

A stylized illustration of a tree with a brown trunk and branches. Instead of natural leaves, the canopy is filled with numerous colorful icons representing various fields of study and learning. These icons include a globe, a lightbulb, a DNA double helix, a basketball, chemistry flasks, a certificate, a calculator, a trophy, an atom, a book, a puzzle piece, a pencil, a pair of scissors, a torch, a microscope, a scroll, and a notepad. The background is a light blue sky with soft white clouds.

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Meaning and Definition of Objectives

“Learning objective is a statement of proposed changes .”

–Davis I.K

“An objective is a point of end in view of something towards which action is directed, a planned change sought through any activity what we set out to do.”

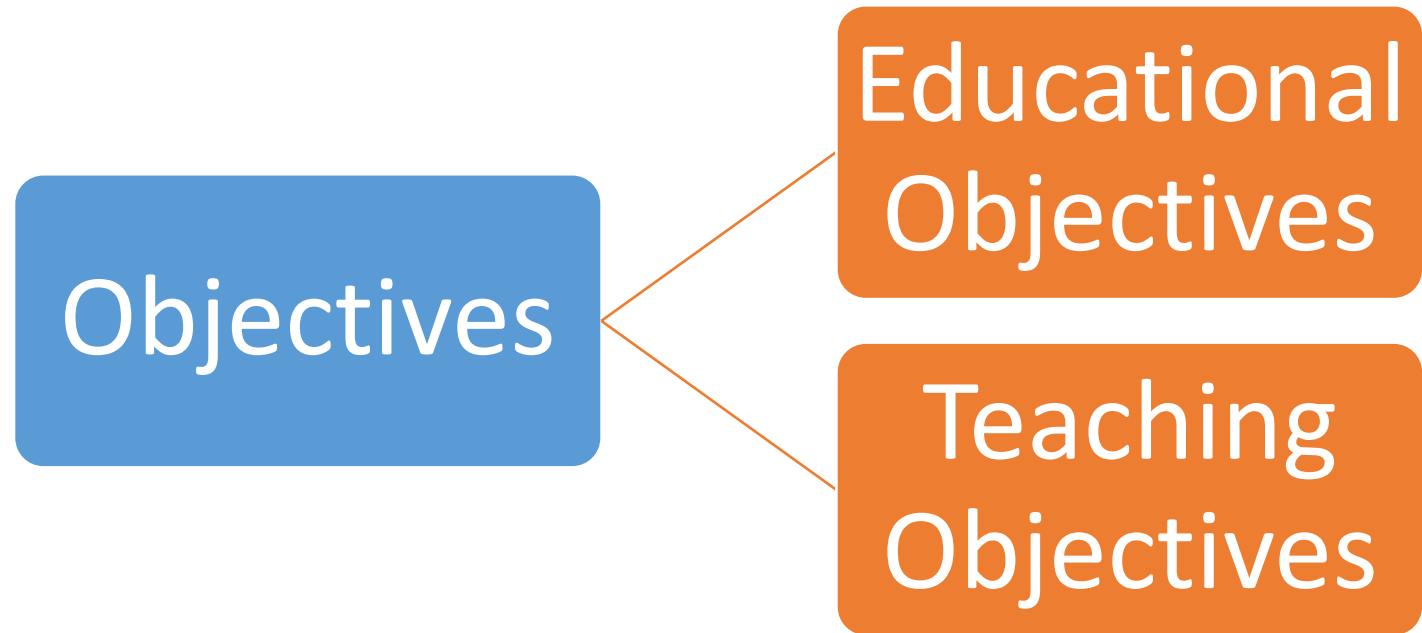
- NCERT's Evaluation and Examination Document

“An objective is a specific result that a person or system aims to achieve within a time frame and with available resources.”

-Business Dictionary



Types of objectives



Educational Objectives

An educational objective implies the changes that we try to produce in the child.

