

Curriculum and syllabus design



Changes in curriculum will be applied in 2013 has an aim to increase the curiosity of students and encourage students to be active. In the new curriculum, students are no longer the object but rather a subject to participate in developing the subject or materials.

This change, as an effect, a variety of standards in the education component will be change, such as content standards, process standards and competency standards. What about the standard of assessment? What will be assessed by teachers with different teaching system? Minister of Education and Culture Mohammad Nuh, said that the standard of assessment in the new curriculum is different from the previous curriculum. Remembering the goal to encourage students are active in each learning material, then one of component of a student's assessment if the child is a lot to ask. B. AIMS 1. KTSP (School Based Curriculum)

The purpose of KTSP : * The general objective is to make the implementation of KTSP and empower independent education units through the provision of authority (autonomy) to educational institution and encourage schools to do participatory decision-making in curriculum development. * In particular, the implementation of KTSP purpose is to: a) Improve the quality of education through self-reliance and initiative in developing school curriculum, manage and empower the resources available. b) Raising people's awareness in schools and the communities in developing curriculum through the return decisions together.) Increase healthy competence among educational units to be achieved. Understand the purpose of the above, KTSP can be seen as a new approach in the development pattern of the curriculum in the context of regional autonomy being rolled out during this.

Therefore, the KTSP needs to be applied by each educational unit, particularly relating to the seven terms as follows: a) School knows its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for her so that schools can optimize the utilization of available resources to advance the agency.) School knows the needs of the institution, in particular the educational input will be developed and utilized in the educational process in accordance with the development and needs of learners. c) Decisions made ?? by the school better suited to meet the needs of the school because school who know best what is best for their schools. d) The involvement of all citizens in public schools and curriculum development create transparency and a healthy democracy, as well as more efficient and effective when controlled by the surrounding community.)

Schools can be responsible about the quality of education their respective governments, parents of students, the community at large dam, so he will try as much as possible. f) Schools can make a healthy competition with other schools to improve the quality of education through innovative efforts to support parents of students, the community, and local government. g) Schools can rapidly respond to the aspirations of the people and the rapidly changing environment, as well as accommodate the KTSP. 2. CURRICULUM 2013 Several reasons why this curriculum is made : a) Many corruption b) Students fights and drugs c) The previous curriculum only focus on cognitive aspect d) To follow the development of era, e) The previous curriculum has not been sensitive and responsive to social change at local, national, and global, etc.

The goal of new curriculum :

- a. Students : * Make more creative, innovative, and more productive * To increase be able to observe, question, reason, and communicate (present), for which they obtain or what they know after receiving learning materials. Through this curriculum students are expected to have competency attitudes, skills and knowledge are much better so that later they can be successful in dealing with various problems and challenges of his time, into a better future.
- b. Teachers : * More enthusiastic in learning activities.
- c. Manajemen Satuan Pendidikan : * Emphasizes to give of learning services including counseling and enrichment. * Anticipating the growing number of variations in learning activities
- d. Country :

To improve competitiveness. * To increase international reputation, especially in the education sector. Follow the development of era.

- e. Society : * To obtain competent graduates * To improve the wealth

IMPLEMENTATION The implementation of Curriculum 2013 The development of curriculum 2013 have been in RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA MENENGAH NASIONAL (RPJMN) 2010-2014. The goal of this curriculum are increasing the balance competence between attitude, skill and knowledge. This competence supported by 4 pillar. There are, productive, creative, inovative and afective. In this curriculum not only focus on subject matter, but also the competence of graduate, competence standart, process standart, value standart.

The old curriculum also has competence of graduate, competence standart, process standart, value standart. However, the both has difference. In the old, the subject decided first and then the competence, now the new curriculum, competence decided first and after that subject matter. The

implementation to preparation curriculum 2013 1) Book If the curriculum will be repair, the book also have to change. If the book don't be change, so the curriculum just as a “ Macan Kertas”.

The Government will prepare the main book for the teachers and students. Of course, two book difference in the content.) Teacher training Because the implementation curriculum do step by step, so the teacher training do by process too. In elementary school, the teachers are in the first class and fourth class, in junior high school, the teachers in seventh class, and in senior high school in the tenth class. 3) Management The management of school very important to supported the successful of a school, for example ; school report card. The role of management in the school also will be change. The Changes of elements in curriculum 2013 a) The standart competence of Graduated.

There are any development and balance in the soft skilla and hard skills which include the aspect of attitude, skill and knowledge. b) The standart of process. The studied process which the previous focus on the exploration, Elaboration, and Confirmation, now it complete with observasing, asking, processing, providing, concluding and producing. Studying not only in the classroom, but also in the environment of school and societies. Teachers are not one source of study. The attitudes don't teach in verbal studying, but through good example and model. c) The standart of content.

The previous competence which decrease from the subject matter and change into the subject that developed from competence. The competence to develop through; tematik integratif into all of subject matter (Elementary school), subject matter in SMP, Subject matter in SMA and vocational in SMK.

d) The standart of value. The value according to the competence, to increase the strength of PAP (Penilaian Acuan Patokan), the value not only in level KD (Kompetensi Dasar) but also the contents of competence and SKL (Standart Kompetensi Lulusan). D. PROBLEMS AND STRENGTHS * Some of which the problem occurred from KTSP : 1.

Competency-based curriculum is not fully appropriate with the demands of function and purpose of national education. 2. Some of the competencies required in accordance with development needs (eg, character education, active learning methodology, the balance of soft skills and hard skills, entrepreneurship) have not been accommodated in the curriculum. 3. The curriculum has not been sensitive and responsive to social change at local, national, and global. 4. Standards do not describe the learning process of learning the detailed sequence of opening up the possibility of diverse interpretations and lead to teacher-centered learning. .

Standards of assessment have not led to the competency-based assessment (process and outcome) and not explicitly call for periodic remediation. 6. SBC requires a more detailed curriculum documents in order not to give rise to multiple interpretations. Each curriculum is implemented in Indonesia has the advantages of each depends on the situations and conditions in which the curriculum is implemented. KTSP has several advantages when compared to previous curriculum, especially curriculum 2004 or KBK. KTSP advantages include: * Promote the establishment of school autonomy in education. Encourage teachers, principals, and school management to further enhance creativity in organizing educational programs. * It is possible for every school to focus and develop specific subjects acceptable to the

needs of students. CHAPTER 2 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY The general objective is to make the implementation of SBC and empower independent education units through the provision of authority (autonomy) to educational institutions and encourage schools to conduct participatory decision-making in curriculum development.

Curriculum development in 2013 was able to produce a productive Indonesian people, creative, innovative, and through strengthening affective attitude (know why), skills (know how), and knowledge (know what) are integrated. * In particular, the implementation of KTSP purpose is to: a) Improve the quality of education through self-reliance and initiative in developing school curriculum, manage and empower the resources available. b) Raising people's awareness in schools and the communities in developing curriculum through the return decisions together.) Increase healthy competence among educational units to be achieved.

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