

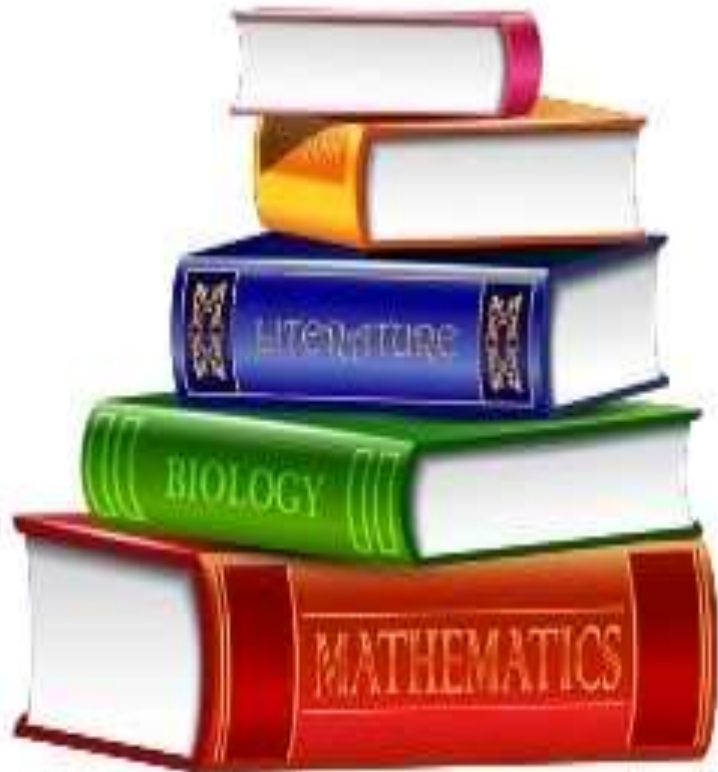


UNIT – 4

CURRICULUM CHANGE ,RESEARCH AND CURRICULUM

अभ्यासक्रम बदल, संशोधन आणि
अभ्यासक्रम

CURRICULUM CHANGE



अभ्यासक्रम बदल



Concept of change

- **Change is a constant law of nature. It always brings improvement. It always occurs Continuously. Technological advancement and explosion of knowledge is the basic reason of varying style of change. Change is an ongoing, almost unconscious process that involves reworking familiar elements into new relationship**



DEFINITION

Curriculum change can be defined as an efforts made by education authorities to change and adapt there aims and objectives of teaching and learning according to the values, culture, philosophy as well the resources at their disposal.

(the common wealth secretariat Module 3 1998)



अभ्यासक्रम बदलाची व्याख्या शैक्षणिक अधिकाऱ्यांनी मूल्ये, संस्कृती, तत्त्वज्ञान तसेच त्यांच्या मांडणी नुसार शिक्षण आणि शिकण्याचे उद्दीष्ट आणि उद्दीष्टे बदलण्यासाठी आणि जुळवून घेण्यासाठी केली आहे.

Curriculum changes can be defined as , making the curriculum different in some way, to give it a new position or direction.

अभ्यासक्रम बदल म्हणजे ---नवीन मार्ग आणि दिशा देण्यासाठी अभ्यासक्रम वेगळ्या प्रकारे तयार करणे

NEED FOR CURRICULUM CHANGE

- To restructure the curriculum according to the needs of the learners society
- To eliminate unnecessary units , teaching methods and contents
- To introduce latest and update method of teaching and content , new knowledge and practices.
- To add or delete number of clinical hours of instruction.
- There is too much emphasize on the subject matter.



