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RESEARCH ARTICLE

RESHAPING THE CURRICULUM: UNDER THE NEW NORMAL

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ABSTRACT

All sectors worldwide, including education, have been devastated by the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic. As we approach to the new normal in the post-COVID-19 era, there is a need to consider education anew in the light of emerging opportunities and challenges as well as the reshaping of the curriculum. Thus, this short article attempts to explain the reshaping of curriculum towards education under the new normal. The implications of the continuing crisis to the four elements of curriculum - goal, content, approach, and evaluation - are also being discussed. Some emerging options may be cogently viewed within the perspectives of these elements. Aside from the lens of other aspects of education that can be explored further to better reconsider education in this new era in human history, brighter reshaping of curriculum will be also discussed further.

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INTRODUCTION

The pandemic COVID-19 was first experienced in China in the province of Wuhan in late December 2019 (Shereen *et al*2020). A great focus of this pandemic COVID19 timeline presents that on January 13, 2020, the first coronavirus infection outside China was reported; February 02, 2020, the first coronavirus mortality also noted outside China; March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization announced the outbreak a pandemic spreading to different continents; April 10, 2020, the global death toll surpassed a hundred thousand; May 11, 2020, countries like Spain, New Zealand, Thailand, and Iran began to ease their quarantine restrictions after a decrease (Secon *et al*2020). Educational systems are likewise preparing for the postCOVID-19 era characterized by "new normal." This expression first emerged in the field of business. It was used to caution the belief of economists that industrial economies would revert to normal after the recession (El-Erian, 2010). The term has since been used in different contexts to mean that something which was previously not typical has become typical. The Urban Dictionary (2009) described "new normal" as the situation of being after some intense change has occurred. It substitutes the accepted, habitual, usual state after a certain event happened. Several scholarly works have been recently published to tackle the multidimensional implications of COVID-19 crisis to the expected new normal period

(e.g. see Sintema, 2020a & Toquero, 2020 on educational; Radwan & Radwan, 2020 on social and economic; Usak *et al*2020 on social and psychological). Within the educational dimension, there has been extensive researches discussing the adoption of online modality in instructional implementation in the new normal post-COVID-19 era (e.g. see Sintema, 2020b on digitalized virtual classroom; Basilara & Kavadze, 2020 on online education; Naciri *et al*2020 on mobile learning; Mulenga & Marbán, 2020 on digital learning). These emerging discussions as regards education in the new normal post-COVID-19 era could be reconsidered through the lens of curriculum studies. A curriculum can be defined as a plan that has elements. Based on the seminal curriculum development models (e.g. Tyler, 1949; Taba, 1962), these elements of the curriculum are the goal, content, approach, and evaluation. Drawing notions from this perspective, a curriculum development in any period and circumstance needs to look at these four elements. Considering the approaching new normal post-COVID-19 period, a reshaping of education within the curriculum studies perspectives is important. It presents glimpses of opportunities and challenges in the future of education as far as curriculum is concerned. By discussing the curriculum possibilities in terms of goal, content, approach, and evaluation, educators in the field will be better informed of the key problems, decisions, and solutions that must be cogently considered as we approach the new era.

Thus, this paper attempted to reshape education in the new normal post-COVID-19 era from the perspective of curriculum studies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This research review aims to assess the reshaping of curriculum under the new normal towards education. Specifically, this research review seeks to understand the following areas:

- Determine areas of preparedness in the reshaping the curriculum.
- Identify areas between integration and reduction of content in reshaping the curriculum.
- Present range of teaching approaches in reshaping the curriculum.
- Provide various reminders on instructional evaluation in reshaping the curriculum.
- Propose an effective system in reshaping the curriculum.

METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive research which utilizes data from reliable web portals, topical and latest published research materials. It analyses the different data to determine connections of different issues and challenges in reshaping the curriculum under the new normal. The content of this paper also utilized related studies and review of related literature as a source of reference in finding knowledge and information that response all the questions of this paper. In addition, this paper identifies different areas that will come up with immediate plan of action to deliver effective and efficient curriculum under this new normal.

Presentation of data and analysis

A Focus on Preparedness as a Goal: The new normal post-COVID-19 era opens an opportunity for reshaping the goals of education. One of the goals to make the curriculum relevant, appropriate, and responsive is the development of preparedness in times of disasters, diseases, and emergencies. There are existing curriculum goals that touch on a set of preparedness competencies in the different fields of study. However, the focus of these goals is specifically on natural disaster preparedness. Considering the coming new normal post-COVID-19 period, there is a desire for a more focused goal on preparedness in terms of global disease outbreaks. When formulating the goal of preparedness, there is a need to define it. However, it appears that an agreed definition of preparedness is a challenge such as its current state in the medical education (McCabe *et al*2010; Nelson *et al*2007). It seems to remain a vague concept in which its terrains have not been defined well. It is common though to meet the related terms such as health preparedness (Khan *et al*2018), emergency preparedness (Gebbie & Qureshi, 2002), and disaster preparedness (Kent, 1994).

