

DURGA MAHAVIDYALAYA, RAIPUR (C.G.)



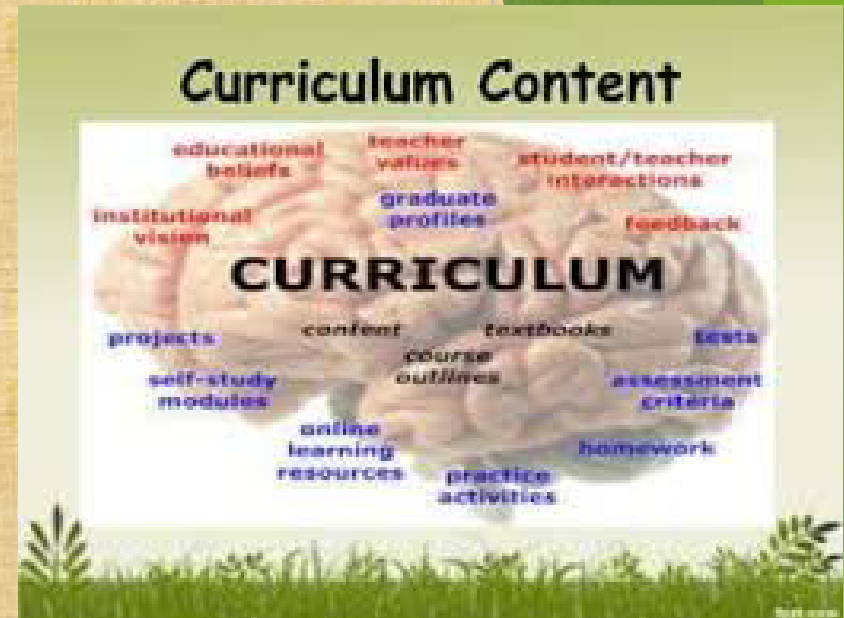
Session - 2025-26

Topic – Relevance of Curriculum content the lives of Children

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❑ Introduction :-

- ❑ Curriculum is a means to achieve the goals of education. These goals of education are decided by the philosophical, sociological, economic and technical focus of the nation. The goals of education are formed according to the goals of the nation.
- ❑ These goals are 107 common to all schools within the country. Apart from these some global goals are also formed as goals of education. These goals are to be understood by everyone working in the field of education.
- ❑ Curriculum also is framed based on these goals and contributes to achieve the goals.

⊕ **Meaning of Curriculum :-**

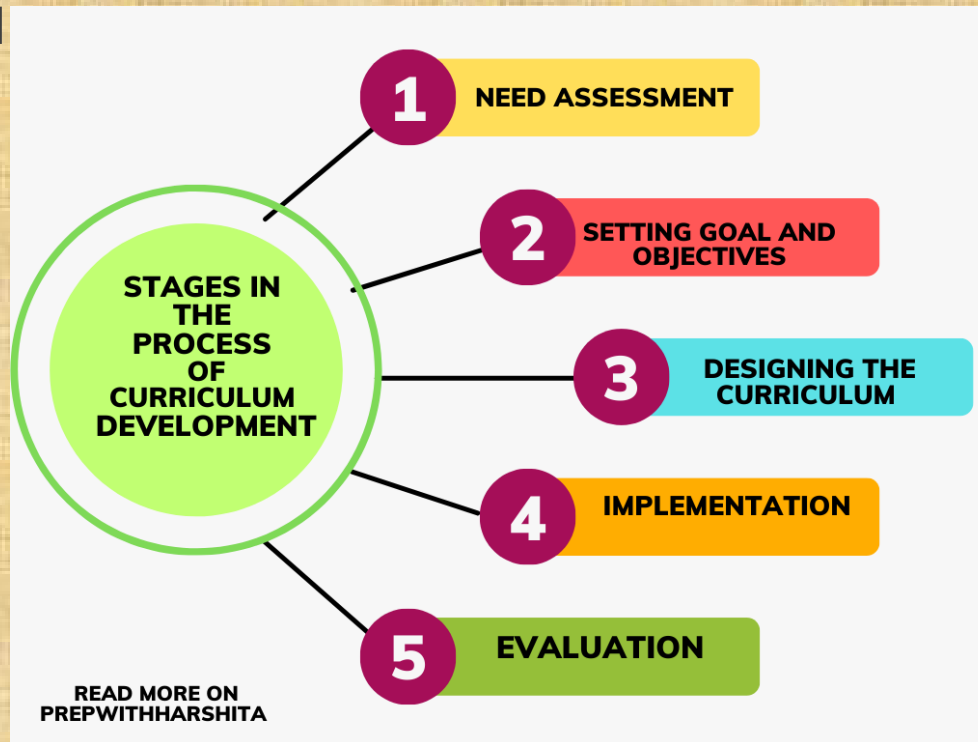
- ⊗ Curriculum framework is a supportive structure to help schools to plan and develop their own curriculum.
- ⊗ It comprises a set of interlocking components, including essential learning experiences, generic skills, values, attitudes, and key-learning areas.
- ⊗ Curriculum framework is one of the most important tools in ensuring consistency and quality in a curriculum system.

