



RAMBHA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

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ASSIGNMENT

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Acknowledgement

I Rajnandini would like to express my special thanks and gratitude to my teacher Ganga Maam who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on Assessment of Learning.

Rajnandini

Signature of Trainee

Certificate

This is to certify that
Raj Nandini a trainee of
Rambha College of Education of
the session 2018-2020 (3rd Sem.)
has completed her assignment
of Assesment of Learning
Papap 9 on time.

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~~Principal~~
~~Rambha College of Education~~
~~Gitilata, Jamshedpur~~

~~Satish~~

Signature of Trainer

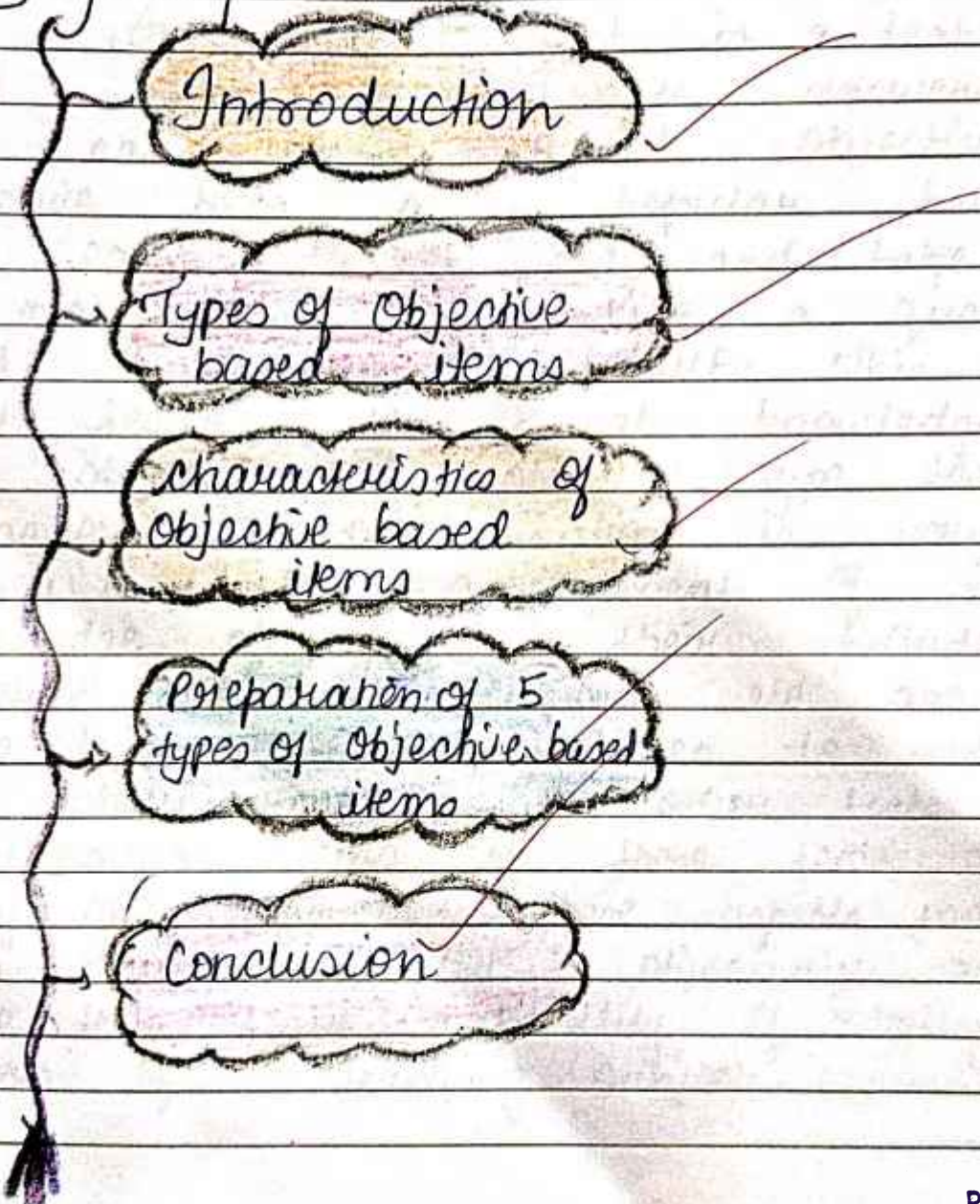
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Q Preparation of 50 Objective-based items, at least 5 from each type of test items in any school subject.

Synopsis



Introduction

Objective-based items

An objective test is a test that has right or wrong answers and so can be marked objectively.