Educational objectives are not only the goals towards which the curriculum is shaped and towards which instruction is guided , but they are also goals that provide the detailed specification for the construction and use of evaluation techniques



Teaching Objectives

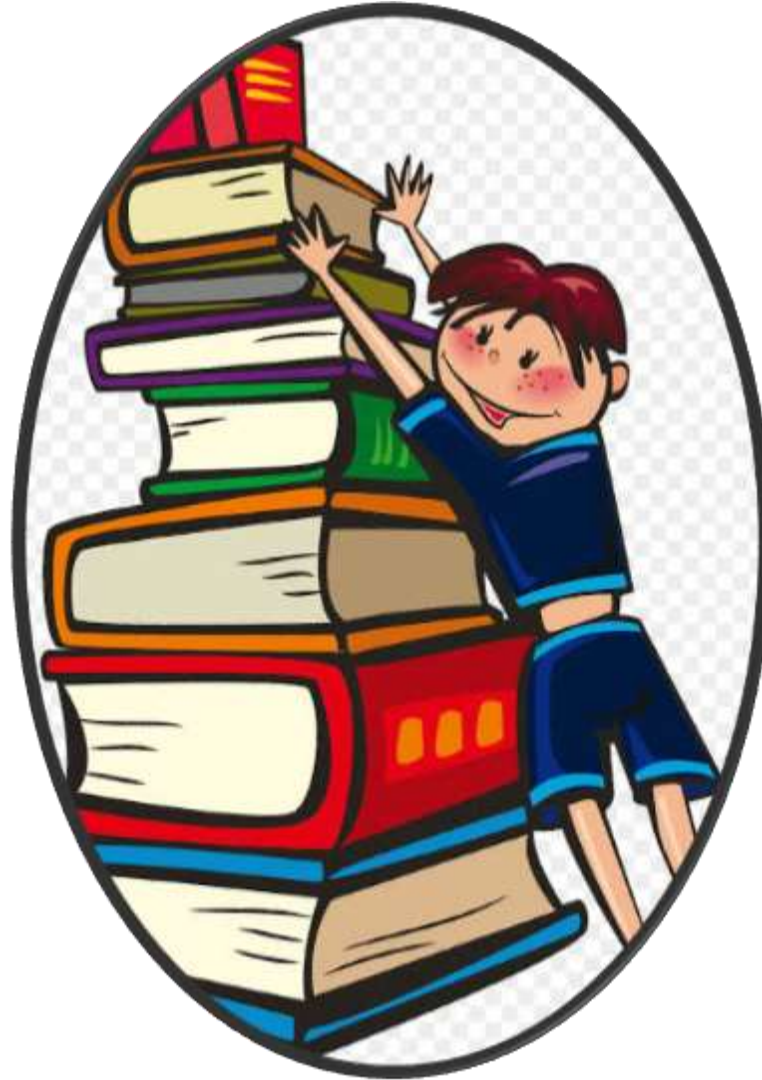
Teaching objectives are psychological in nature . They are related with expected behavioral changes. Thus they are also known as behavioral objectives.

Teaching objectives are directly related with learning process and they are well defined , definite, clear, specific and measurable so that they will be achieved easily.

These objectives gives direction to teaching learning process , learning experiences and teaching .



Classification of teaching objectives



Classification of learning objectives (Acc. to B.S.Bloom)



