PRINCIPLES OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Opinion of Author

The purpose of this article is to discuss the principles of curriculum development. In addition, if you research curriculum development and learn the importance of the principles of curriculum development, this article is useful for you. This topic falls under the study of pedagogy in a variety of subjects and subject knowledge and curriculum. It describes the curriculum development process and systematically organizes what will be taught, to whom it will be taught, and how it will be taught, and which components affect and interact with the others.

Curriculum, to me, is at the center of whatever educational process we pursue, because curriculum design involves many aspects of transaction and development. In addition to this, I emphasize the personal and social needs of learners in the content. In the curriculum I explain, there are numerous foundations of education related to the nature of knowledge, to theories of knowledge, and to values education. The reader should have a better idea of different types of curriculum after reading this article, and should be able to make a better decision about how to teach.

Introduction

Today, traditional learning resources are rapidly being replaced by fast-developing technology, which has impacted curriculum development in many ways. B.F. Skinner considers the curriculum to be an outline of behaviouristic goals, as well as a treatment of learners, and an arrangement of employees and procedures for implementing the approach. Thus, the curriculum has a very broad scope. The curriculum covers all aspects of pupils lives, including their needs and interests, a climate that is educationally conducive to them, ways of handling their learning interests and warming them up, the procedures and approaches they use to learn effectively, their social competence and how they fit into society.

The term curriculum development is the most comprehensive and every planner should be familiar with it since it includes planning, implementing, and evaluating the curriculum. The main purpose of curriculum development is to facilitate teaching-learning in any situation. In an educational program, core curriculum refers to subjects or subject areas that are required for all students. So the implementation of a comprehensive curriculum, both students and

teachers should know what is expected of them, what is the beginning and the end of a specific topic. When developing a curriculum, it should be in direct relation to the expected learning outcomes of students.

Basic principles of curriculum planning

Curriculum designers and educators have carefully analyzed the learning contents to determine how they should be arranged. Their planning is all about bringing the context of the future into the present. It helps educators to become more proficient at planning curricula. A variety of approaches to the curriculum they are being offered. Educators define curriculum differently depending on the requirements of the learning context.

According to the different conceptions of education, the functions of the school, and the types of school products, the definitions are different. The curriculum is defined differently by educators, partly due to their different perceptions of what curriculum should be. An important aspect of prudential learning policy is the provision of affordable learning opportunities to all students. The following are a few basic principles to keep in mind when planning a course curriculum.

1. There are many groups involved in the curriculum planning process;
2. There are many levels of curriculum planning;
3. It is a continuous process for some content to plan the curriculum;
4. Learning experiences are central to curriculum planning;
5. It involves both decisions about content and processes when planning a curriculum;
6. Curriculum planning involves making decisions about many issues and topics;

Observation and experience allow the students to follow the simple-to-complex flow, thus ensuring a greater impact on the delivery of the lesson. The practical orientation of curriculum is to see it as a set of performance objectives or student learning. It focuses on specific skills or knowledge that learners are expected to possess. The curriculum is an instructional guide used for guiding the teaching and learning of the instructional process in order to change learner behavior in a positive and desirable direction. The curriculum planning helps develop well-coordinated, quality teaching, learning, and assessment programs that develop student knowledge, skills, and behaviors across disciplines as well as interdisciplinary, physical, social, and emotional capacities. So, curriculum should be tailored to the pupil's needs, interests, abilities, aptitudes, attitudes, and capabilities.

Need and Importance of Curriculum

Curriculum is important because of the need for education. To achieve the objectives set by the curriculum, teachers use the curriculum as a guide to conduct teaching and learning activities. It is natural that the curriculum will reflect educational trends. Students learn how to develop desirable behavior patterns through a wholesome school program.