Objective tests are popular because they are easy to prepare and take quick to mark and provide a quantifiable and concrete result. This type of test tested the real knowledge of the students. In objective type test, the chance of discrimination is very less. Under it, the achievement of subject knowledge of pupils, their aptitudes, interests and intelligence etc are measured. These tests were introduced to remove all the short coming of other tests. The questions or items of these tests admit only one answer. These aspects make objective tests having greater objectivity and reliability. These tests have capability of testing all the aspects of a teaching subject.

Types of Objective based items

Different types of test items are now used extensively. These items can be categorized in two groups as shown below:

Objective items

Recognition items

Recall items

True/False
Multiple choice items

One word question/Answer
Fill in the blanks

Recognition items

True and False or two-Response items:

Some statements are given. Some of these are true and other false. The examinee has to tell which is true and which is false.

Example:

Money is Medium of Exchange

T/F
True

* Multiple choice items:
 In these, some incomplete statements are given, along with their many possible answers. The examinee has to tell their correct, best or ideal answer, according to directions.

For example:

Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

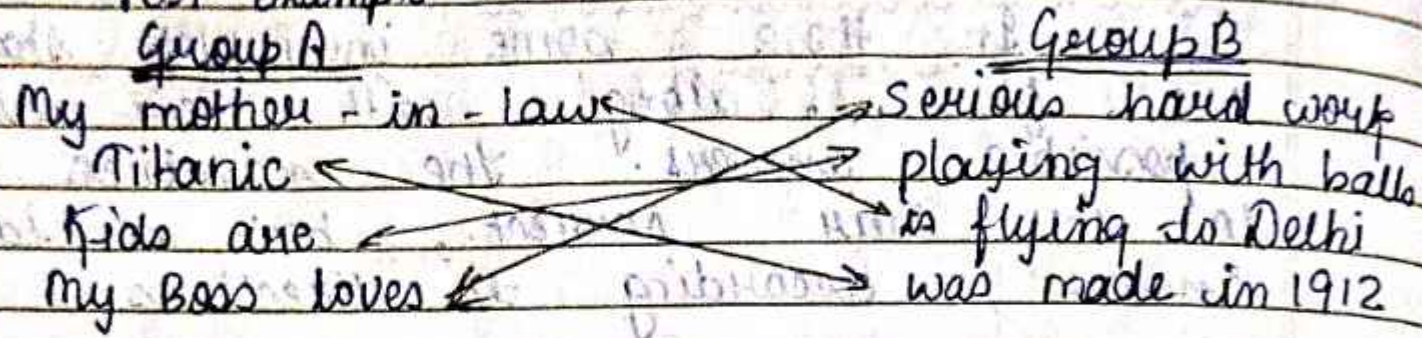
- (i) Bangladesh
- (ii) Sri Lanka
- (iii) Nepal
- (iv) Pakistan

Ans (ii) Sri Lanka

* Matching items

Examinees have to match the set of items on one side, with the set of items on the other. Thus, there are two columns one at the right hand side and other at the left hand side. Items in one list are closely related with items in the other. But, their order is not the same.

for example :



Recall items

* One word question / Answer :

In these items, questions are asked and the examinee have to reply these questions in one word.

for example :

Q What is the capital of India (New Delhi)

* Fill in the blanks :

Incomplete statements are given and the examinee is asked to complete them.

- Ex - (i) Prime minister of India is
- (ii) ——— built the Taj Mahal.

Characteristics of Objective based - items

Characteristics of objective based items are discussed below

Objectivity of Scoring

Economy of Time

Rote memory Not effective

Less Time

Educative Value

~~Effect of Guessing~~

* Objectivity of Scoring: Scoring of new type tests is very objective. This is because responses are definite and there is no doubt with regard to their correctness or incorrectness. Scoring can be done by hand or by machine.

2 Economy of Time: It is easier to score Objective type Tests and in less time. A large number of objective type test items can be marked in a comparatively very short time. Scoring keys have been provided, so that even clerks and non-teaching staff can do the scoring work.

3 Note - Memory Not Effective: Last minute cramming is not very much helpful in Objective Type Tests. It is, however, very easy for a student to secure high marks on an essay type examination, simply by note-memory.

4. Less time: Time-limit for essay type examinations is generally three hours. Objective Type tests take much less time. Most of these tests take an hour or so. If they are longer, proper rest pauses are given.

5 Educative Value: Objective type tests have great educational value for students. This is because students can, sometimes, score their own answer-books and discuss their weakness and mistakes. They can get very good guidance as to what points they should emphasise in their further study.