अभ्यासक्रम बदल गरज---

- अध्ययन कर्त्याची आणि समाजाची गरज यानुसार अभ्यासक्रमाची पुनर्रचना करणे .
- गरज नसलेले घटक ,अध्यापन पद्धती आणि आशय.
- नवीन अध्यापन पद्धती ,आशय ,नवी ज्ञान आणि सराव यांची ओळख करून देणे .
- चिकित्सक सूचनांचे तास जोडणे किंवा हटवणे.
- आशयावर जास्त भर देणे

Type of curriculum change

Robert chin नुसार----

- Empirical rational प्रायोगिक तर्कशुद्ध
- Normative –Re- Education strategies मानक /नमुना घालून देणारी पुनःशैक्षणिक कार्यानिती
- power strategies अधिकार कार्यानिती

John Macneil --यानुसार

- Substitution पर्याय
- Alteration दुरुस्ती /सुधारणा
- Perturbation मनस्ताप
- Re-structuring पुनर्रचना
- Value – oriented change मूल्य –आधारीत बदल

BENIIS –यानुसार

- Planned change नियोजित बदल
- Forced change जबरदस्तीने घडवून आणलेला बदल
- Interaction change आंतरक्रियात्मक बदल
- Natural or random change नैसर्गिक आणि सहजरीत्या घडवून आणलेला बदल

According to william schubert1986

- 1.In is service teacher education सेवा शिक्षक शिक्षण आहे
- 2.Conducting study groups अभ्यास गट आयोजित करणे
- 3.Workshops कार्यशाळा
- 4.Work conferences कामाच्या परिषदा
- 5.In-service courses सेवेतील अभ्यासक्रम
- 6.Visit to the field क्षेत्रभेट
- 7.Idea exchange कल्पनांची देवाणघेवाण

Approaches to Curriculum



Approaches of curriculum change ---

- ❑ The administrative approach प्रशासकीय दृष्टीकोन
- ❑ The grass root approach मुलभूत दृष्टीकोन
- ❑ The demonstration approach प्रात्यक्षिक दृष्टीकोन



Definition: The Administrative Theory is based on the concept of departmentalization, which means the different activities to be performed for achieving the common purpose of the organization should be identified and be classified into different groups or departments, such that the task can be accomplished effectively.

प्रशासकीय सिद्धांत विभागीयतेच्या संकल्पनेवर आधारित आहे, ज्याचा अर्थ असा आहे की संस्थेचा सामान्य हेतू साध्य करण्यासाठी करावयाच्या विविध क्रिया ओळखले जावे आणि विविध गट किंवा विभागांमध्ये वर्गीकृत केले जावे, जसे की कार्य प्रभावीपणे पूर्ण केले जाऊ शकते.

Henri Fayol's 14 Principles of Management

- 1 • Division of Work
- 2 • Authority and Responsibility
- 3 • Discipline
- 4 • Unity of Command
- 5 • Unity of Direction
- 6 • Subordination of Individual Interest
- 7 • Remuneration
- 8 • The Degree of Centralization
- 9 • Line of Authority/Scalar Chain
- 10 • Order
- 11 • Equity
- 12 • Stability of Tenure of Personnel
- 13 • Initiative
- 14 • Esprit de Corps/Team Spirit



FUNCTIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

- 1 Planning Business Activities**
- 2 Management of Project**
- 3 Creating Budget**
- 4 Hiring and Training Employees**
- 5 Monitoring Employee's Performance**
- 6 Handling Account Payable/Receivables**
- 7 Focuses on Cost Reduction**

❑ Explain general planning clearly सामान्य नियोजन स्पष्टपणे मांडणे.

❑ Develop guidelines मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे विकसित करणे.

❑ Creating a statement of general objectives to cover the entire संपूर्ण कार्यक्रम प्रणाली तयार करण्यासाठी सामान्य उद्दिष्टांची विधान तयार करणे.

❑ Carrying out the work of planning and planning to train teachers in curriculum work. अभ्यासक्रम कामकाजामध्ये शिक्षकांना प्रशिक्षित करण्याचे नियोजन बनव नियोजन बनवण्याचे काम पार पाडणे.

