



General Principles of Curriculum Construction in Science

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Definition of Curriculum

Curriculum is the tool in the hands of an artist to mould his material according to his ideas in his studies

—Cunningham

Curriculum is the all course of study offered by an educational institution.

—Farlex

Principles of Curriculum Construction in Science

The principle of Child centeredness –

While preparing the Science curriculum, it should be kept in mind the present and future requirements of the child. As much as possible, curriculum should be prepared by keeping children in the centre and their curriculum should be kept favourable.

The principle of creativity –

While constructing the syllabus, those activities and programs should be included. So that creativity and creative power can develop inside the child. Such as practical, painting etc.

Principles of Motivation –

The course should be motivational. It will be motivational when it is prepared keeping in mind the interests, desires, abilities and abilities of the students. If the syllabus is not prepared in a motivational way, then the students in the class will be in a passive state.

Principle of activity –

The course should be action oriented. By which children learn by doing. The knowledge that students learn by hand is permanent and effective for a long time. While constructing the syllabus, it should be kept in mind that it should be based on maximum functional tasks. Therefore, the construction of the syllabus should be based on functionality.



Principle of Broadness –

The course should be comprehensive. It should not be limited to books, classrooms and libraries only.

Principle of utility –

The syllabus should be such that life is useful for the students. With such knowledge, the practical life of the students becomes successful and easy.

Principle of linking with life –

In order to generate interest in a subject or to make it more attractive for the students, it is necessary to teach that course related to real life. When things become related to real life, students study more with interest in that subject.

Principal of democratic concepts –

In India, children are helped to develop a sense of cooperation, empathy, tolerance, honesty, equality and fraternity through curriculum. So that the democratic system can be successful. Only good citizens become examples of good democracy.

Principle of Preservation and transmission –

Every society has its own culture, certain traditions and beliefs. These beliefs give a different identity to the society. If these traditions end, then the society's own identity will also end. Therefore, in order to maintain the existence of every society, the culture, traditions and beliefs of that place should be given in the curriculum so that it does not disappear. Many ancient good beliefs prove helpful in developing rites in children and historical mistakes can be taken as learning.

Principle of correlation -

We get many types of knowledge in our short life. All these knowledge are related to each other. Therefore, while designing the syllabus, it should be kept in mind that new knowledge should be presented by relating it to the old knowledge, So that the children have easy understanding of things.

Principle of flexibility –

While making the course, individual differences and location-specific care must be taken. The availability of resources in villages and cities also varies. Therefore, during the change of the course, all the things and circumstances should be kept in mind.

Principle of harmonious development –

The curriculum should be such that students are imparted all kinds of knowledge. That is, such a course should be taught to the children, which develops their intellectual, physical, emotional, mental, moral and spiritual development.