ID models do not necessarily exclusively belong to a particular theoretical paradigm. Some models may be combination of more than one theoretical paradigm.

Division of ID models functionally is clearer. Gustafson & Branch (2002) categorized ID models into three groups as; (i) Classroom-based ID Models, (ii) Product-based ID models, and (iii) System-based ID Models.

I. Classroom-based ID Models
   a. Gerlach & Ely Model
   b. Heinich, Molenda, Russek & Smaldino
   c. Newby, Stepich, Lehman & Russell
   d. Morrison, Ross & Kemp
   e. Dick & Reaiser
   f. ASSURE Model

II. Product-based ID models Model
   a. Bergman dan Moore
   b. Bates
   c. Seels dan Glasgow

III. System-based ID Models.
   a. Model Interservice Procedures for Instructional Systems Development
   b. Gentry
   a. Dorsey, Goodrum dan Schwen
   b. Diamond
   c. Smith dan Ragan
   d. ADDIE Model

In developed countries, systematic use of instructional design models has been practiced for some time now.
Research literature supports the use of these models in instructional planning which is to improve instructional process, improve management and development of instructional development by monitoring and controlling the functions of systems approach and improve evaluation processes of the system's components based on the procedures and feedbacks (Andrew & Goodson, 1981).