❑ Introducing the teacher to the activities through the content and demonstrations decided by the consulting staff सल्लागार नोकरदार वर्ग ठरवले आशय आणि प्रात्यक्षिकांद्वारे शिक्षकांना कृतींची ओळख करून देणे.

❑ To organize an advisory committee to clearly state the planning principles and objectives नियोजन तत्व आणि उद्दिष्ट स्पष्टपणे मांडण्यासाठी सल्लागार समितीचे आयोजन करणे.

□ The grass- root approach मुलभूत दृष्टीकोन

It is known as Grassroots Approach, where teachers are involved in the development of curriculum. Here the goal is to provide students with cognitive support. ... Diagnosis of Students' needs: Educators must first identify the students' needs for the development of curriculum

हे मुलभूत दृष्टीकोन म्हणून ओळखले जाते, जिथे शिक्षक अभ्यासक्रमाच्या विकासांमध्ये गुंतलेले असतात. येथे विद्यार्थ्यांना संज्ञानात्मक आधार देणे हे ध्येय आहे. ... विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजांचे निदान: शिक्षकांनी अभ्यासक्रमाच्या विकासासाठी प्रथम विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजा ओळखल्या पाहिजेत

□The grass- root approach

Hilda Taba followed the grass-roots approach in developing curriculum. She believed in an inductive approach to curriculum development. For her, it should be the teachers who should design the curriculum rather than the higher authorities.

Hilda Taba ने अभ्यासक्रम विकसित करण्यासाठी तळागाळातील दृष्टिकोन पाळला. तिचा अभ्यासक्रमाच्या विकासासाठी प्रेरक दृष्टिकोनावर विश्वास होता. तिच्यासाठी, शिक्षकांनी उच्च अधिकाऱ्यांऐवजी अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना केली पाहिजे.

❑ Taba model is teacher approach. टाबा मॉडेल हा शिक्षकांचा दृष्टिकोन आहे.

❑ Taba believe that teachers are aware of the students needs hence they should be the one to develop the curriculum. टाबा मॉडेल चा असा विश्वास आहे की शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजांची जाणीव आहे म्हणूनच त्यांनी अभ्यासक्रम विकसित केला पाहिजे.

❑ Taba's is the Grass-root approach. हा ग्रास-रूट दृष्टिकोन/मुलभूतदृष्टीकोन आहे.

