KENYA SCHOOL OF
TVET

DTTE IN COMPUTER STUDIES (CS/CS/C)

COMPETENCE BASED EDUCATION AND TRAINING (ED/B/7102) **PRESENTATION**

GROUP 8

WELCOME

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MEMBERS

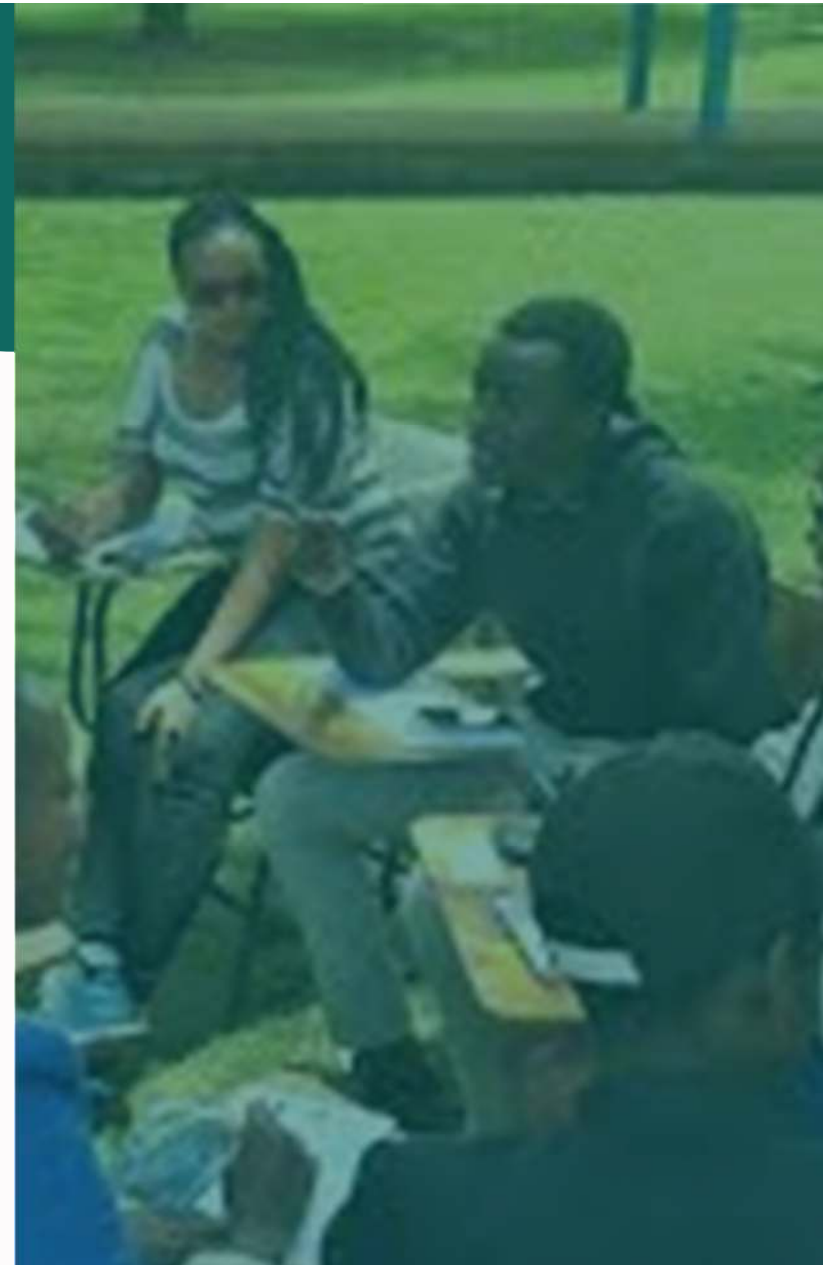|	
TANUI CALEB	2025CS161805
MOMANYI COLLINS	2025CS162688
DIANA WANJIKU	2025LS161986
EDWARD KOIMAN	2025CS162315
NICKEY OMBASA	2025CS162069
ELIZABETH WANGOI	2025CS162976
MERCY CHEBII CHEROP	2025CS162851
BEATRICE IRUNGU	2025CS161676
SHADRACK KIPKIRUI	2025CS162703

QUESTION 1

Components of a Competency Based Curriculum

Introduction

A curriculum that emphasizes what learners are expected to do rather than mainly focusing on what they are expected to know.