Cognitive
(B.S.Bloom 1956)
Information,
knowledge, theory,
facts, principles



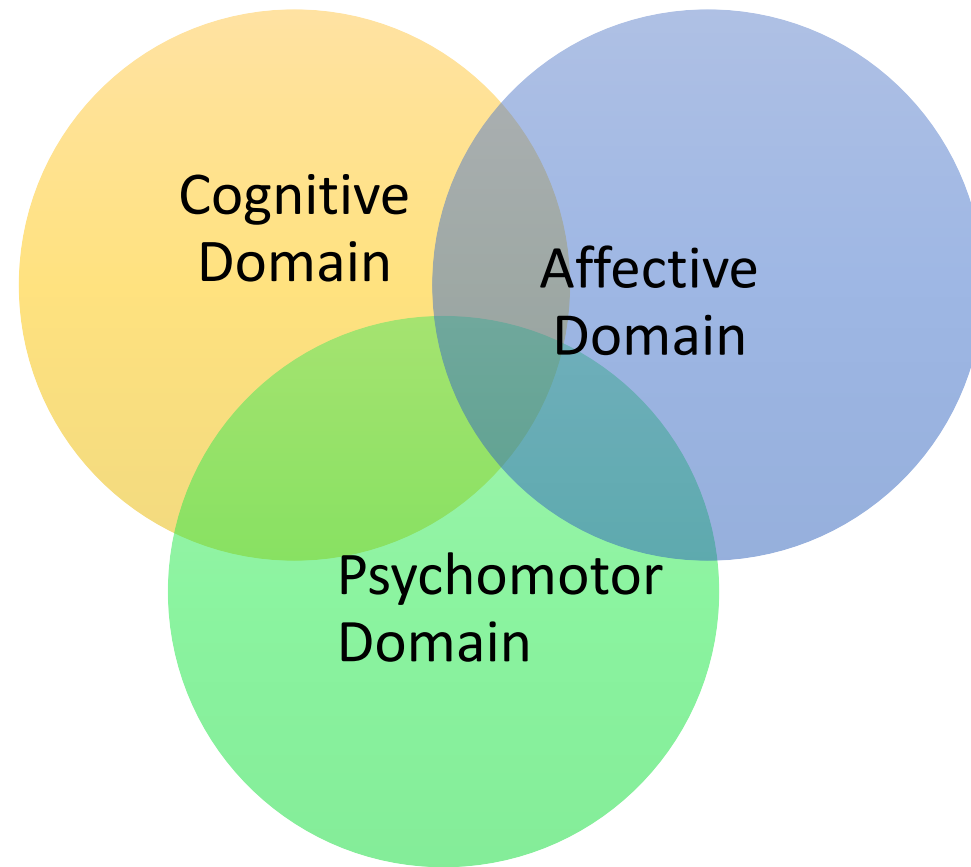
Affective
(Krathwohl 1964)
Development of
interest, aptitude,
attitude, reward and
other emotional
aspects



Psychomotor
(Simpson 1969)
Physical activities and
development of
motor skills and
reactions



