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Concept Of Curriculum Model

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Abstract

In this present article curriculum models are discussed. 21st century skills are a framework intended to help educators design curriculum models help in the students for success in all over the world. The curriculum models help designers to systematically, accurately, transparently, rationale for the use of class teaching learning with assessment approaches. The basic components that need for curriculum development is discussed. Curriculum models mainly focused on product and process models because these two are proper aspects in educational systems that combines theory and practice.

Key words: *Curriculum model, components of curriculum, Process model, Product model*

Introduction

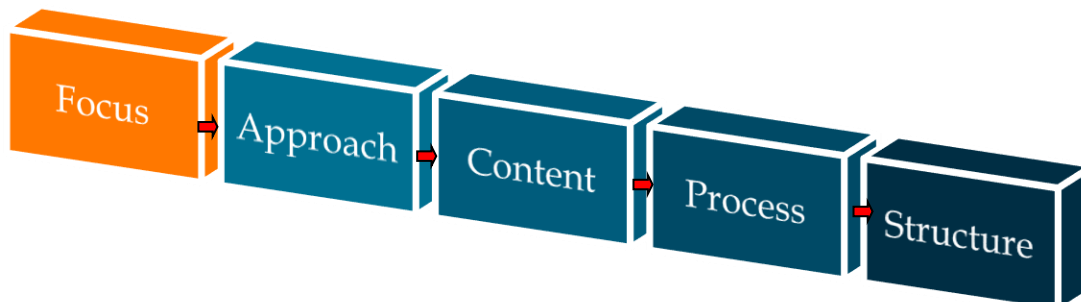
Education of human beings, take place in two ways. One in nature (open ended) environment and another with the contrived (closed ended) environments. The learner is a player in various kind of learning environment and atmosphere. The learning experience is nothing but curriculum. Curriculum in general is a group of study material or syllabi followed in a school or a college for academics to bring learning achievements. According to psychologist **Crow and Crow** said that “The curriculum always focuses on learners experience inside and outside school involved in a program which is based on emotional, social, spiritual and moral components”. The curriculum includes list of content, set of subjects, syllabi, program for school or a college. To get better curriculum we need

proper innovative models which brings in effectiveness in teaching learning process.

Curriculum model: According to Orstein and Hunkins (2009): Curriculum development models are technically useful, they often overlook the human aspects such as the personal attitudes, feelings and values involved in curriculum making”. Curriculum model is helpful tool as well as good technique for curriculum development and act as guide. Curriculum guide is nothing but frame work that details what, how and when instruction occurs. It gives educators/teachers special uniform methodology so that all students get same opportunity to learn. Curriculum models help in developing systematically, accurately, transparently rationale, authentically, properly hierarchy for the use of class teaching, learning with assessment approaches.

Common components of curriculum model:

Fig: 1 Components of curriculum model

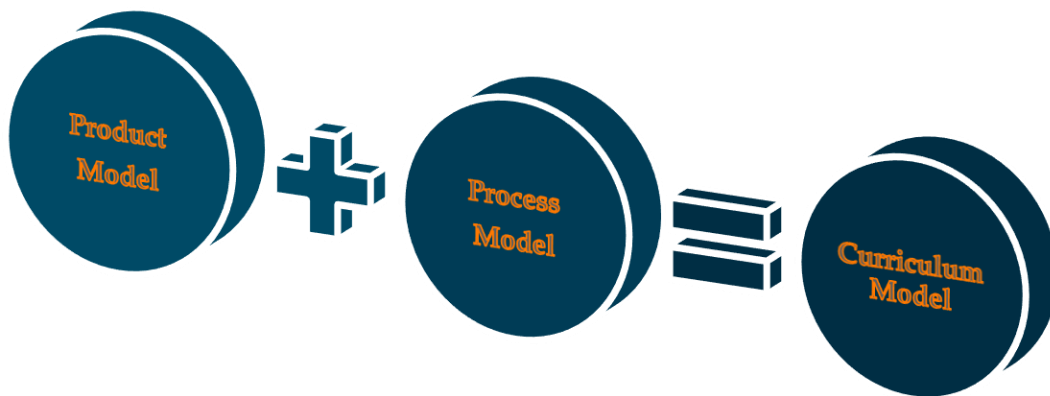


1. Focus: Curriculum is focused on students centered or subject centered to be constructed

2. Approach: The ways and methods to be discussed in this approach. That is

- teaching through traditional method or modern type of teaching method.
3. Content: Curriculum mainly based on content. The content is joined with syllabi.
 4. Process: In Classroom environment teaching learning process take place between teacher and students.
 5. Structure: The time limit and determining how the curriculum will come with for revision.