It focuses on equipping learners with specific competencies—skills, knowledge, attitudes, and values—that enable them to perform tasks effectively in real-life situations.

CBC's core competencies help students develop essential skills for academics and life, making them well-rounded individuals.

1. Learning Outcomes

Clear Objectives

The curriculum defines what learners should be able to do after completing a course or program.

Measurable Outcomes

These outcomes are specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART)

2. Competencies

Skills

Practical abilities and techniques that learners need to develop.

Knowledge

Theoretical understanding and information that support skill development.

Clear Objectives

Behaviors, ethics, and social skills that are essential for personal and professional growth.

3. Learner-Centered Approach

Active Learning

Encourages learners to take an active role in their education through activities, projects, and problem-solving tasks.

Individualized Learning

Accommodates diverse learning styles and paces, allowing learners to progress based on their mastery of competencies.

4. Assessment

Formative Assessment

Ongoing assessments that provide feedback during the learning process to help learners improve.

Summative Assessment

Evaluations at the end of a learning period to measure learners' achievement of competencies

Performance-Based Assessment

Focuses on assessing learners' ability to apply their knowledge and skills in real-world scenarios.

5. Curriculum Content

Integrated Learning

Combines theoretical knowledge with practical applications.

Relevance

Ensures that the content is relevant to the learners' future careers and societal needs.

Interdisciplinary Approach

Encourages the integration of knowledge and skills from different subject areas.

6. Teaching and Learning Resources

Variety of Materials

Includes textbooks, digital resources, hands-on materials, learning aids and real-life scenarios.

Technology Integration

Utilizes technology to enhance learning and provide access to diverse resources.

7. Continuous Improvement

Feedback Mechanism

Incorporates feedback from learners, teachers, and stakeholders to continuously improve the curriculum.

Professional Development

Provides ongoing training and support for educators to effectively implement the curriculum.

8. Lifelong Learning

Transferable Skills

Prepares learners with skills that can be applied in various contexts throughout their lives

Adaptability

Encourages learners to be flexible and adaptable in a constantly changing world.

QUESTION 2

Guidelines for packaging Competency Based Curriculum.

Introduction

Packaging a Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) involves structuring learning materials and assessment tools to align with competency-based education principles. Several key guidelines ensure its effective design and implementation. These guidelines typically include:

Guidelines for Packaging CBC

01
Clearly Defined Competencies
Identify and articulate specific, measurable competencies that learners need to achieve. These should align with real-world skills and knowledge.

02
Modular Structure
Organize the curriculum into smaller, manageable units or modules that focus on individual competencies. Each module should have clear objectives and outcomes
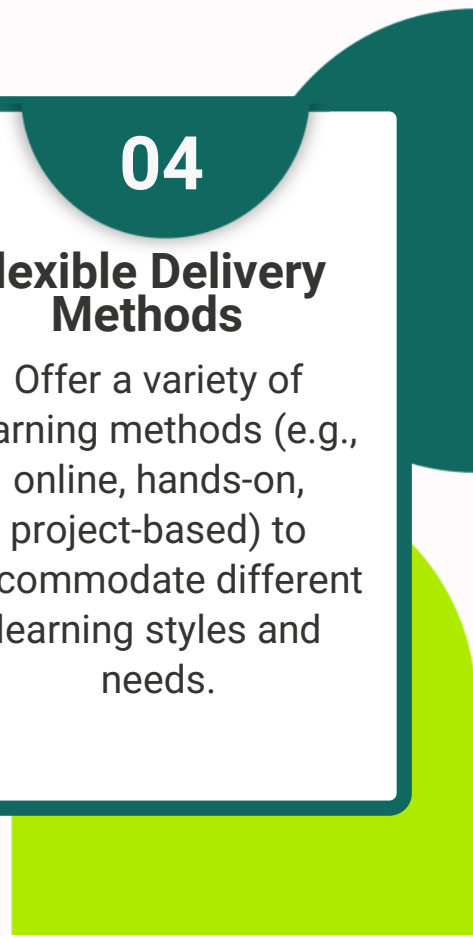
03
Progressive Learning Pathways
Develop a logical progression where learners move from basic to more complex competencies. Ensure that foundational competencies are mastered before advancing.

04
Flexible Delivery Methods
Offer a variety of learning methods (e.g., online, hands-on, project-based) to accommodate different learning styles and needs.