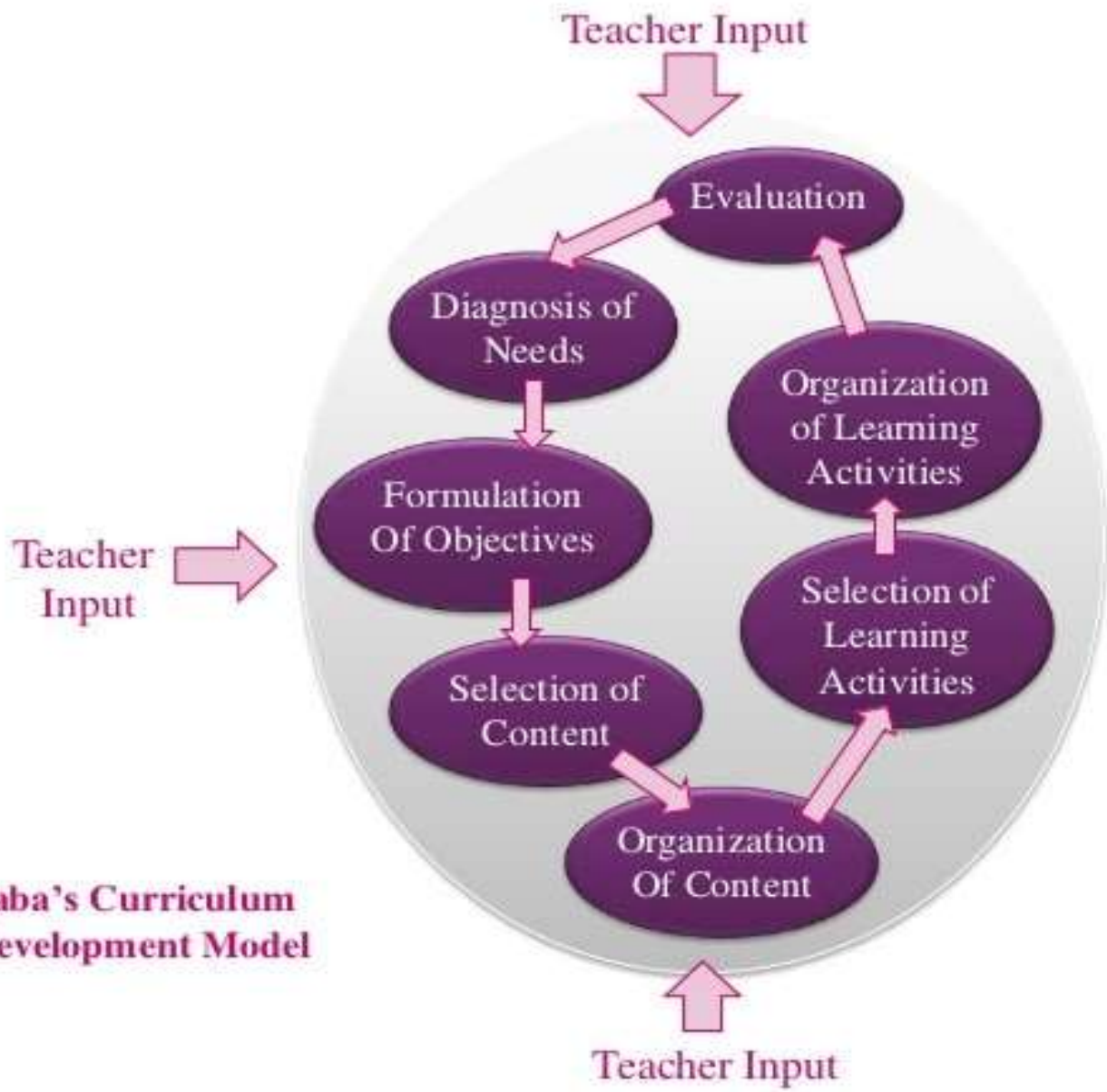
❑ The main idea to this approach is that the needs of the students are at the forefront to the curriculum. या दृष्टिकोनाची मुख्य कल्पना म्हणजे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजा अभ्यासक्रमात अग्रभागी आहेत.

Hilda Taba : Grassroots Approach



1. Diagnosis of learners needs and expectations of the larger society.
2. Formulation of learning objectives.
3. Selection of the learning content.
4. Organization of learning content.
5. Selection of the learning experiences.
6. Organization of learning activities.
7. Determination of what to evaluate and the means of doing it.





Taba's Curriculum Development Model



DEFINITION –

Demonstration is a method of teaching by exhibition and explanation and experiments.

प्रदर्शन आणि स्पष्टीकरण आणि प्रयोगांद्वारे प्रात्यक्षिक शिकवण्याची एक पद्धत आहे.

demonstration is a method of presentation of skill which shows how a particular process is performed.

प्रात्यक्षिक ही कौशल्य सादर करण्याची एक पद्धत आहे जी विशिष्ट प्रक्रिया कशी केली जाते हे दर्शवते.

demonstration increases interest of the students and pursued them to adapt recommended practices.

प्रात्यक्षिक विद्यार्थ्यांची आवड वाढवते आणि शिफारस केलेल्या पद्धती स्वीकारण्यासाठी त्यांचा पाठपुरावा करते.

Aims of demonstration method

1.To teach a skill, concept or principle. एखादे कौशल्य, संकल्पना किंवा तत्त्व शिकवणे.

