CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CC 838

Process of Curriculum Development

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Phases of Curriculum process: Need assessment, Formulation of aims, goals and objectives, Selection of content, Selection of learning experience – Vertical and horizontal organization of content and learning **experience** and **Evaluation**

Meaning of Curriculum

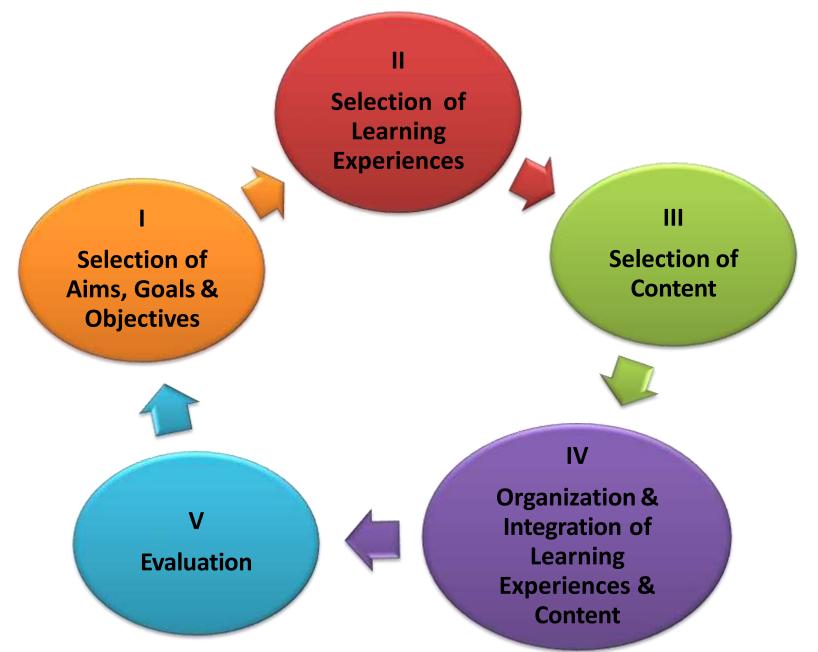
- Latin word Curricere/Currere means – 'A Race Course'
- In Education 'Work field of student'
- Course means curriculum
- Race refers students experiences and activities

Concept of Curriculum

 Curriculum is a tool in the hands of artist (teacher) to mould his material (pupil) according to his ideal (objectives) in this studio (school)