Guidelines for Packaging CBC

05
Continuous and Formative Assessment
Use ongoing assessments to monitor students' progress. These assessments should provide feedback, allowing for adjustments in learning and helping students reach mastery.

06
Learner-Centered Approach
Focus on individual student needs, allowing for personalized learning. Students should be able to progress at their own pace once they demonstrate competency.
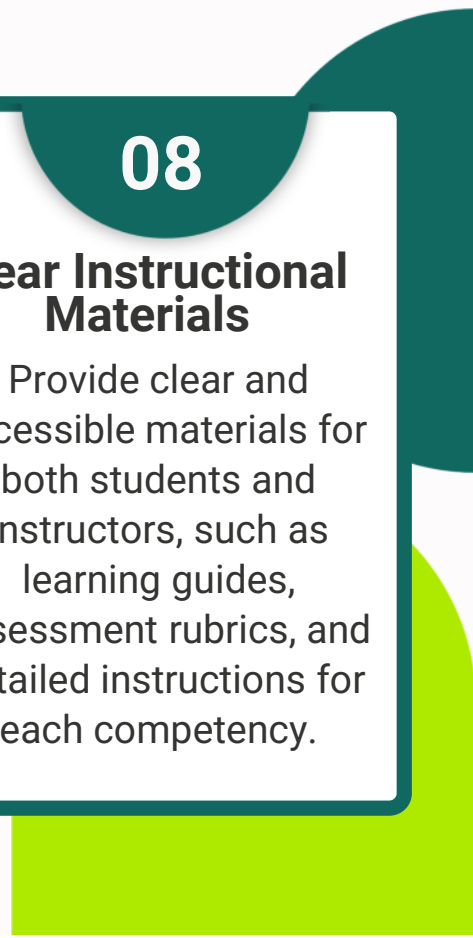
07
Alignment with Standards and Expectations
Ensure that the competencies are aligned with industry standards, certification requirements, and any other relevant frameworks.

08
Clear Instructional Materials
Provide clear and accessible materials for both students and instructors, such as learning guides, assessment rubrics, and detailed instructions for each competency.

Guidelines for Packaging CBC

09

Support and Resources

Offer resources such as tutoring, peer support, or digital tools to help students achieve mastery.

By following these guidelines, the CBC can be packaged in a way that maximizes student success, ensures mastery of skills, and aligns with real-world demands.

QUESTION 3

Curriculum validation

Introduction

Curriculum validation is the process of evaluating and ensuring that a curriculum effectively meets its intended goals, learning outcomes, and the needs of both students and society.

The aim is to ensure that .the curriculum is relevant, accurate, and capable of achieving its educational objectives.

Steps involved in Curriculum validation

Stakeholder involvement

Consinstency and coherence

Feedback and Revision

Alignment with objectives

Content relevance

Assessment methods

Continuous improvement

Through curriculum validation, educational programs can maintain quality, stay relevant, and provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen fields.

Steps involved in Curriculum validation
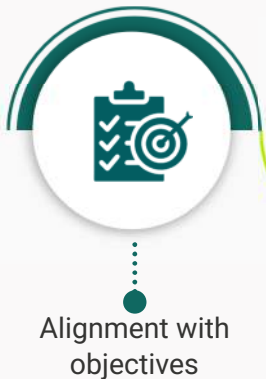
Alignment with Objectives:
Ensure that the curriculum is designed to meet the educational goals and competencies it aims to achieve. This involves checking that the content, assessments, and teaching methods are all aligned with the desired learning outcomes.

Alignment with objectives

Through curriculum validation, educational programs can maintain quality, stay relevant, and provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen fields.

Steps involved in Curriculum validation

Stakeholder involvement

Stakeholder Involvement:
Engage relevant stakeholders such as teachers, students, industry experts, and academic professionals in the validation process to gather feedback on the curriculum's relevance and effectiveness

Through curriculum validation, educational programs can maintain quality, stay relevant, and provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen fields.

Steps involved in Curriculum validation

Content relevance

Content Relevance:
Validate that the curriculum includes current and relevant content, reflecting the latest developments in the subject area and the needs of the workforce or society.

Through curriculum validation, educational programs can maintain quality, stay relevant, and provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen fields.

Steps involved in Curriculum validation

Consinstency and coherence

Consistency and Coherence:
Check that the curriculum is logically structured, with clear progression from one topic or competency to the next. This helps ensure that students build on prior knowledge and skills.

