



Student-oriented/ Student-centered /Child Centered/Learner-centered Curriculum

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INTRODUCTION

- It is an approach to education that encompasses children's innate passion to learn and be curious of the world around them allow the child to become the teacher and assume responsibility of constructing knowledge through interests and passions.
- Curriculum built on interests, abilities, purposes and need-learn by doing and actively experiencing rather than rote memorization or teacher led (supplying the knowledge expected to learn.)
- Teacher acts as facilitator and provider for children's interests based learning- guides, supports and acknowledges learning.

Based on:

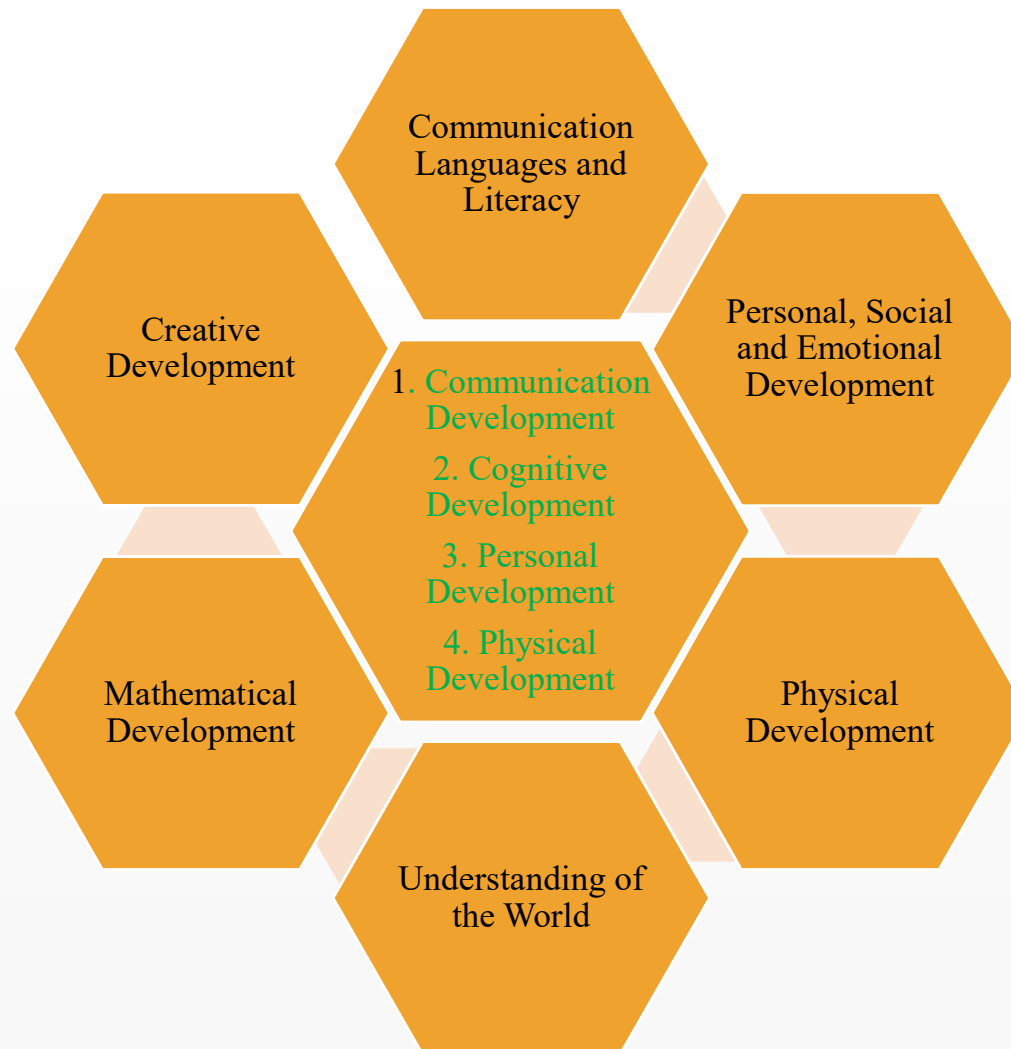
- i. This approach to curriculum design is based on the underlying philosophy that the child is the centre of the educational process.
- ii. It means that the curriculum is constructed based on the needs, interest, purposes and abilities of the learners.
- iii. The curriculum is also built upon the learner's knowledge, skills learning and potentials.

Student/Child/Learner Centered Curriculum:

- **Emphasis on student needs and interests:** The curriculum is designed to be relevant and meaningful to students by focusing on **their interests, needs, and goals**.
- **Active engagement:** Learners are **actively engaged** in the learning process **through problem-solving, inquiry-based learning, and other student-centered activities**.
- **Collaboration and communication:** The curriculum emphasizes collaboration and communication, allowing learners **to work together and share their ideas and perspectives**.
- **Flexibility and adaptability:** The curriculum is designed to be **flexible and adaptable**, allowing teachers to make **adjustments based on the needs and progress of individual learners**.
- **Assessment for learning:** Assessment is designed to support learning **by providing feedback and opportunities for reflection and self-assessment**.

Overall, learner-centered curriculum design aims **to create a learning environment that empowers students to take ownership of their learning** and supports them in achieving their goals.

Role of Teacher in Child-Centred Curriculum





Characteristics of a Student-centered Curriculum

- Learning to promote long-term retention of information, lifelong learning, and the development of important skills.
- Under the curriculum, the students are able to express their ideas and choose what they really want.
- Curriculum focuses on the needs and interests of the individual student.
- The methods are used to implement a student-centered curriculum ‘question-answer’ and ‘problem-solving’.
- It involves more flexibility and freedom for students.
- Students are also given tailored support to address learning challenges they may face.



Merits of student-centered curriculum

- Student-centered curriculum design takes each of the individual's needs, interests, and goals into consideration.
- The student-centered curriculum empowers learners and allows them to shape their education through choices.
- It connects students' identities and their learning to promote long-term retention of information, lifelong learning.
- It allows students the opportunity to choose the area of learning, assignments, learning experiences, or other activities.
- It has the ability to motivate students and help them keep engaging in the learning process.
- In some ways, the evaluation process is also chosen by each of the students on their own choices.

Demerits of student-centered curriculum

- One of the major drawbacks to this form of student-centered curriculum design is that it is **labor-intensive**.
- The student-centered curriculum is **only suitable for where the curriculum is developed institute-wise**. This type of curriculum **cannot be implemented where a central authority** designs and develops curricula for all institutes they run and control.
- If you look at the real scenario you **must understand how a teacher has to struggle to cope with it**. The teachers may not have the time or may lack the experience or skills to create such a plan.
- It is not possible to plan a lesson in detail. Lessons often are unplanned, because the teacher **can't anticipate what student interests will surface or where students' inquiries will lead the class**.

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Thank you...