2.To demonstrate delicate and dangerous work involving careful manipulation. काळजीपूर्वक हाताळणीसह नाजूक आणि धोकादायक काम प्रदर्शित करणे.

3.To let teacher participate in demonstration classroom to help improve their own teaching strategies.

शिक्षकांना त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या अध्यापन धोरणांमध्ये सुधारणा करण्यास मदत करण्यासाठी प्रात्यक्षिक वर्गात सहभागी होऊ देणे.

Types ----

Laboratory method प्रयोगशाळा पद्धत

Experimental--- aims to train pupils in problem solving with incidental acquisition of information and motor skills.

प्रायोगिक --- विद्यार्थ्यांना माहिती आणि मोटर कौशल्यांच्या प्रासंगिक अधिग्रहणासह समस्या सोडवण्याचे प्रशिक्षण देणे.

Observational-- the acquisition of facts is the dominant aim of the method. निरीक्षण- तथ्य मिळवणे हे या पद्धतीचे प्रमुख ध्येय आहे.

Advantages of demonstration--

- ❑ Enhance observation skill of the students. विद्यार्थ्यांचे निरीक्षण कौशल्य वाढवा.
- ❑ Stimulate the sense organs of the students. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या इंद्रियांना उत्तेजन द्या.
- ❑ Helps to bring the clinical situation in the classroom. वर्गात चिकित्सक परिस्थिती आणण्यास मदत होते.
- ❑ Helps to integrate theory and practice सिद्धांत आणि सराव एकत्रित करण्यास मदत करते
- ❑ Enhances the confidence level of the students विद्यार्थ्यांचा आत्मविश्वास वाढतो

DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONSTRATION

- Time consuming वेळखाऊ
- Only a limited number of the students can be arranged at time. केवळ मर्यादित संख्येने विद्यार्थ्यांची व्यवस्था केली जाऊ शकते.
- All the procedures cannot be deposited clearly. सर्व प्रक्रिया स्पष्टपणे जमा केल्या जाऊ शकत नाहीत.
- Teachers would not have mastery of skill cannot demonstrate the procedure. शिक्षकांना कौशल्यावर प्रभुत्व नसते ते प्रक्रिया दाखवू शकत नाहीत.

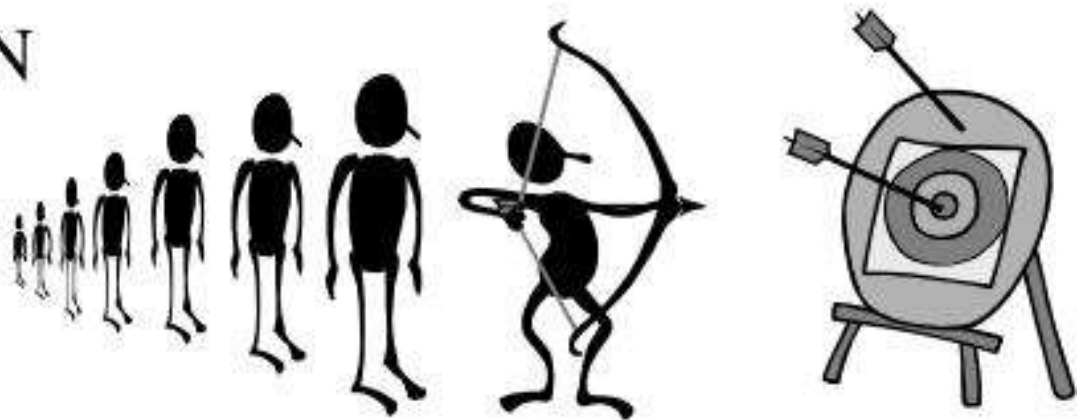
Steps to carry out effective Demonstrations

1. Carefully plan the demonstration
2. Practice the demonstration
3. Develop an outline to guide the demonstration
4. Make sure everyone can see the demonstration
5. Introduce the demonstration to focus attention
6. Ask and encourage questions
7. Plan a follow up to the demonstration



DEMONSTRATION- PERFORMANCE METHOD

- EXPLANATION
- DEMONSTRATION
- PERFORMANCE
- SUPERVISION
- EVALUATION



CONCLUSION

- The demonstration method is based on the principal of “learning by doing”. It is useful in demonstrating scientific experiments, procedures and application of equipment.