◆ Definitions of Curriculum :-

- **According to Cunningham :-** Curriculum is a tool in the hands of the Artist (Teacher) to mould his material (Pupil) according to his idea (objectives) in his studio (School).
- **According to Ronald:-**Curriculum includes all the learning experiences offer to all the learners under the direction of school.
- **According to Munro :-** Curriculum embodies all the experiences which are utilized by the school to attain the aims of education.

❖ Characteristics of Curriculum :-

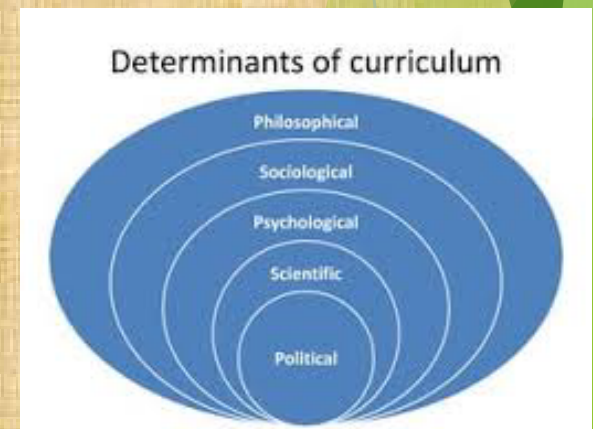
- 1) **Planning** - Curriculum Planning is the process of detailing what is learned, how it is learned, why it is learned, and when it is learned, in line with a defined goal and key milestones. Curriculum planning sets down a tiered approach to a subject for stage-wise and grade-wise learning.



2) **A means of Achieving educational aims :-** A teacher has to facilitate the learning by helping, guiding, and providing a conducive environment to students make learning easy.

3) **Related to Certain Time Period :-** Curriculum development entails the planning, implementation, and evaluation of educational programmes and courses.

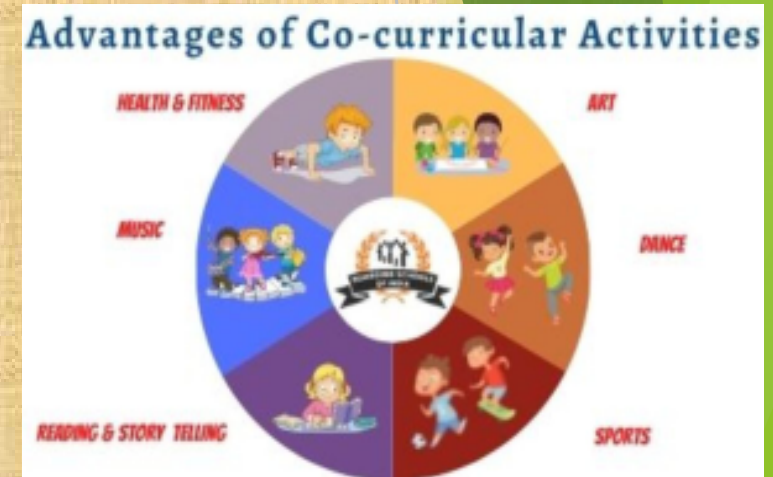
4) **Determination of Forms of Education :-** The major determinants of curriculum discussed include philosophy, psychology, sociology, science, and politics.



