

THE HIDDEN CURRICULUM

HIDDEN CURRICULUM

The Hidden Curriculum is what is not formerly taught within the education system. The Hidden Curriculum refers to unintended lessons, values and perspectives that children learn in school. (Reform, 2015)

It is evident that the hidden curriculum affects the education system, many hidden curricular issues are results of assumptions alongside expectations that happen to not be formerly taught within the education environment. (Alsubaie, 2015)

The Hidden Curriculum is unofficial learning, social and emotional interactions between pupils, learning to survive within the corridors, using the toilets, being aware of the pecking order that goes unnoticed by the official school system which starts from the moment the child enters the school system. (Kelly, 2009)

In this poster the writer would like to give an overall explanation of The Hidden Curriculum. The Hidden Curriculum being all the things taught that are not on the academic curriculum. Things like being punctual, following rules and meeting deadlines. The Writer has read and accessed a number of articles in reference to the title. The writer will be giving an outline on both the hidden curriculum and the curriculum. The writer will then be looking at a specific areas within the hidden curriculum thus being the writers choice, school uniform and gender.

THE CURRICULUM

The Curriculum is what is formerly taught within the educational system. This is a legal requirement within all educational settings and is kept under strict control by various institutions. (Kelly, 2009)

The Curriculum is a social construction that sits at the heart of the education system, it gives shape and form to what happens within the educational environment. (Kelly, 2009)

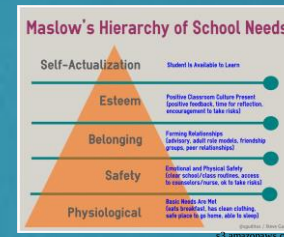
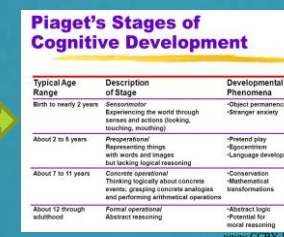
The teachers use the curriculum in context of their own subject and general profession, they abide by rules within the school and are required to behave in certain ways to ensure values are upheld conforming to external constraints. (Kelly, 2009)

School is not a choice it is legally compulsory.

EXAMPLES OF THE HIDDEN CURRICULUM



THEORISTS PIAGET V'S MASLOW



Piaget believed his theory on Cognitive development explained how the child builds a mental model of the world around them. (McLeod, 2018)

Piaget disagreed that the idea of intelligence was natural and believed cognitive development was a process that occurred due to biological maturation and interaction within the environment. (McLeod, 2018)

Piaget's Theory explains how the child processes information from infancy through to a young child reasoning and thinking using hypotheses. (McLeod, 2018)

Therefore the child obtains a better understanding of the world around them through experiences, and discrepancies between what they actually know and within the hidden curriculum discovering new experiences not taught but learnt within their educational environment. (McLeod, 2018)

Maslow believed his theory on the Hierarchy of school needs that we all as human beings have several layers of needs. When we look at the base layer our needs their need to be met purposefully before we can meet the needs of the next layer. (Bartlett, 2012)

Maslow believed that many children enter into the education system with even some of their basic needs not met, therefore arriving hungry and poorly dressed. (Bartlett, 2012)

The child needs to have their basic needs met in order to be interested in any form of self-actualisation through learning. The teacher needs to be very sensitive and aware of the child's individual differences. (Bartlett, 2012)

Within the hidden curriculum and looking at Maslow's theory, it is necessary to conform with school uniform when the child or family are already struggling to meet their basic needs financially. Pupils do need to feel safe and secure within the classroom, listened to and encouraged to participate. (Bartlett, 2012)

MARXISTS V FUNCTIONALISTS

It is evident that Marxists argue that the hidden curriculum is a tool for preparation for children to grow and enter into the workplace.

Marxists see the hidden curriculum as:

- School Rules, detentions and offering rewards to teach people to conform to society.
- That boys and girls are to accept different roles within society.
- Boys to be masculine, girls to be feminine.
- To follow instructions without question.
- To be punctual as your time belongs to school which then moves on to belonging to the workplace.
- Class inequality - better jobs for the wealthy academic child, low paid jobs for the less academic child. (Bartlett, 2012)

Functionalists actually appreciate the virtues of the hidden curriculum. Functionalists see the hidden curriculum as reinforcing norms and values to children by:

- Wearing school uniform and looking smart.
- Being punctual is important.
- Being punished for attending late.
- Learning how to follow instructions and timetables.
- Being rewarded for working hard and doing homework.
- That the system must be maintained for society to survive.
- Maintain stability for those at the top to stay there.
- Those at the bottom are kept there.
- Inequality is regarded as the natural order of things. (Bartlett, 2012)



Technology is forever changing around the world. However education has not changed drastically. Core subjects such as numeracy and literacy need to be developed and strengthened across the whole curriculum. Educators do believe that technology will take over educating the pupil allowing the pupil to learn at different times and in different places. (Henny, 2016)

Education will never disappear it will just take up different forms. Classrooms will be flipped, practical parts will be taught face to face interactively and theoretical part will be learned outside of the classroom. (Henny, 2016)

Children of today will adapt to project based learning and working therefore being able to use their skills in a variety of situations. Technology can facilitate more efficiency in certain domains. (Henny, 2016)

Schools will be multidisciplinary focussing on social justice. By changing the worlds outlook on society you will be able to change the classroom. There is still a huge difference between the poor and rich society. (Henny, 2016)

With Technology at the forefront of education, budgets need to be maintained, to allow to improve facilities and update both pupil and teacher training. (Bartlett, 2012)

Fifty years ago few households even had a television. Today however children are entering into the education system with better ICT literacy than that of their teacher due to rapid growth of updated technology. (Bartlett, 2012)

However it is evident that more vocational teacher training is needed for real life. (Bartlett, 2012)

School Uniform

- The clothing pupils are required to wear in school.
- Uniforms can be formal or informal.
- It is down to the individual school to stipulate a uniform policy.
- Some schools suggest wearing a uniform promotes discipline and motivation.
- There are no cost implications to the school when introducing school uniform, the costs are down to the parents purchasing the uniform required.
- There is no evidence to suggest that school uniforms actually improve the pupils academic performance. (Foundation, 2018)

Gender

- Within the current education curriculum, many would argue that there are clear biological differences between male and female.
- There is still evidence of gender specific roles when it comes to subject choices, boys to do maths and sciences, girls to do art and domestic sciences. (Pages, 2013)
- Within Primary education the majority of Teachers are female, thus showing society that females are better at teaching younger children.
- Within Senior Schools there is a higher number of male to female teachers. (Pages, 2013)

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