There has been a call to integrate preparedness content into the curriculum. Basic education schools have realistically incorporated preparedness frameworks in their curriculum in recent years. In many countries like the Philippines, preparedness as a goal of education for young learners has been given attention (Kagawa & Selby, 2014; Valencia *et al*2018).

However, as preparedness is still a muddy juncture, it is unknown if preparedness across different types of disasters, diseases, and emergencies are the same. It should be noted that in the new normal post-COVID-19 period, there is a need to contextualize such preparedness goal within the pandemic perspectives. When it comes specifically to higher education, efforts to expand the role of nursing in responding to global disease outbreaks have been placed (Corless *et al*2018). Goal related to preparedness has also been started in other higher education fields (e.g. see Uhernik, 1998 in counsel of education; Kaslow, 2004 in professional psychology; Ng, 2012 in social work). These efforts should be strengthened on a larger scale and to more fields such as teacher education, agricultural extension, transportation studies, allied health, and other fields related to social services in the new normal period. The COVID-19 pandemic undeniably caught education systems and learners off guard. This situation revealed gaps in the curriculum. One of the steps to address this gap is to develop a set of preparedness competencies forming a goal of the curriculum.

Between Integration and Reduction of Content: With the restrictions brought by COVID-19, a new normal curriculum may also adopt the integration of content. This approach makes it possible to reduce the number of hours spent on all the subjects but still addressing all the curriculum expectations. This strategy will enable the assimilation of curriculum content expectations from various subjects in designing an instruction (Romano *et al*2012). For example, in teaching literature, science, and history, contents may be integrated by going through historical periods and focus on scientific inventions and literary works during each period.

Fogarty and Stoehr (1991) suggested a range of integration models. They introduced ten integration models such as fragmented, connected, nested, sequenced, shared, webbed, threaded, integrated, immersed, and networked. These models require the assimilation of skills and concepts from various subjects or disciplines within a curriculum. It could be a good strategy for educators to reduce curriculum pressures to cover all content amid the continuing restrictions. Aside from integrating the content, some educational systems are also contemplating to reduce the curriculum content. They want to teach content that is “essential” and remove content that is not. However, one major problem in this proposal lies in the question: How do we define “essential” content? Print (1993) advised that in selecting content, one must observe several considerations. Within the current global COVID-19 outbreak, the following three considerations are suggested by the researcher:

- **Significance.** The criterion of significance applies where content is considered in terms of how fundamental it is to the theme under study. Where the content is contemplated as valuable to the subject, it is deemed significant, thus recommended for inclusion in a curriculum.
- **Relevance.** This criterion is anchored on the reality that content should be related to the perspectives of the community values, aspirations, principles, and problems that would help learners become effective citizens.
- **Utility.** Curricularists should consider two usefulness of the content: current and future. There is some content that

learners need to learn to apply in the immediate present and other content to prepare them to deal with the future.

The coming new normal post-COVID-19 era can be a teachable moment for content that is significant, relevant, and useful. For instance, Gonsler (2020) specifically suggested simple content such as “why hygiene matters” and “how germs spread” to more complex ones like “ethical decisions, the science behind how viral infections work, or the mathematics underpinning pandemics.” Flannery (2020) interviewed teachers who integrated relevant content. One teacher began work with her students a topic on coronavirus vaccines in animals which is a relevant topic both in the general situation and ranching societies. Another teacher focused on teaching a new normal behavior called social distancing. These are examples of contents that are relevant in the new normal post-COVID-19 era. The COVID-19 condition itself is indeed reorganizing the content of the curriculum. Between integration and reduction of content, educators should carefully weigh each option without sacrificing much of the knowledge that is worth teaching to the learners.

A Range of Teaching Approaches: Furthermore, many educational systems are contemplating responsive approaches to implement the curriculum. Most of them are looking into the role of technology. During an era of social distancing practice demonstrating a major new normal behavior, many schools are headed towards complete online modality or blended learning modality in instruction. The complete online modality of the instructional approach during the post-COVID-19 era can be feasible. For example, in China that was the first epicenter of the virus, more than 180 million children were ordered to remain at home. But while schools were closed for quarantine, education had to continue but this time in an altered modality. It was implemented online through a variety of online courses and electronic textbooks (Patrinos & Shmis, 2020).

