

Module Descriptions

A **module** is a self-contained **learning unit** within a higher education program that includes thematically related courses and is assigned a **fixed number of credits**. It follows specific **learning objectives**, includes an **assessment component**, and contributes to achieving the qualifications of a degree program. In some countries, "modules" are also named "courses".

Please provide a module description for each module. In addition to the compulsory and elective modules, this also includes credited internships and the final thesis.

Please summarize all module descriptions in one document (Module Handbook) and create a table of contents so that the modules can be found easily.

Module designation	Ethnomathematics
Semester(s) in which the module is taught	2
Person responsible for the module	Prof. Dr. Marsigit M.A.
	Endah Retnowati, S.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.
Language	Indonesian.
Relation to curriculum	Elective.
Teaching methods	Lectures, discussions, presentations, and experiments.
Workload (incl. contact hours, self-study hours)	Total workload is 90.67 hours per semester which consists of 100 minutes lectures, 120 minutes structured activities, and 120 minutes self-study per week for 16 weeks.
Credit points	2
Required and recommended prerequisites for joining the module	-
Module objectives/intended learning outcomes	After taking this course the students have ability to:
	CO1. Explain the principles of preliminary research related to ethnomathematics at artifact sites within the context of mathematics education.
	CO2. Simulate mathematics instruction based on ethnomathematics.
	CO3. Conduct advanced research on ethnomathematics.
	CO4. Write and publish ethnomathematics articles in academic journals.



Content	This course explores the principles of mathematics instruction grounded in ethnomathematics, emphasizing culturally relevant approaches to teaching and learning. It includes the exploration of local ethnomathematical practices and their potential use as instructional media in school mathematics. Students will examine and utilize ethnomathematical artifacts as tools to enhance mathematical understanding and engagement. Additionally, the course addresses empirical research on the use and development of ethnomathematics, enabling students to investigate its application in educational settings and contribute to scholarly work in the field.
Examination forms	Presentations and written examinations.
Study and examination requirements	The course assessment is divided into two main components: 1. Cognitive Assessment (40%) This includes the following elements:



Reading list

- 1. D'Ambrosio, U. 1991. 'Ethnomathematics and its place in the history and pedagogy of mathematics', in M. Harris (ed.). Schools, Mathematics and Work. The Falmer Press. London. pp. 15–25.
- 2. D'Ambrosio, U.: 1994. 'Cultural framing of mathematics teaching and learning', in R. Biehler, R.W. Scholz, R. Sträßer and B. Winklelmann (eds.). Didacticsof Mathematics as a Scientific Discipline. Kluwer Academic Publishers. Dordrecht. pp. 443–455
- 3. Rosa & Orey. 2011. Ethnomathematics: the cultural aspect of mathematics. http://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/3738356.pdf.
- 4. Iluno, C. and Taylor, J.I. 2013. Ethnomathematics: The Key to Optimizing Learning and Teaching of Mathematics. Lagos: IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education (IOSR-JRME).
- 5. Favilli, F. 2011. Ethnomathematics And Mathematics Education. Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Mathematics Education Copenhagen. Copenhagen: PISA.
- 6. Polya, G. (1957). How to solve it. New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc.
- 7. Cockcroft, W.H. (Ed.) (1982). Mathematics Counts. Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Teaching of Mathematics in Schools, London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office Katagiri, S., (2006). Mathematical Thinking and How to Teach it. Paper presented at the APEC-Tsukuba International Conference on Innovative Teaching of Mathematics through Lesson Study. Sapporo, Japan.
- 8. Freudenthal, H. (1991). Revisiting Mathematics Education. China Lectures. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- 9. Gravemeijer, K.P.E. (1994). Developing Realistic Mathematics Education. Utrecht: CD10. soda, M. (2006). First Announcement: APEC-Tsukuba International Conference on Innovative Teaching Mathematics Through Lesson Study (II) –Focussing on Mathematical Thinking-December 2-7, 2006, Tokyo & Sapporo, Japan
- 11. Lange, J. de (2006). Mathematical Literacy for Living From OECD-PISA Perspective, Tokyo: Simposium on International Cooperation
- 12. Freudenthal, H. (1991). Revisiting Mathematics Education. China Lectures. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- 13. Gravemeijer, K.P.E. (1994). Developing Realistic Mathematics Education. Utrecht: CD-ß
- 14. Isoda, M. (2006). First Announcement: APEC-Tsukuba International Conference onInnovative Teaching Mathematics Through Lesson Study (II) —Focussing on Mathematical Thinking- December 2-7, 2006, Tokyo & Sapporo, Japan
- 15. Lange, J. de (2006). Mathematical Literacy for Living From OECD-PISA Perspective, Tokyo: Simposium on International Cooperation
- 16. Freudenthal, H. (1991). Revisiting Mathematics Education. China Lectures. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- 17. Ethonomathematics Journal. https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/ethnomath
- 18. Ubiratan D'Ambrosio and Mathematics Education. 2023. https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-31293-9
- 19. D'Ambrosio, U., 1985, Ethnomathematics and its Place in the History and Pedagogy of Mathematics, FIM Publishing Association, Montreal, Quebec Canada.



20. Machaba, F., Dhlamini, J. (2021). Ethnomathematics as a
Fundamental Teaching Approach. In: Luneta, K. (eds) Mathematics
Teaching and ProfessionalLearning in sub-Sahara Africa. Research in
Mathematics Education. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-
3-030-82723-6_5
21. Mathematical Thinking Marsigit, (2023). Melalui Cognitive Load Theory PadaPembelajaran Geometri Bidang Berbasis Etnomatematika: Studi Hermeneutika