COURSE III: LEARNING AND TEACHING CLASS: B.ED. 1ST YEAR

TOPIC:- EVALUATION IN EDUCATION UNIT IV

DR, VINOD KUMAR

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

GAUR BRAHMAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ROHTAK

MEASUREMENT

- Quantifying one's achievement, personality, attitudes, skills and habits
- Quantifying appraisal of observable phenomenon
- Assigning symbols to the dimensions
- Process of differentiating the attributes or characteristics of things

EVALUATION

- Qualitative assessment of the achievement
- It is wider concept than testing & measurement
- Evaluation = quantitative estimation + qualitative judgement
- Giving ranks to the attributes and traits
- Differentiating the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the learning
- Value judgment instead of symbols or numbers
- Determining the extent of to which educational objectives have been achieved

DEFINITION

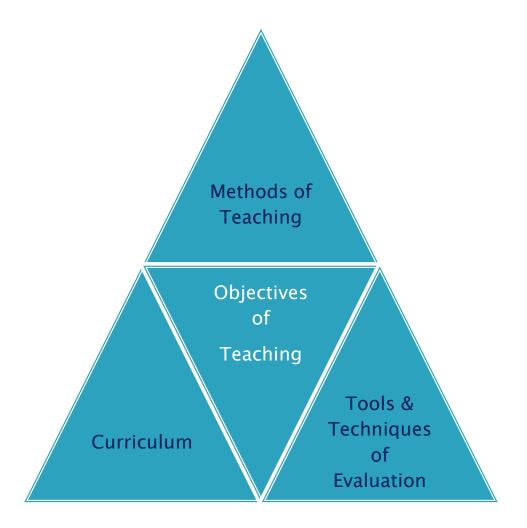
Dandeker, " Evaluation may be defined as a systematic process of determining the extent to which educational objectives are achieved by pupils"

Quillen & Hanna, "Evaluation is the process of gathering & interpreting evidence on changes in the behaviour of the students as ther progress through school"

EVALUATION IN EDUCATION

- It helps in modifying the objectives of the education
- It helps in judging the effectiveness of teaching methods, strategies and techniques
- It also plays an important role in testing the all-around development of the students
- Helpful in improving the evaluation techniques, tools and methods

EVALUATION IN EDUCATION



TYPES OF EVALUATION

Formative Evaluation

Summative Evaluation

Diagnostic Evaluation

FORMATIVE EVALUATION

- Carried out at regular intervals of course work
- It gives regular feedback
- It is decision making process for students development
- Regular monitoring of teaching methods and effectiveness of the teaching-learning process

It helps in generating new ideas to make desirable changes in curriculum, teaching strategies & learning Environment

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

- Final (Terminal) Examinations
- Used to promote the students to the next level
- Judgment-making process
- No scope for feedback, only final verdict is given
- Helps in classification of the students on the bases of achievement
- Helps in administrative process

It is basically the recording of results for future perspectives

DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- It is the evaluation done to find out the weaknesses in an individual
- Used to find out the remedial measure to sort out the problems of the students
- Its carried out before starting or during the teachinglearning process
- It helps in designing the course & curricula according to the capabilities of the learners
- It helps teacher to design the methods and techniques of teaching accordingly

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FORMATIVE AND SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

Indicators	Formative	Summative
Goals	To improve the teaching learning process	Only outcomes are given
Purpose	To enhance learning	Giving judgments about students performance
When conducted	During instruction	After completion of a course work
Frequency	On a continues bases	At a particular time to determine the extent of achievement of the students
Role	Helps teacher to improve their instructions and methods	To predict the students' performance and giving grades
Typical Methods	Observation, Formative tests	Checklist, rating scale, summative test
Reporting	Periodic, often informal	Cumulative record

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FORMATIVE AND SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

Indicators	Formative	Summative
Role of Students	Active Involvement	Passive Involvement
Examples	Observations, Interviews, evidences from work samples	Tests and Examinations
Design	Designed to adjust teaching and learning while they are occurring	Designed to give information that how much leaning has occurred
Means of testing	Visual and aural testing, interviews, observations, conversations, projects, practical and assignments	Pen-paper test mostly
Grading	Scored but not graded	Grading is given