6 Effect of Guessing: In objective type tests, examinees may obtain a certain number of correct answers, merely by guessing. This is particularly so in true/false or alternative response items. Even if answers are given at random, 50% marks can be obtained.

Preparation of 5 types of Objective based items

Five types of Objective based items were

- * Fill in the blanks:
- * True and false
- * Multiple choice questions
- * One word question / Answer
- * Match the following.

Fill in the blanks

- Q1 Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods. (Tertiary / agricultural)
- Q2 Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (Organised / unorganised)
- Q3 A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector. (large / small)

Q4 Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product. (natural / manufactured)

Q5 The activity in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____ (Independent / interdependent).

Q6 Economics is the study of how we use our limited _____ to meet our _____ (resources / wants)

Q7 The resources are also called the factors of _____ (growth / production)

Q8 The resources are said to be _____ because they are limited compared to our wants and needs (more / scarce)

Q9 The three main factors of production are _____ and _____ (land / labour / capital)

Q10 The second type of capital is _____ (artificial / physical)

True / false

(True / False)

Q1 All business seeks to make profits. ()

Q2 At the micro level economists focus on economic aggregates. ()

Q3 Economic scarcity is also known as 'opportunity cost'. ()

Q4 In a market economy all economic decisions are determined by price. ()

Q5 Opportunity cost can be illustrated through the production possibility curve. ()

Q6 Planned economies do not have prices. ()

Q7 The value of a firm is equal to the sum of all future profits that will be generated by the firm. ()

Q8 Business profit is equal to total revenue minus all implicit costs

Q9 Goods and Services are scarce because resources used to produce them are scarce

Q10 Capital includes both human capital and business capital

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1 What people demand and among with more income?

- (a) Equal treatment
- (b) Freedom
- (c) Security
- (d) All the above

Q2 When was the first Human Development Report published?

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2005
- (c) 1990
- (d) 1991

Q3 Which sector is also known as "Agriculture and related sector"?

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) None of all above

Q4 who measures GDP in India?

- (a) The RBI
- (b) Central government
- (c) State Government
- (d) Planning Commission

Q5 Who issue coins in India?

- (a) Central government (b) State government
(c) The RBI (d) (a), (b)

Q6 What are the modern forms of money?

- (a) Paper notes (b) Gold
(c) Coins (d) (a) and (c)

Q7 Where is the head office of WTO?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Geneva
(c) Beijing (d) New York

Q8 The policy of removing barriers from trade and business is known as

- (a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation
(c) Liberalisation (d) Barrier policy

Q9 When was consumer Protection Act launched in India

- (a) 1984 (b) 1985
(c) 1986 (d) 1987

Q10 Which logo is found on a jewellery?

- (a) Agmark
- (b) Hallmark
- (c) ISO
- (d) BIS

One Word Question

Q1 Who among the following presented Union Budget maximum number of times?

⇒

Q2 Fiscal policy in India is formulated by

⇒

Q3 Who is the founder of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh?

⇒

Q4 The payment which are made sometimes in the future are known as

⇒

Q5 When was WTO established?

⇒

Q6 When is "World Consumer Right Day" celebrated?

⇒

Q7 How many minimum days are fined for employment under NREGIA 2005?

Q8 How many district consumer courts are in India?

Q9 Who is known as the father of "Consumer movement"?

Q10 Who issues coins in India?

Fill in the blanks:

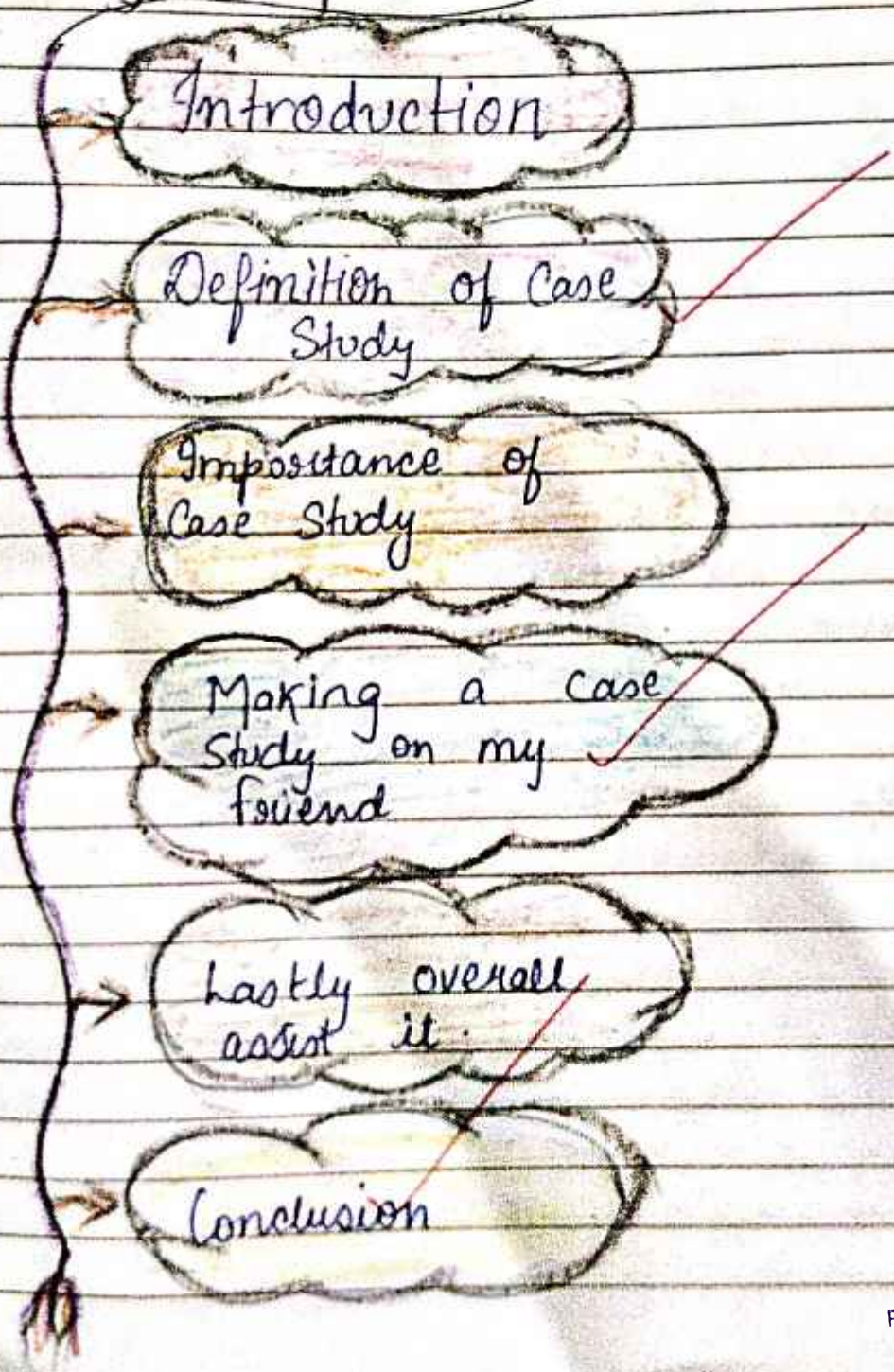
- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Money | Ground water |
| 2 | Kerala | Non-renewable Resource |
| 3 | Renewable Resource | Development without Damage |
| 4 | Petrol | Higher literacy Rate |
| 5 | Sustainable Development | Medium of Exchange |
| 6 | Agmark | Services Transport |
| 7 | District consumer court | Secondary Sector |
| 8 | Tertiary Sector | Dealing with consumer base |
| 9 | Industrial | Call Centres |
| 10 | IT has helped in spreading | Certificate of edible oil and cereals |

Conclusion

Objective responses in a form of an objective assessment in which respondents are asked to select only correct answers from the choices offered as a list. Objective tests are measures in which responses maximize objectivity in the sense that response options are structured such that examinees have only a limited set of options.

Q2 Case study of a participatory assessment programme.

Synopsis



Introduction

Case studies are generally used to test the hypothesis, draw a plan for the real world problems and also generate a solid discussion of potential solutions and needs among other such things. A case study is a more important term in every sector of life from business to education. A case study based on the in-depth of investigation of an event or people to explore the real causes of any underlying principles. It should be an explanatory and descriptive analysis of any event, group or single person. The case study has been used by researchers for a long time and has been applied in different disciplines. It has been widely used in social sciences as a qualitative research method to investigate contemporary real-life situation and has provided a foundation of application of ideas and extension of methods. The report of the case study are generally the documents of complete standalone.

Definition of Case Study

According to Stake (1995)

Case study is "the study of the particularity and complexity of a single case, coming to understand its activity within important circumstances".

According to Schutt (2006)

Case study is "a setting or group that the analyst treats as an integrated social unit that must be studied holistically and in its particularity".

According to Bromley (1990)

"It is a systematic inquiry into an event or a set of related events which aims to describe and explain the phenomenon of interest."