THANK
YOU

curriculum research

- ✓ Historical background ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी
- ✓ Scope of the curriculum research अभ्यासक्रमाच्या संशोधनाची व्याप्ती
- ✓ Fundamental research मूलभूत संशोधन
- ✓ Policy related curriculum research धोरण संबंधित अभ्यासक्रम संशोधन
- ✓ Curriculum analysis अभ्यासक्रमाचे विश्लेषण
- ✓ Curriculum design implementation and action research अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना अंमलबजावणी आणि कृती संशोधन
- ✓ Curriculum evaluation अभ्यासक्रमाचे मूल्यमापन
- ✓ Trends ट्रेंड



Assumptions in curriculum research

अभ्यासक्रम संशोधनात गृहितके

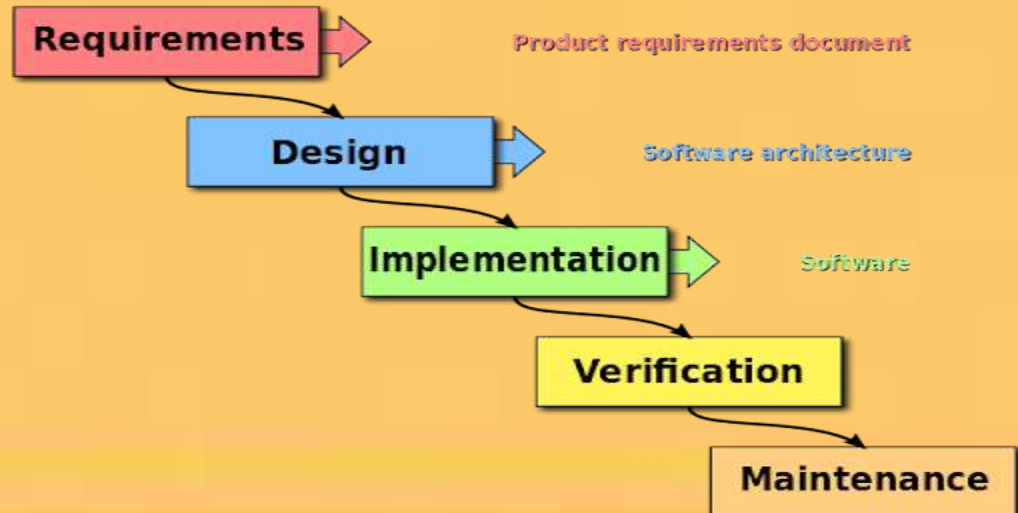
1. Teachers शिक्षक अध्ययन कर्ता
2. Subject matter आशय
3. Milieu मिल्यू

Types of model research in curriculum

- ✓ Traditional research पारंपारिक संशोधन
- ✓ Action research कृती संशोधन
- ✓ Theoretical consideration सैद्धांतिक विचार
- ✓ Methodology कार्यपद्धती