Relationship of Domains

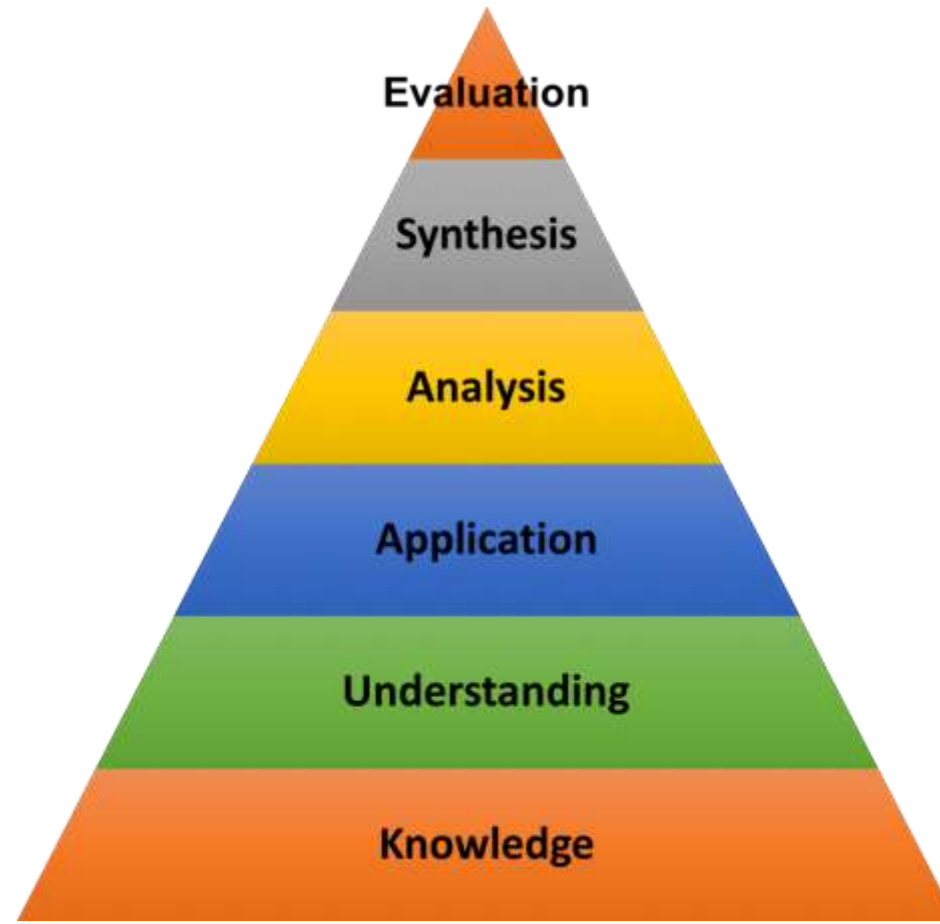


Comparison of domains

Si No.	Cognitive Domain	Affective Domain	Psychomotor Domain
	Bloom (1956)	Krathwohl (1964)	Simpson (1969)
1.	Knowledge	Receiving	Impulsion
2.	comprehension	Responding	Manipulation
3.	Application	Valueing	Control
4.	Analysis	Conceptualization	Co-ordination
5.	Synthesis	Organisation	Naturalization
6.	Evaluation	Charecterization	Habitformation

