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A Study of Opinions of Secondary School Students towards Effectiveness of Online Evaluation System During Corona Crisis

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1. Introduction

The COVID-19 epidemic has caused a global disruption in education which has made it necessary to work online. It is necessary to increase the awareness of teachers towards online education in order to give immediate response to the current situation. Some research has determined the effectiveness of digital technologies for life long e-learning and continuous professional development. E-learning has been established worldwide in response to the shortage of teachers. There are many benefits of e-learning, such as encouraging students to self-learn, instructing education and updating the curriculum.

As a result, conducting online exams with sufficient reliability and effectiveness has become one of the most complex and challenging subjects in secondary education. Therefore, there must be a preventive algorithm to effectively allocate time and financial resources. A comprehensive evaluation could not be made only with the help of pen and paper. A continuous and comprehensive evaluation is a task which can be only made by continuous observation of students by teachers. While students are habitual to give exams with paper and pen under the observation of teachers, it is impossible to made exams totally bias free in physical absence of teachers. May some students also find it difficult to give continuous online exams at home. Frequent issues of internet connectivity, slow internet and lack of availability of smart phones students also find difficulty in online exams. Thus, it is very important to know the students' perception regarding online evaluation system. That's why the researcher undertook this study to know the opinions of students regarding effectiveness of online education system in India.

2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of present study are:

1. To know the opinions of secondary school students towards effectiveness of online evaluation system.
2. To study the opinions of secondary school students towards effectiveness of online evaluation system.
3. To study the opinions of secondary school students towards effectiveness of online evaluation system in relation to grade.
4. To study the opinions of secondary school students towards effectiveness of online evaluation system in relation to gender.

3. Hypotheses of the Study

Ho_1 There is no significant effect of grade on mean scores of Opinionnaire obtained by students of secondary schools.

Ho_2 There is no significant effect of gender on mean scores of Opinionnaire obtained by students of secondary schools.

4. Variable of the Study

A variable is any characteristic, number, or quantity that can be measured or counted. The variable can also be called a data item. The researcher defined different variables as mentioned in below.

4.1 Independent variable

Independent variables of present study are as follow.

1.Grade
 -Grade IX
 -Grade X
2.Gender
 -Boys
 -Girls

4.2 Dependent variable

The scores of opinionnaire are dependent variable in this study.

5. Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study are those characteristics of methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings of research. The limitations of present study are given below.

1.The present study was conducted in Ahmedabad city.
2.Secondary school students of Ahmedabad city were selected as a population.
3.Only Gujarati medium schools were selected.

6. Research Method

The main objective of researcher was to collect data on opinions of secondary school students regarding online evaluation system. For this purpose, the researcher constructed an opinionnaire which was given to students. It was a survey regarding opinions of students. Thus, **survey method** was used in present study.

7. Research Tools

The researcher constructed an opinionnaire using Likert's method in which 25 statements were given. Each statement has five responses: 1) Strongly Agree, 2) Agree, 3) Neutral, 4) Disagree and 5) Strongly Disagree. According to Likert's method, the researcher maintained 60:40 ratio of percentage for positive and negative opinions. For each positive opinion, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 mark was given to each response respectively and for negative opinion, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 mark was given to each response respectively.

8. Sample of the Study

The researcher randomly selected four schools from Ahmedabad city. Two schools were selected from east area and two schools were selected from west area. The researcher used random sampling technique in selection of schools. Then cluster sampling was used in selection of students of Grade IX and Grade X. The final sample of study was as given in below table.

Table 1: Sample of the Study

No.	School	Grade IX		Grade X		Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	Uma Vidyalaya, Nikol	22	18	19	16	75
2	Raghuvir Vidyalaya, Parshwanath Township.	28	24	17	21	90
3	Wide Vision School, Krishna nagar.	24	21	23	20	88
4	Umiya School, Krishna nagar.	28	21	19	15	83
Total		**102**	**84**	**78**	**72**	**336**
		186		**150**		

The researcher selected 336 secondary school students from Ahmedabad city. 102 boys and 84 girls were selected from Grade IX and 78 boys and 72 girls were selected from Grade XI.

9. Data Analysis and Results

The researcher conducted t-test to check the significance of hypotheses. The results obtained by t-tests are represented in below tables.

Ho_1: There is no significant effect of grade on mean scores of Opinionnaire obtained by students of secondary schools.

Table 2: Result of t-test between mean scores of students of Grade IX and Grade X students

Grade	N	M	SD	SED	t	Significance
IX	186	55.27	5.23	0.52	1.66	Not Significant
X	150	56.13	4.29			

df	0.01	0.01
334	1.97	2.59

According to table 2.0, the calculated t-value is 1.66. For df=334, table t-value for 0.05 is 1.97 and table t-value for 0.01 is 2.59. Calculated t-value is less than table t-values at both levels. Therefore, hypothesis HO_1 is not rejected and there is no significant difference between mean scores of students of Grade IX and Grade X. Thus, it is said that the effect of Grade is not significant and students of Grade XI and Grade X have similar opinion towards online evaluation system.

Ho_2There is no significant effect of gender on mean scores of Opinionnaire obtained by students of secondary schools.

Table 3: Result of t-test between mean scores of boys and girls

Gender	N	M	SD	SED	t	Significance
Boys	180	57.32	4.87	0.55	4.01	0.01
Girls	156	55.12	5.14			

df	0.01	0.01
334	1.97	2.59

According to table 3.0, the calculated t-value is 4.01. For df=334, table t-value for 0.05 is 1.97 and table t-value for 0.01 is 2.59. Calculated t-value is more than table t-values at both levels. Therefore, hypothesis HO_2 is rejected and there is a significant difference between mean scores of boys and girls. Moreover, mean score of boys is 57.32 and mean score of girls is 55.12. Mean score of boys is higher than mean score of girls. Thus, it is said that the effect of gender is significant and the boys have positive opinion regarding online evaluation system in compare to girls.

10. Major Findings of the Study

The major findings of present study are as follow.

1. The effect of Grade is not significant and students of Grade XI and Grade X have similar opinion towards online evaluation system.
2. The effect of gender is significant and the boys have positive opinion regarding online evaluation system in compare to girls.

11. Conclusion

Finally, online assessment systems simplify the labor-intensive task of manually collating and correcting answer sheets and sharing results. It reduces the cost of printing and distributing question / answer papers with students and examiners. In present study, the researcher studied opinions of secondary

school students of Ahmedabad city towards effectiveness of online evaluation system. After research, it was revealed that the boys are more positive towards online evaluation system but there was no significant effect of grade on opinions.

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