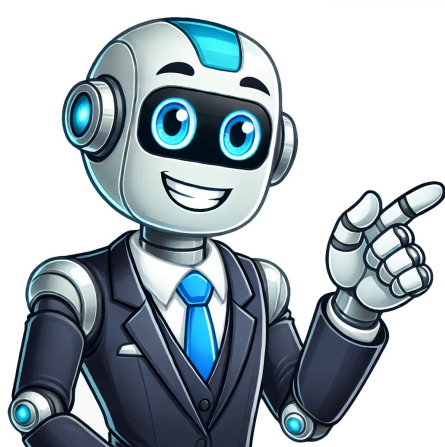


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Types of educational research ppt

TYPES OF RESEARCH BASIC RESEARCH : --This is also called pure research or fundamental research. • Independent variables that can't be manipulated: gender, ethnicity, age, religious preference. A continuous research is needed to solve this complex social problem. In order to solve the complexity of relationships and processes a considerable research in education is needed. --It is mainly intended to improve school practices and to greater teacher effectiveness in practical manner. 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHES 1. Measurement problems: The tools used for measurement and data collection in the educational studies are much less valid and reliable than the tools of the natural scientist. • Independent variables that can be manipulated: teaching method, type of counseling, learning activities, assignments, materials. Educational research corrects previous errors and misconceptions and brings new facts into light. Constructivism of knowledge is the goal of education research. -It is self evaluative. -Its outcomes are not taken up in a formal way. It is careful and critical search for knowledge related to education. It open new channels for investigation. educational research is needed to solve various problems related to measurement, evaluation and development of personality of the child. It is the formal process to correct precious errors, manipulate and control variables, verify and extend theories and generalities and discover new things with an ultimate objective to advance for the welfare of the society. Most of the problems faced by teachers policy planners, and administrators are solved through applied researches. --Its findings are to be evaluated in terms of local applicability and not in terms of universal validity. --It employs careful sampling procedures in order to extend the findings beyond the group or situation and thus develops theories by discovering proved generalization or principles. Predictor Variable: Secondary school grades Criterion Variable: University/college gradesCorrelational ResearchPrediction StudiesCorrelational ResearchPrediction Using a ScatterplotsCorrelational ResearchExamples of StudyCausal-Comparative Research • Aim: • To determine the cause of existing differences among groups.Whereas correlational research involves collecting data on TWO or more variables on ONE group, causal comparative research involves the collection of data on ONE independent variables for TWO or more groups.Three types of causal-comparative researchCausal-comparative versus Correlational ResearchCausal-comparative versus Experimental Research * Except in counterbalanced, time-series, or single-subject experimental designs (see Chapters 13 and 14)Survey ResearchMajor CharacteristicsThe Purpose of Survey ResearchTypes of SurveyTypes of SurveyQualitative Research MethodologiesThe Nature of the Qualitative ResearchApproaches to Qualitative ResearchPhenomenologyApproaches to Qualitative ResearchWhich is to be preferred, multiple - or single - case designsTwo types of observation:Participant ObservationNonparticipant ObservationNaturalistic ObservationLimitation of ObservationSix types of interview questions are:Interviewing BehaviorEthnographic Concepts Differentiating characteristics -Participants Quantitative: many participants representative of the groups from which they were chosen using probabilistic sampling techniques Qualitative: few participants chosen using non-probabilistic sampling techniques for specific characteristics of interest to the researchers -Data, data collection, and data analysis Quantitative: numerical data collected at specific times from tests or surveys and analyzed statistically Qualitative: narrative data collected over a long period of time from observations and interviews and analyzed using interpretive techniques-This study is characterized by the investigation of cause (instructional approach) and effect (achievement), manipulation (choice of instructional approach), and control (same unit being taught, random assignment, etc.) Grounded theory -A description of a conceptual understanding of a particular phenomenon The purpose of this study was to understand the relationship of the bar to the teachers who frequented it on Friday evenings. Descriptions of historical, legal, or policy issues through an analysis of documents, oral histories, and relics Two basic approaches -Concept analysisthe study of educational concepts (e.g., co-operative learning, leadership, etc.) An example of a concept analysis -The purpose of this study is to examine the meanings and uses of the term standards-based curriculum. -The use of Action Research is direct and immediate. Interaction of observer and subjects: The researcher in the field of education is also a human being. It also covers quantitative and qualitative research approaches. Education today is child centred. It draws from multiple fields to gather multidimensional data through rigorous s...AI-enhanced title and descriptionDownload as pptx, pdf, or txt 2. Ex: Scores on an achievement test Extraneous variables????? Research Report Format Results Discussion/Conclusions References 7 Types of Research Positivism and interpretivism are ways of thinking about research; there are lots of different ways to 'do' research, for example: Ethnographic studies: the researcher gets ... Briefly define and state the major characteristics of these research approaches: survey, correlational, causal-comparative, experimental, single-subject, narrative, ethnographic, and ... The document discusses various types of educational research including basic research, applied research, action research, and evaluation research. Educational Research Before 1900 2. Under the umbrella of qualitative research there are many different methodologies. --Its aim is to discover the basic truth and thus to establish the principles. Complexity of subject matter: Educational research deals with individuals, Educational Research From 1920 To 1945 4. EAL 7794 Fall 05 10 Identifying A Research Problem Specifying a problem Justifying it Why do we need to study it? This is not easily possible in education LIMITATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH 5. He has to be very careful in making manipulations, applying controls, making analysis of data, testing hypotheses and making generalization for the advancement of knowledge in the field