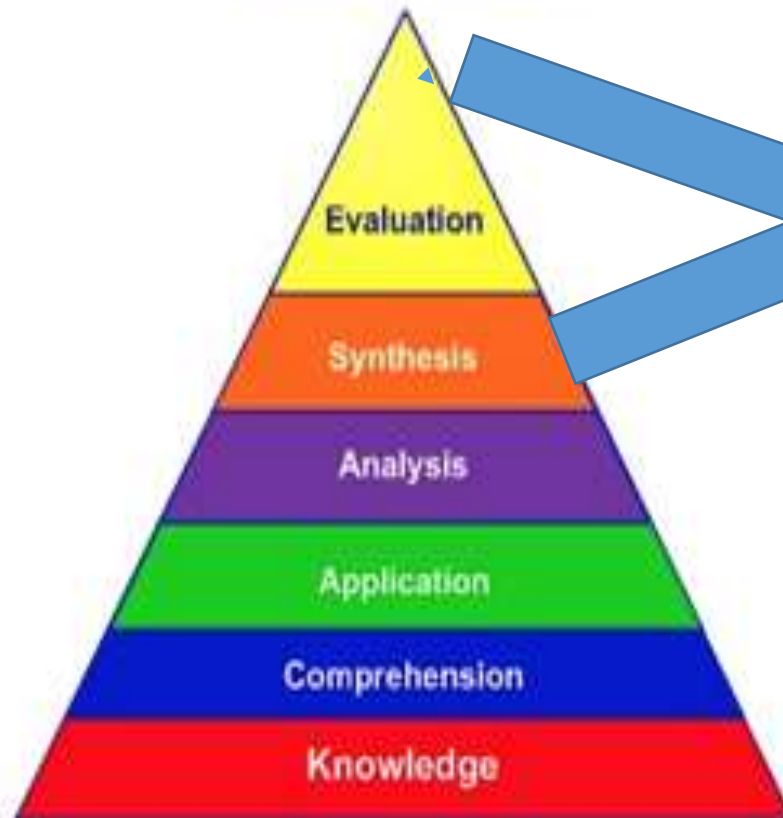


Hierarchical order of cognitive Domain

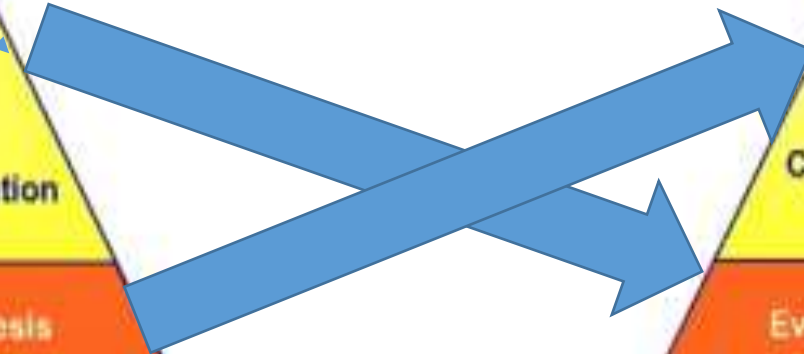


Comparison of Bloom's Taxonomy

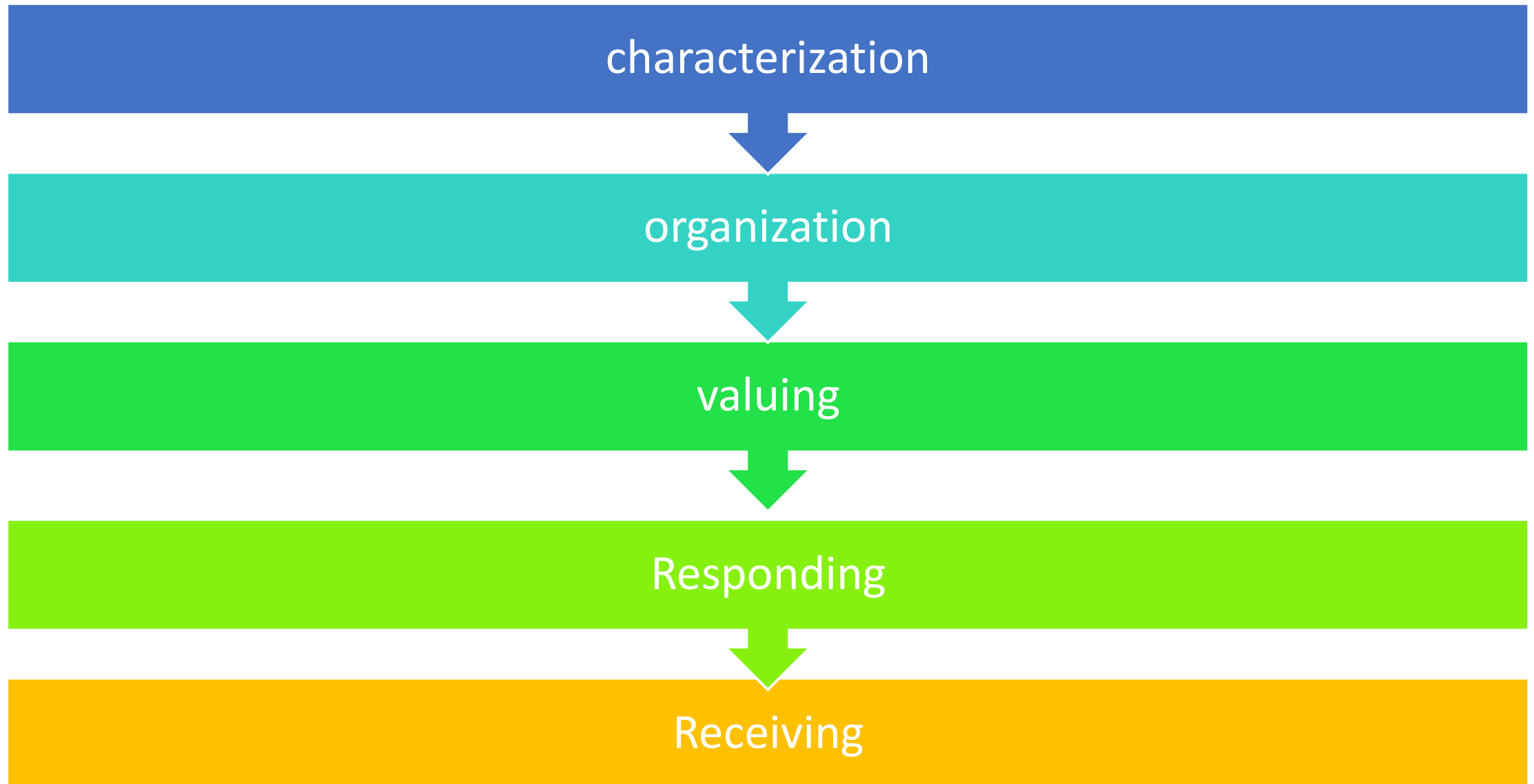
Blooms Taxonomy



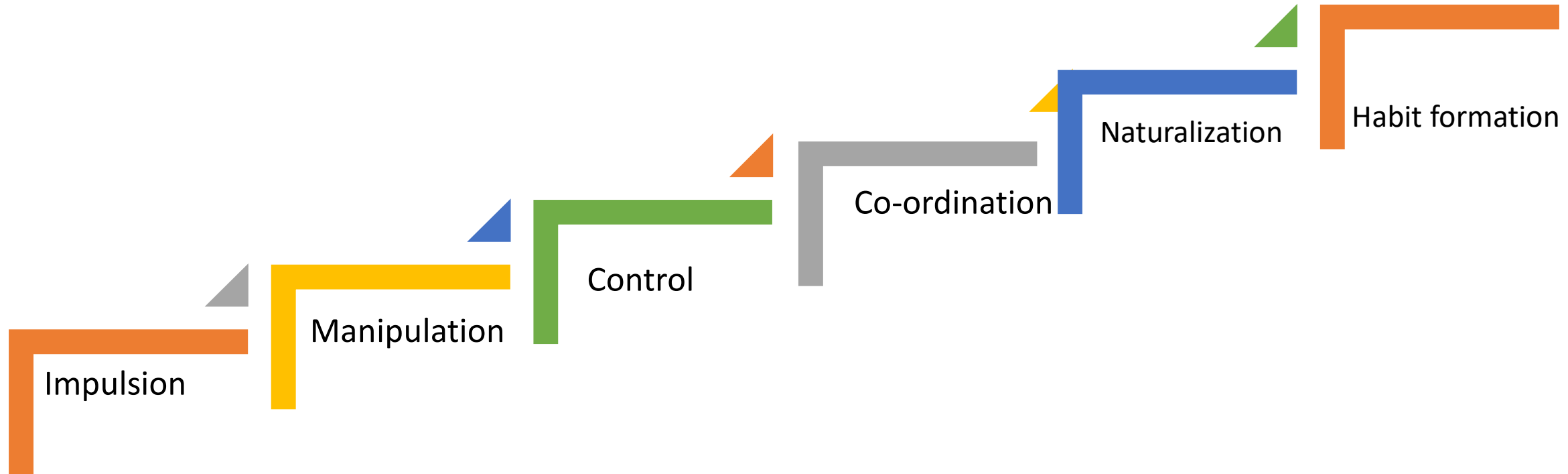
Blooms Taxonomy - Revised



Hierarchical order of Affective Domain



Hierarchical order of psychomotor domain



Need for writing objectives in behavioral terms

Making teaching certain and specific.

Selection of teaching strategies.

Specific learning outcomes.

Measurement and evaluation is possible.

Selection of questions for testing.

Teaching learning process becomes objective centered.

To know the behavioral changes of students.

All the aspects of behavior can be evaluated.