Through curriculum validation, educational programs can maintain quality, stay relevant, and provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen fields.
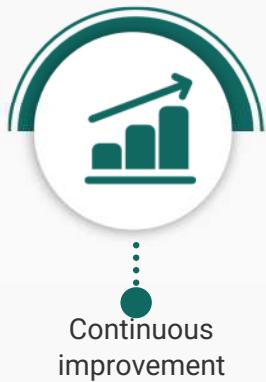
Steps involved in Curriculum validation

Assessment methods

Assessment Methods:
Review the assessment strategies to ensure they are appropriate for measuring the competencies and outcomes outlined in the curriculum. Assessments should fairly test the knowledge and skills that the curriculum aims to develop.

Through curriculum validation, educational programs can maintain quality, stay relevant, and provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen fields.

Steps involved in Curriculum validation

Feedback and Revision

Feedback and Revision:
Collect feedback from various sources—such as students, faculty, employers, and accreditation bodies—after implementing the curriculum. Use this feedback to make necessary adjustments or improvements to ensure its effectiveness.

Through curriculum validation, educational programs can maintain quality, stay relevant, and provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen fields.

Steps involved in Curriculum validation

Continuous
improvement

Continuous Improvement:
Curriculum validation is not a one-time event. It involves regular reviews to adapt to changes in educational needs, technology, industry trends, or societal expectations.

Through curriculum validation, educational programs can maintain quality, stay relevant, and provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen fields.

QUESTION 4

Curriculum Evaluation and Revision

Introduction

Curriculum evaluation and revision is a continuous process aimed at assessing the effectiveness of a curriculum and making improvements based on feedback and outcomes.
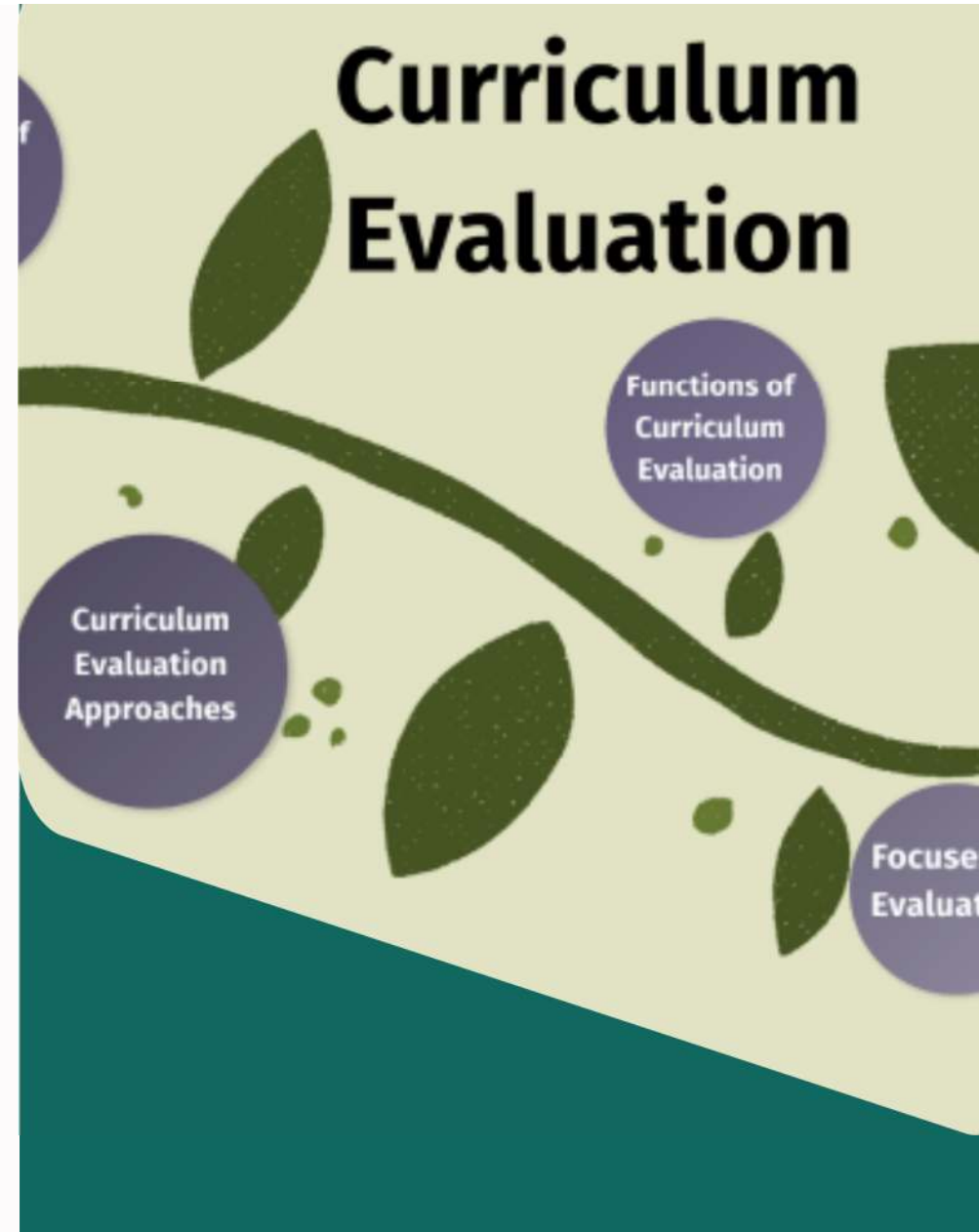
Curriculum Evaluation