- Cunningham

Phases of Curriculum Process

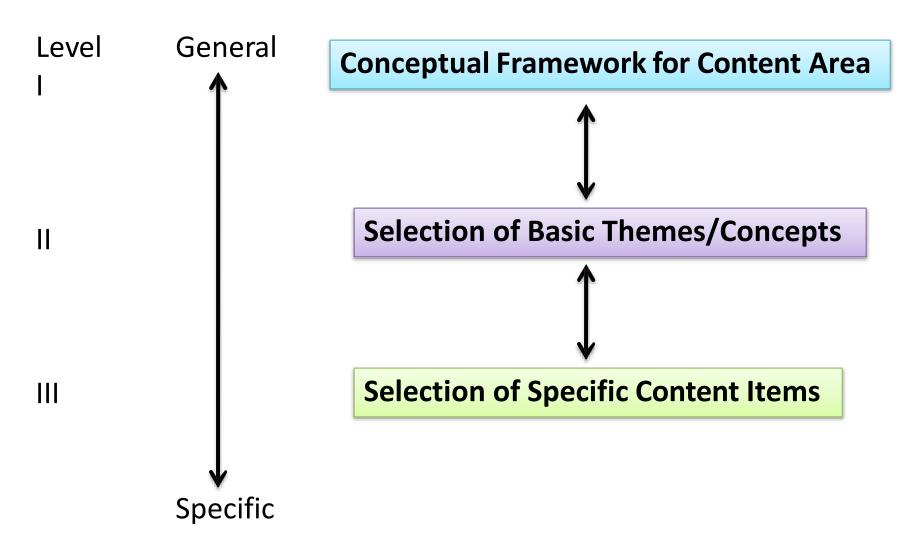


SELECTION OF AIMS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

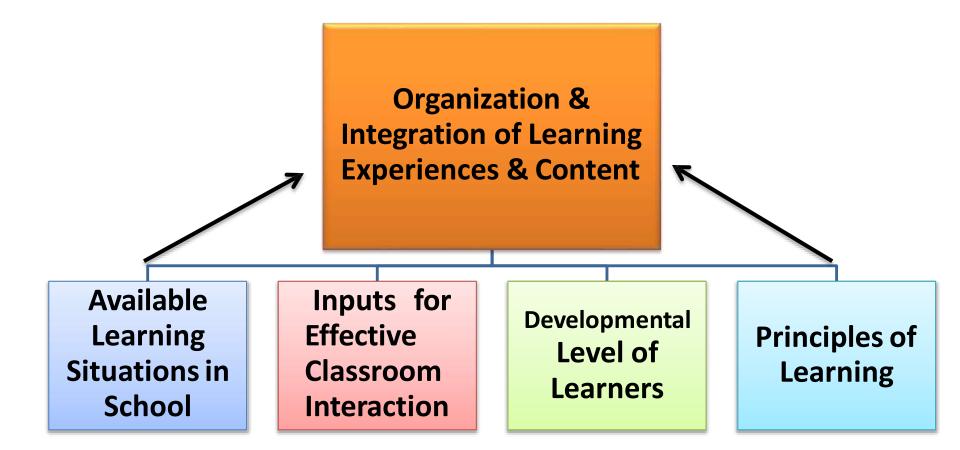


SELECTION OF LEARNING EXPERIENCES

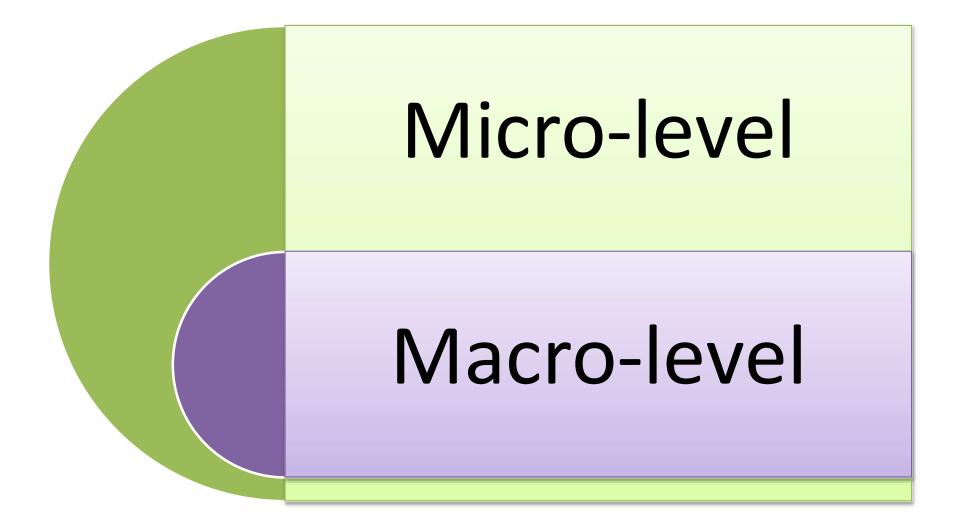
SELECTION OF CONTENT



ORGANISATION AND INTEGRATION OF **LEARNING EXPERIENCES AND CONTENT** • FNACTIVE MODE ICONIC MODE •SYMBOLIC MODE

