CURRICULUM APPROACHES

B.Ed: Session 2016-18

Teaching of Commerce

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Approaches to Curriculum construction and its evaluation

Approach: It is a way of doing work.

Curriculum Approach: It is a way of dealing with curriculum, a way of doing, creating, designing and thinking about the curriculum.

Curriculum Approaches:

- **Behavioural Approach:** It is based on the Behavioural Principle, goals and objectives are specified, content and activities are also arranged with learning objectives. Learning outcomes are evaluated in terms of goals and objectives set of beginning. Its main aim is to achieve efficiency. *CHANGE IN BEHAVIOUR indicates the measure of the accomplishment.*

- **Managerial Approach:** It became dominant in the 1950’s and 1960’s. Based on following principle:
  1. **General Leader:** He/She sets the policies and priorities, establishes the direction change and innovation and planning and organising curriculum and instruction.
  2. Instructional Leader
  3. **Curriculum Leader:** He looks at the curriculum changes and innovations as they administer the resources and restructure the school infrastructure.

Role of Curriculum Leader:
  1. To help in the development of School’s educational goals.
  2. To plan curriculum with students, parents, teachers and other stakeholders.
  3. To design programs of study by grade levels.
  4. To help in the evaluation and selection of textbook.
  5. To assist teachers in the implementation of the curriculum.
  6. To develop standards for curriculum and instructional evaluation.

- **System Approach:** The whole system is approached by system theory. The whole approach represents line-staff relationship of personnel and represent the way, how the decisions are made? It gives the equal importance to all levels:
  1. Administration
  2. Counselling
  3. Curriculum
  4. Instruction
  5. Evaluation.

- **Humanistic Approach:** It is rooted in the progressive philosophy and follows the child centred movements. It considers the formal or planned curriculum and the informal or hidden curriculum. It
considers the whole child and believes that in curriculum the total development of the individual is the prime consideration.

Another View Point:

Taylor’s Model

A Classical Model:
It is often termed as Taylor’s Model and Objective Model. It emphasis on consistency among objectives, learning experiences and outcomes. Curriculum objectives indicate both behaviour to be developed and are content to be applied.

Four Principles of Teaching:
1. Defining Appropriate Learning Objectives.
2. Establishing Useful Learning Experiences.
3. Organising Learning Experiences to have maximum Cumulative effect.
4. Evaluating the curriculum and Revising those aspects that did not prove to be effective.

Hilda Taba’s Model:
It is known as Grassroot Approach, where teachers are involved in the development of curriculum. Here the goal is to provide students with cognitive support. Taba’s model include seven steps:
1. Diagnosis of Students’ needs: Educators must first identify the students’ needs for the development of curriculum.
2. Formulation of Objectives: Objectives should be specific.
3. Selection of Content: The content matches the objectives, as well as demonstrates validity.
4. Organisational Chart: Curriculum content is designed based on students’ interest, development and achievement.
5. Selection of learning experiences: Instructional methods are selected by teachers.
6. Organisation of learning activities: The organisation of learning activities is determined by the teacher.
7. Evaluation: Evaluation procedures are determined by students and teachers.