



Components of Curriculum

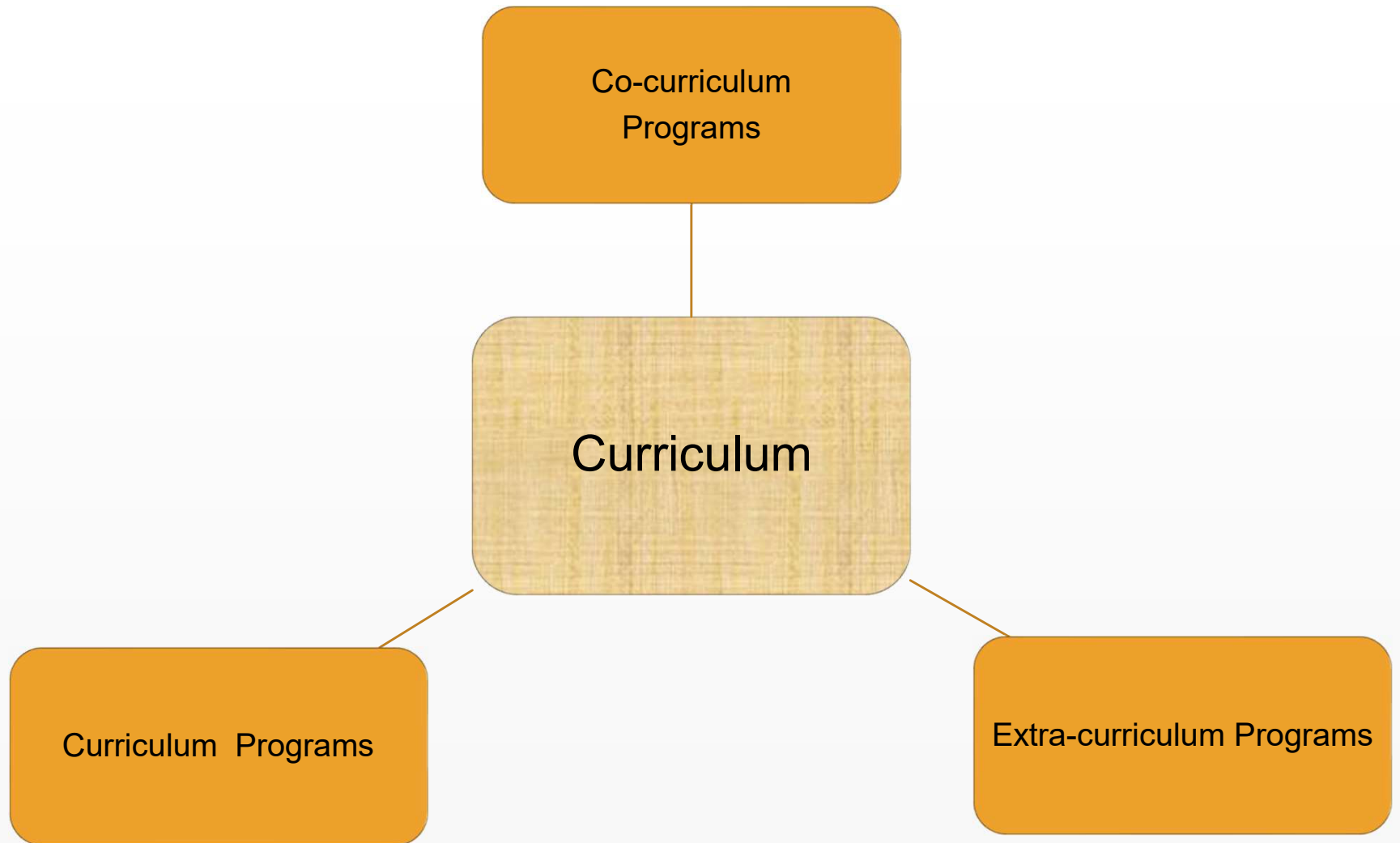
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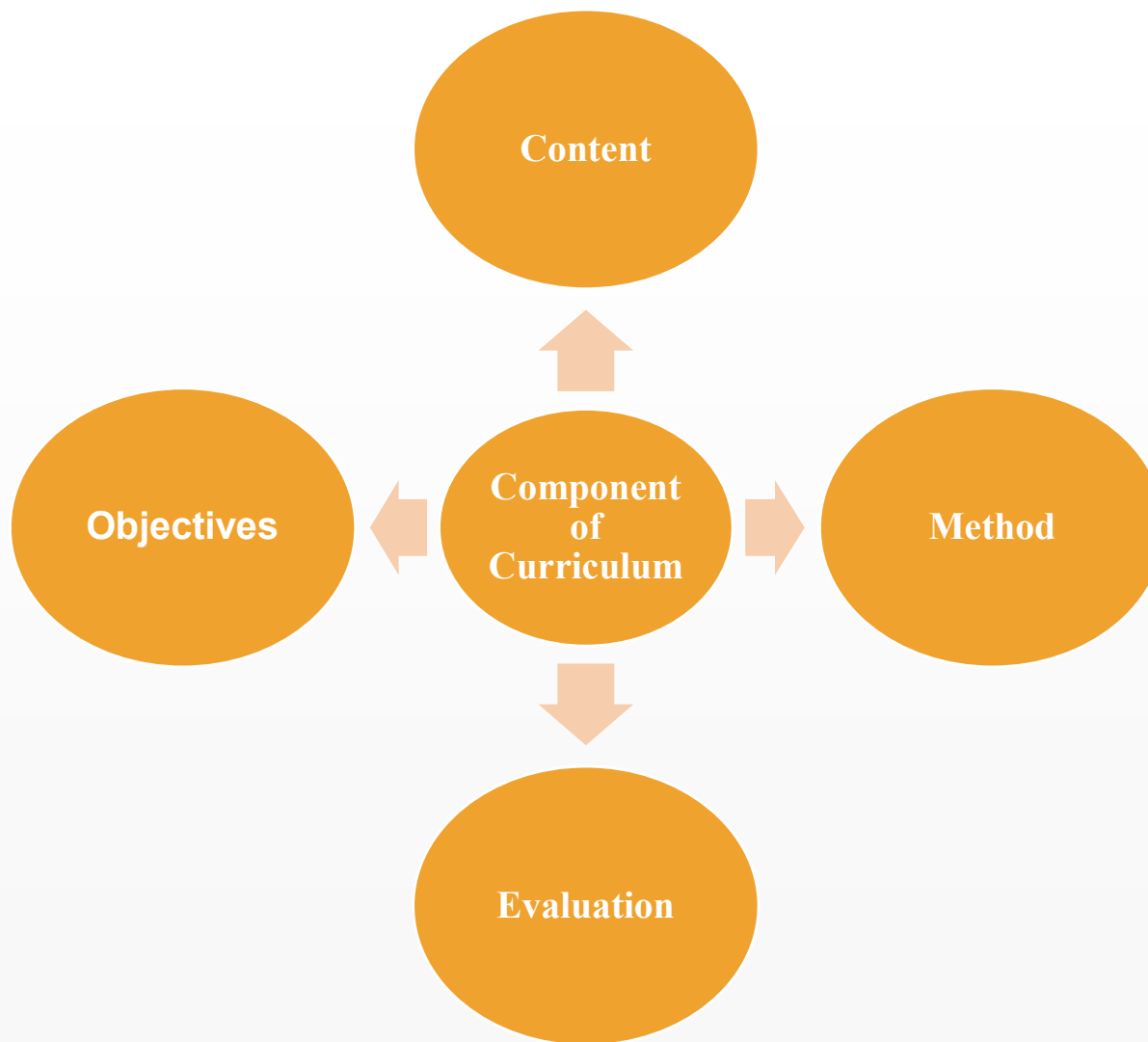
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D.K. Wheeler has explained the curriculum process in detail in his book 'Curriculum Process'

