

Swamy Vivekananda Vidya Samasthe(R)
Kumadvathi College Of Education
Shikaripura.

Subject : PSS-Physics

Topic : Principles of Curriculum
Construction

Sri. Nagendrappa S
Assistant professor
KCE Shikaripura.

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Introduction

Education is the process of development , in which efforts are made for the all-round development of a child. Education involves three process. Teaching, Training & Instruction. The learning experiences are provided with the help of the activities for bringing desirable behavioral change among students. The content is the means for organizing teaching activities..

- The learning situations are generated by tasks in which students gain new experience & have to do something; this is the objective of teaching learning. An outline of the content in the narrow sense is known as curriculum changes according to the need of the society as well as the nation so that teachers know all of the so that teachers can also know the curriculum.

Meaning and definition of curriculum

- **Meaning:**

The term curriculum has been derived from a Latin word “Curser” which means a “race course” or a runway on which one runs to reach a goal. Accordingly, a curriculum is the instructional and the educative programme by following which the pupils achieve their goals, ideals and aspirations of life.

It is curriculum through which the general aims of a school education receive concrete expression.

- **Definitions:**

According to **Franklin**-”Curriculum is a entire range of experience and identify the child personality individually.

- According to **Cunningham** – “Curriculum is a tool in the hand of the artist (teacher) to mould his material (pupils) according to his ideals (aims and objectives) in his studio [school]”.

According to **BELL**(1975)-

“A curriculum is the offering of socially & scientifically valued knowledge, skills & attitudes made available to students through a variety of arrangement during the time they are at school, college or university”.

- So that curriculum is a continuous and comprehensive process and it is a plane for action or written towards that include strategies for achieving desires goals or ends and syllabus also help to teacher for preparing the teaching process by using different methods.

Difference between curriculum and syllabus

Curriculum

Syllabus

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is let out by government administration of school, college or institutions.• Till the course lasts.• Curriculum uniformity for all teacher.• Not accessible to students. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is let out by exam board.• Term for a fixed term normally a year.• Uniformity varies from teacher to teacher.• Accessible to student. |
|--|---|

Difference between curriculum and syllabus

Curriculum

- Made at state, district or institute level.
- Cannot be easily adjusted.
- It is a prescriptive.
- It is use for over all development.
- It doesn't have time limit.

Syllabus

- Made by individual teacher.
- Can be adjusted easily.
- It is a descriptive.
- It is used for only teachers.
- It has time limit.

Need and importance of curriculum

Needs:

- To introduce latest and update methods of teaching and content, new knowledge and practices.
- To correlates between the students theory courses and learning process.
- To select learning experiences base on the objectives.

- To eliminates unnecessary units, teaching method and contents.
- The future education and development of children.
- Continuous quality improvement.
- For the improvement of leadership quality among students

Importance

- Curriculum development has a broad scope because it is only about the school, the learners, and the teacher. It is also about the development of society in general.
- For the improving economy of our country.
- It provides answer or solution to the world's pressing conditions & problems.

Importance

- School curriculum, particularly in higher education must develop to pressure the country's national identity & to ensure its economy growth & stability.
- It can also be used in finding research & development endeavors & in putting up school facilities, libraries & laboratories.

Principle of curriculum construction

Education have said down certain general principles for developing curriculum some of these basic principles are indicated below:

- The principle of child centeredness.
- The principle of community centeredness
- Activity principle
- The principle of integration
- Forward looking principle
- Conservative principle

- The principle of preposition for life
- The principle of comprehensiveness
- The principle of balance
- The principle of utility
- Principle of leisure
- Principle of flexibility
- Principle of individual difference

1. The principle of child centeredness:



- Child learn from experience & activities.
- Needs of the child are satisfied & interest motivation is maintained.

- Education activity should be meaningful appropriate for the child for his all round development.
- Curriculum should according to the needs, interest, capability, capacity, aptitudes, attitude and ability of the pupil of the particular age.

2. The principle of community centeredness:



- Social needs and local needs of the learner should be taken into account.
- Reflect the values of democracy and main concerns of the country.

