

Paper CC13- Curriculum Development

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Unit 2 Steps of Curriculum Designing

Curriculum design is a term used to describe the purposeful, deliberate, and systematic organization of curriculum (instructional blocks) within a class or course. In other words, it is a way for teachers to plan instruction. When teachers design curriculum, they identify what will be done, who will do it, and what schedule to follow.

Purpose of Curriculum Design

Teachers design each curriculum with a specific educational purpose in mind. The ultimate goal is to improve student learning, but there are other reasons to employ curriculum design as well. For example, designing a curriculum for middle school students with both elementary and high school curricula in mind helps to make sure that learning goals are aligned and complement each other from one stage to the next. If a middle school curriculum is designed without taking prior knowledge from elementary school or future learning in high school into account it can create real problems for the students.

There are six crucial steps of effective curriculum design. These steps can be used by any school, including those wanting to design their curriculum from scratch and others wishing to review their existing curriculum. Starting with 'Principles and purpose' and adding a bit of your own creative sparkle, follow these six steps to design your curriculum.

Six Steps of Curriculum Design

Step 1: Principles and purpose – Setting out the intent of your curriculum

Schools should begin the design process by establishing their curriculum principles. The curriculum principles should reflect the school's values, context, pedagogy and needs. Schools should be able to articulate the purpose or intent of their curriculum principles. **For example** 'We believe in a broad and balanced curriculum where all subjects are valued. A broad and balanced curriculum will equip our children with a breadth of knowledge and skills in all areas of the curriculum.'

Step 2: Entitlement and enrichment – Developing your pupil entitlement

After clarifying its principles and purpose, a school should set out its pupil entitlement. Your pupil entitlement should set out how the school intends to enrich its curriculum with educational visits, extra-curricular activities and specific entitlements. **For example** 'All children in our school are entitled to two educational visits a year.'

Step 3: Breadth and balance – Developing the content of your curriculum

Schools will need to arrange their curriculum content into a range of exciting themes and projects. These should enable the school to deliver on its curriculum principles and entitlement while ensuring coverage of the statutory requirements of the national curriculum. A school will need to make strategic decisions about what it covers, how it covers it and in how much depth to achieve both breadth and balance. These choices and decisions create a school's curriculum structure or long-term plan.

Step 4: Teaching narrative – Planning the delivery of your curriculum

After organising their long-term plans, teachers need to plot the narrative of their projects. A teaching narrative should be vibrant and cohesive. It should detail the starting point for each project, showing how it will develop, and outline any significant outcomes. This process creates a medium-term plan that can be used as a starting point for shorter-term plans.

Step 5: Resources – Sourcing high-quality resources to deliver your curriculum

Schools need to identify the resources they need to bring their curriculum to life and enhance its coherence. A good curriculum needs good quality resources. Resources include human resources, practical equipment, environments and teaching resources.

Step 6: Review and evaluate – Deciding what is working well and where there is room for improvement