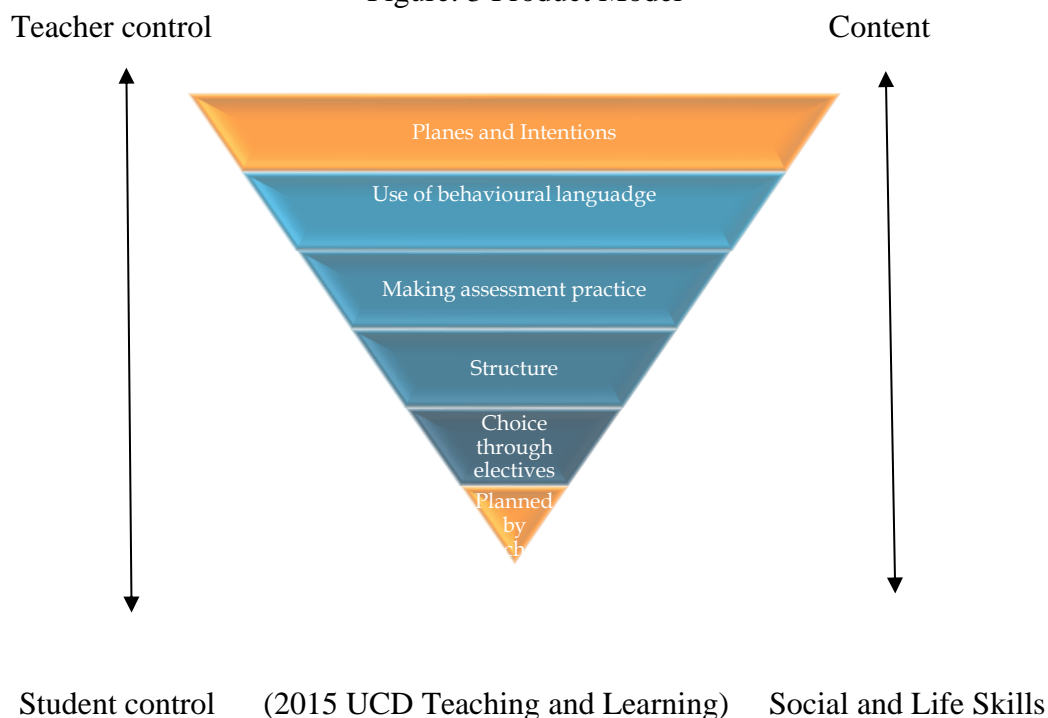
Figure: 2 Curriculum model two categories



Product Model: According to educationist Ralph Tyler in 1949 product model is a result oriented model, which only prohibited with goal/objectives oriented. The task is to finish early and reach goal (close ended). This approach has been described as logical, efficient and effective in delivering education. This model is given by the. Many of the educationists have followed the Tyler model as a fundamental base. In new modern approaches and era curriculum model given by Geraldine O'Neill in the year 2010. According to him there are six stages in his model they move with the teacher control and learner control

in product process model. The pyramid shaped model explained in this manner.

Figure: 3 Product Model



Plans and Intentions: In the curriculum educators having an intention to prepare curriculum for whom. The class and grade matters a lot in the planes. Psychological aspects play major role in it. According to learner age limit curriculum is developed. The curriculum model focuses the learning objectives according to student's interest. Objectives always measures the outcomes of learning. The objectives of the curriculum shows co-curricular activities abilities, attitudes, appreciation and various forms of the knowledge that helpful for learner needs.

Use of behavioral language: Basically in behavioral language is described by B.F. Skinner who was interested in language

acquisition in humans. In the product model curriculum student learn to communicate and learn about languages in learner. Curriculum language mainly depend on native language. Students need to develop a good command of different language skills to succeed in all school subjects.

Making assessment practice: Assessment always improve students' performance. In the educational experiences students gather the information as well as discuss the information in order to develop knowledge and get deeper understanding about particular subjects.

Structure: Structure involves parameters such as time on task making, study materials and doing research, books,

materials, available teaching learning resources and co-curricular activities.

Choice through electives: In the product mode of curriculum students don't have chance to select particular subjects/electives to learn. Less number of school students have chance to choice electives in their curriculum.

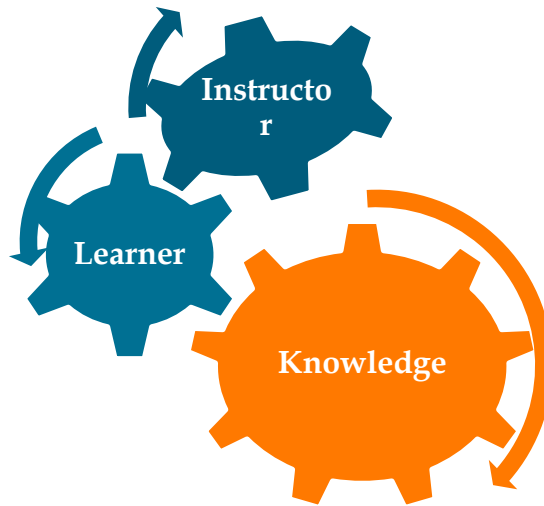
Planned by teachers: Product usually syllabus oriented teaching where series of classes/lectures take place leading to written examinations. It is called teacher centered, where responsibility is much more than learner. Curriculum product designed with the steps are given below,

- (Diagnosis of need)what the curriculum should be given for a students
- Formulation of hypotheses for curriculum
- Selecting the content according to students mental age (based on psychology)
- Organization of content traditionally or modernly
- Selection of learning experiences
- Organization of learning experiences
- Determination of what to evaluate.