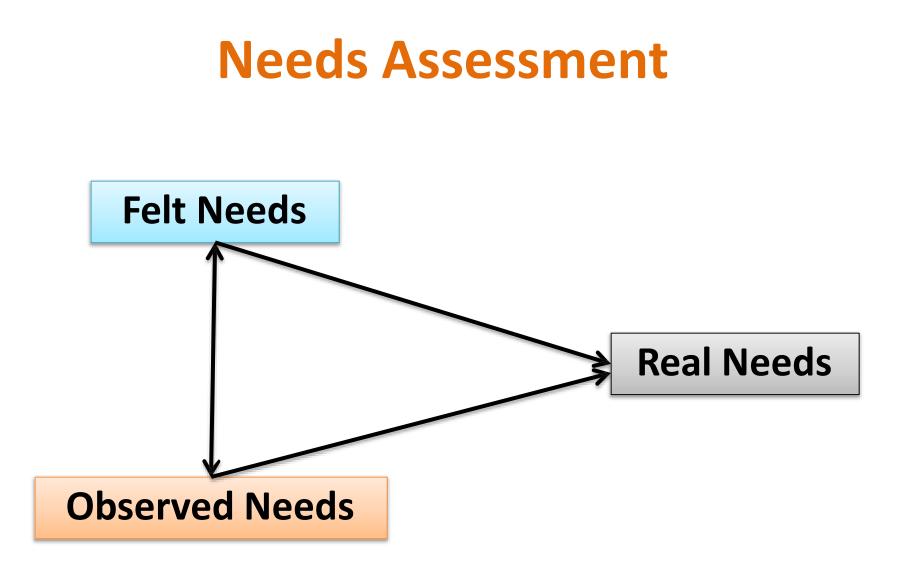


Evaluation



PROCESS OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

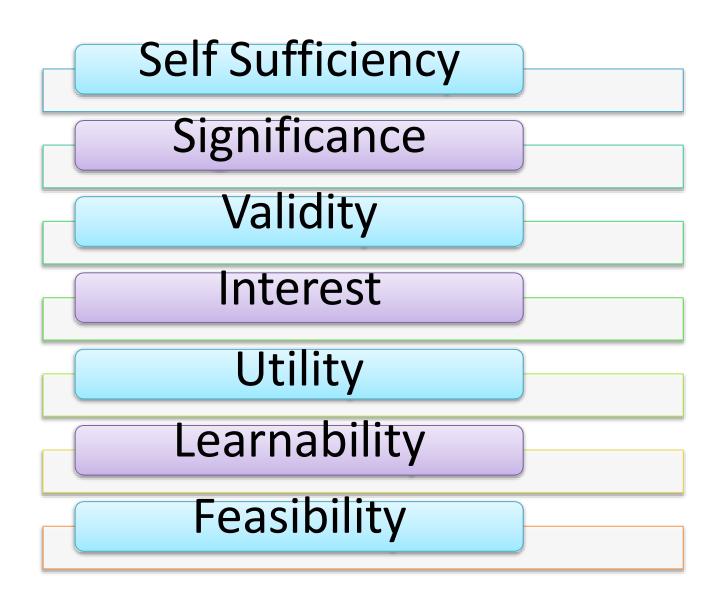
- Assessment of educational needs
- Formulation of objectives
- Selection and Organization of Content
- Selection and Organization of Learning Experiences
- Evaluation



