





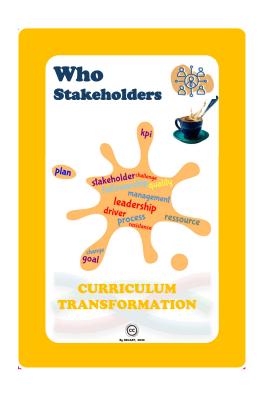
When should curriculum transformation occur?

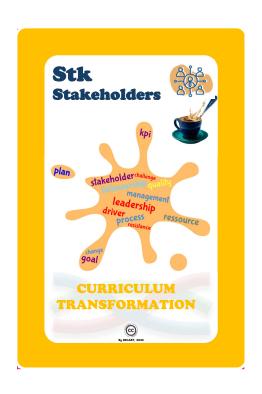
ongoing, iterative process, but it becomes particularly crucial when there's a significant shift in industry demands, societal needs, or educational paradigms. It's timely to initiate transformation when assessment data indicates a gap between current outcomes and desired graduate competencies, or when technological advancements create new opportunities for learning and teaching.

CURRICULUM **TRANSFORMATION**



GC By DECART, 2025











Faculty

A group of educators and academic professionals who are responsible for teaching, conducting research, and contributing to the overall academic mission of an institution. Faculty members typically hold advanced degrees in their field of expertise and may be involved in various academic activities, including curriculum development, mentoring students, and publishing scholarly work.







Programme leader

An academic staff member responsible for overseeing the management and delivery of a specific academic program or course of study within a university or college. This role involves a combination of academic leadership, administrative duties, and student support.



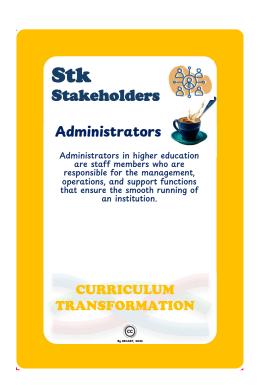




Quality Assurance

A department or unit within a university or college responsible for ensuring that academic programs, teaching, and administrative processes meet established standards of quality. The QA office plays a key role in maintaining and enhancing the overall quality of education and services provided by the institution.









Educational Leaders

Those responsible to guide and manage an institution or specific departments, ensuring that academic, administrative, and strategic goals are met effectively. It involves setting a vision for the institution's future, making decisions that support institutional growth, fostering a positive academic environment, and adapting to changes in the educational landscape.







Parents Guardians

Parents of students in higher education are the guardians or family members of individuals who are enrolled in universities, colleges, or other post-secondary institutions. These parents often play an important role in supporting their children's academic, emotional, and financial well-being during their time in higher education.







Society

Society shapes higher education through policies, funding, and expectations, while universities and colleges contribute to societal development by providing education, conducting research, and engaging in social and economic activities. This interconnectedness enhances the value of higher education, ensuring that it remains relevant, responsive, and impactful in meeting the evolving needs of society.









Government

Government play a central role in shaping, funding, regulating, and supporting higher education institutions. The relationship between government and higher education influences the accessibility, quality, and direction of education at the tertiary level, as well as the overall impact of universities and colleges on society.







Employers

Higher education institutions play a crucial role in preparing students for the workforce, while employers rely on universities and colleges to provide skilled and knowledgeable workers. The relationship between the two has significant implications for the quality of education, the alignment of academic programs with industry needs, and the professional development of graduates.





Accreditation bodies, associations, and boards

Accreditation bodies, associations, and boards in higher education play a critical role in maintaining and improving the quality of academic programs, ensuring that institutions and their programs meet established standards, and providing recognition and credibility to degrees and qualifications. These organizations typically evaluate educational institutions and their programs based on criteria such as academic rigor, student outcomes, faculty qualifications, resources, and institutional effectiveness.

