



**UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA**  
**FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY EDUCATION**  
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**Bachelor of Education in Chemistry**

**MODULE HANDBOOK**

Module name:	<b>Review of Chemical Curriulum</b>										
Module level, if applicable:	Undergraduate										
Code:	MPK6201										
Sub-heading, if applicable:	-										
Classes, if applicable:	2										
Semester:	3 <sup>rd</sup>										
Module coordinator:	Dr. Das Salirawati, M.Si										
Lecturer(s):	Dr. Das Salirawati, M.Si.; <b>Dr. Antuni Wiyarsi, S.Pd.Si.,M.Sc.</b> ; Dina, S.Pd.,M.Pd.										
Language:	Bahasa Indonesia										
Classification within the curriculum:	Compulsory Course										
Teaching format / class hours per week during the semester:	100 minutes lectures, 120 minutes individual study, and 120 minutes structured activities per week.										
Workload:	Total workload is 90.67 hours per semester which consists of 100 minutes lectures, 120 minutes structured activities, and 120 minutes individual study per week for 16 weeks.										
Credit points:	2 SKS (3.28 ETCS)										
Prerequisites course(s):	-										
Course outcomes:	<p>After taking this course, the students are expected to be able to:</p> <p>CO1. Understand the curriculum that implemented to Learning in Indonesia.</p> <p>CO2. Master the ways of curriculum development in the implementation of education, in terms of objectives (competencies), content (material), processes (methods), and evaluations then review curriculum development in Indonesia and the current curriculum in Indonesia, especially the chemical curriculum</p> <p>CO3. Analyze the chemical curriculum in junior and senior high schools, as well as chemical curriculum from other countries and then design the curriculum based on the learning level in the form of Learning Implementation Plans</p>										
Content:	Through this course students are expected to be able to understand the development of the curriculum, design examples of curriculum component models and compile their syllabus, they are also expected to understand the implemented chemistry curriculum in certain level of the school.										
Study / exam achievements:	<p>Attitude assessment is carried out at each meeting by observation and/or self-assessment techniques using the assumption that basically every student has a good attitude. The student is marked very good or not good attitude if they show it significantly compared to other students in general. The result of attitude assessment is not taken into account in the final grades, but as one of the requirements to pass the course. Students will pass from this course if at least have a good attitude.</p> <p>The final mark will be weight as follow:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">No</th> <th style="width: 15%;">CO</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Assessment Object</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Assessment Technique</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Weight</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>CO1,</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Assignments</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Presentation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	CO	Assessment Object	Assessment Technique	Weight	1	CO1,	Assignments	Presentation	30%
No	CO	Assessment Object	Assessment Technique	Weight							
1	CO1,	Assignments	Presentation	30%							

	CO2, CO3.	Quizes  Final Exam Participations	/ written task Oral/Written Task Written Test	20% 30% 20%	
			Total	100%	
Forms of media:	Board, LCD Projector, Laptop/Computer				
References:	<p><i>Bloom, B.S. et. al. (1956). Taxonomy of Education Objectives : The Classification of Educational goal (Hand book 1: The Cognitive Domain). New York: Longman Inc.</i></p> <p>Oliva, P. &amp; Gordon, W. 2013. Developing the curriculum. New Jersey: Pearson Education 3.</p> <p>Drake, S.M. 2012. Creating Standars-Based Integrated curriculum: the common core state standars. California: Sage</p> <p>RSC Team. 2020. The elements of a successful chemistry curriculum. London: RSC.</p> <p>Naaman, R.M. &amp; Taitelbaum, D. 2020. The Influences of Global Trends in Teaching and Learning Chemistry on the Chemistry Curriculum in Israel, Israel Journal of Chemistry, 2 (1).</p> <p>Wei, B. 2019. Reconstructing a School Chemistry Curriculum in the Era of Core Competencies: A Case from China. Journal of Chemistry Education, 96, 1356 – 1363.</p> <p><i>Suggested Reading</i></p> <p>Permendikbud No. 20, 21, 22, 24 Tahun 2016</p> <p>Peraturan Pemerintah No. 74 Tahun 2008</p> <p>Peraturan Pemerintah NO. 19 Tahun 2005</p> <p>Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 34 Tahun 2018 Tentang SNP SMK</p> <p>Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2018 (K13 revisi/Kurikulum nasional</p> <p>Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 37 Tahun 2018 (KD/revisi 24/2016)</p> <p>Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, Dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia Nomor 44 Tahun 2015 (SNPT)</p> <p>Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia nomor 19 Tahun 2017 Tentang Perubahan Atas Pp 74 Tahun 2008 Tentang Guru</p> <p>Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter Pada Satuan Pendidikan Formal</p>				

### PLO and CO mapping

	PLO					
	Attitude		Knowledge	Specific Skill	General Skill	
	PLO1	PLO2	PLO3	PLO4	PLO5	PLO6
CO1			√			
CO2			√			√
CO3				√		