- He should understand member of the community and fry to solve them in a systematic way.
- Child should be in a position to face challenges.

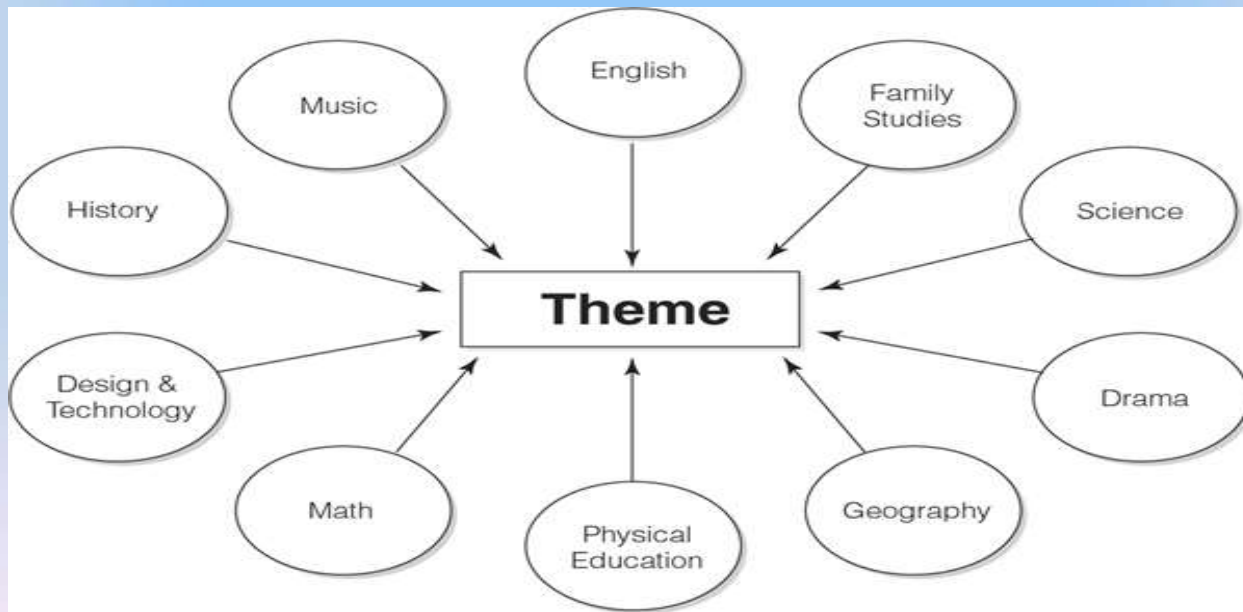
3. Activity principle:

- Curriculum must be full of activities.
- Should be a collection of experiences of practical activities, the student might learn with his personal efforts and experience.
- Child learn more from activities, it should be connected with the child desires & needs.
- Content brought through achiever because it create interest & help in the physical & natural growth of the child.
- Activity range from play actives at the primary level to creative & constructive.



4.Principle of integration:

- Should integrate child's activities & need, on the other hand, the need of 21st century should be there.
- Cognitive effective & psychomotor objectives & abilities.
- Objective & content
- Child activity & needs of the society.



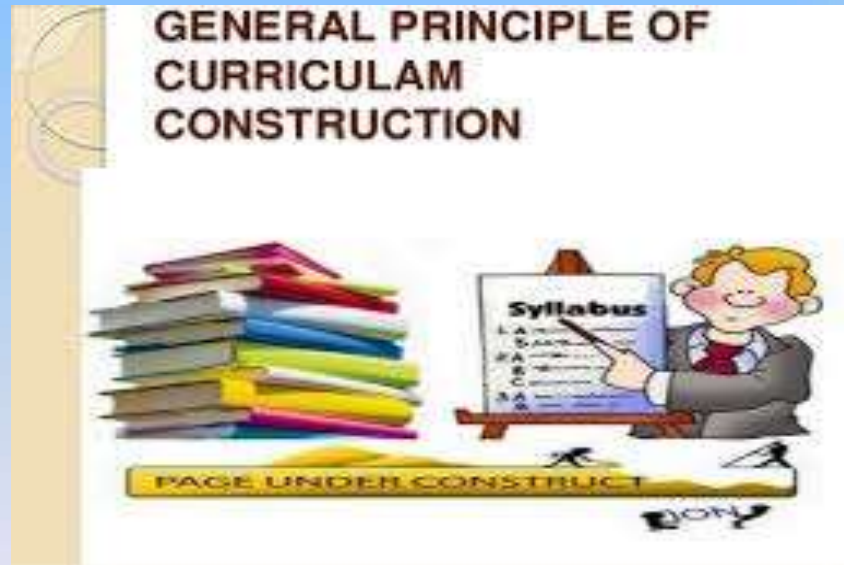
5. Forward looking principle:

