

SECOND YEAR SEMESTER - IV



COURSE:BD4KC

KNOWLEDGE AND CURRICULUM

**UNIT- II Meaning, nature and
principles of curriculum**

MEANING OF CURRICULUM

- ⦿ The Latin meaning of the term '**curriculum**' is a racecourse used by chariots.
- ⦿ It is any path or course of study to be undertaken by an educational institution,
- ⦿ The course of events can take place inside the school and also outside it.
- ⦿ curriculum as 'course of events'

MEANING OF CURRICULUM

Narrow Meaning of Curriculum

- ⦿ It is limited to classroom activity;
- ⦿ It emphasis teaching subjects;
- ⦿ It works to produce certificate and degree;
- ⦿ It develops only mental ability; and
- ⦿ It is more under teacher and administrative control

MEANING OF CURRICULUM

Broader Meaning of Curriculum

- ⦿ It includes total experiences given by manifold activities;
- ⦿ Includes both curricular and co-curricular activities;
- ⦿ It works to develop the personality of the child;
- ⦿ It has a more creative and forward outlook; and
- ⦿ It is child- centered

DEFINITIONS OF CURRICULUM

- ⦿ “Curriculum includes **all the learning experiences** offered to all the learners under the direction of the school”-**C. Ronald**
- ⦿ “Curriculum as the **sum total of student activities** which the school sponsors for the purpose of achieving its **objectives**”-**Alberty, A. and Alberty, E**

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

- ◉ Is the step-by-step process of designing and improving the course offered at schools, colleges and universities
- ◉ Curriculum refers to specific lessons and academic content taught in schools and educational institutes for a particular course or program.

Its commonly used techniques:

- ◉ task analysis,
- ◉ objective design,
- ◉ choosing appropriate teaching and learning methods
- ◉ choosing assessment methods, and
- ◉ forming the curriculum committee and curriculum review committee.

NEED FOR CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Curriculum development is crucial for several reasons:

- ◉ **Relevance:** Ensuring that the content taught is current, aligns with societal needs, and meets the demands of the future job market.
- ◉ **Quality Education:** Developing a curriculum that enhances learning outcomes, fosters critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity among students.
- ◉ **Equity and Inclusion:** Designing curriculum that addresses diverse learner needs, promotes inclusivity, and respects cultural perspectives.

PRINCIPLES OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Basic principles of curriculum development :

- ◉ Principle of Totality Of Experiences
- ◉ Principle of Child-Centeredness
- ◉ Principle of Conservation And Creativity
- ◉ Principle of Integration
- ◉ Principle of Flexibility
- ◉ Principle of Utility
- ◉ Principle of Character Formation
- ◉ Principle of Mental Discipline
- ◉ Principle of Social Fulfillment

TYPES OF CURRICULUM

SUBJECT-CENTERED APPROACH



Developed by: **Ralph Tyler in 1949.**

Features

- ◉ It is a traditional model
- ◉ It surrounds knowledge,
- ◉ It is also called as knowledge centered curriculum.
- ◉ It is an academic curriculum

It was developed in a systematic way from the following questions:

- ❑ What educational purposes should the schools seek to attain?
- ❑ What educational experiences can be provided that are likely to attain these purposes?
- ❑ How can these educational experiences be effectively organized?
- ❑ How can we determine whether these purposes are being attained?

TYPES OF CURRICULUM

SUBJECT-CENTERED APPROACH



Nature and Characteristics

- ◉ The curriculum is organized into smaller units, sequenced from simple to complex, with expert input.
- ◉ The teacher is a scholar who shares knowledge using various strategies.
- ◉ The traditional classroom setting emphasizes academic aspects, intellectual development, and discipline.
- ◉ The focus is on practicing skills through multiple methods, including evaluations, exercises, and tutoring.
- ◉ All students have equal opportunities to participate and meet uniform standards to pass the subject.
- ◉ Teachers support weak students to reach the set standard and pass the exam.
- ◉ Core curriculum is an example of a subject-centered design that can be standardized across schools and regions.

TYPES OF CURRICULUM

SUBJECT-CENTERED APPROACH



Advantages

- ◉ It is easier for the teacher to perform
- ◉ It is widely accepted by parents as they have gone through it.
- ◉ The simple-complex concept makes it easier to administer.
- ◉ Intellectual development is achieved in a child's thinking.
- ◉ It is useful for specialization in any branch of knowledge

Disadvantages

- ◉ Students may not understand how subjects relate to each other or how they impact one another.
- ◉ Traditional teaching methods separate subjects into individual classes, without showing connections between them.
- ◉ This approach can prevent students from seeing the bigger picture and understanding how different subjects work together.

