

**BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY**

**Tiruchirappall-620024**

**Tamil Nadu-India**

**Programme: BPED , physical education**

**course title : MESUREMENT AND EVALUATION IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

**course code: 21BPE41**

**UNIT – II CRITERIA FOR ADMINISTRATION OF TEST**

**DR A. MAHABOOBJAN**

**PROFESSOR**

**DEPT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATIO &YOGA**

**Dr. P. PREMNATH**

**GUEST LECTURER**

**DEPT OF PHYSICAL EDCATION &YOGA**

- Validity The test measures what it claims to measure.
- Types include:
- Content validity: Does the test cover the entire domain of the subject?
- Construct validity: Does it measure the concept it is designed to?
- Criterion-related validity: Does it predict future performance or correlate with other valid measures?

- Reliability
- The test yields consistent results over time and across different conditions.
- Types include:
  - Test-retest reliability: Stability of scores over time.
  - Inter-rater reliability: Consistency across different scorers.
  - Internal consistency: Uniformity in measuring the same concept.

- Objectivity
- The scoring and interpretation are unbiased and not influenced by personal judgment.
- Usability

The test is easy to administer, score, and interpret.

It should be practical in terms of time, cost, and effort.

- Comprehensiveness
- The test covers all necessary aspects of the concept or domain being measured.

### Standardization

The test is administered and scored under uniform conditions to ensure comparability across individuals or groups

### .Discriminatory Power

The test can effectively differentiate between individuals with varying levels of ability or knowledge.

## Fairness

The test is free from cultural, language, or socioeconomic biases.

## Feasibility

The test is reasonable to conduct given the resources and constraints.

## Relevance

The test aligns with the objectives it is designed to achieve .A good test balances these criteria to ensure accurate, fair, and meaningful assessment

- Administrative Feasibility:
  - 1. Resource Availability: Ensuring sufficient funds, personnel, technology, and infrastructure are in place to implement the policy.
  - 2. Organizational Capacity: Evaluating whether the existing administrative bodies have the skillset, knowledge, and structure to execute the program.
  - 3. Legal and Regulatory Framework: Ensuring the proposed action aligns with existing laws, regulations, and procedures.
  - 4. Complexity of Implementation: Assessing how challenging it will be to roll out the program (e.g., timeframes, logistical challenges).
  - 5. Stakeholder Support: The level of cooperation expected from stakeholders such as employees, partner agencies, and the public.
  - 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Whether mechanisms exist to track progress and address potential issues.