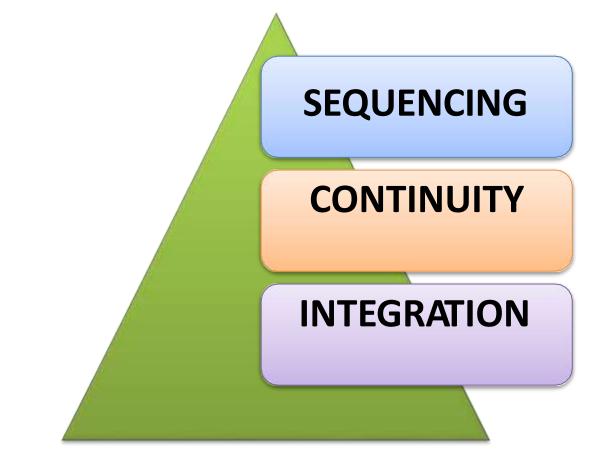
Formulating Educational Objectives



CRITERIA FOR CONTENT SELECTION



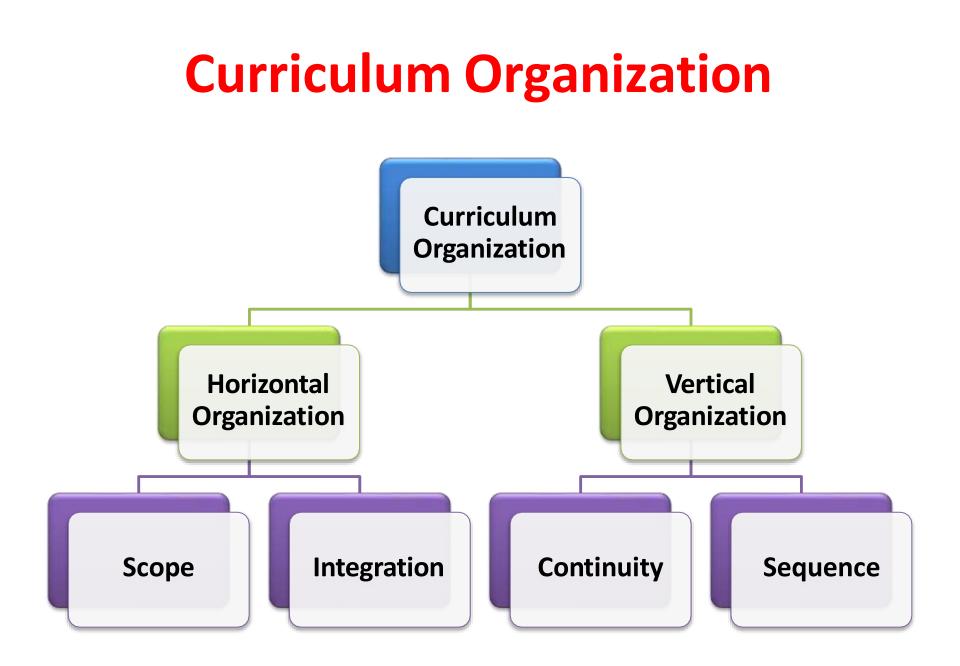
ORGANISING THE CONTENT



SELECTING LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Do the Learning Experiences ...

- Light the overall aims and the specific objectives of the curriculum ?
- Apply the knowledge gained to practical situations ?
- Feasible in terms of time, Staff expertise, resources, etc ?
- Enable the students to develop thinking skills and rational powers ?
- Stimulate -greater understanding as a individual and as members of a group/society ?
- Foster in students an openness to new experiences and a tolerance for diversity ?
- Allow students to address their needs and interests ?
- Cater to total development of students in cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains ?



Curriculum Organization

 The aspect of curriculum organization that describe the correlation or integration of content taught concurrently is termed horizontal organization. The aspect of curriculum organization that describes the sequencing of content is termed vertical organization.

Horizontal and vertical organization

Horizontal organization

It is concerned with the concepts of scope and integration. That is the side-by-side arrangement of curriculum elements. Horizontal Organization

Scope

Integration

Horizontal and vertical organization

Vertical organization

- It centers on the concepts of sequence and continuity.
- It is concerned with the longitudinal placement of curriculum elements.

Vertical Organization

Continuity

Sequence

- Scope deals with breadth and depth of the curriculum content.
- Scope refers to all varieties and types of educational experiences (cognitive, affective, psychomotor, and spiritual) that are to be provided to the students through the school.
 Sometimes the scope of the curriculum is represented just simply as a listing of the key topics and activities to be considered.

• Integration:

- It refers to the linking of all types of knowledge and experiences contained within the curriculum plan. It emphasizes horizontal relations among various content topics and themes involving all domains of knowledge recognized.

- Some curriculum specialists say that integration only occurs within the learner. Other specialists say that the integration of curriculum works to interrelate not only the basic ideas within subjects, but to point to the interrelationship with other subject
- Ex: Whole language learning in elementary school
- Students in secondary school combine science with social study.

• Continuity:

It deals with the vertical manipulation or repetition of curriculum components. Specialists indicated that if, for example, reading skills is an important objective, then "it is necessary to see that there is returning and continuing opportunity for these skills to be practiced and developed". This means that over time the same kind of skills will be brought into continuing operation.