Moreover, blended learning is coincidentally known as the “new normal” (Norberg *et al*2011) in the realm of educational technology. Though there are obscurities in its definition, blended learning can be commonly described as an instructional approach that integrates traditional classroom methods and online digital methods (Graham 2013). It necessitates the physical presence of both teacher and learner, with features of learner control over time, setting, or pace (Huang *et al*2009). Given these features of blended learning, it provides auspicious prospects for use in education come new normal times. While complete online and blended learning sounds like the “holy grail” in this new era in education, it requires massive changes. For some developed countries, blended learning is an established educational modality. It has enabled these countries to cope with the impacts of the current COVID-19 plague. Online learning and teaching are supported by developed structures and trained teachers (Olivier, 2020). However, for other countries, schools must carefully plan virtual learning solutions. It requires an assessment of their capabilities based on the reliability of local power supplies, internet connectivity, and readiness of the teachers (Obana, 2020). Blended learning still requires an amount of traditional classroom modality. Considering the social distancing practice in this new era, group work approaches that require

interactions with close physical contacts such as formal and informal cooperative learning groups, think-pair-share, peer instruction, and jigsaw, (Brame & Biel, 2015) might just be modified or reduced, if not eliminated, from the options of instructional methods of teaching. On the other hand, there can be more use of methods that require less movement and physical contact. One method is direct instruction. It is an instructional approach that is planned, sequenced, and managed by the teachers. The implementation of instruction to learners is attained mainly through strategies like lectures or demonstrations. With this method, teachers generally direct the process (The Glossary of Educational Reform, 2013), thus keeping students less active. The COVID-19 global outbreak is evidently redefining the approaches to instructional implementation. The range of options that education systems are contemplating presents not only opportunities but also challenges that must be considered in the process.

Reminders on Instructional Evaluation: The closure of many educational systems coincided with the student evaluation period in schools. As a result, we have seen different instructional evaluation practices that have been adopted as a response to the COVID-19 crisis. These practices are likely to be part of the new normal in education. Many schools have issued implementing guidelines changing many aspects of the evaluation component of the curriculum. This time is indeed a new period in the curriculum. There is massive replication of instructional evaluation to online. Within the online instructional evaluation, there are synchronous and asynchronous forms. The synchronous form requires the teacher and the student to work together at an arranged time through online applications like Zoom. It can also be achieved, for example, through phone in which the teacher provides assessment to the learners in real time. The asynchronous form, on the other hand, is the form in which the teacher and learners do not need to interact online in a live manner. They are separated into different spaces and times. A tool that is used to accomplish this assessment form is Moodle in which teacher posts assessment tasks for learners (Lieberman *et al*2020).

When it comes to the grading system, it has been also observed that many schools have decided to change their assessment scales from quantitative to qualitative such as pass or fail system (Farrington, 2020). While the decision is supported by admirable intentions, some people worry about its effects. The advantages and disadvantages of different assessment scales are debated in the context of student motivation (Barnes & Buring, 2012). Within the argument favoring quantitative over qualitative, Dilanchyan (2020) critiqued that such change would detach the motivation that students need to strive for high grades. While the usual quantitative assessment practice is expected to be still the dominant practice in the new normal, however, with the continuing global crisis, there will likely be a propensity towards forms of error in the school assessment systems. Considering the difficult circumstance of the learners, the assessment construct called leniency error is a situation where the teacher tends to be too “generous” and all students are given high passing scores (Nitko & Brookhart, 2014). It is considered as one of the threats to the reliability of student performance which some education stakeholders expressed worries about.

The COVID-19 crisis is continuously reshaping instructional evaluation. The massive migration of learner assessment to online and the adjustments to grading systems are inevitable. With these changes, educators are encouraged to maintain high quality assessment.

Conclusion

The unprecedented impacts of the COVID-19 global outbreak are indeed ushering educational systems to a new normal period in human history. This paper attempted to reshape the curriculum towards education in the new normal post-COVID-19 era from the perspective of curriculum studies, it can be concluded that:

- A curriculum goal that must be emphasized in the new normal curriculum is to develop preparedness competencies among the learners.
- When it comes to curriculum content, there are challenges to whether to integrate or reduce.
- On the other hand, instructional approaches mostly shifting to online modality should be considered in the light of different factors.
- As regards instructional evaluation, some concerns related to the assessment of learning present cogent reminders for educators.
- This paper offers an insight into how curriculum can be reshaped, considering the new normal post-COVID-19 era.
- Other researches should look into other aspects of education from a wider perspective.
- The COVID-19 pandemic affects political, economic, social, and psychological dimensions.
- These dimensions continuously tackled in the emerging studies should be further examined to better prepare education systems in the new period in human history.

Recommendations

After a series of assessment, analysis and reviewing different research content this research review paper would like to recommend the following:

- Request assistance from different Non-Government Organization and generous stakeholders to resolve issues on inadequacy of important infrastructures and learning materials;
- Education sector should assist schools in creating the different modalities in order to cope up with this pandemic.
- Philippines Government should create initiative to cope up with up with this pandemic.
- Education sector should develop more assessment program to develop an impeccable curriculum guide for the learners in this pandemic.
- Endorse more form of modalities to measure the level of effectiveness for the learners in this pandemic.

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