



VIDHYAYANA

An International Multidisciplinary Research e-Journal

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**ISSN 2454-8596**

[www.vidhyayanaejournal.org](http://www.vidhyayanaejournal.org)

**TEACHER OPINION ABOUT THE CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE  
EVALUATION METHOD**



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**ISSN 2454-8596**

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### **1.0 Introduction**

God is an excellent educator. Education is the primary needs of every person. In the present time the main element of any development is education. Education is a life time going process for any nation education plays an important role. In today's 21st century with the development of science and technology the persons' development is quite needed.

Students' development is a natural process in this development students moral development is quite needed to analyse the student development is and its analysis is also needed.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) was a process of assessment, mandated by the Right to Education Act, of India in 2009. This approach to assessment was introduced by state governments in India, as well as by the Central Board of Secondary Education in India, for students of sixth to tenth grades and twelfth in some schools. From this the smaller classes student would have a practice to face the exam of board in younger age The Karnataka government introduced CCE for grades 1 through 9 later it was also introduced for 12th grades students.<sup>[1]</sup> The main aim of CCE was to evaluate every aspect of the child during their presence at the school. This was believed to help reduce the pressure on the child during/before examinations as the student will have to sit for multiple tests throughout the year, of which no test or the syllabus covered will be repeated at the end of the year, whatsoever. The CCE method was claimed to bring enormous changes from the traditional chalk and talk method of teaching, provided it is implemented accurately.

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### **2.0 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study was as following

1. To study the opinion of teachers about Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation with reference to the area.
2. To find the difference between the opinion of rural area teachers and urban area teachers

### **3.0 Hypothesis**

There will be no significant difference between the opinion of rural area teachers and urban area teachers about Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.

### **4.0 Variables.**

1. Dependant variable : Area (1) Rural and (2) Urban.
2. Independent variable : Opnion about Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation.



### 5.0 Population

In present study the population were the teachers of Gujarat state

### 6.0 Sampling Technique and Sample

In the present study the researcher has select accidental method.

### 7.0 Sampling

In the present study the researcher has selected 170 teachers who were teaching in secondary school.

### 8.0 Tool

The researcher has developed openionary and said them to fill up that openionary in this tool 35 positive statements and for their reply in 5 opinions according to five.

### 9.0 Collection of Data

After the creation of the tool the researcher has collected the information (data) research himself has visited the school and took the permission and explain to them the aim of this tool and the study. This way the researcher has collected the data.

### 10.0 Research Method

In the present study the researcher has chosen survey method from the descriptive research method.

### 11.0 Analysis of Data

In this study the opinions from the teacher should be known in reference of the area the data was collected from the responses with the help of SPSS computer programme the analysis was done and t-value found and the decision was taken from the null hypotheses acceptance.

From this programme the researcher has found mean and other measurements. Which is described in Table 1

Table 1

	N	Mean	t
Rural	82	153.83	2.469
Urban	88	158.11	

\*significant at 0.05

In table 1 rural are 82 and town are 88 means rural and urban were principal and teachers were involved in the sample the result was accordingly 153.83, 158.11.

Their t-value was found at 2.469. It was accepted at 0.05 level So the null hypothesis in rejected the



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ISSN 2454-8596

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difference was found the opinions of urban areas were higher than the rural areas' opinion.

### 12.0 Result of the Study

The rural areas opinions were more positive than the urban areas' opinions.

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