


Instructional Design

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Curriculum transaction is a process wherein a teacher plans, organization of learning experiences and implements the plan in the classroom with the help of appropriate methods and media in order to help the learners achieve relevant knowledge and develop necessary skills and attitudes



Learning Experience : Clear Purpose & Focused Objectives

- ▶ *Nature of content*
- ▶ *Specific context*
- ▶ *Measurable learning outcomes*
- ▶ *Characteristics of the learner*
- ▶ *Learner-centered strategies*
- ▶ *Flexible and self-directing learning modules*





Instructional Design

Teaching device

Demonstrate

Planning, developing, evaluating, and
managing

the instructional process

ID Definition

Instructional design is the process of designing and developing instructional materials, environments, and experiences to enable people to achieve specific learning outcomes.

ID Process: Step by Step

- ▶ **Need analysis**
- ▶ **Determine instructional goal**
- ▶ **Analyze the instructional goal**
- ▶ **Analyze learners and contexts**

*Instruction Design as a **Process***

*Instructional Design as a **Discipline***

*Instructional Design as a **Science***

*Instructional Design as a **Reality***

Elements of Instructional Design process

For whom is the program being developed?

Learner's characteristics

What do you want the learners to Learn?

Objectives

How is the subject content best learned?

Teaching methods

How do you know if the learning has been achieved or not? Evaluation



*Appropriateness
of ID*

Cognitive perspective

How brain works

Emotional perspective

Motivation, Engagement

Behavioural perspective

Skills and behavioural outcomes

Contextual perspective

Environmental and social aspects



Instructional Design is based on..

General Systems Theory

A set of interrelated and acting parts that work together toward a common goal

Educational Psychology Theory

From Behaviorism to Constructivism

Communication Theory

Sender, receiver, feedback

Instructional Theory

Advantages of ID?

- ▶ *Focus on what learner will be able to do as a result of the instruction*
- ▶ *Linkage between components*
- ▶ *Empirical and replicable process*
- ▶ *Produces consistent instruction*
- ▶ *Facilitates effective assessment methods*
- ▶ *Applicable across settings*



