## **Pedagogy of Commerce**

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

### EDUCATIONAL AIMS

- Educational Aims are set of long term goals which may be achieved through proper planning.
- It consider the purpose of education and focus on long term outcomes.
- The base for educational Aims is provided by philosophy.
- There is no specific time frame for aims.
- It gives direction to educational objectives.

## SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AIMS

- Society
  - Needs
  - Aspiration
  - To solve the Societal Problems
  - Culture
- Knowledge
  - Curiosity
  - Instinct to Explore
  - Willingness to know
- Individual
  - Cognitive Development
  - Affective Development
  - Psychomotor Development

## OBJECTIVES

- Objective is a standard or goal to be achieved by the pupil when the work in the school activity is completed.
   Carter V. Good
- Objective is a desired change in the behavior of pupil as a result of experience for realizing them lies with the teacher.

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- Aim is foreseen and that gives direction to an activity.
  - Carter V.Good
- An objective is a point or end in view of something towards action is directed, a planned for change sought through any activity what we set out today.
  - NCERT

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AIMS & OBJECTIVES

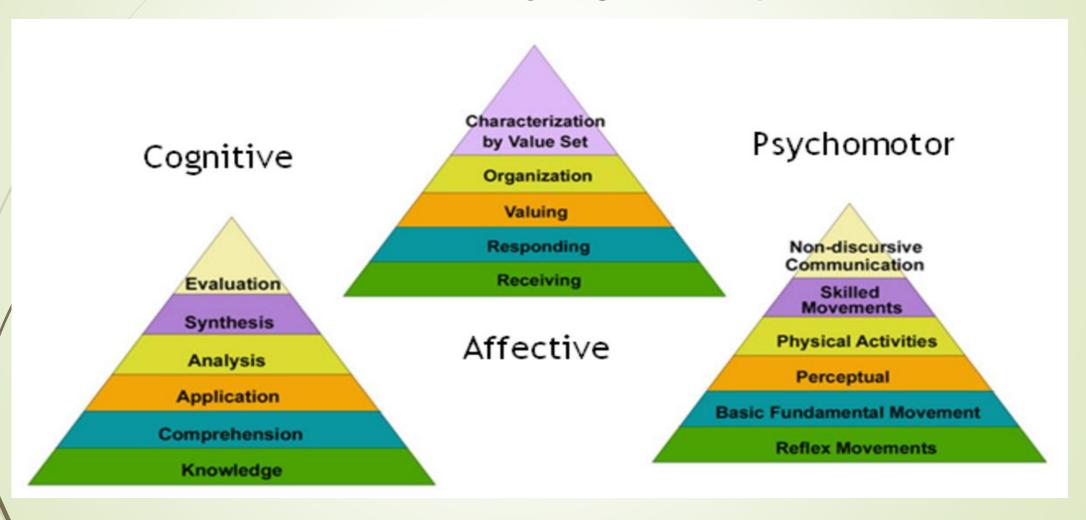
#### AIMS

- Indefinite & vague in nature
- For long term purpose, that direct individual towards excellence
- Subjective, indirect and formal
- General statement and broad
- Idealistic
- Long period is needed to

#### OBJECTIVES

- Definite & clear
- Short term Goals
- Objective, direct and functional
- Specific
- Base is psychology
- Practically possible to realize
- Time bounded

# TAXONOMY OF EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES



## REVISED BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

## **Bloom's Taxonomy**



#### Produce new or original work

Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

evaluate

#### Justify a stand or decision

appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh

analyze

#### Draw connections among ideas

differentiate, organize, relate, compare, contrast, distinguish, examine, experiment, question, test

apply

#### Use information in new situations

execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate, interpret, operate, schedule, sketch

understand

#### Explain ideas or concepts

classify, describe, discuss, explain, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate

remember

Recall facts and basic concepts define, duplicate, list, memorize, repeat, state



#### GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING COMMERCE

#### Objectives of Teaching commerce at Pre- Secondary level

- At this level, students are imparted the knowledge of commerce indirectly.
- Students are undergoing continuous development of memory, logic and decisionmaking powers.
- They have faith in reality.

#### Objectives of Teaching of Commerce at Secondary Level

- To acquaint with commercial facts.
- To cultivate interest towards commercial facts.
- To prepare student for higher secondary level.
- To acquaint them with family budget.
- To cultivate social consciousness.

## GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF TEACHING COMMERCE

#### Objectives of Teaching of commerce at Higher-Secondary Level

- Cultivation of vocational efficiency.
- Knowledge of national and international problems.
- Cultivation of scientific attitude.
- Cultivation of qualities necessary for a skilled trader, consumer and distributor.
- Cultivation of coordination with different subjects.
- Cultivation of economic citizenship.
- Cultivation of cooperative spirit.
- Cultivation of broad national attitude.
- Cultivation of mental faculties.

## WRITING OBJECTIVES IN BEHAVIOURAL TERMS: ROBERT MEGER METHOD

#### <u>List Of Action Verbs (Cognitive Domain)</u>

#### **Objectives**

- 1.Knowledge
- 2.Comprehension
- 3. Application
- 4/Analysis
- 5. Synthesis
- 6. Evaluation

#### **Action Verb**

Define, Select, State, Measure, Recall, List, Recognize, Write

Explain, Illustrate, Indicate, Present, Formulate, Classifly, Judge, Select, Interpret, Translate

Predict, Assess, Compute, Construct, Use, Find, Demonstrate, Explain

Analyze, Divide, Conclude, Compare, Differentiate, Criticize, Separate, Justify

Argue, Select, Discuss, Conclude, Organize, Predict, Generalize, Summarize

Judge, Identify, Evaluate, Avoid, Criticize, Defend

## WRITING OBJECTIVES IN BEHAVIOURAL TERMS: ROBERT MEGER'S METHOD

#### List Of Action Verbs (Affective Domain)

Revise, Develop, Change, Demonstrate, Accept, Identify

<b>Objectives</b>
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6.Characterization

#### **Action Verbs**

1.Receiving Listen, Receive, Accept, Perceive, Select 2. Responding Answer, Develop, State, Perceive, List, Select, Write 3. Valuing Accept, Influence, Participate, Recognize, List, Indicate, Increase, Decide 4.Conceptualization Differentiate, Relate, Analyze, Demonstrate, Compare, Indicate 5. Organization Organize, Correlate, Judge, Select, Select, Relate, Determine, Form

## WRITING OBJECTIVES IN BEHAVIORAL TERMS: RCEM SYSTEM

#### **Bloom Taxonomy**

- 1. Knowledge
- 2. Comprehension
- 3. Application
- 4. Analysis
- 5. Synthesis
- 6. Evaluation

#### **RCEM** objectives

Knowledge

Comprehension

Application

- 4. Analysis
- 5. Creativity
- 6. Creativity

#### **Mental Abilities**

Recall, Recognize,

Relate, Cite Example, Discriminate, Classify, Interpret, Generalize

Reason, Formulate hypothesis, Establish hypothesis, Infer, Predict

Analyze, Synthesize, Evaluate

## REFERNCES

"Educational aims and Objectives." Wikipedia.com

"Difference between educational aims and objectives." Pedia.com