Teachers design the curriculum around the interests and needs of the students. Although, no matter what subject matter lines are down for the solution of the problems, the core curriculum deals with persistent and recurring problems of youth and society. The need for curriculum development can be categorized as follows:

1. Accomplishment of educational goals;
2. Delivering whole-hearted learning influence;
3. Choosing the most appropriate planning methods;
4. Indicators of education trends;
5. Achieving appropriate knowledge;
6. Providing appropriate experiences and activities;
7. Criteria for selecting an appropriate teaching-learning guide;

After teaching and learning, the curriculum clarifies any confusion of learners and indicates the means of evaluating whether the intended goals have been achieved. Additionally, the school system believes that social and cultural aspects of the school education are important, as well as cognitive development, giving importance to a second curriculum that includes social and cultural elements rather than a formal curriculum.

Teachers will have a crucial role in implementing the new curriculum since they will be playing a crucial role. Furthermore, their teacher competency and skills should be improved to keep up with the new curricula. The curriculum not only ensures consistency in content and level but also allows for individualized learning activities by constantly incorporating learners' experiences.

Foundations of Curriculum

It is important for curriculum design to reflect each learner's perceptions, value system, and knowledge, and to be holistic and inclusive as well. There is a variety of curricula that aims

range from the very general to the very specific. This is why it calls them aims, goals, and objectives. NCERT has developed the National Curriculum Framework as part of India's curriculum reforms. Philosophical, sociological, and psychological perspectives are usually used in determining the foundations of curriculums because education seeks to achieve self-realization and values from a philosophical perspective.

The basis of education is a learning field that derives its character and methods from a number of academic disciplines, combinations of disciplines, and area studies. The purpose of education, from a sociological perspective, is to perpetuate cultural heritage, create a social order which is in accordance with cultural heritage, and meet people's needs. Consequently, the curriculum can be described as a plan to achieve learning goals, and that plan needs to encompass curriculum foundations. The curriculum is formed on the basis of addressing educational issues in the context of an inter-disciplinary undertaking.

1. Philosophical foundation of curriculum;
2. Psychological foundation of curriculum; and
3. Sociological foundations of curriculum;

Curricular foundations define the external boundaries of curriculum knowledge and specify which sources constitute valid sources of the field's theories, principles, and ideas. The purpose of curriculum foundations is to deliver educational outcomes but both curriculum construction and implementation are equally important. Experts should keep implementation in mind whenever developing a curriculum. They should be aware of the conditions of the schools and what resources and time they have available.

As a result, when constructing a curriculum, there should be consideration of children's interests, needs, capacities, abilities, ages, and levels of intelligence. Curriculum also refers to a formal document or plan to define the work of a school or system of schools by identifying the content to be taught to students and the methods to be used. Moreover, a strong early learning is the key to helping children adapt and thrive in the future because completing the set curriculum and content is not enough to fully discover a child's capabilities.

Curriculum framework

A curriculum framework specifies the educational aims and educational needs of individual children as well as society to determine the types of learning experiences children should

have in school. All children develop at their own pace and in their own way and they connect their learning with previous experiences in order to construct new knowledge and understandings. The curriculum framework caters to the previous experiences of children with ability, with the developmentally-oriented approach. This plan should include foundational assumptions and the basis of the experience choices. Because frameworks for curriculum are important tools in ensuring that a curriculum system is consistent and quality.

The plan should be framed in a way that allows individuals to express themselves and develop, and it should be functional rather than ornamental. The curriculum must include more than just subjects that prepare students for other skills as well. Therefore, technical and vocational education should be a part of the curriculum in order to provide practical benefits for students. There are many more things to a curriculum than a syllabus since a syllabus normally details the content that will be taught. On the other hand, the curriculum is dynamic and comprises all of the learning experiences available for students. Every student in a school should be able to access the curriculum. It means providing all students, no matter the educational setting, with access to a wide range of knowledge, skills, and values. These factors must be taken into account when developing a curriculum.

