

# **PEDAGOGY OF COMMERCE**

**Dr. Jugnu Khatter Bhatia I Dr. Sanjay Kumar**



**EZ EDUCATION**

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**EZ Education**

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**E-mail:** [ezpublication@gmail.com](mailto:ezpublication@gmail.com)

**Website:** [www.ezeducation.in](http://www.ezeducation.in)

1. **Child-Centered Curriculum:** When the organization of the curriculum is done keeping in mind the tendencies, interests and abilities, stage etc. of the child, then it is called child-centred curriculum.
2. **Activity Centered Curriculum:** When children are given various types of activities for personality development in school based on their interests, abilities, needs, feelings, etc., then this type of curriculum an action-oriented curriculum.
3. **Experience Centered Curriculum:** When the curriculum is designed keeping in mind the experiences of the children, then this type of curriculum is called Experience Centered Curriculum.
4. **4)Subject Centered Curriculum:** Subject-centred curriculum is that curriculum in which different subjects are given importance. Similar courses are generally prevalent in India.
5. **Vocational and Technical Centered Curriculum:** When children are taught different vocational and technical work in school, then this type of curriculum is called vocational and technical centered curriculum.
6. **Craft Centered Curriculum:** Special opportunities are given to the children in the school to learn different types of crafts like agriculture, spinning, weaving, and wood work etc. He calls this type of curriculum a craft-centred curriculum. In Basic Education or Wardha Scheme, special importance is given to the curriculum in this way. In this, other subjects like (1) Mother-tongue (2) Mathematics, (3) Social Science (4) Painting, (5) Music, (6) Physiology and (7) General Science are taught focusing on crafts.
7. **Core Curriculum:** -Meaning (Meaning) Core curriculum refers to that curriculum in which some subjects are compulsory and many subjects are such that students choose some according to their interests and abilities.

### Principles of Curriculum construction

1. **Principle of Relation with Life:** The first principle of curriculum making is that only those subjects and activities should be included in the curriculum which are related to the present life of the children so that they can take part in their present life, understand and solve problems well.
2. **Principle of the knowledge of Culture and Civilization:** The second principle of curriculum making or determination is that such subjects, activities and objects should be included in it through which the child can learn about his culture and civilization. That is, they can have good knowledge of caste and experiences. In this regard, it has been written in the book, "Handbook of Suggestions for Teachers," Indeed, it is becoming more and more accepted that the various subjects of the curriculum represent competencies which have proved to be

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## Personalized System of Instruction

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Divya R. Panjwani

Education is a pathway through which a person can attain success in different endeavors of life. Under Indian Education System, Education is imparted through different stages like Play group, Pre-Primary Stage, Primary Stage, Middle Schools, Secondary Stage, Higher Secondary Stage, Under-Graduation, Post-Graduation, Doctorate and Post-doctorate etc. There are Diploma Courses also. Under all the courses of studies, the Indian Education System follows a pattern where teaching-learning transaction takes place at the place of study. The objectives of the courses are achieved under some prescribed evaluation system. So it can be said that for every stage or every class, there are objectives or aims, there is Teaching-Learning transaction and then there is evaluation of the process.

When the objectives are discussed, they are divided into General and Specific Objectives. Under Teaching-Learning transactions, there is pedagogy, content, teaching-learning materials, Teacher, Learner, Method of Teaching, Techniques of Teaching and so on. Pedagogy

Personalized System of Instruction (PSI) is a student-centered approach to teaching and learning that emphasizes self-paced mastery of skills. It was developed at the University of Illinois in the 1960s by Fred Keller, who believed that the traditional lecture-based approach to teaching was inefficient and ineffective.

In PSI, students progress through a course at their own pace, working through a series of instructional modules that are designed to help them master specific skills or concepts. Each module typically consists of a written lesson, practice exercises, and a mastery test. If a student passes the mastery test, they move on to the next module. If they do not pass, they are given additional practice and feedback until they achieve mastery.

### **PSI is characterized by several key principles**

1. Self-pacing: Students are given control over the pace of their learning, allowing them to move quickly through material they already know and spend more time on areas that require additional practice.

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<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Integral University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.