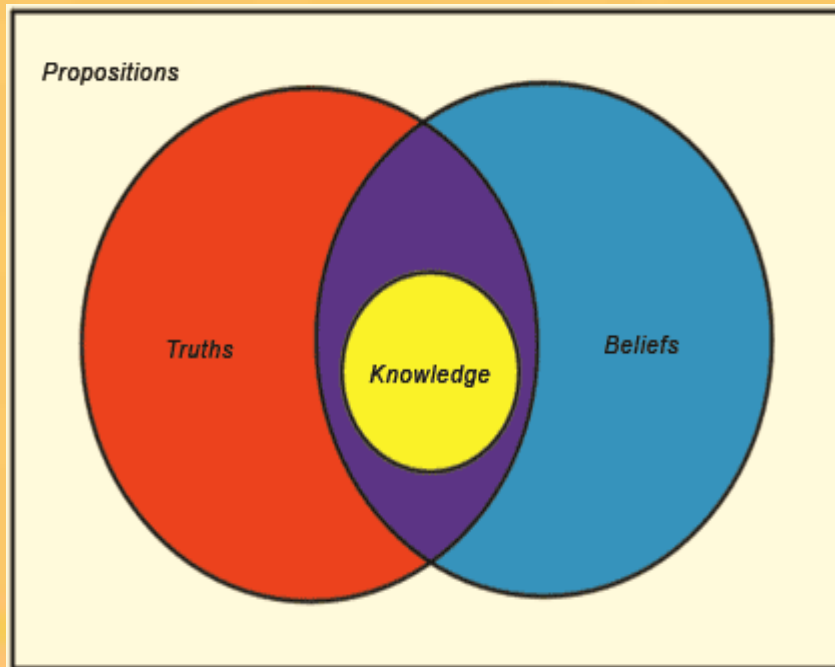
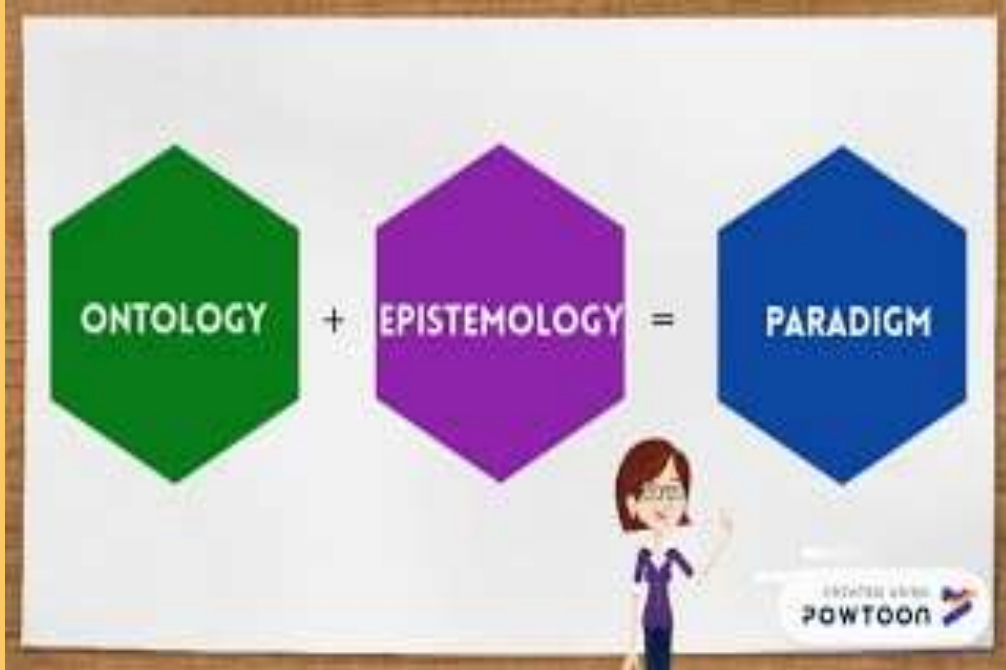


A research paradigm is an approach or a research model to conducting a research that has been verified by the research community for long and that has been in practice for hundreds of years. ... The word paradigm originated from the Greek word “paradeigma” which means pattern. संशोधन प्रतिमान हा एक संशोधन करण्यासाठी एक दृष्टिकोन किंवा संशोधन मॉडेल आहे जो संशोधन समुदायाद्वारे बर्याच काळापासून सत्यापित केला गेला आहे आणि जो शेकडो वर्षांपासून सराव मध्ये आहे. ... नमुना शब्दाचा उगम ग्रीक शब्द "paradeigma" पासून झाला आहे ज्याचा अर्थ नमुना आहे