Principle of Curriculum Construction

Curricula have many definitions, but they are intended to be a plan of educational experiences and activities offered by an educational institution to its learners. The school or college is responsible for setting up the curriculum. Different types of curriculum are available depending on the requirements of the course but the primary function of education is to preserve learning skills and transmit cultural knowledge. Human progress relies on it, but learning also includes traditions, attitudes, skills, conduct values, and knowledge. However, the curriculum frames should consider this educational value and pupil development when selecting the learning culture elements. There are certain principles that every curriculum must follow. Following are some of the academic principles used to determine the content of the curriculum:

1. Academic and literacy subjects should be included in the curriculum;
2. Curriculum principles should be centered around the needs of the child;
3. Curriculum coursework should be based on real-life experiences;
4. Curriculum that develops the abilities of children's creativity;

5. Cultural values and civilization should be included in the curriculum;
6. Children should be taught social and moral qualities through their curriculum;
7. The curriculum should include topics that are relevant to both today and tomorrow;
8. The curriculum should be flexible and allow for individual differences and adaptations;
9. A child should gain experiences from the curriculum by making it so interesting;

Curriculum construction is not a common term when it comes to education, since its use requires a careful understanding of the mission to be employed, as well as the long-term aims of teaching and learning. To achieve this, it will require systematic and sequential planning in keeping with the integration of constructive principles. There are various principles to consider in curriculum construction, based on various religions and individual conditions. To achieve the objectives of education, all considerations should be considered. Since education not only conserves human experiences, but it also allows an individual to discover his or her potential.

Types of curriculum designs

Curriculum development is deeply rooted in philosophy and helps educators formulate beliefs, arguments, and assumptions as well as make value judgments based on philosophy. There are a few terms in the field of curriculum that are essential for us to understand. As part of the curriculum development process, it is necessary to describe the community where learning will occur. Different curricularists adopt various methods of organizing the curriculum by emphasizing a particular idea or aspect as the focus.

The various supporters of curriculum approaches may focus on specific goals associated with their own orientations, but they would all agree that the early childhood educator must be concerned with supporting children's physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development. As part of a supported curriculum, students are provided additional tools, resources, and opportunities outside the classroom and curriculum design for educational institutions comes in a variety of forms.

1. Subject centered designs;
2. Learner centered designs;
3. Problem centered designs;

4. Integrated curriculum designs; and
5. Core curriculum designs;

It is important for teachers to design every curriculum with a specific educational purpose in mind and, curriculum design can also serve other purposes. The instructional program should reflect the course offerings to meet the requirements. It should include the courses of study that encompass the course outline and provide an overview of the knowledge to be taught. It should encompass all the experiences that are provided under the guidance of the school.

Moreover, children learn best when their preconceptions are engaged and the curriculum can be evaluated based on how well it builds upon children's ideas. Ultimately, curriculum planning describes what students can learn. In order to provide high-quality education, the curriculum must provide a measurable plan and structure. Understanding why certain subjects are taught helps students feel reassured they are on the right path to reaching their goals and honing desired skills and may motivate them to study more.

Teacher's involvement in curriculum development

The curriculum is the most effective method to develop students' overall abilities and teachers are the interface between the curriculum and students. They are familiar with the different needs of students and educational institutions. Teacher involvement in curriculum implementation is undoubtedly the most critical component because to develop a curriculum, teachers use their knowledge, skills, and experiences. It is better to have better teachers since they are the most knowledgeable about teaching practice and are primarily responsible for introducing the curriculum. Without the guidance of a curriculum, teachers cannot ensure that they have provided the necessary knowledge or provided the opportunity for students to succeed at a higher level. The curriculum is a document, plan, or blueprint for instructional guidance, which is used for teaching and learning to change a learner's behavior.

Ideally, a well-planned curriculum will reflect the learning ability of the child for which it is designed. This allows teachers to better understand how learners think. They also know what teaching methods to apply. Consequently, teachers possess skills such as planners, designers, managers, evaluators, researchers, decision-makers, and administrators. Their roles are different for every step of the curriculum development process. Curriculum development involves teachers, so teachers ought to be provided with appropriate knowledge and skills for

them to contribute effectively to the operation of curriculum development. The truth is that no curriculum is perfect, that no finished product is infallible, or that it is free from criticism, but to be effective it needs to be accepted by teachers, and also likely to be deemed useful educationally.

Difference progressive of design and development curriculum

To prepare children and society at large for the future, educational systems have a responsibility. That is why standards-based curriculums are crucial. The process of curriculum planning involves analyzing philosophy, social forces, needs, goals, objectives, knowledge and human development, learning process & instruction, and making decisions.