3 Schools of theories of learning: The Backbone of ID

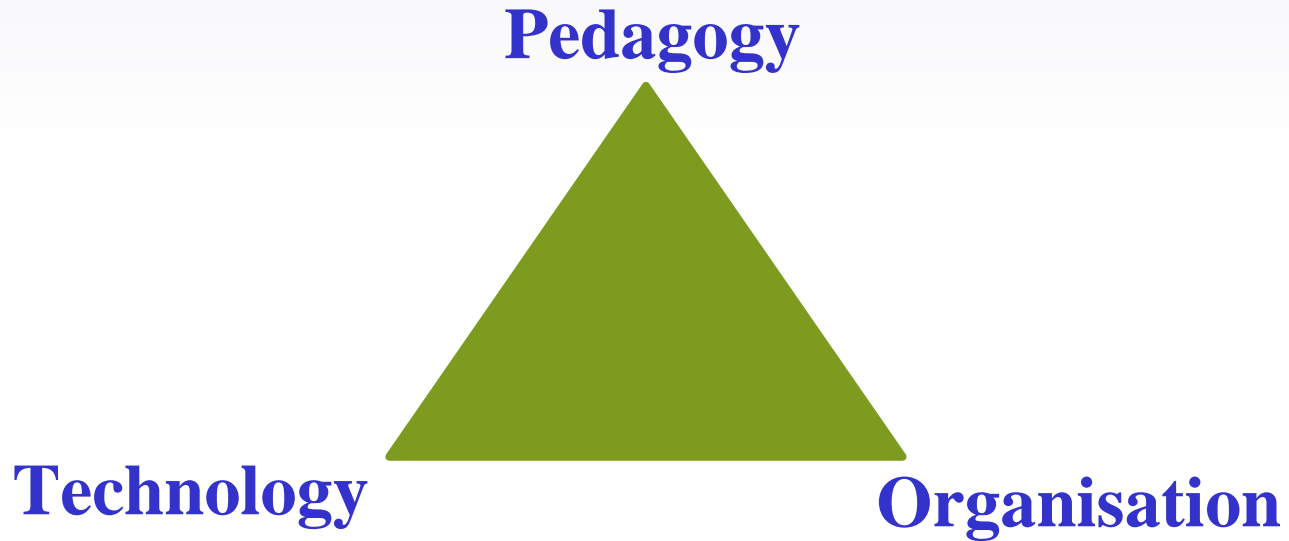
Behaviourism

Cognitivism

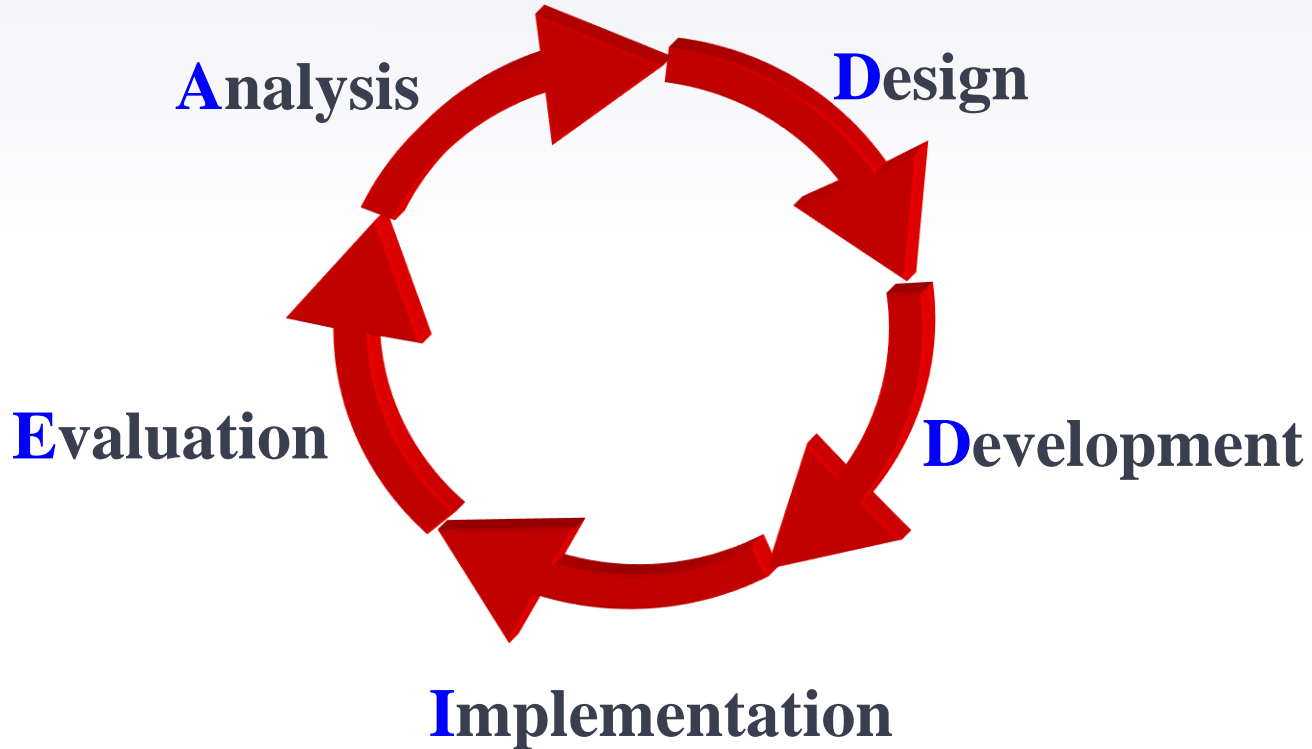
Constructivism



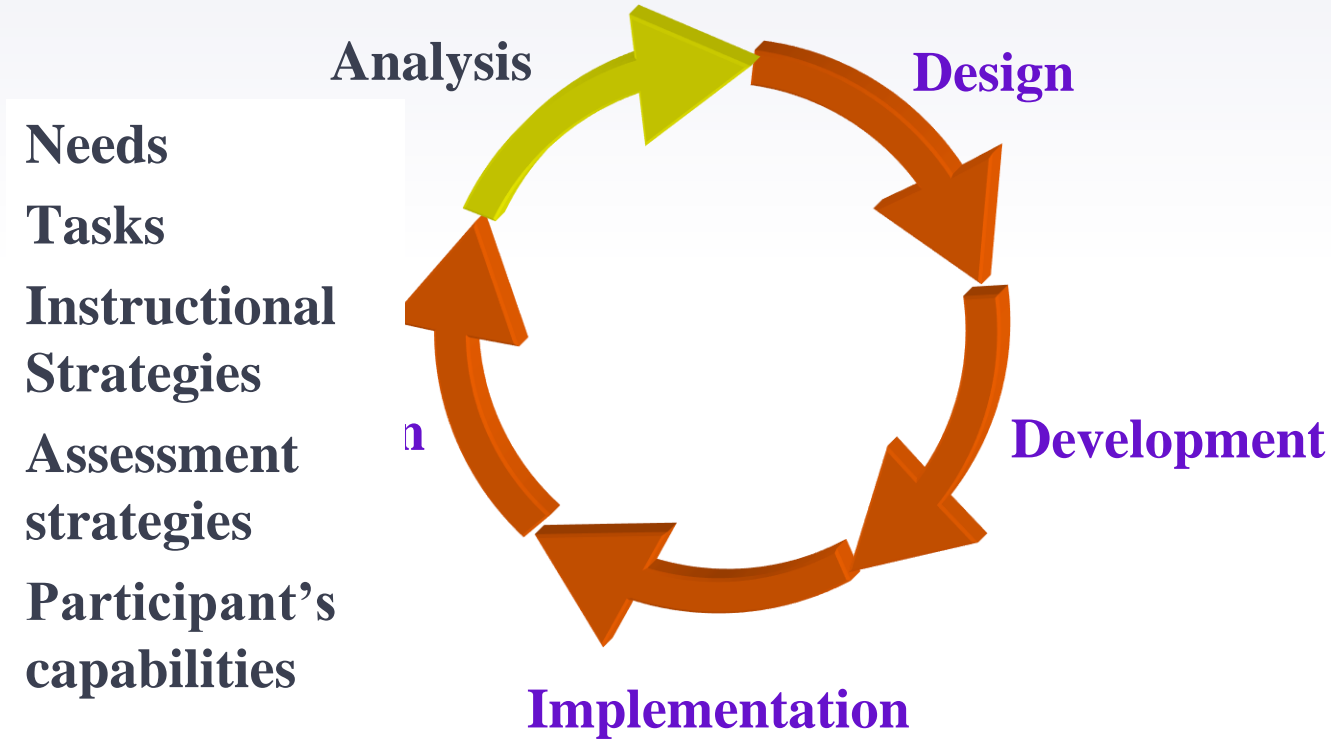
Integration of ID



ADDIE “Model”



ADDIE Model





Analysis Phase

- Who is the audience?
- What do they need to learn?
- What is the budget?
- What are the delivery options?
- What constraints exist?
- When is the project due?
- What is the expected competency from students?



Need Analysis

- **Define problems**
- **Target population**
- **Task Content**
- **Job analysis**
- **SME role (Subject Matter Expert)**



