CANBERRA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COURSES IN PSYCHOLOGY FOR SECONDARY COLLEGES IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: A CASE STUDY OF A CURRICULUM INNOVATION

by

JENNIFER LOUISE EVERETT

A FIELD STUDY

SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF TEACHER EDUCATION MASTER'S

DEGREE EXAMINATION PANEL IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF TEACHER EDUCATION

CANBERRA, A.C.T.

JUNE, 1976

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to thank Dr L. Eastcott for the advice and encouragement he provided throughout the study.

The writer also wishes to thank the many people who were generous in giving both time and information.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to examine the way in which courses in psychology were developed and introduced to the curriculum of secondary colleges in the Australian Capital Territory. It is a case study in curriculum change viewed from the perspective of a participantobserver. Briefly the study attempts to analyse the process of curriculum change within a sociological framework. The second section deals with the history behind, and subsequent introduction of similar courses in Tasmania, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and their significance to the curriculum innovation under study. The third section deals with the background to the case study, the context in which the project was undertaken and the factors which gave rise to it. Emphasis is given to the negotiations which must go on in reconciling the differing perspectives of those groups directly involved in the change process. The process of accreditation and the influence this had on the structure of the courses is also examined. The problems inherent in developing and establishing a curriculum innovation are dealt with in considerable depth. Finally the process of curriculum change is analysed in the context of the currently available research literature on models and strategies for change Implications are drawn for future studies in this field. in education. Hopefully this report will contribute to the various theoretical models and strategies of change to be found in curriculum theory.

CONTENTS

		Page
Ackno	ledgements	i
Abstr	act	ii
Conte	nts	iii
List	of Tables	vi
List	of Figures	vi
СНАРТ	ER .	
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
	. The changing secondary school curriculum	1
	. Assumptions about the curriculum	3
	. The framework for the case study	4
2.	PSYCHOLOGY AS A SECONDARY SCHOOL SUBJECT	6
	. Psychology courses in the United Kingdom	6
	. Psychology courses in Tasmania	12
	. Psychology courses in the United States of Americ	a 17
	. Implications for the present study	24
3.	THE BACKGROUND TO THE CASE STUDY	25
,	. Pressures for curriculum reform	25
	. A changing situation	25
	. The strategy for curriculum change	28
٠	. Early negotiations	30
	. A survey of subject choices	32
•	. Early identification	34
	. The composition of the development group	35
	. The guidelines for the development of college cou	urses 36
	. A seminar to explore the issues	36

CHAPTER

		Page
4.	RECONCILING DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES	38
	. The perspective from the University	38
	. The counsellors' perspective	42
	. The teachers' perspective	44
5.	THE ACCREDITATION OF COURSES IN PSYCHOLOGY	53
	. The format for presentation of courses of study for accreditation	53
	. The role of the Australian Capital Territory Schools Accrediting Agency	54
	. The psychology course panel	56
	. The accreditation process	57
6.	BARRIERS TO CURRICULUM CHANGE	64
	. Conflicts	64
	. Attitudes	68
	. Resources	70
	. Organizational structures	74
7.	MODELS OF CHANGE	76
	. The process of curriculum change	76
	. Models for curriculum change	76
8.	STRATEGIES OF CHANGE	89
	. Strategies of change in education	89
	. Teacher participation in the process of innovation	91
	. Implications for future innovations	95
9.	CONCLUSION	98

CHAPTER

		Page
APPENDICES		
1.	The collection of Data	101
2.	The interview schedule administered to both teachers and counsellors	108
BIBLIOGRAP	НҮ	111

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Number of students choosing courses in psychology 33

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The accreditation program for courses of study 58