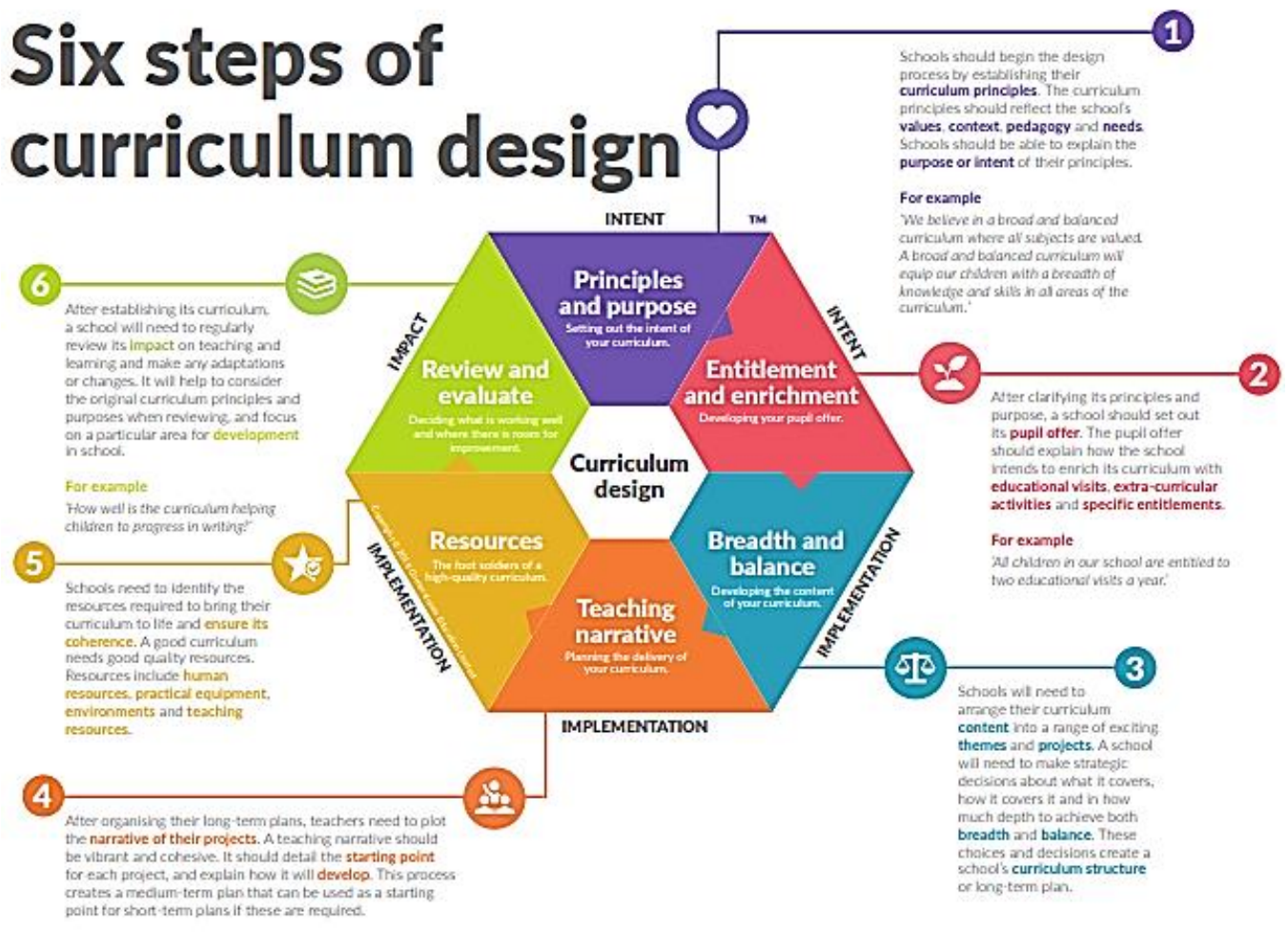
After establishing its curriculum, a school will need to regularly review its impact on teaching and learning and make any adaptations or changes. It will help to consider the original curriculum principles and purposes when reviewing, and focus on particular areas for development in school. For example, How well is the curriculum helping children to progress in writing?

And finally

Of course, the six steps are a simplification of a more complicated process, but they are a good place to start. Several ingredients that have a significant impact on your curriculum design are missing here. For example, the unique combination

of the staff at your school and their experiences, your children’s passions and interests, and the creativity you bring to the process.

Six steps of curriculum design



Curriculum Design Tips

The following curriculum design tips can help educators manage each stage of the curriculum design process.

- **Identify the needs of stakeholders** (i.e., students) early on in the curriculum design process. This can be done through needs analysis, which involves the collection and analysis of data related to the learner. This data

might include what learners already know and what they need to know to be proficient in a particular area or skill. It may also include information about learner perceptions, strengths, and weaknesses.

- **Create a clear list of learning goals and outcomes.** This will help you to focus on the intended purpose of the curriculum and allow you to plan instruction that can achieve the desired results. Learning goals are the things teachers want students to achieve in the course. Learning outcomes are the measurable knowledge, skills, and attitudes that students should have achieved in the course.
- **Identify constraints** that will impact your curriculum design. For example, time is a common constraint that must be considered. There are only so many hours, days, weeks or months in the term. If there isn't enough time to deliver all of the instruction that has been planned, it will impact learning outcomes.
- **Consider creating a curriculum map** (also known as a curriculum matrix) so that you can properly evaluate the sequence and coherence of instruction. Curriculum mapping provides visual diagrams or indexes of a curriculum. Analyzing a visual representation of the curriculum is a good way to quickly and easily identify potential gaps, redundancies or alignment issues in the sequencing of instruction. Curriculum maps can be created on paper or with software programs or online services designed specifically for this purpose.
- **Identify the instructional methods** that will be used throughout the course and consider how they will work with student learning styles. If the instructional methods are not conducive to the curriculum, the instructional design or the curriculum design will need to be altered accordingly.
- **Establish evaluation methods** that will be used at the end and during the school year to assess learners, instructors, and the curriculum. Evaluation

will help you determine if the curriculum design is working or if it is failing. Examples of things that should be evaluated include the strengths and weaknesses of the curriculum and achievement rates related to learning outcomes. The most effective evaluation is ongoing and summative.

- **Remember that curriculum design is not a one-step process;** continuous improvement is a necessity. The design of the curriculum should be assessed periodically and refined based on assessment data. This may involve making alterations to the design partway through the course to ensure that learning outcomes or a certain level of proficiency will be achieved at the end of the course.

Note : Dear Students! You can manage the steps of Curriculum Designing as given in your syllabus with the help of the above given content.