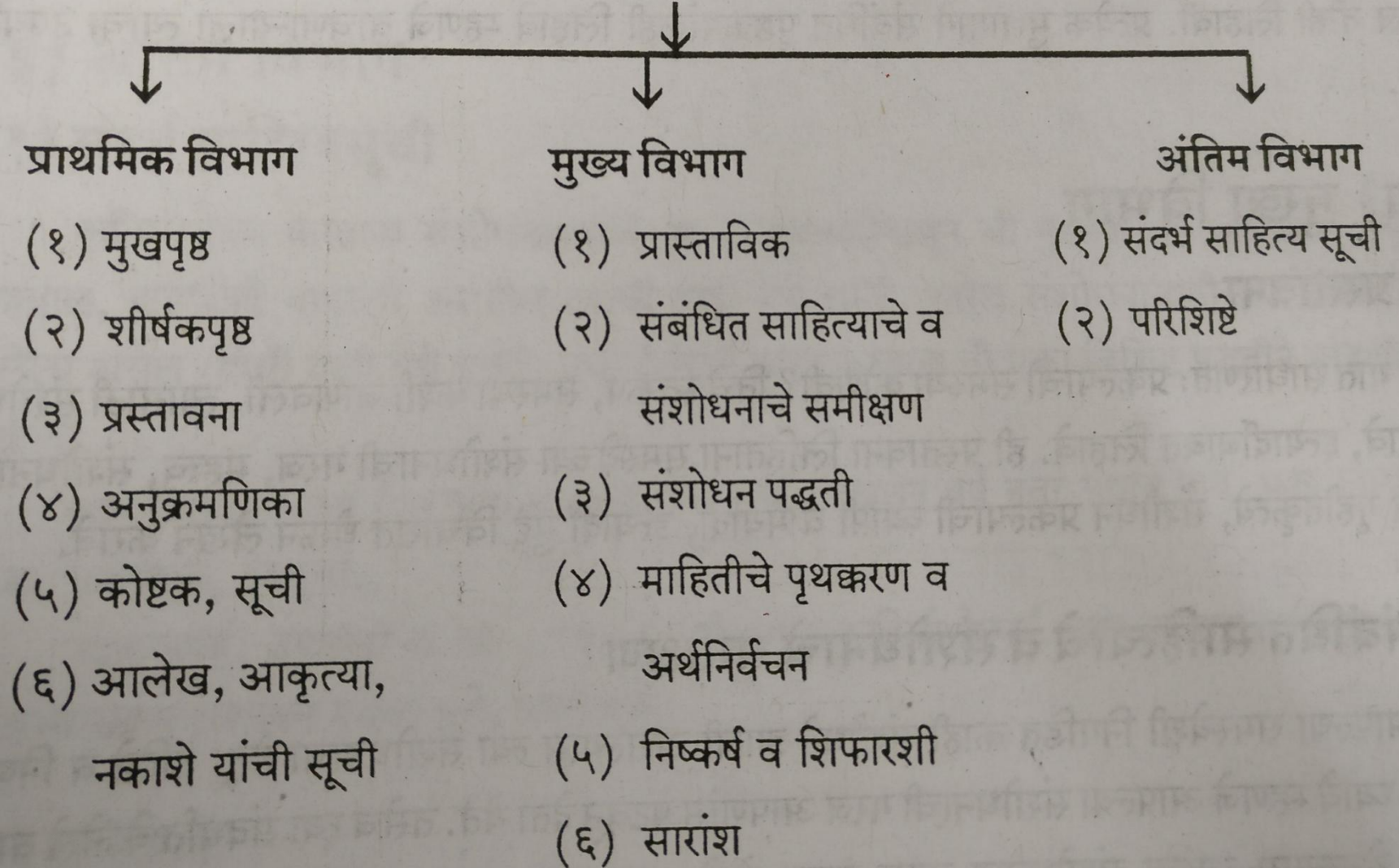


Action Research

कृती संशोधन

अहवाल लेखनाच्या पायऱ्या

कृतिसंशोधन अहवाल लेखन नमुना



Chapters DSM Action Research

CH 1 Introduction to the problem

- 1.1 Problem background
- 1.2 Need and Importance
- 1.3 Title
- 1.4 Objectives
- 1.5 Hypothesis
- 1.6 Methodology
- 1.7 Variables
- 1.8 Tool for data collection
- 1.9 Tool for data analysis
- 1.10 Sample

