OF EDUCATION
Essentialism	Idealism	Development of the mind (reason); fostering of intellect
	Realism	Development of knowledge of the world and laws that govern relation of objects to each other
Progressivism		Development of problem-solving skills through application of knowledge and skills
Existentialism		Development of each individual through conscious awareness of choice

- Pendidikan di Malaysia adalah satu usaha berterusan ke arah memperkembangkan lagi potensi individu secara menyeluruh dan bersepadu untuk mewujudkan insan yang seimbang dan harmonis dari segi intelek, rohani, emosi dan jasmani. Usaha ini adalah bagi melahirkan rakyat Malaysia yang berilmu pengetahuan, berakhlak mulia, bertanggungjawab, berketrampilan dan berkeupayaan mencapai kesejahteraan diri serta memberi sumbangan terhadap keharmonian dan kemakmuran keluarga, masyarakat dan negara."

Learning Theories

- Behaviourisme
- Humanisme
- Cognitive
- Socialisme

Individual Needs

Information about your various students background will guide you to choose the best approach to engage your effective teaching and learning process.

Different students need different approaches of teaching

Maslow Theory about students needs:
physiological, love or belonging, self esteem and self actualization

Individual Needs

- Intelligence-problem solving skills and ability to adapt to and learn from experience. Interest in intelligence often focuses on individual differences and assessement
- Multiple intelligences
- Personality refers to distinctive thoughts, emotions and behaviors that characterize the way an individual adapts to the world.

Individual Needs

- Big five personality factors-openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism
- Temperament-refers to a person's behavioral style and characteristic way of responding.
- Temperament style-easy child, difficult child and slow to warm up child

Society and Culture

- A society is a collection of individuals who have organized themselves into a distinct group
- That group must perceive themselves as “having things in common” which enable them to “belong”
- “having things in common” are the stuff of which culture is made.

Culture

Culture:

The knowledge, language, values, customs, and material objects which passed from generation to generation in a human group or society.

- **Culture , Wikipedia:**
- Culture can be defined as all the behaviors, ways of life, art, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation. Culture has been called *the way of life* for an entire society including codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, norms of behavior such as law and morality, and systems of belief

Component of Culture

- Symbols
- Language
- Values
- Norms

Enculturation

- **Enculturation**

Repetition of accepted values and norms taught by established culture which can produce the member of the society which be able to find their suitable role