- Capability of adjustment in different circumstances of life.
- Equip him to face the challenges that comes in his future life.
- Student may acquire to the ability to study real aspect of any situation.
- Quality of foresightedness.



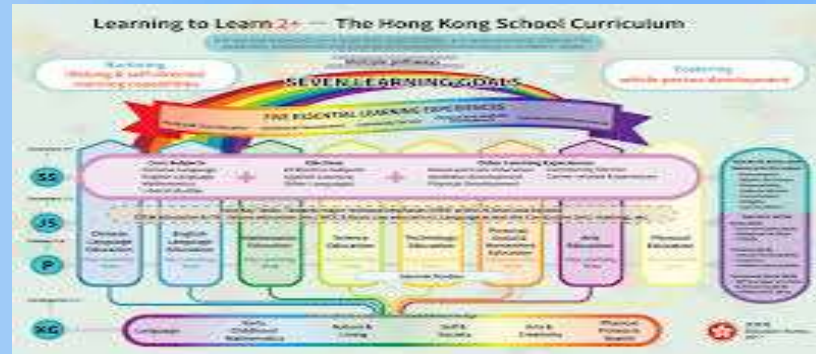
6. Conservative principle:

- Cultivate sense of respect for his traditions & culture .
- To know his past culture & traditions.
- Preserve the culture and traditions of the past should be these to that it is transmitted to next generation.



7. Renewal principle:

- Renew the culture to suit the requirement of the changing world.



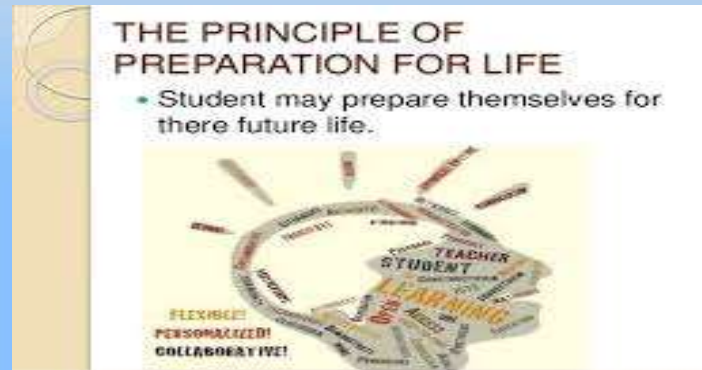
8. The principle of Utility:

Curriculum should be of practical use to the pupil and hence should maintain vocational and technical base. Emphasis should be gain to work experiences.



9. The principle of preparation for life:

- Student may pressure themselves for their future life.



10. The principle of comprehensiveness:

A variety of subjects to satisfy a variety of pupils of different communities should be there. Besides, the curriculum should be comprehensive to cater to the needs and total development of the child.



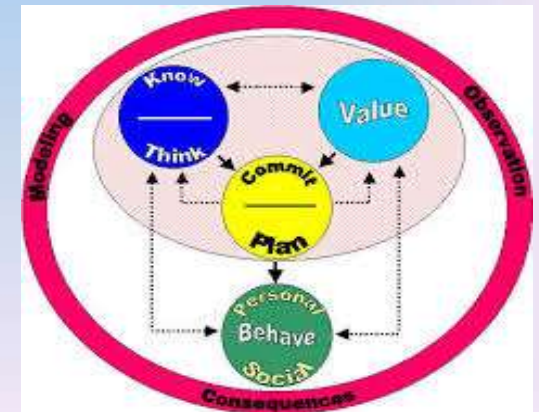
11. The principle of balance:

Curriculum should be of practical use to the pupil and hence should maintain vocational & technical base emphasis should be given to works experiences.