 Sequence is related to continuity but goes beyond it. It is possible for a major curriculum element to recur again and again but merely at the same level so that there no progressive development of understanding or skill or attitude or some other factors. Sequence as criterion emphasizes the importance of having each successive experience builds upon the preceding one but to go more broadly and deeply into the matter involved.

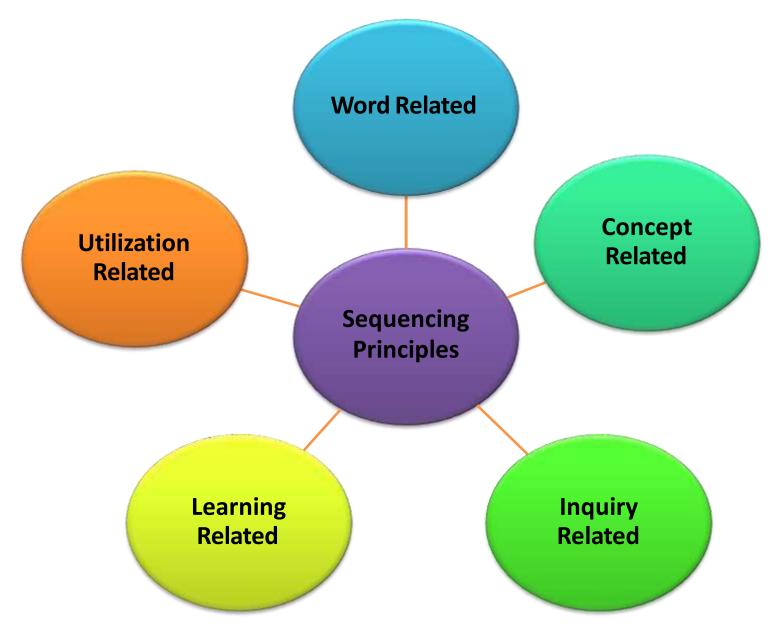
 Sequence is not just repetition of a skill or a concept but deepening of it, so that each successive encounter builds on the preceding one.

• Sequence:

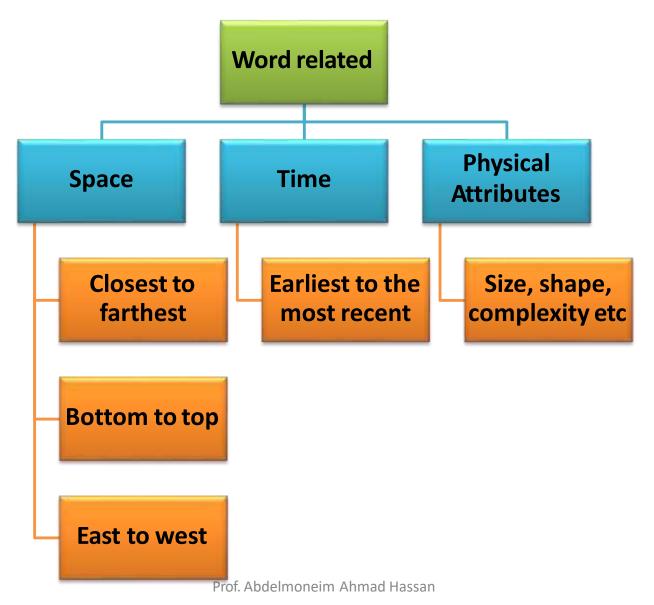
There are five major principles for organizing curriculum units

World - related sequence
 Concept - related sequence
 Inquiry - related sequence
 Learning - related sequence
 Utilization - related sequence