- A research paradigm is **“the set of common beliefs and agreements shared between scientist. about how problems should be understood and addressed”** (Kuhn, 1970)





PRAGADIGM TO ENQUIRY----

Social behaviour paradigm सामाजिक वर्तनाचा नमुना

Intellectual traditionalistic paradigm बौद्धिक परंपरागत नमुना

Experientialist प्रात्यक्षिक नमुना



Thank You



RESEARCH

- **Application of scientific method in the study of problems**
- **investigate systematically.**
- **Research in curriculum is a systematic attempt to gain a better understanding of all components of curriculum**



CURRICULUM

- Cunningham - “Curriculum is a tool in the hands of the artist (teacher) to mold his material (pupils) according to his ideas (aims and objectives) in his studio (school).



CURRICULUM RESEARCH

- **Research curriculum is a systematic attempt to gain a better understanding of all components of curriculum**

-Wikipedia

“संशोधन अभ्यासक्रम हा अभ्यासक्रमाच्या सर्व घटकांची चांगली समज मिळवण्याचा एक पद्धतशीर प्रयत्न आहे”



OBJECTIVES

- Making modifications and changes in curriculum अभ्यासक्रमात सुधारणा आणि बदल
- Evidenced based education पुरावा आधारित शिक्षण
- Think curriculum problems अभ्यासक्रम समस्यांचा विचार



RESEARCH AREAS

- **Structure of subject matter** आशयाची रचना
- **Placement** स्थापना
- **Adequacy of content** आशयाची पर्याप्तता
- **Prescribed theory and practical hours and its relation to fulfillment of learning objectives**
- **Development of techniques** तंत्रज्ञान याचा विकास
- **Development of AV aids** दृक्श्राव्य साधनाचा विकास



CONT..

- Organization of curriculum
- Adaptation of curriculum organization
- Analysis of text books
- Concept development on various subjects
- Duration of college work
- Teacher education and preparation
- Syllabi, curriculum and program



RESEARCH ISSUES

- **Designed curriculum is in tune with philosophy of NE**
- **Curriculum planning to meet the individual differences of pupils**
- **Curriculum be related to the needs of the developing nation and the manpower requirements**
- **Global needs and demands**
- **Correlating theory and practice**



CONT..

- ***Training of teachers***
- ***Importance and suitability of each course***
- ***Future needs of the pupils***
- ***Curriculum evaluation***
- ***Reformation and revision of curriculum***
- ***Effective clinical learning environment and how to provide it***



TEACHER EDUCATION

- **Teacher education refers to the total educative process which contributes to the preparation of a person for a teaching job in colleges**



AIMS -TEACHER EDUCATION

- Enable teacher to solve problem**
- To create suitable type of discipline**
- Familiarize teacher with latest knowledge**
- Develop fundamental skills**
- Develop sense of appreciation**
- Develop scientific and realistic attitude towards life**



TEACHER EDUCATION AND CURRICULUM RESEARCH

- Results in fresh materials in classroom
- Important contribution to children
- Mastering in knowledge



STEPS OF CURRICULUM RESEARCH

- **Collecting the data**
- **First read through**
- **Small group review**
- **Large group comparison**
- **Immediate revision**
- **Research development**
- **New revision considerations**



STEPS OF CURRICULUM RESEARCH

- **Collecting the data**
- **First read through**
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- **Large group comparison**
- **Immediate revision**
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- **New revision considerations**



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- **Observational and narrative research methods**
- **Non Observational ,survey and self reports**
- **Disclosure analysis and problem solving methods**
- **Critical reflective and evaluative research**



IMPORTANCE

- Development of student and teacher and also society
- Providing solutions to conditions and problems
- Finding research and development





Thank
you!!