Purpose
To assess how well the curriculum achieves its learning outcomes, meets educational goals, and addresses the needs of students and stakeholders.

Methods
Use various assessment tools such as surveys, student performance data, feedback from teachers and employers, and external reviews.

Focus Areas
Evaluate content relevance, instructional methods, assessment strategies, and overall student engagement and achievement.

Curriculum Revision

Purpose

To make necessary changes or updates to the curriculum based on evaluation results.
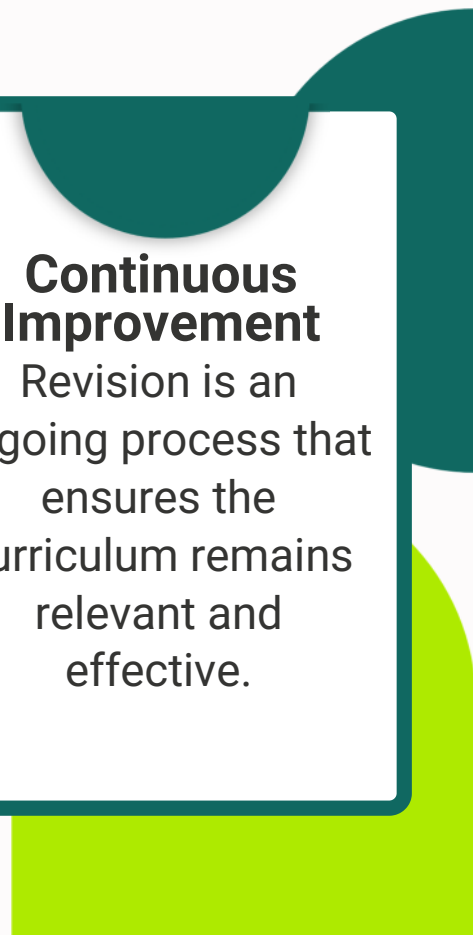
Process

Revise curriculum content, teaching strategies, or assessment methods to improve alignment with goals, incorporate new information or trends, and better meet student needs.

Stakeholder Involvement

Teachers, students, industry experts, and other stakeholders provide feedback to guide revisions.