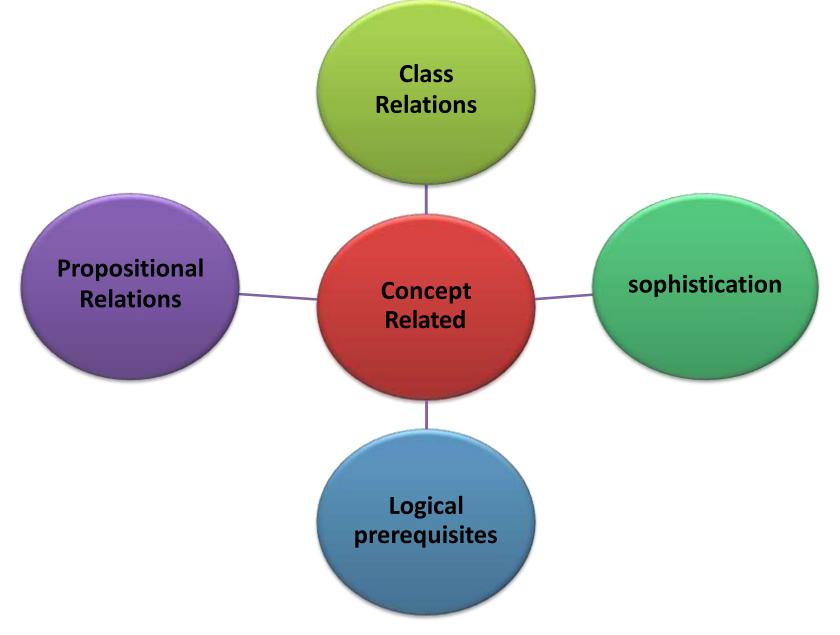
Sequencing Principles



1-World - related sequence



2-Concept - related sequence

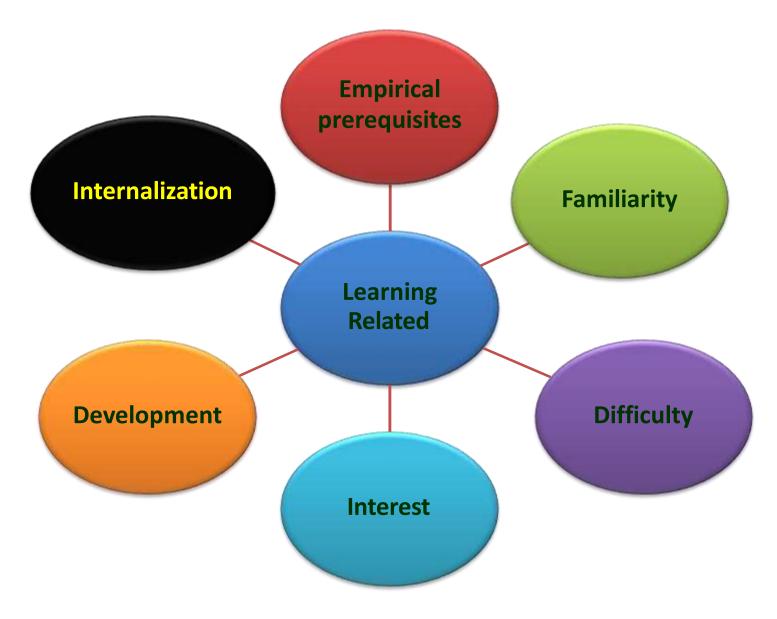


3-Inquiry - related sequence

Inquiry Related

Logic of Inquiry Empirics of Inquiry

4-Learning - related sequence



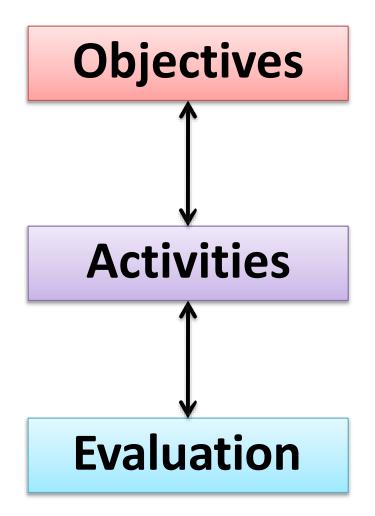
5-Utilization - related sequence

Utilization Related

Procedures

Anticipated frequency of use

EVALUATION AND THE CURRICULUM Relationship of Objectives with Evaluation



EVALUATION AND THE CURRICULUM

• STUDENT EVALUATION • CURRICULUM EVALUATION

STUDENT EVALUATION

- Oral, written or practical tests
- Responses, discussions
- Written products of different kinds

CURRICULUM EVALUATION