5) **Included All Experiences** :- Hence, now curriculum includes those experiences and activities which provide the student with the knowledge and the skills he will require in facing the various situations of real life.



6) **Included all Activities related to Outer and Inner of the school** :- School sports teams, math clubs, chess clubs, talent shows, extempore, writing competitions, debates, mock trials, drawing competitions and theatre performances are examples of a few common co-curricular activities.



7) **Whole School Environment is Curriculum** :- • Provide opportunities to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect and improve the environment.

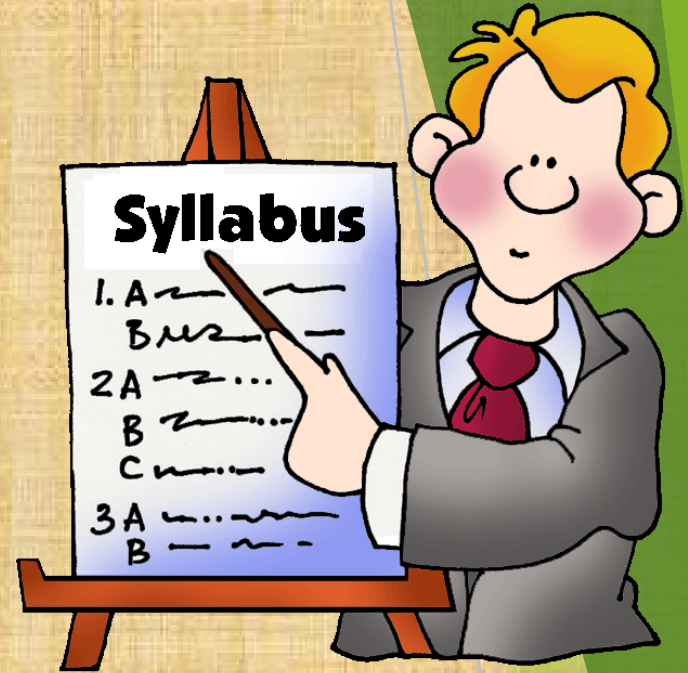


- ✘ **8) Wilderness :-** A wilderness-focused curriculum that includes classroom, field, and family components.



➤ Curriculum Content :-

1) **Syllabus** - A syllabus or specification is a document that communicates information about an academic course or class and defines expectations and responsibilities. It is generally an overview or summary of the curriculum.



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2) **Text-book** - A *textbook* is an informational book that you use specifically for a class at school.



✓ Curriculum Content of Various Subject for the lives of Children :-

- ✘ **1) Language Teaching :-** Language teaching as a field of study straddles the disciplines of education and applied linguistics (and at times other disciplines such as applied psychology and applied sociology).
- ✘ **2) Maths Teaching :-** Teaching methods of mathematics include lecture, inductive, deductive, heuristic or discovery, analytic, synthetic, problem solving, laboratory and project methods.
- ✘ **3) Computer Science Education :-** Computer science education or computing education is the field of teaching and learning the discipline of computer science, and computational thinking.



❏ **4) Science Teaching :-** Science education is the teaching and learning of science to school children, college students, or adults within the general public.



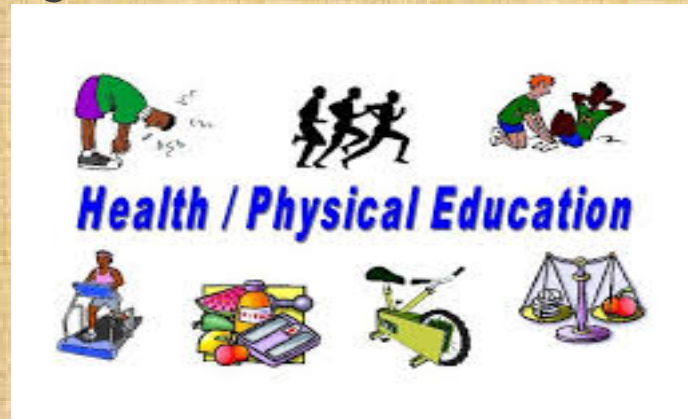
❏ **5) Social Science Teaching:-** Social science curriculum consist of a wide range of contents drawn from the disciplines of history, geography, political science, economics and sociology.



