

Research on the Operational Logic of Curriculum Scheme in China

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Abstract: Curriculum plan is a guiding document about school curriculum formulated by the national education administrative department according to the educational policy and educational tasks of schools at all levels. It stipulates the goal, content and structure of school curriculum, and is the basic basis for training talents and organizing teaching. The running logic of the curriculum determines the way and process of school curriculum selection and organization. Curriculum is the result of multiple factors inside and outside education, and the running logic of these factors in curriculum is the internal logic of curriculum. Understanding, grasping and utilizing the operational logic of curriculum plan is an important way to explain curriculum reform, optimize curriculum plan and improve educational practice. This paper attempts to analyze from the multidimensional logic of politics, economy, culture, aiming at revealing the internal logic and mechanism of curriculum plan and deepening the theoretical understanding of curriculum plan.

Keywords: Curriculum plan; Curriculum reform; Curriculum implementation

1. The Political Logic of Basic Education Curriculum Program Operation

MicheaelW.Apple believes that curriculum is ideological, and curriculum is not only the objective carrier of educational content to be taught to students by schools, but the official text under the control of power, and the official knowledge of power and value load. Among them, the compilation and use of curriculum plan reflects the ideological attribute of curriculum.^[1] Since the foundation of People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, it has experienced eight basic education curriculum reforms, and the curriculum plan has also changed.

1.1 As the carrier of national ideology, curriculum scheme bears the nature of the country and the requirements of talent cultivation

What kind of curriculum a country implements reflects and determines what kind of people the country can cultivate and what kind of people it can cultivate. When the new China was founded, China's national nature was a new-democratic society. In order to quickly complete the socialist transformation, a large number of "literate workers" with political consciousness and able to serve the economic recovery were required at this stage.^[2] Up to now, the new curriculum of compulsory education proposes to cultivate teenagers with ideals, abilities and responsibilities for the party and the country, and lay the foundation for socialist builders and successors with all-round development of morality, intelligence, physique, beauty and labor.

1.2 The compilation of curriculum plan also embodies certain political principles

The curriculum plan is compiled from top to bottom. Every step of the curriculum plan is carried out under the unified leadership of the Party, from preliminary research and demonstration, top-level design, revision and improvement to curriculum review. The revision of the curriculum plan requires the extensive participation of curriculum experts, teachers, students, parents and social personnel. The formulation of the curriculum plan is the crystallization of all common wisdom efforts. In the process of curriculum implementation, it is not required that regions and schools implement it step by step. According to the characteristics and advantages of the region, regions and schools can formulate their own curriculum and teaching materials under the unified leadership of the national curriculum plan, which is the three-level management system of the state, local and schools that we have formed now, so that the dynamic balance of the curriculum plan can also be achieved.

1.3 The specific implementation of the curriculum plan is also influenced by certain political factors

For example, the right to reform the curriculum plan is broken. Government officials and curriculum experts still have absolute authority and discourse power in the process of curriculum planning; The power of supervision in the implementation of the curriculum is empty. Theoretically, the supervision of the implementation of the curriculum plan is beneficial to the modification and improvement of the curriculum plan, but because the main body of supervision is the government and curriculum experts, and the people who implement the curriculum plan are schools and teachers, the theory and practice are separated, and the curriculum plan cannot be adjusted in time to better adapt to the actual curriculum problems.

2. The Economic Logic of Basic Education Curriculum Program Operation

The reform of the new curriculum scheme of compulsory education is also the embodiment of the continuous development and change of economy, with distinctive new economic characteristics. With the advent of the information age, the speed at which we gain the experience of economic development and educational reform in various countries is also accelerating. From this, we can also know that the more economically developed areas are, the higher their educational level is. Then we can understand the reasons and finally turn them into our experience.

2.1 The curriculum puts more emphasis on students' subjectivity

With the development of information, everyone can become the main body of the network. Nowadays, self-media makes everyone a part of the main body of the market, and they can rely on the field given by the market to develop their viability. While becoming the main body of market rights, they also stipulate corresponding obligations, such as observing market rules and being responsible for their words and deeds. These projections in the curriculum plan reflect that teachers should teach students to learn, not just instill knowledge in them. This makes students no longer passive receivers of knowledge, but active constructors of knowledge, and the subject of learning, which can make students become subjective beings with independent spirit and self-survival ability after they leave school and enter the society.

