

Concept of Curriculum-Traditional and Modern

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Concept of Curriculum

- ▶ **“The curriculum includes the totality of experiences that a pupil receives through the manifold activities that go on in the school, in the class room , library, laboratory, workshop, playgrounds and in the numerous contacts between teacher and pupils. In this case the whole life of the school becomes the curriculum, which can touch the life of students at all points and help in the evaluation of balanced personality.”**

(Secondary Education Commission 1952-53)

Abstract

➤ Curriculum in its totality includes all the learning experiences provided in and out of classroom:

a)with the help of subjects studied, which provides knowledge;

b)with the expertise or competencies which teachers have in the context of the methodology adopted to communicate to the learners or to reach the learners competencies and attitude resulting in productive behavioural changes in an atmosphere of interaction with a and b.

It includes: Why(objectives of learning)+ what(knowledge cognition)+and How(Method to be adopted

Traditional concept

Curriculum refers to subject matter, learning desired by the school and the whole school program

- Subject centered and teacher centered approaches predominate.
- Physical structures such as playgrounds, classrooms and la are considered vital.
- Textbooks and teaching methods are considered important.
- Teacher predominates.
- Students develop cognition, aesthetic, moral and social values, social and psychomotor skills are developed.

Modern concept

- It refers to achievement. of learners objectives. Hence it is in the form of learning experiences, suitable for their age, ability and aptitude.
- Student centered approach is given importance.
- Experience for the learner in and out of school are considered important.
- Learner centered workbooks and learning materials are of importance.
- Teacher provides minimal guidance to learners.
- Students develop cognitive and affective domains and psychomotor skills. Effective membership in society is expected.

Traditional and Modern curriculum

- Traditional education only ensures the transition of a stereotyped manner of learning in which nothing new is discovered because the information-gathering means is absent and at the same time, no data is present to collate pre-existing observations and thus, the same kind of knowledge and thought is transferred. In modern education, information from observations with regards to any issue no matter how old or distant it may be can be obtained using the internet. One of the shortcomings of the modern education system is that it tends to be somehow expensive. The collation of data need for latest technological updates and cost of research.
- Traditional education system often needs the physical presence of a teacher which may not be necessary for the modern education system. Likewise, the traditional educational system seems to isolate the children from the society, constricting their interactions to only their environment and physical neighbourhood with a common routine and conventional approach to disseminate information which the modern education rather defeat by exploiting the use of technological gadgets, textbooks and other diagrammatic materials in exposing the student to a worldwide view of learning.