Importance of Case Study in Students life

Case study method has the following advantages:

- i) The case study attempts to understand an individual or a unit in depth. It tries to understand the whole 'case' in the totality of his environment. Not only can the present status of an individual, but his past be thoroughly probed.
- ii) The case study often provides an opportunity for a researcher to develop insight into basic aspects of human behaviour.
- iii) The case study helps the researcher/Students to observe events both within and outside the educational setting in their totality. He notes events in terms of their location in space and time and interprets results in the light of the relationships and independence of events.

- iv) Case studies enables a holistic view. A researcher can use a range of tools which he would otherwise not apply when using other stand-alone research techniques. This gives him time to develop an in depth understanding of the topic and establish a credible platform to investigate the factors that affect a case study in extensive detail.
- v) They give room to the diversity of perspectives as opposed to when one is using a single view of a person you get with a survey response of an interview. It eliminates chances of potential bias by giving an opportunity to gain a greater understanding of the subject under investigation. Lack of bias dilutes the agenda of a given individual.

Case Study done on my friend

1. NAME: RANI MAHATO
2. FATHER'S NAME: MATA PRASAD MAHATO
3. MOTHER'S NAME: SAVITRI DEVI
4. DATE OF BIRTH: 25th Sep. 1994
5. AGE: 25
6. BLOOD GROUP: B⁺ (Positive)
7. ADDRESS: D/O. MATA PRASAD MAHATO Indra ITI, Tube Colony, Karandih, Jamshedpur
Pin Code: 831002.
8. RELIGION: HINDU
9. QUALIFICATION: 10th Board -
School - SHYAMA PRASAD HIGH SCHOOL,
KHAMMAHAL, JAMSHEDPUR

* 12th Board -
SCHOOL - Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial College, Karandih, Jamshedpur

* Percentage in Matric → 67%

* Percentage in Inter → 67%

* GRADUATION
COLLEGE: Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial College, Jamshedpur

PERCENTAGE: 60%

* POST GRADUATE:
COLLEGE: CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, JAMSHEDPUR

PERCENTAGE: 62%

SUBJECT: HISTORY HONORS

10 FAVOURITE SUBJECT: HISTORY

11 SKILL: (i) SEWING
(ii) EMBROIDERY
(iii) CREATIVE WORK (PAINTING)

12 HOBBIES: COOKING, SEWING, PAINTING etc

13 PERSONALITY DIFFERENCE: POLITE BEHAVIOUR

4. HOW DO YOU STUDY FOR YOUR MATRIC EXAM: SHE GAVE MAINLY FOCUSED OF GROUP STUDY

5. WHAT YOU WANT TO BECOME: TEACHER

WHY YOU WANT TO BECOME A TEACHER: TEACHING IS A NOBLE PROFESSION. EVERYONE RESPECT YOU. YOU CAME ACROSS VARIOUS STUDENT. AND SHE LOVES CHILDREN.

17. HOW TEACHER SHOULD TEACH THE STUDENT: ACCORDING TO HER, TEACHER SHOULD BE POLITE TO THE CHILD. TEACHER SHOULD GIVE EXAMPLE RELATED TO THEIR SURROUNDINGS.

18. HOW CHILDREN SHOULD STUDY: CHILDREN SHOULD STUDY NORMALLY. THEY HAVE TO STUDY ON A REGULAR BASIS.

19. IF THE CHILD DOES NOT WANT TO STUDY HOW YOU WILL TACKLE THE PROBLEM: ACCORDING TO HER, SHE TALK TO THE CHILD, TALK TO THE PARENTS, AND KNOW WHAT IS DIFFICULT TO THE CHILD AND GIVE REINFORCEMENT TO THE ACTIVITY OF

THE CHILD,

20. WHAT IS THE MAIN GOAL OF YOUR LIFE? THE ULTIMATE GOAL IS TO PROMOTE LEARNING, HELP THE STUDENTS TO FIND THEIR VOICE, AND BECOME A GOVERNMENT TEACHER.

Lastly Overall Assist

It is

My friend Rani has a polite behaviour. She is a bright student. She does her work sincerely. She helps others in their need. She wants to become a teacher to help the students for their bright future. She wants to become a government teacher so she can help her parents and family. She also loves cooking, sewing and painting. She is a creative girl. Her main goal is to promote learning and help the students to find their voice.

Conclusion

Case study research is more than simply conducting research on a single individual or situation. This approach has the potential to deal with simple through complex situations. It enables the researcher to answer "how" and "why" type questions, while taking into consideration how a phenomenon is influenced by the context within which it is situated. For the novice researcher a case study is an excellent opportunity to gain tremendous insight into a case. It enables the researcher to gather data from a variety of sources and to converge the data to illuminate the case.