Process model: Process model is interaction between teacher, students, and classroom environment. Which involves syllabus, written documents, co-curricular

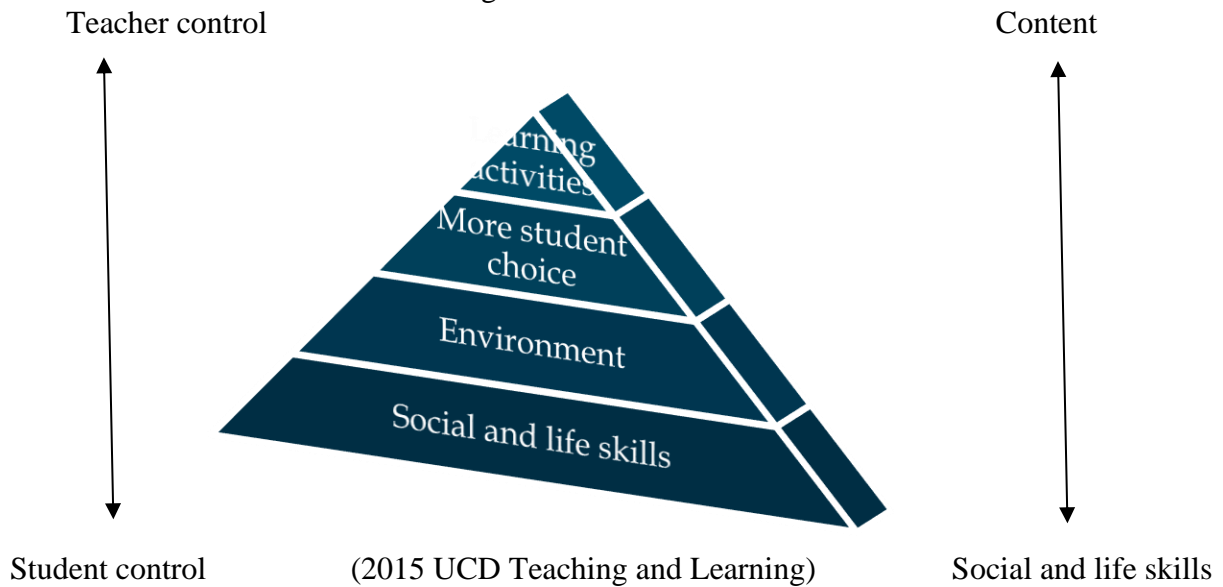
activities, course outlines, and guidelines in the curriculum. Lawrence Stenhouse in the year 1926-1982 proposed the model called "Process model". His words process model of curriculum is "A curriculum is an proper attempt and proper way to communicate the essential principles and features of educational proposals in such a way it opens critical scrutiny and capable of effective translation come in to practice". Lawrence Stenhouse gave principles in process model. They are selection of content, development of teaching strategies, making of decision about sequences, diagnose the strengths and weakness of individual students, study and evaluate the progress of teacher, guidance as to the feasibility of implementing the curriculum in school context along with environments. Process is learner centers approach. It emphasis from teaching to learning. Exactly what happens in the classroom, as well as learner and teacher activities. Here learner is given chance to express for discussions regarding content, teaching-learning activities and assessment. The process itself changes according to environment. In the earlier concepts Process model mainly concerned with three aspects they are as follows

Figure: 4 Process model



Geraldine O'Neill in (2010) Process model includes 4 aspects in it , they are as follows

Figure :5 Process Model



Learning activities: Teaching learning activities includes questioning, quizzes, problem solving, debates, role play, free writing, small group activities and inquiry based learning so on. Curriculum should

move with theory and activities that make learners enthusiastic in classroom.

More student choice: Providing learning aspiration according to students. It is essential student learning needs has to fulfill in the particular curriculum. New

modern technological innovative teaching methods to be uploaded in curriculum which makes process effective.

Environment: Curriculum environment includes needs as well of essentials of learners. The environment gives both formal and informal education to learner useful way.

Social and life skills: The curriculum involves the socio emotional skills which help learner to build his/her personality, technological skills essential to cope with upcoming updated society. Learner after gaining knowledge it has to express in the society. Social interaction is important aspect in life skills. These life skills enables learners to function properly in society and it provide study habits, financial knowledge, self-care and self-awareness for the learners.

Conclusion: Curriculum and curriculum models are not an easy task as well as for

preparation or development. Curriculum models now incorporating new technological instructions in it. According to environment and society aspiration curriculum models goes on changing itself. Curriculum is to be flexible. Instead of product model, process model has to concentrate because it gives lifelong learning to learners.

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