2.2 The curriculum plan also reflects the public thought of contemporary economy

The new curriculum plan emphasizes that teachers are no longer teachers who passively implement the plan, but take the initiative to change the curriculum plan into life, and encourages teachers to change from the faithful-oriented classroom to the creative-oriented classroom. In terms of curriculum objectives, the emphasis on teaching students' knowledge in the past to teaching students' literacy has given teachers greater teaching flexibility; In the course content, from the past emphasis on teaching books to teaching life now; Embodies the importance attached to the law of students' physical and mental development; As for curriculum management, the three-level curriculum management system at the national, local and school levels has been gradually defined from national formulation, local and school implementation in the past, and the creativity and vitality of curriculum schemes have been further activated; As for curriculum evaluation, the emphasis on summative evaluation in the past to formative evaluation now makes the formulation of curriculum plan more democratic and scientific.

2.3 The curriculum scheme also reflects the contemporary economic openness

Since the founding of China, the curriculum plan has undergone several changes, especially since the reform and opening up. China's economy has begun to integrate with the world, and China's economy has provided an important force to promote the development of the world economy. China has also continuously gained excellent experience while integrating with the world economy. While learning advanced foreign economic experience, we are constantly learning advanced foreign curriculum experience. For example, in the 21st century, all countries in the world are advocating core literacy, and China has also put forward its own core literacy, which is to cultivate the necessary character and key ability for talents who can adapt to the development of the new era. In the specific disciplines of the curriculum program, China has put forward what kind of core literacy students should cultivate in each discipline, and how to cultivate core literacy, so as to better integrate with the international community.

2.4 The era of economic production will also bring about the reform of curriculum programs

When the economy is relatively prosperous, the government and the public often pay little attention to the school curriculum. At this time, curriculum experts may focus on students' personal experience and work out various alternative curriculum plans. When the economy is in recession, many people will blame the school curriculum and blame the young people's inability to find jobs on the fact that the content of the school curriculum does not meet the needs of the society. At this time, the state

often pays attention to the concreteness of the curriculum objectives, hoping to quickly train talents who can adapt to social development through concrete objectives.

3. The Cultural Logic of Basic Education Curriculum Program Operation

Curriculum plays the role of cultural inheritance, and cultural changes will also bring about the continuous evolution of curriculum. ^[3] Undoubtedly, culture has national characteristics. In today's globalization, national culture and regional culture are the proper meanings of globalization. Every country's curriculum reform is based on national culture and national conditions, and the curriculum lacking soul and roots hardly exists.

3.1 The curriculum plan is formulated to better continue the cultural bloodline

The curriculum is designed to better pass on knowledge, which is the crystallization of collective wisdom of human beings. However, since human beings came into being, there are countless kinds of knowledge, and it is unrealistic for students to study them all. So this knowledge must be well organized and passed on. This involves how to choose knowledge, organize knowledge and what kind of effect you want to achieve, and the curriculum plan is formulated to achieve such a purpose.

3.2 The curriculum plan reflects the idea of cultural inheritance and cultural reconstruction

All previous curriculum program changes are not completely separated, but interrelated and inherited. Each curriculum program is modified and improved on the basis of the previous one. For example, from the initial training goal, we focus on cultivating talents with "morality, intelligence and physique" to cultivating talents with "morality, intelligence, physique, beauty and labor" and other all-round development; From the emphasis on basic knowledge and basic skills courses to the emphasis on the cultivation of core literacy, these have their specific cultural influences. With the development of economy, people's requirements for cultural taste are constantly improving. It is necessary to remove the dross of the past culture from the curriculum, and add the essence of the culture of the times to enrich the curriculum content and realize the cultural reconstruction.

3.3 The curriculum program bears the yearning for a better life of people from all over the world

The changes of curriculum programs around the world show that curriculum program changes are generally regarded as an important measure to promote social development and economic prosperity. As cultural capital, curriculum represents the mainstream culture of society, which is closely related to the future, destiny and social status of individuals. Culture is transmitted through the curriculum, which not only reproduces the culture, but also reproduces the unequal class structure and social relations. Every change in the curriculum reflects people's yearning for fairness and their desire to create a better life.

References

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