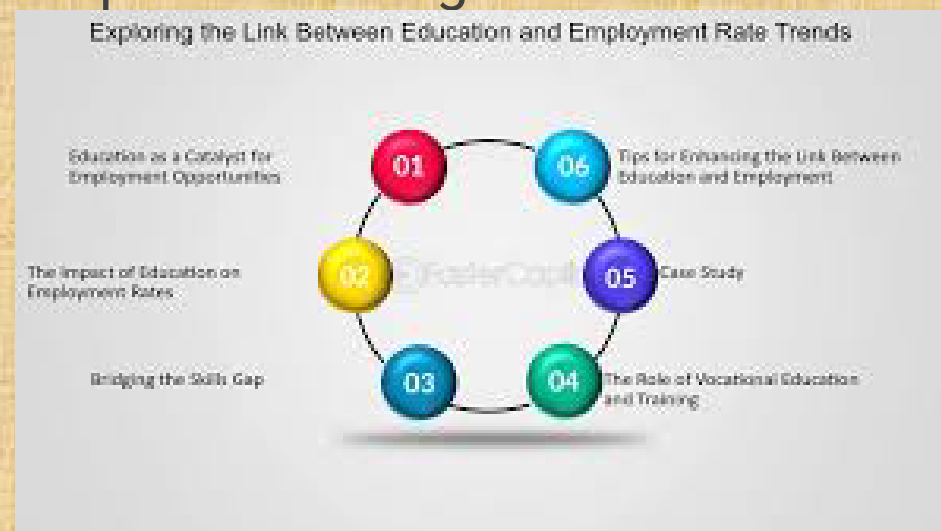
❏ **6) Art Education:-** Art education is defined as the involvement in artistic and creative activities, such as dance, theater, music, painting, or sculpture.



- 7) **Health and Physical Education :-** Health and physical education provides students with the knowledge and skills that will enable them to achieve and maintain a physically active and healthful life, not only during their time in school but for a lifetime.



- 8) **Association between Work and Education :-** Education and Employment refers to the relationship between learning and work, focusing on the acquisition of knowledge and skills that lead to opportunities for professional growth and career advancement.



- 9) **Education for Peace :-** Peace education promotes the knowledge, skills and attitudes to help people prevent conflict occurring, resolve conflicts peacefully, or create conditions for peace.



- 10) **Learning and Accommodation:-** Learning accommodations refer to giving an extra perk to the students, either by comforting them or allowing them to widely express their knowledge.



❏ Limitations of Curriculum Content :-

- Information Based Curriculum Content :-
- Negligence of Observation :-
- Importance of Some Subjects :-
- Emphasis of Rote :-
- Exam Centered Evaluation :-
- Uses of Question Bank and Keys :-
- Lack of Flexibility :-
- More Emphasis on Bookies Knowledge :-
- Not Related to Social Life :-
- Negligency of Teachers :-

Relevance of Curriculum Content to The Lives of Children :-

- @ Collection of All Information :-
- @ Easy Availability :-
- @ Helpful in Self- Learning:-
- @ Base of Teaching-Learning :-
- @ Easiness in Evaluation :-
- @ Useful for Students, Teacher and Parents:-
- @ Saving of Time and Labor :-
- @ Help of Subject Expert :-

⊗ Principles of Curriculum Content Construction/Suggestions for Improving Curriculum Content :-

- ⊕ 1) Principle of Relation with Life :-
- ⊕ 2) Principle of Utility :-
- ⊕ 3) Principle of Creative Work :-
- ⊕ 4) Principle of inter-relation of Sports and Work Activity :-
- ⊕ 5) Principle of Getting Best Ideas:-
- ⊕ 6) Principle of Variety and Flexibility :-
- ⊕ 7) Principle of Training at leisure Time :-
- ⊕ 8) Principle of Activity :-
- ⊕ 9) Principle of Child Centeredness :-
- ⊕ 10) Principle of Self-dependency :-

@ Conclusion :-

- ❑ The curriculum content to be taught to the children must be connected to their life and daily routine.
- ❑ It must be life-centric and must not be merely theoretical.
- ❑ It should have ample scope for learner's active participation.