The main five steps or positions of the curriculum structure are:

- (1) Determination of Educational Objectives
- (2) Selection of Appropriate Learning Experiences to Achieve the Objectives.
- (3) Selection of Suitable Content to Present the Learning experiences
- (4) Organisation of Selected Learning Experiences and Content in view of Teaching Process
- (5) Evaluation of Curriculum or Total Process in view of Achievement of objectives.



Basic Elements of Curriculum


Specific learning conditions are planned for specific Objectives. Teaching and learning activities are considered to be elements of the curriculum.

The main four elements of the course are-

- (1) Goal
- (2) Content
- (3) Teaching methods
- (4) Evaluation

Basic Elements of Curriculum

- (1) **Goal & Objectives:** The goals and objectives of a curriculum define what students are expected to know and be able to do as a result of their educational experience. These should be specific, measurable, and aligned with relevant standards or learning outcomes.
- (2) **Content:** It contains information to be learned at school. It refers to the knowledge, skills, and concepts that students will learn. This content may be organized into subjects or topics, and may be sequenced in a particular way to support student learning and development.

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- (3) **Teaching Methods:** It refers to the methods and strategies used to deliver the curriculum. This includes instructional strategies, assessment methods, and learning activities that are designed to support student engagement, motivation, and achievement.
 - (4) **Assessment and Evaluation:** Assessment and evaluation help to determine whether students are achieving the goals and objectives of the curriculum. This may include formative and summative assessments and providing feedback to students and teachers.
 - It identifies the quality, effectiveness of the program, process and product of the curriculum.



Structure of the Curriculum

- The structure of the curriculum is compared to the system of human body such muscular, as respiratory, and circulatory, nervous, etc. Any alternation in one system (component) affects the structure and functioning of the others.

STRUCTURE OF CURRICULUM



1. The Learner and Society

The curriculum is concerned with the learner and the society in which he or she lives. The curriculum puts emphasis on both individual and the society needs.

2. Aims and Objectives

Aims and objectives are statements that reflect the needs of the learner and society. They serve as basis for selection of subject matter and student experiences.

3. Content or Subject-matter

Contents or subject matter are facts, concepts or principles intended for developing knowledge, skills and values among the learners.

Contents are organized to achieve the aims and objectives, the learner's requirements and the demands of the society. Subject-matter is usually presented through textbooks.



4. Teaching Methodology

It refers to the **techniques and methods chosen by the teacher to present the subject matter**. Teaching methodology results in **learning outcomes**. Students acquire **knowledge, skills or attitudes** through teaching methodology.

5. Evaluation

Evaluation **measures learning outcomes** of the learner in terms of the **proposed objectives**. Evaluation provides information student's on learning. It helps the teacher in taking up the next instructional activities.

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Thank you...