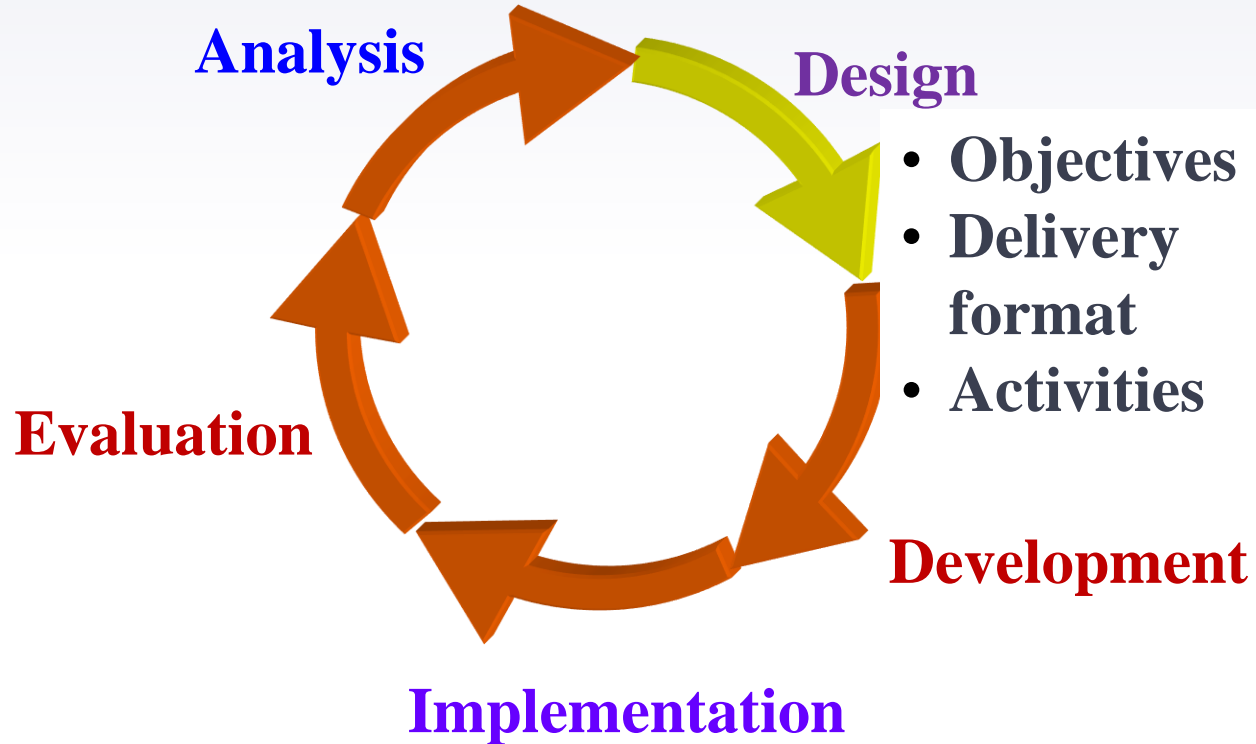
Contextual analysis

Learner analysis

Task analysis

Content analysis

ADDIE Model



Design Phase

- ▶ Write the instructional objectives
- ▶ Select the cognitive skills
- ▶ Design course content



Learning objectives

Simple to complex

Known to unknown

Concrete to abstract

General to specific

What are your objectives?