12. Principle of character building:

- Provide those activities & experiences which promote human & social values.
- Provision for a number of co-curricular activities.



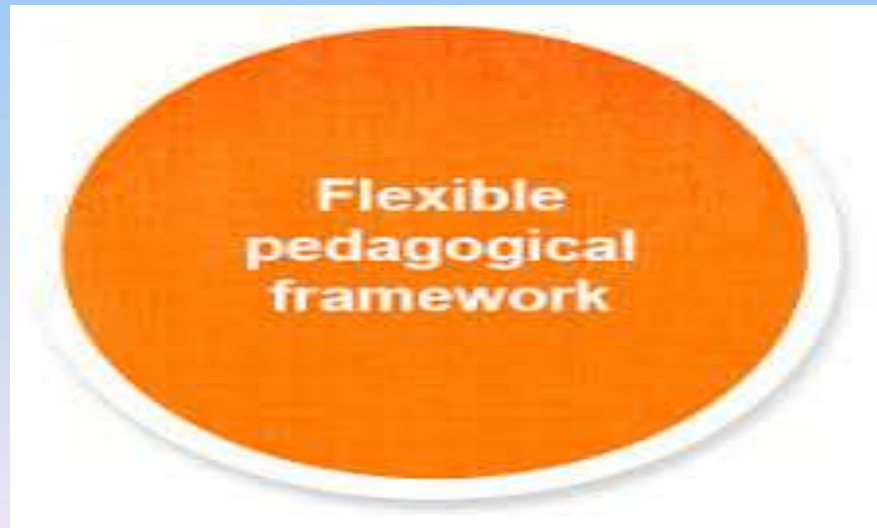
13.Principle of leisure:

- The curriculum should prepare the child for the use of leisure time.
- Eg. Music, sports, fine arts etc.
- If leisure spent in wrong way, its not only effects the individual but also nation as a whole.
- So curriculum prepare individual to use effectively their leisure time.



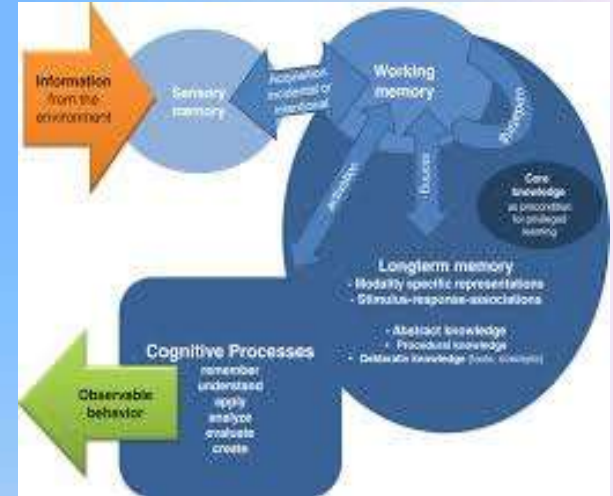
14.Principle of Flexibility:

- Should consider special needs & circumstances of the pupil.
- Curriculum of the girls may not always be identical with that of boys.
- In general the curriculum of the rural & urban school will be the same but there might be a variation according to specific needs of locality.



15.Principles of individual difference:

- Individual difference in taste, temperature, skill, experience, aptitude, innate ability & in sex.
- So curriculum should be adapted to individual difference.
- It should not be rigid.



So this are all principles play a important role to construct a curriculum and each principle say about importance of curriculum and all are must importance to child development.

Conclusion

Curriculum is therefore, every comprehensive in its scope. It touches all aspects of the life of the pupil. The needs and interests of pupils, environment which should be educationally congenial to them, way and manners in which their interests can be handled and warmed up, the procedure and approaches which cause effective learning among them.

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