

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-620 023 TAMILNADU, INDIA

PROGRAMME: MASTER OF EDUCATION (M.Ed)

COURSE TITLE: CURRICULUM DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

COURSE CODE : CC6

Unit V Curriculum Evaluation and Innovation

Dr. O. Kasinathan

Assistant Professor

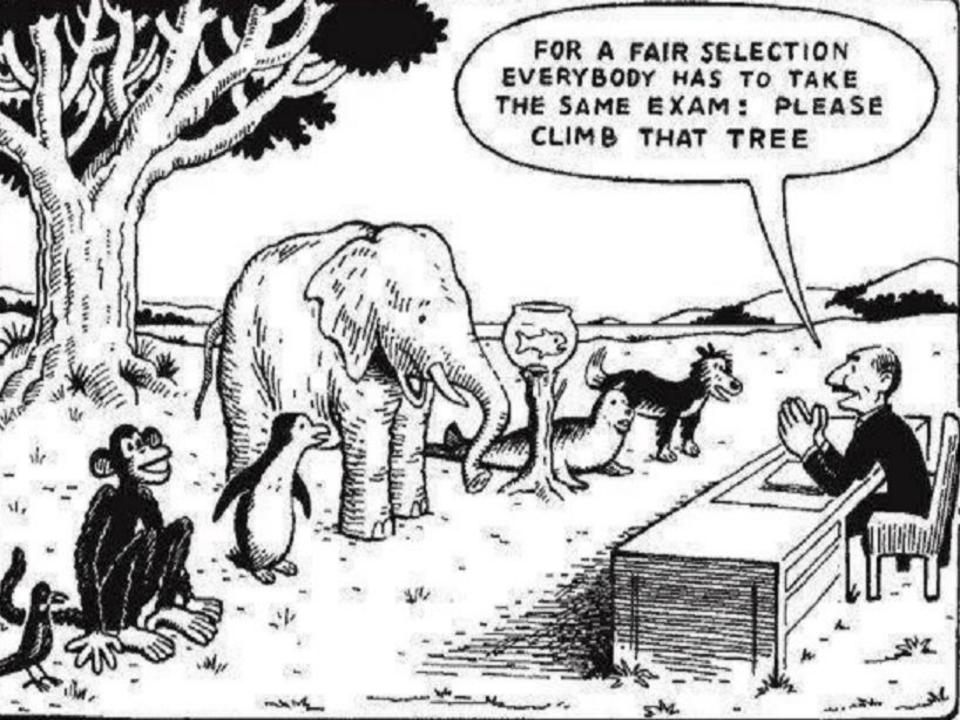
Department of Educational Technology



Success is nothing more than a few simple disciplines, practiced every day by winners

Jim Rohn

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION



Define Test

It defined as to gathered information is presented on the basis of measurement. It is used to develop evaluation.

Measurement

- It takes place when a Test is given and a Scores has been arrived.
- Collecting information.

Define Data

Given information represent in the form of

Numerical value

Evaluation

"Test is used to gather information that information is presented in the form of measurement, that measurement is then used to make evaluation"

Example

Students' marks in the Examinations

Physical Properties of the particular objects.

➡ Weight and Height.

Concept of Measurement

- Measurement is the assignment of a numerical values to an attributes of an individual.
- All the units that has been used to measures are most often standard scores.

Nature of Measurement

- It must be Quantitative in nature
- ★ It must be Accurate and Precise
- ★ It must be objective in nature
- ★ It must be valid
- ★ It must be reliable

Characteristic of Measurement

- Quantitative.
- Easy to understand.
- Encourage appropriate behavior.
- → Visible.
- → Defined & mutually understood.
- Encompasses both inputs & outputs.

Con/-

- → Measures only what is important.
- → Multidimensional.
- → Uses economies of effort.
- Facilitates trust.

Evaluation

- Process of making value judgments over a level of performance or achievement.
- Based on qualitative data.

Concept of Evaluation

"Evaluation is the collection, analysis & interpretation of information about any aspect of a programme of education, as part of a recognized process of judging its effectiveness, its efficiency & any other outcomes it may have"

Nature of Evaluation

- ⇒ Evaluation is a science of providing information for decision making.
 - → It includes measurement, assessment & testing.
 - It is a process that involves.
 - Information gathering.
 - → Information processing.
 - Judgement forming.
 - Decision making.

Need of Evaluation

- Measures the effectiveness of the instructor.
- → Measures the effectiveness of impact in meeting objectives.
- Provide feedback to students.
- ➡ Provide students gratification & motivation.

Characteristics of a good Evaluation

- Validity.
- Reliability.
- Practicability.
- Fairness.
- Usefulness.
- Interpretation Of Results.

Types of Evaluation

- 1. Formative evaluation.
- 2. Summative evaluation.
- 3. Continous & comprehensive evaluation.

Formative Evaluation

- ★ Monitor student learning to provide on going feedback that can be used by instructors to improve their teaching & by students to improve their teaching & by students to improve their learning.
- ★ Help students identify their strengths & weaknesses & target areas that need work.
- ★ Help faculty recognize where students are struggling & address problems immediately.
 - ★ Low stakes.

Example

Ask the students to:

- 1. Draw a concept map in class to represent their understanding of a topic.
- Submit one or two sentences to identifying the main point of a lecture.
 - 3. Turn in a research proposal for early feedback.

Summative Evaluation

- ⇒ Evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against some standard or benchmark.
- ➡ High stakes means that they have a high point value.

Example:

- Mid term exam.
- Final project.
- Paper.
- Senior recite.

Use of Evaluation

- We use to formulation of objectives, designing of learning experiences & assessment of learner performance.
- Useful to bring improvement in teaching & curriculum.
- Provide accountability to the society, parents & to the education system.

Educational Purpose of Evaluation

"Evaluation should be conceived primarily in terms of educational purposes which the programme of supervision is intended to serve."

- To stimulate teacher to improve their technique of classroom instruction.
- 2. to determine which the pupils are really deriving greater educational value from the "enriched" & "vitalized" programme than they did formerly.

Con/-

- 3. To assess in various ways the degree of improvement in personal & professional attitude in human relations & ultimately, therefore in efficiency of teaching & learning.
- 4. To promote greater educational attention to individual needs of pupils.

OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATION

- To appraise the status of a changes in pupil behaviour.
 - 2. To disclose pupil's needs & possibilities
 - 3. To aid pupil teacher planning.
- To expand the concept of worthwhile goals beyond pure achievement.
- 5. To serve as a means of improving school community relation.

- To familiarize the teacher with the nature of pupil learning, development & progress.
 to relate measurement to the goals of the instructional programme.
- To facilitate the selection & improvement of measuring instrument.
 - 8. To appraise the teacher's competence.
 - 9. To appraise the supervisor's competence.
 - 10. To serve as a method of improvement.
- 11. To serve a guiding principle for the selection of supervisor, techniques.

SI. No	Evaluation	Measurement
1.	Qualitative as well as Qualitative Process	Only a Quantitative Process
2.	Wider	Narrow
3.	Skills, achievement & Ability can be tested	It measured on Numerical, Scores, Average & Percentage
4.	Measured as Whole	Measured as Units
5.	Behavioral Changes are tested	Test particular ability of the student
6.	Used by Observations	Given by some test (Personality, achievement & Intelligence tests)
7.	Modifications of some Rules and Norms	Measurement only

