

1. Title of the Practice : Action Research conducted for B.E.

2. Objectives of the Practice

Develop Research Skills:

Equip students with the ability to conduct small-scale research projects.

 Teach students how to formulate research questions, design studies, and use appropriate methodologies.

> Enhance Teaching Practices:

 Encourage students to reflect on their teaching methods and identify areas for improvement.

Provide a structured approach to experimenting with new teaching strategies and assessing their effectiveness.

> Foster Critical Thinking:

 Develop students' critical thinking and analytical skills through the systematic investigation of educational issues.

 Enable students to analyze and interpret data to make informed decisions about teaching practices.

Promote Professional Development:

 Encourage continuous professional growth by integrating research into everyday teaching.

Help students develop a habit of lifelong learning and self-improvement.

Improve Student Learning Outcomes:

o Focus on identifying and addressing specific issues that affect student learning.

 Use research findings to implement changes that enhance student engagement and achievement.

> Build Research Interest:

o Spark curiosity and interest in educational research among B.Ed. students.

 Provide a foundation for future research endeavors and higher studies in education.

Empower Teachers:

 Empower future teachers to become change agents in their educational settings.

 Encourage them to take initiative in solving classroom challenges and improving the learning environment.

3. Context of Action Research

Action research of education refers to a systematic inquiry conducted by educators to improve their teaching practice and enhance student learning outcomes. It involves a cyclical process where educators identify an issue or problem in their classroom or school environment, gather relevant data through observation and other methods, analyze the data to understand the root causes of the problem, develop and implement interventions or changes based on findings, and then evaluate the impact of these changes. The goal is not only to

solve immediate problems but also to contribute to the broade teaching practices. Action research is valuable in teacher education framework empowers educators to reflect critically on their practice, engage in continuous professional development, and ultimately improve the quality of education they provide to students.

4. The Practice

Steps in Action Research Process

Selecting a Topic:

- Identify a minor but significant issue related to their teaching subject or students.
- Ensure the topic is manageable within the scope and time frame of the B.Ed. program.

Making a Research Design:

- Develop a clear research plan outlining the objectives, methods, and procedures.
- Choose appropriate research tools and techniques for data collection.

❖ Collecting Data:

- Gather data systematically using methods such as surveys, interviews, observations, or tests.
- Ensure data is relevant and reliable for addressing the research questions.

Analyzing Data:

- Use qualitative or quantitative analysis techniques to interpret the collected
- Identify patterns, trends, and insights that inform the research objectives.

Report Writing:

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- O Document the entire research process, findings, and conclusions in a structured report.
- Include an introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, and recommendations.

Implementing Changes:

- Apply the findings of the research to make informed changes in teaching
- Monitor the impact of these changes on student learning and make further adjustments as needed.

5. Evidence of Success

The action research compulsory for B.Ed. second year students it is the part of internship programm for 50 marks which includes outline for 20 marks and report is for 30 marks The success of action research in education is evidenced through several key aspects:

Improved Teaching Practices: Action research helps educators refine their teaching methods based on evidence gathered from their own classrooms. This often leads to more effective instructional strategies tailored to the specific needs of students.

Enhanced Student Learning Outcomes: By addressing implementing targeted interventions, action research can co academic performance and overall learning experiences for stud

Professional Development: Engaging in action research fosters a culture of continuous learning among educators. It encourages them to stay updated with current

educational trends, research findings, and innovative practices.

Empowerment of Educators: Action research empowers educators by providing them with a structured framework to systematically investigate and address issues within their teaching contexts. This can lead to increased job satisfaction and motivation.

Contribution to Educational Knowledge: Action research contributes to the broader field of education by generating new knowledge and insights into effective teaching practices. Findings from action research projects can be shared with colleagues, contributing to a collaborative learning environment.

Long-term Impact: Successful action research projects often result in sustainable improvements in teaching and learning practices over time. Educators can build on their findings and continue to refine their approaches based on ongoing reflection and

evaluation.

Overall, the evidence of success of action research lies in its ability to empower educators, improve teaching practices, enhance student outcomes, and contribute to the continuous improvement of educational quality.

6. Problems Encountered and Resources Required

Problems Encountered:

1. Identifying Research Questions: Students may struggle with formulating clear and relevant research questions that address specific educational issues or challenges in their internship schools.

2. Data Collection: Gathering accurate and relevant data can be challenging, especially in diverse classroom settings. Students may face issues related to access,

confidentiality, and the reliability of data sources.

3. Data Analysis: Analyzing qualitative and/or quantitative data effectively requires knowledge of research methods and statistical tools. Students may need support in selecting appropriate analytical methods and interpreting findings.

4. Time Constraints: Balancing action research with other internship responsibilities, such as teaching, mentoring, and administrative tasks, can be demanding. Time management skills are crucial to completing the research within the allocated timeframe.

5. Implementation of Interventions: Implementing changes based on research findings may encounter resistance or logistical challenges within the internship school environment.

Resources Required:

1. Research Supervision: Guidance from faculty mentors or supervisors who provide methodological support, feedback on research proposals, and assistance with data analysis.

2. Access to Literature: Access to educational research journals, textbooks, and online

databases to support literature reviews and theoretical frameworks.

3. Data Collection Tools: Tools and instruments for collecting data, such as surveys, interviews, observation protocols, and access to educational databases or student records.

4. Statistical Software: Access to statistical software (e.g., SPSS, NVivo) for data

analysis and interpretation.

5. Ethical Considerations: Guidelines and support for addressing ethical considerations related to research involving human participants, ensuring informed consent and

6. Time and Administrative Support: Adequate time allocation within the internship schedule for research activities, along with administrative support for logistical

arrangements.

7. Dissemination Platforms: Opportunities to present research findings within the institution, at conferences, or through publications to share insights and contribute to educational discourse.

By addressing these challenges and ensuring access to necessary resources, B.Ed. students can effectively conduct action research that not only meets academic requirements but also contributes to their professional growth as educators committed to evidence-based practice.

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