2 CH 2 Review of Related Literature

- 3 2.1 What is review?
- 4 2.2 Need of Review
- 5 2.3 Researches related to the topic (title, researcher's
- 6 2.4 How present research is different than the reviewe

CH 3 Research Methodology

- 3.1 Methodology
- 3.2 Variables
- 3.3 Tools of data collection
 - Characteristics of data collection tool
- 3.4. Preparation of the tool
- 3.5 Development of the Programme
- 3.6 Administration of the programme
- 3.7 Time schedule of the whole programme

CH 4 Analysis and Interpretation of Data

- 4.1 Tabulation of data
- 4.2 Analysis of Quantitative data
 - Difference in Mean/t-test/graphical representation
- 4.3 Interpretation of the data.

CH 5 Summary and Conclusions

- 1.1 Need and Importance
- 1.2 Title
- 1.3 Objectives
- 1.4 Hypothesis
- 1.5 Methodology
- 1.6 Variables
- 1.7 Tool for data collection
- 1.8 Tool for data analysis
- 1.9 Sample
- 1.10 Conclusion
- 1.11 Discussion
- 1.12 Recommendations

What is Research?



- General definition is “finding answers to questions in an organized and logical and systematic fashion”

Need of Research

- For the progress in the field of education
 - Research in education will add to theory in education
 - For betterment of human being.
 - The situations in the field of education ever changes so solutions are required.
- ** Educational researches involves complexity of subjects, variations in subjects are observed as they are human beings

Types of Research Problems



- Basic Research
 - essential for the development of theory
 - motivated by intellectual curiosity
 - no immediate practical utility
- Applied Research
 - answer an immediate practical problem
 - often apply the findings of basic research

1) Introduction to the problem / प्रास्ताविक

- Write about general situation observed in society/school regarding your problem. सर्व साधारण परिस्थिती

- Identification of educational problem. समस्या

- It is a statement of the problem identified. समस्या विधान

E.g. Problem of maths failure in std 8th.

Problem of discipline for std 5th.

Problem of Absenteeism std 10th.

- 2) Need and Importance

गरज व महत्व

Here describe why have you chosen this problem??

3) *Title* समस्या विधान

Experimental: प्रायोगिक

Study of the effectiveness of Concept Attainment Model for a topic in Mathematics for std. 8th .

इ . ८ वी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांकरिता गणित विषयाकरिता संकल्पना प्राप्ती प्रतिमानाच्या वापराच्या परिणामकारकतेचा अभ्यास .

4) Objectives उद्दिष्टे

- A research objective is a clear, concise , directive statement which provides direction to investigate the variables.
- Research objectives should be SMART – Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic & Time-bound.
- E.g. To prepare a programme... .कार्यक्रमाची निर्मिती करणे
To measure the effectiveness... .परिणामकारकता तपासणे .

5) *Operational definitions*

कार्यात्मिक व्याख्या

- It means in which context you have used that variable.
- It has a limited meaning.
- E.g. definition of creativity, environment, scientific attitude

6) *Types of Variables in Research*

चल



Variables are the events, characters or personality traits in the research which can be changed or classified.

- Independent (IV)
- Dependent (DV)

Independent Variable स्वाश्रयी चल

- Independent Variable is that factor that is measured, manipulated or selected by the experimenter to determine its relationship to an observed phenomenon.
- E.g. Remedial teaching programme,
Any special teaching programme.

Dependant Variable आश्रये चल

Dependant Variable is that variable which is observed & measured to determine the effect of independent variable.

E.g. achievement test, Interest , Attitude etc.

7) Hypothesis : For Experimental

There are two types of hypothesis : Research and Null.

Research Hypo : E.g. There is a significant difference between the pre test and post test mean due to teaching with co-operative learning.

Null Hypo: There is a no significant difference between the pre test and post test mean due to teaching with co-operative learning.