Concept:

- ◉ The education paradigm is shifting from teacher-centered to learner-centered
- ◉ Its seen as curious, capable, and full of potential, with a natural desire to learn throughout their lives.
- ◉ Develops passion, and unleashes genius by connecting to learners' interests, needs, and goals.

Characteristics

- ◉ Personalized learning
- ◉ Learner agency and autonomy
- ◉ Goal-setting and accountability
- ◉ Inquiry-based learning
- ◉ Collaboration
- ◉ Authentic, real-world applications

TYPES OF CURRICULUM LEARNER-CENTRED APPROACH



Concept:

- ◉ It stresses on the whole person and the integration of thinking, feeling and doing.
- ◉ It considers the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains to be interconnected and must be addressed in the curriculum.
- ◉ It also focuses on positive self-concept and development of interpersonal skills.

Considers the following aspects:

- ◉ Respect for the child
- ◉ Freedom of action
- ◉ Activities divided into units of work
- ◉ Recognition of the need for using and exploring many media for self-discovery and self-direction is embraced.

Key Elements:

- ◉ **The goal of Student Activity** - In teacher directed approach, learners work to meet the objectives set by the teacher
- ◉ **Learners' Motivational Orientation** - In learner-oriented approach, teacher attempts to present a question
- ◉ **Assessment** - Teachers use objective assessments to determine grades
- ◉ **The Role of the Teacher** - The teacher sets the learning objectives, and then plans a set of activities designed to help learners meet these objectives
- ◉ **Learner Interaction** - The interaction is frequently under teacher control

TYPES OF CURRICULUM PROBLEM CENTRED APPROACH



Concept

- ⦿ Problem-centered design focuses on real-world problems, not just topics or content.
- ⦿ Learners research, analyze, and solve real problems, linking learning to practical applications.
- ⦿ This approach promotes deeper, more meaningful learning, increased motivation, and engagement.
- ⦿ Students gain a greater understanding of the subject matter by tackling challenges.

Key principles and features

- ⦿ **Promotes Critical Thinking:** Encourages students to consider multiple viewpoints, examine assumptions, and think critically.
- ⦿ **Enhances Problem-Solving Abilities:** Develops skills to identify challenges, gather data, generate ideas, and evaluate solutions.

Key principles and features

- ◉ **Fosters Interdisciplinary Approaches:** Incorporates multiple subjects to provide a comprehensive understanding of complex issues and develop adaptable skills.
- ◉ **Encourages Collaboration:** Students work together to analyze problems, brainstorm, and build solutions.
- ◉ **Improves Communication and Cooperation Skills:** Teaches students to express views, listen, negotiate, and work towards a common goal.
- ◉ **Mirrors Real-World Practice:** Prepares students for real-world collaboration to address complex challenges.

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CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT



◎ **Definition:** Conscious congruence of curriculum, instruction, and assessment.

Rooted in: Outcomes-based content goals, ensuring delivery and assessment are congruent.

Platform Unity

◎ **Based on:** Principles of Performance Instruction.

Purpose: Uphold curriculum alignment through integrated planning and evaluation.

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT



- ◉ **Key Principle:** Plan, deliver, and evaluate course content consistently for unity.

Example: Test creation should be related to content planning decisions.

Challenges in Curriculum Alignment

- ◉ **Faculty's Inability:** Plan and test content consistently, despite being important and necessary tasks.
- ◉ **Lack of Training:** Many faculty have no formal coursework or in-service training in assessment.
- ◉ **Consequences:** Classroom tests are often short, objective, and of poor technical quality, focusing on memorization of facts.

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

Steps for curriculum alignment

- ◉ Initial exploration and scope
- ◉ Write program-level learning outcomes (PLOs)
- ◉ Map current curricula to PLOs
- ◉ Develop an assessment plan
- ◉ Use the map and program assessment data
- ◉ Re-evaluate and adjust

BENEFITS OF CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

- ◉ Comprehensive Understanding
- ◉ Enhanced Learning Opportunities
- ◉ Exam Preparation
- ◉ Integration of Assessments
- ◉ Guidance for Teaching and Learning
- ◉ Improved Quality of Instruction and Assessment