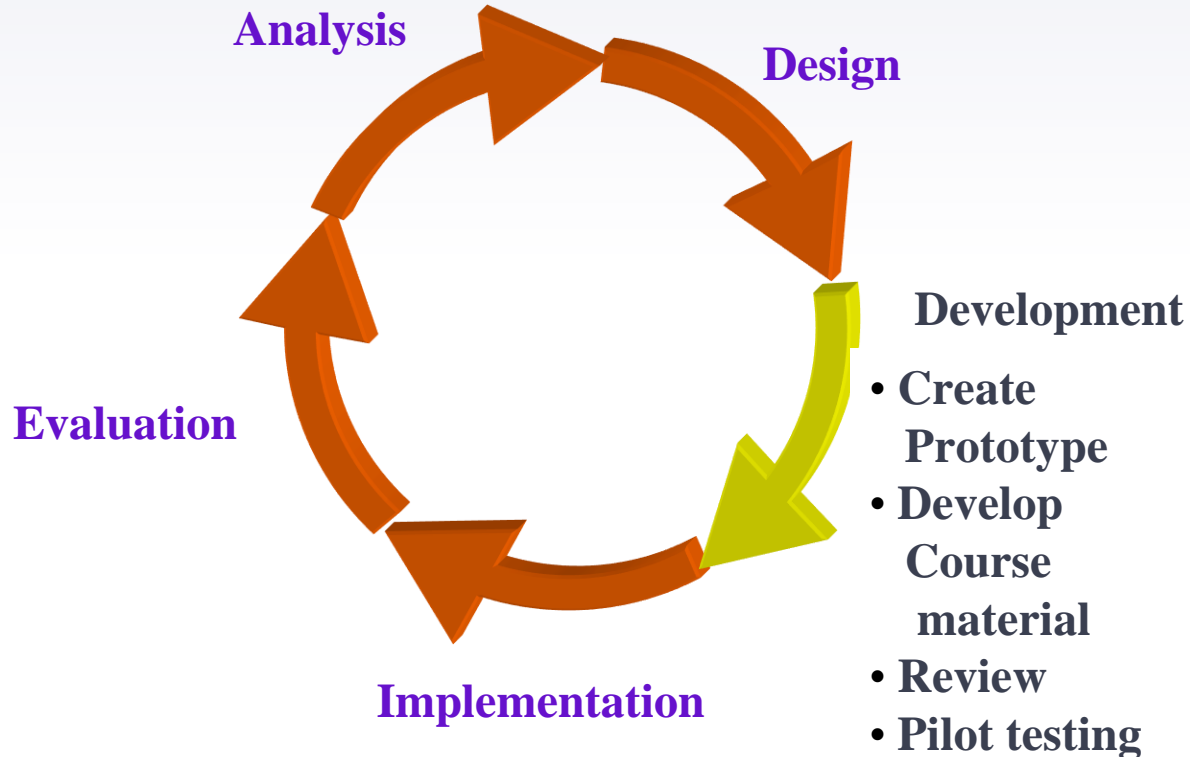
What skills, knowledge and attitudes are you trying to develop?

What resources and strategies will you use in your instruction?

How will you structure the content of your learning materials?

How will you assess the learner's understanding and whether or not they have met the objectives of the instruction?

