

B.A. First Semester

EDNMIN-101-4

Paper Title: INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATION

UNIT-III: CURRICULUM

Principles of curriculum construction

The various principles of curriculum construction are as follows:

1. Principle of child-centredness: Curriculum should be child centred. In other words, while constructing a suitable curriculum, the interests, needs, capacities, abilities, age and level of intelligence of children should be given due attention

2. Principle of community-entredness:

Besides treating each child as individual, we should also keep in view the fact that the child will always have to live with other individuals. It is therefore, quite desirable that his needs and desires of those

3. Principle of integration: By integration we do not mean integration of subjects or integration of teacher's activities. It will be quite artificial. By integration we mean the integration of the child's activities and his needs as a child.

4. Principle of relation with life: In the curriculum, only those subjects should be included which are relevant to actual living directly. The old and prevalent curriculum is under heavy fire only because of its irrelevancy to the actual living conditions of children.

5. Principle of utilizing creative and constructive power: Those subjects should be assigned prominent place in the curriculum which develop the creative and constructive capabilities and abilities of children.

6. Principle of activity centredness: While constructing curriculum the learning experiences and activities should be made so much interesting that a child gains knowledge and experience from them in a play-way spirit thinking them as very interesting and captivating.

7. Principle of utility: Curriculum should include those subjects, activities and experiences which are useful to the present life and future life of children. Irrelevant and useless material should not find place in the curriculum.

8. Principle of variety and flexibility:
Different children have different inherent interests, aptitudes, capacities, urges and abilities. In view of these variations and differences there should be enough flexibility and elasticity to suit the varieties in the curriculum.

9. Principle of totality of experience: The curriculum should include the integrated whole of human experiences as one unit. In other words, curriculum should include both the literary and academic subjects as well as the sum total of varied human experiences which a child receives in the school campus, in the class-rooms, on the play fields, in the libraries and in the laboratories.

10. Principle of education for leisure: The problems of utilizing leisure time gainfully is of considerable magnitude in modern times. It is generally noticed that people have no plan to spend this time effectively. A good curriculum should develop capacities in the children to spend their leisure time effectively and usefully.

11. Principle of the knowledge of civilization and culture: In the curriculum those subjects, experiences and Activities should be included which convey to the children the knowledge and understanding of our culture and civilization.

12. Principle of correlation: The importance of curriculum is destroyed if it is broken into unrelated fragments and unconnected units. On the other hand , if the integrated approach is employed in teaching various subjects then this correlation leads to wider and deeper understanding and wholesome knowledge. So correlation is vital and essential in successful teaching.

THANK YOU.

Presented by

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