- संशोधन परिकल्पना

सहकार्यात्मक अध्ययन कार्यक्रमामूले विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पूर्व चाचणी व उत्तर चाचणी च्या गुणांमध्ये सार्थ फरक आढळेल .

शून्य परिकल्पना

सहकार्यात्मक अध्ययन कार्यक्रमामूले विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पूर्व चाचणी व उत्तर चाचणी च्या गुणांमध्ये सार्थ फरक आढळणार नाही .

Null Hypothesis

- It is a negative statement that the researcher tries to reject.
- Verification of one consequence of hypothesis does not prove it to be true. These consequences can be because of some other factors .
- So rejecting null hypothesis provides a stronger test of logic.

8) Methodology:

Whether experimental or Survey?



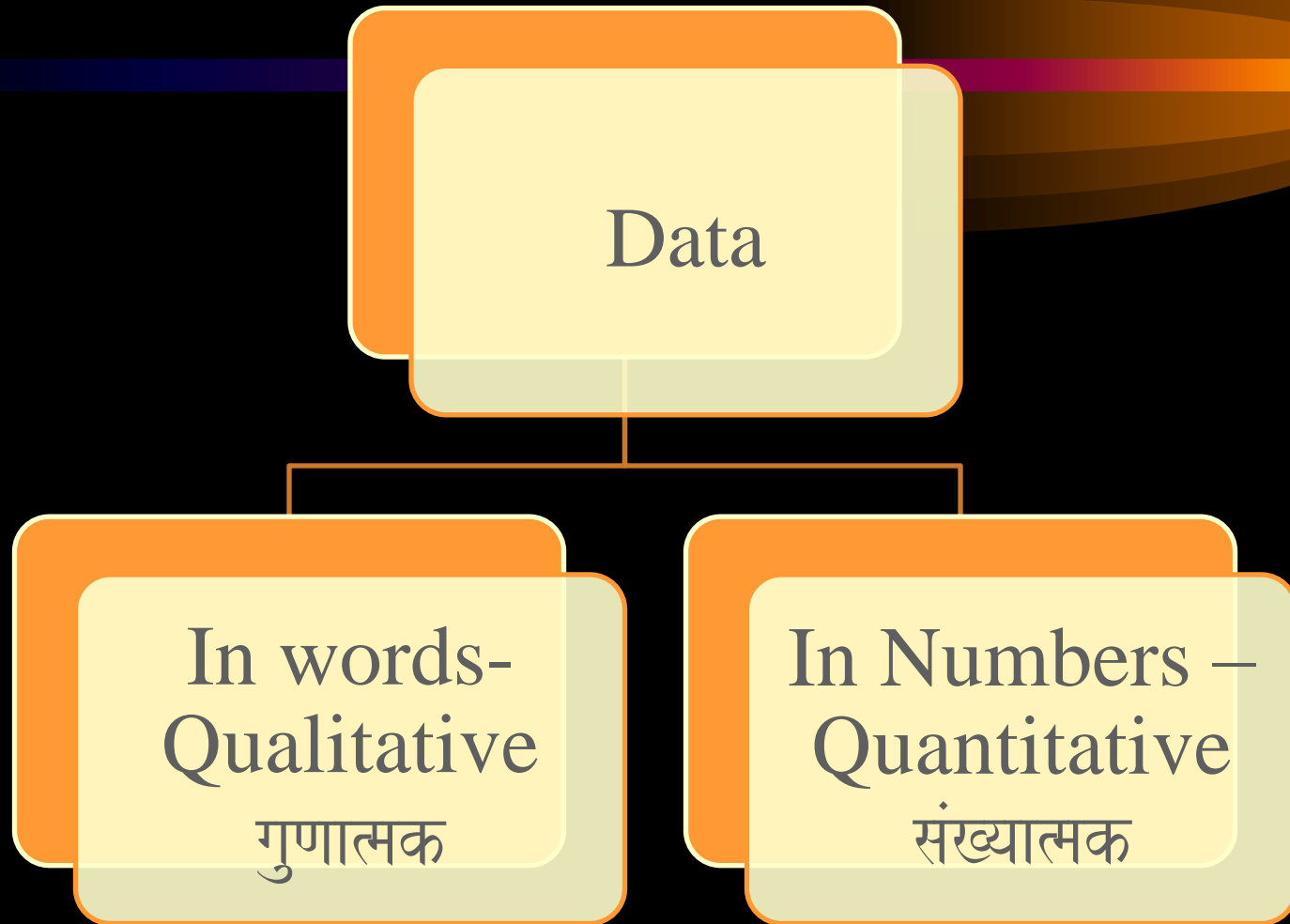
9) Population न्यादर्श

All 8th std students following state board curriculum.