The curriculum is largely concerned with the content of the curriculum and how it is presented so that it can be understood and implemented successfully by students and teachers. Therefore, curriculum components can refer to how they have been arranged in order to facilitate learning. As a result, curriculum progressive design refers to the structure of a curriculum, whereas curriculum progressive development describes the planning, implementation, and evaluation of a curriculum. Here is a brief explanation of both curriculum design and curriculum development.

1. In Progressive of design

It is an approach to learning and teaching that is based on critical thinking. The goal of this process is to make broad statements of intent into specific plans and actions. The design of a curriculum goes far beyond the learning materials. Aligning learning strategies, materials, and experiences to defined outcomes is the primary purpose of curriculum design. Practically, Curriculum design is a complex process that can take many different forms. Furthermore, curriculum design is shifting more towards a holistic view of learning environments.

All curriculums are designed with specific educational objectives in mind. After that, the development of learning strategies that help the intended learners reach their desired outcomes becomes essential. Taxonomies like Bloom's offer a framework for organizing different types of learning outcomes and determining which approaches are appropriate for each level of learning. The process of designing a curriculum is an important skill for emerging education and learning professionals, and it will continue to be an exciting and innovative practice for many years to come.

2. In Progressive of development

At each stage of curriculum development, teachers are required to act and reflect on the needs. In order to create positive changes in the educational system, it is required a systematic, purposeful, and progressive process. Every educator knows the theory and philosophy behind the curriculum. The process of developing a curriculum is critical for meeting the needs of learners and the creation and improvement of classroom courses are also multi-step processes. By coordinating and composing content, textbooks, and martial jointly and effectively, teachers can contribute to curricula development. It is important for teachers to be involved in the curriculum development process so that it aligns with students' needs in the classroom. Curriculum development should ideally be a process of continuous improvement instead of one that is linear or stagnant. As such, plans for instruction should be regularly reviewed, revised, and updated to reflect new or unforeseen circumstances.

Challenges in curriculum development

Curriculum materials including textbooks are increasingly viewed as a powerful lever for reforming education. But when it comes to curriculum development, educators face several challenges. In designing curriculum for learners, standards have fallen because of a lack of academic skills. Teachers need to know what all stakeholders in education need. In order to increase the engagement of all students, they must be prepared in an appropriate way. In general, curriculum designs provide instructional suggestions, scripts, lesson plans, and assessment options related to a set of learning objectives and these designs emphasize consistency for the benefit of teachers. Likewise, implementing and maintaining a curricular structure that meets learners' needs.

Schools are required to prepare students for these challenges, which will enhance their ability to interact in a more diverse learning environment and collaborate in a more diverse teaching environment. This is the most challenging event in every educator's life: the implementation of new curricula because teachers' concerns sometimes decide what should be added or omitted. In addition, changing a curriculum can have the opposite effect. Curriculum and instruction are also affected by frequent changes in educational policy. During the curriculum implementation process, the teacher is actively involved in daily classroom activities that evaluate student progress and monitor their performance. As a result, they are responsible for implementing the newly introduced curriculum and determining whether or not it improves student learning. It is impossible to establish effective curriculum reforms without teachers.

Conclusion

To gain competence, a person must have a clear understanding of concepts as well as the acquisition of skill and knowledge. The majority of learning today is functional or informational, oriented towards socialization and vocational goals, which do not take sustainability into account. It is the curriculum that effectively develops students' overall abilities, and teachers are the interface between the curriculum and the students. Many curriculums were modified by the National Policy on Education. There have been a lot of changes in curriculum development since then, calling for a revision in education policy.

A lot of changes were made to the curriculum at various stages. There was an emphasis placed on enriching the curricula and education process with cultural, subject material in a variety of forms as possible. Their belief was that curriculum is a runway for achieving educational goals. They saw it as a blueprint for educational programs. In this article, all have mentioned that every curriculum component is based on current information, not information from the past that has been proven false or is not useful. In order for a student to advance in the curriculum, he or she must master certain skills and knowledge. It's important for teachers to ensure they have covered all the requirements in their curriculum.

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