Continuous Improvement

Revision is an ongoing process that ensures the curriculum remains relevant and effective.
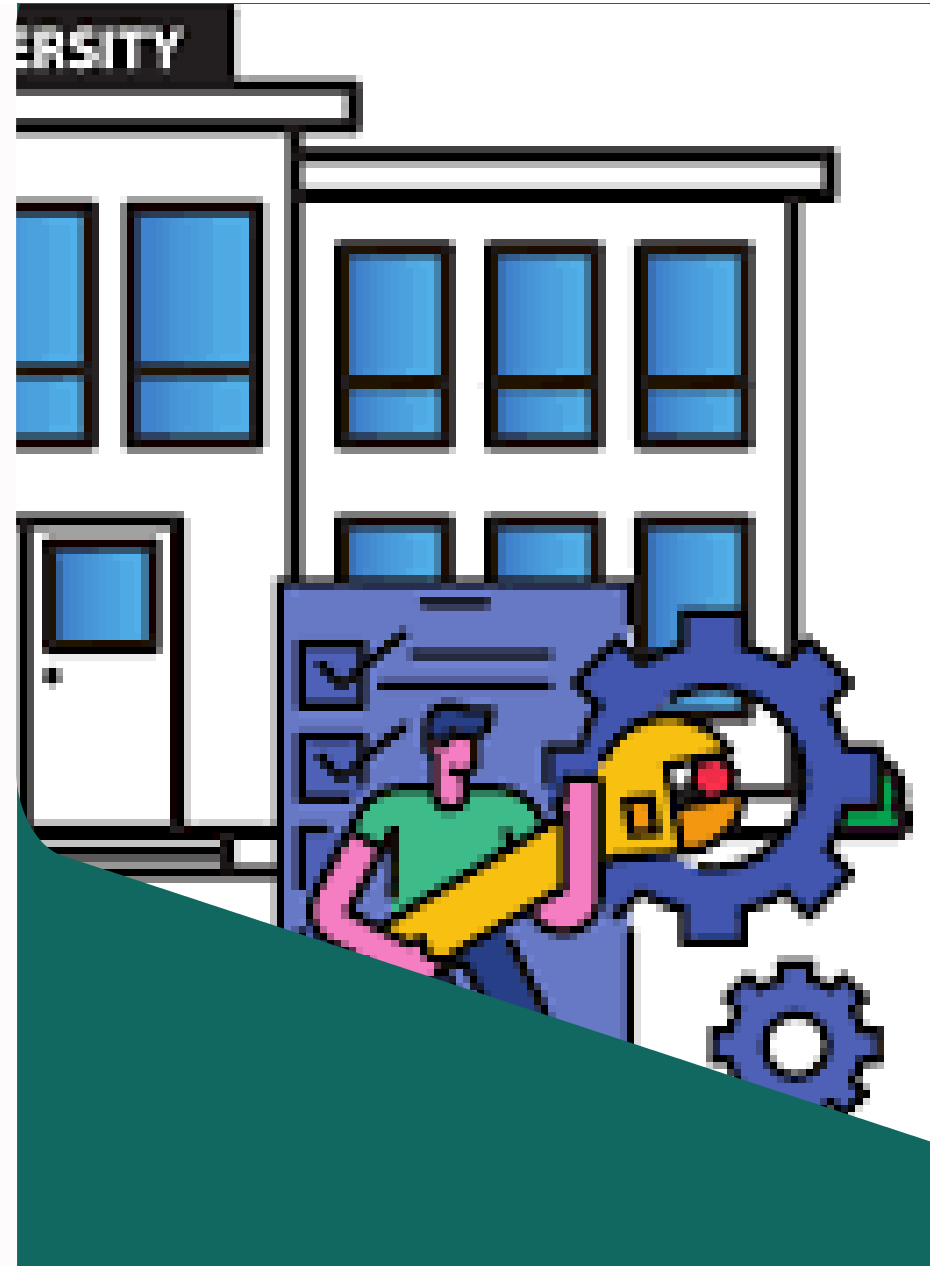
QUESTION 5

Curriculum Maintenance

Introduction

Curriculum maintenance refers to the continuous process of reviewing, updating, and improving a curriculum to ensure it remains relevant, effective, and aligned with educational goals, industry needs, and societal changes. It helps maintain the quality and effectiveness of education over time.

Key Aspects of Curriculum Maintenance

Continuous Review:
Regularly assess the curriculum to ensure it aligns with current educational goals, industry standards, and emerging trends. This includes evaluating content, teaching methods, and learning outcomes.

Updating Content:
Ensure that course materials and topics reflect the latest developments in the field. This could involve incorporating new research, technologies, or practices that impact the subject area.

Feedback Integration:
Gather feedback from stakeholders—such as students, teachers, employers, and academic experts—and use it to make adjustments. This helps to address any gaps or issues identified in the curriculum.

Key Aspects of Curriculum Maintenance

Adapting to Changing Needs:
Modify the curriculum to reflect shifts in societal or workforce demands. For example, changes in technology or industry practices might require updates to course content or skills development.

Assessing Learning Outcomes:
Continuously monitor whether students are achieving the intended learning outcomes. If gaps in learning are identified, the curriculum may need to be revised or supplemented.

Teacher Training and Support:
Ensure that instructors are properly trained to deliver the updated curriculum effectively. This might involve providing professional development or resources to support teachers.

Maintaining Flexibility:
The curriculum should be adaptable to accommodate diverse learning needs, varying student abilities, and different teaching environments (e.g., in-person, online).

THANK YOU