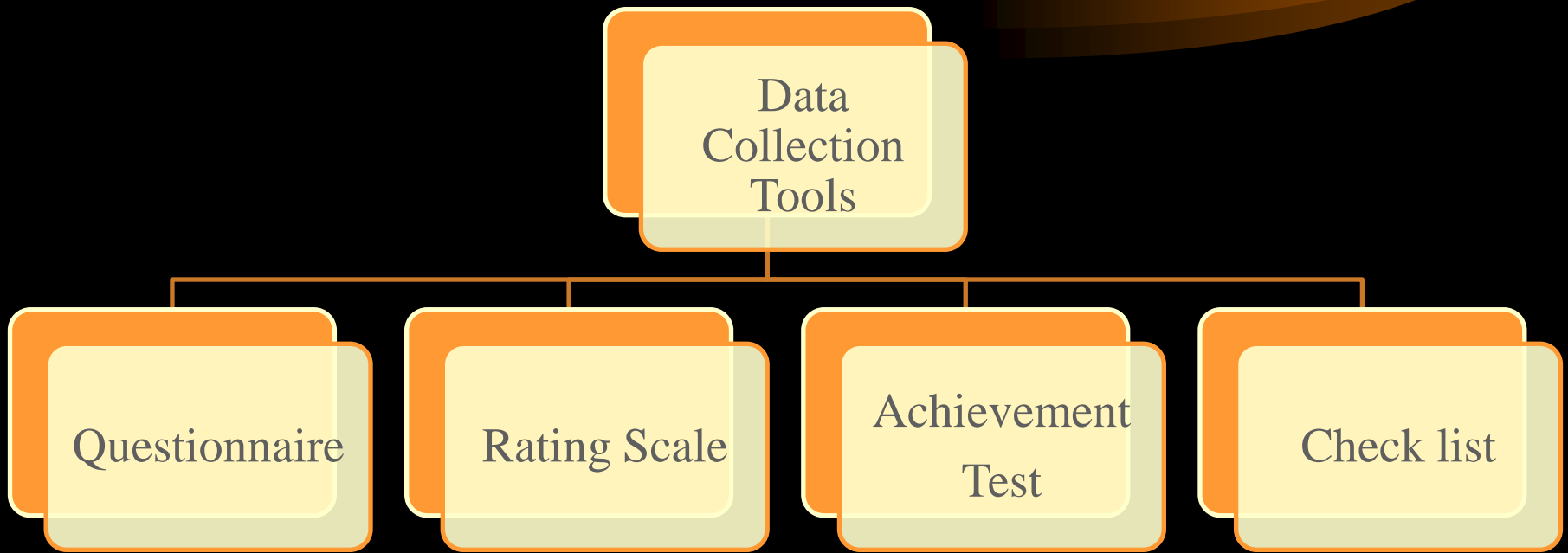
Sample: नमुना

10 students of std 8th of High Vision School,
Talegaon Dabhade.

10) Developing a tool for data collection



Developing a tool for data collection



Developing a tool for data collection

E.G. Problem of Maths failure

- Achievement Test (pre test, Post test)
- Questionnaire

10 A)

Write down detailed procedure of development of tool.

12) Data collection

Write the detailed date wise schedule of data collection.



Data Analysis

- For Experimental

$M1 = \text{Mean of Pretest}$ पूर्व चाचणी मध्यमान

$M2 = \text{Mean of Post test}$ उत्तर चाचणी मध्यमान

$M2 - M1 = \text{Difference}$. मध्यमानातील फरक

If the difference is greater than 80% then effective.

Also draw graph of Pretest and post test scores.

Summery and Conclusion