ADDIE Model

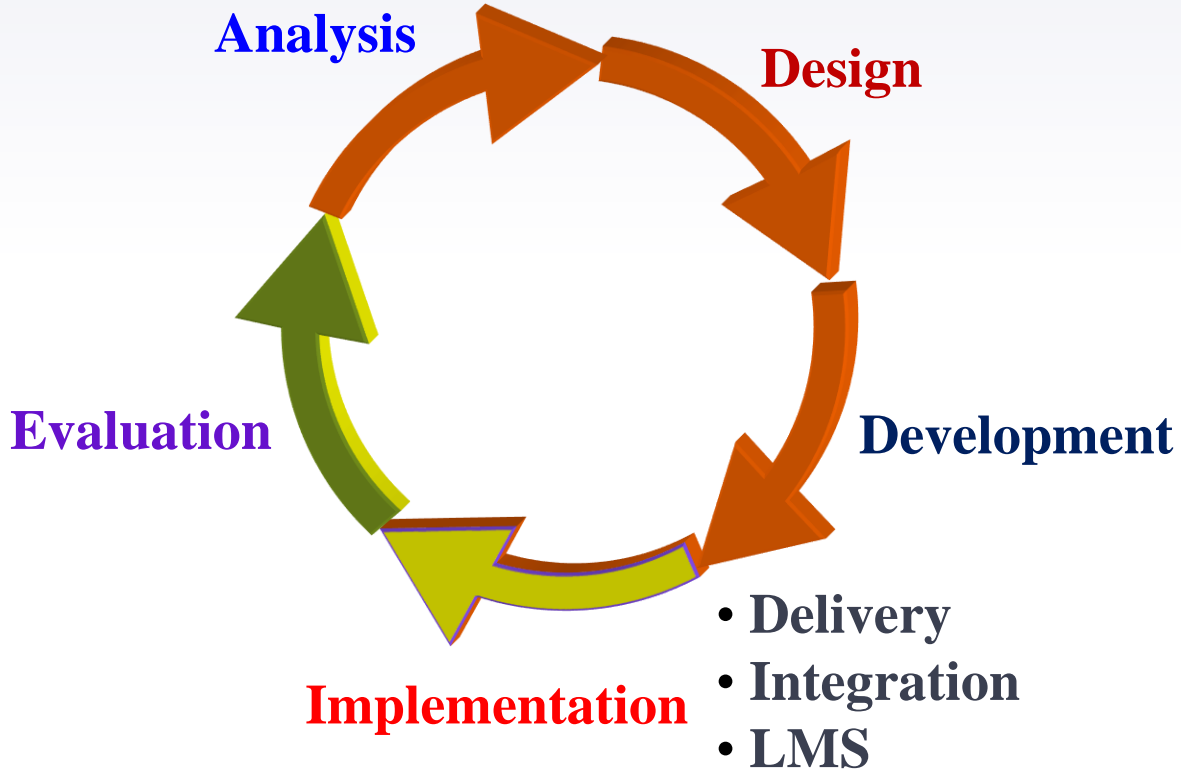




Development Phase

- Create required media
- Different multimedia formats
- Appropriate interactions
- Plan activities

ADDIE Model



Implementation Phase

Materials distribution

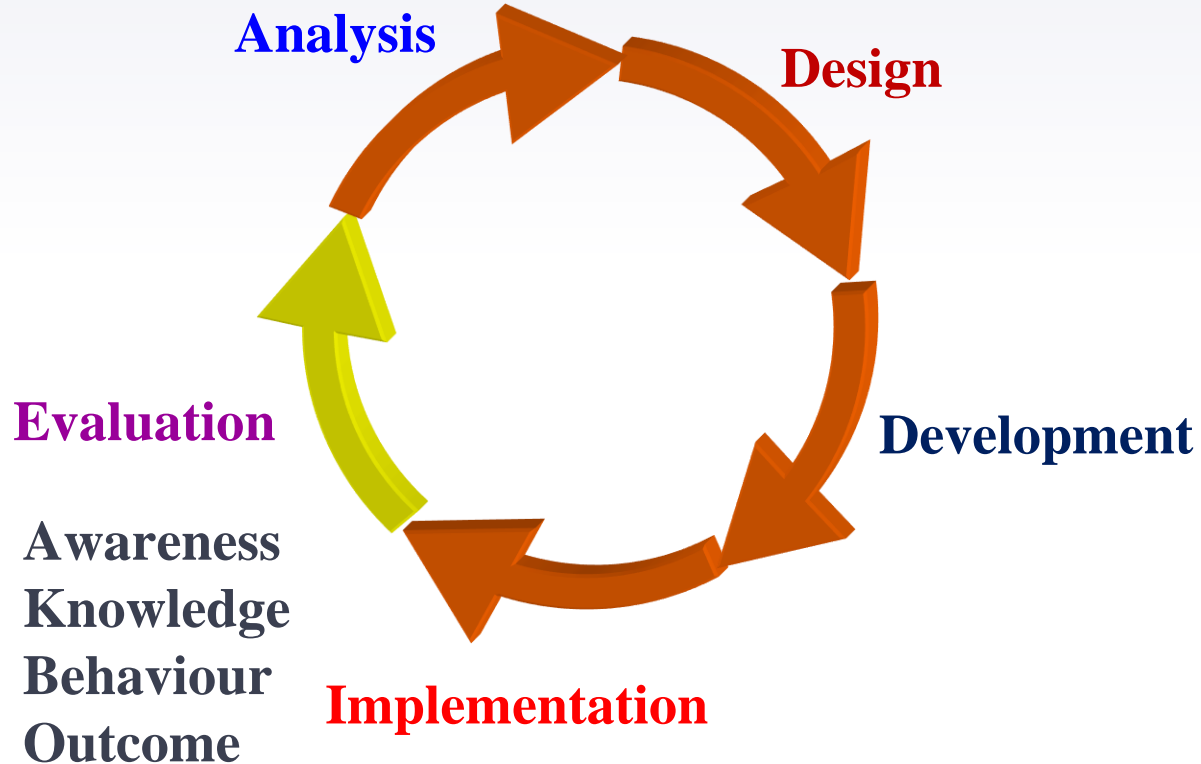
Implementation strategy

Prepared to face technical problems

Discuss alternative plans



ADDIE Model



Evaluation Phase

Computer marked or tutor marked assessments

Formative and summative evaluation

Remedial tests

Thank you