

# BASE OF CURRICULUM

# PHILOSOPHY AND CURRICULUM

- Philosophy is central to curriculum.
- Philosophy is the beginning point in curriculum decision making.
- Studying philosophy allows us to better understand schools and their curricula.
- Philosophy provides educators, teachers and curriculum planners with framework for planning, implementing and evaluating curriculum in schools.
- It helps in answering what school are for, what subject are important, how students should learn and subjects are important.

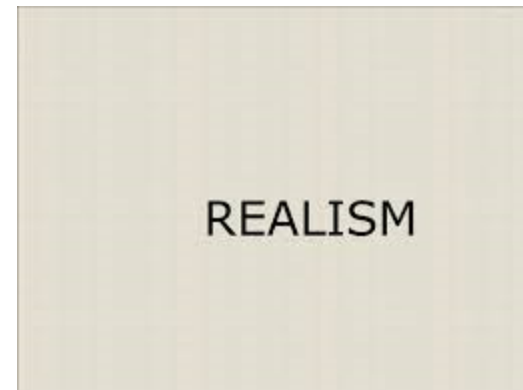
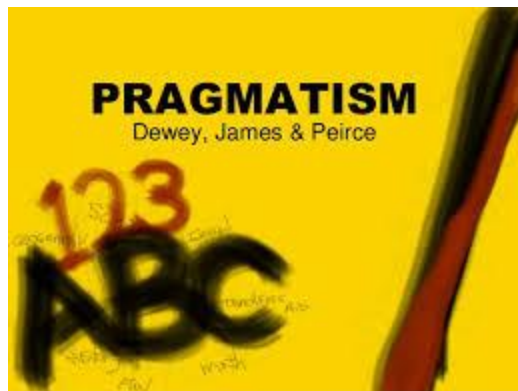


# PHILOSOPHY AND CURRICULUM

- It aims at the all-round development of the individual.
- It is based on the philosophy of nation.
- It reflects the ideals and aspirations of the people.
- It inculcates the ideals of life in the youngsters.
- It helps in the developments of proper philosophy of life.
- It helps the development of the personal and national character.



# MAJOR PHILOSOPHIES



# PSYCHOLOGY AND CURRICULUM

- Four families of psychology
  1. Social
  2. Information processing
  3. Personal
  4. Behavioral



# PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CURRICULUM

- Knowledge of the nature of the learner and learning process and the condition facilitating optimum learning.
- Knowledge of growth and development.
- Intelligence , development capacities.
- curriculum to be child centered , learning experiences should be provided in accordance with the mental development of learner.
- Interest of learner.



## SOCIOLOGY AND CURRICULUM:-

- To realize the social aim of the education.
- Make education as an effective media of social control.
- Keep in mind the social changes and reflects the social need of the community.
- Transmit the value and ideals that the society upholds and consider to be inherited by new generation .
- It relates social interest and problems of the society.
- It makes curriculum dynamic , flexible and progressive.



## SOCIOLOGICAL AND CURRICULUM:-

- Core values and needs of the Indian society.
- Changing values of the people.
- Demands of modern society.
- Good family , ways of life.
- Democratic temper of the society.
- Faith , beliefs and attitudes of the people.





# DISCIPLINES AND CURRICULUM

- Every discipline has a valid structure.
- Every discipline has its own history and tradition.
- Every discipline has specific study and research methods.
- Every discipline has own values and thinking area.



# CLASSIFICATION OF DISCIPLINES

- Traditional basis
  - Basis of work
  - Basis of human behavior
1. Logical
  2. Experimental
  3. Moral
  4. Aesthetic