of education. Educational research involves a process which is formal, systematic and exhaustive. Reviewing the Literature Locating Resources Selecting Summarizing Purpose and Methodology Purpose Statements Funneling/Narrowing to research questions or hypothesis STEP ONE STEP TWO STEP THREE Collecting Data Study Groups/Control & Treatment Permission Gathering Information STEP FOUR STEP FIVE Research Process Cycle Reporting & Evaluating What does this mean? Research Variables Example Independent variable: What is examined or compared. LIMITATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH 3. It outlines various sampling techniques, data collection methods, and analysis approaches inherent to ... types of educational research - Free download as Powerpoint Presentation (.ppt), PDF File (.pdf), Text File (.txt) or view presentation slides online. Thus action research is similar to applied research in many ways. Quantitative Research MethodologiesExperimental Research Experimental Research means, DOING EXPERIMENT. Doing experiment is the best way to establish cause-and-effect relationship among variables. FEATURES OF ACTION RESEARCH -It is informal. WHAT IS EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH? 4. 17. Research Variables Experimental Independent variable: Influences or predicts; comes first Dependent variable: Result of or affected by the independent variable Extraneous variable: Unknown, uncontrolled; affects the dependent variable 8. As science it is based on theories, laws and principles and as art it is an activity and an application which requires skills and training. The history of various developments, in educational research, therefore is closely linked with some of the significant development in the history of measurement and testing. NEED OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH 1. It places importance on a problem here and now. -It is of flexible type. The emergence of education as a science is only eighty years old. Knowledge constructs new knowledge. • 3 things to consider when using random assignments of subjects to groups. Which audience Structuring report Analysis/Interpretatio n Breaking down data Depicting Data Explaining Data 11. • Advantage • Consider the example below: • Problem. The withdrawal strengthens the relationship between the IV and DV A child having trouble working on school work (i.e. staying on task), the treatment is setting up a reinforcement contingency that gives him a Ringgit for every minute he stays on task • Doesn't completely control for extraneous variables (but more evidence) • Irreversibility (Some IVs can't be withdrawn and some behaviors can't be reversed) LIMITATION!!Correlational Research Also known as associational research. It attempts to get an in-depth opinion from participants. 7) Educational research affects personality of the researcher. He develops a researcher's life style having positive attitude towards things. His presence as an observer in a situation may change the behavior of his subjects. Educational research is of much significance to improve the art of teaching to make the students learn effectively. • One form VS another • Presence VS absence • Varying degrees of the same formRANDOMIZATION • Random assignments of subjects to groups. The researcher develops a scientific outlook. As a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. Education research is a process of solving problems related to education. 16. Applied research involves a large number of samples as compared to the action research. For example: Secondary school grades are highly related to university/college grades. Basic Research : -It represents a rigorous and structured type of analysis. APPLIED RESEARCH is directed towards the immediate, specific and practical problems. Research Report Format Method and design Subjects Procedures Instruments Dependent variables Units of analysis 11. 8. It is not possible in educational studies. Qualitative Research Phenomenological Study: Acquire understanding of a phenomenon through extensive individual interviews/observations Ethnography: Description of cultural or social group systems Grounded Theory: Generation of a theory through examination of an situation Case Study: In-depth study of a single or few entities 6. The purpose of this study was to understand the relationship of the bar to the teachers who frequented it on Friday evenings. Descriptions of historical, legal, or policy issues through an analysis of documents, oral histories, and relics Two basic approaches -Concept analysisthe study of educational concepts (e.g., co-operative learning, leadership, etc.) An example of a concept analysis -The purpose of this study is to examine the meanings and uses of the term standards-based curriculum. -The use of Action Research is direct and immediate. Interaction of observer and subjects: The researcher in the field of education is also a human being. It also covers quantitative and qualitative research approaches. Education today is child centred. It draws from multiple fields to gather multidimensional data through rigorous s...AI-enhanced title and descriptionDownload as pptx, pdf, or txtSaveSave Educational - Research Powerpoint (1) For Later100%100% found this document useful, undefined100%(1)100% found this document useful (1 vote)508 views22 pagesEducational research is a systematic process that applies empirical methods to solve challenges in education. In order to make an effective application of the laws and principles and to provide training in skills and techniques educational research is needed. 8) It is needed to make education administration efficient and effective. • Methods to establish independent variable in experimental study? It helps in decision making. It suggests improvements in different areas related to education. There are three main types of educational research: descriptive research observes the current situation, correlational research examines relationships between variables, and experimental research establishes causal ... This paper discusses the differentiation between quantitative and qualitative research designs in the field of educational research. 20. -It deals with some situational problem. Cont..... Educational Research after 1945 9. Education is both science and art. All most every teacher faces a number of problems in the class room situations which need immediate solutions. For example: The problem may be : Poor English spelling of the students, Poor Hand writing, The problem of indiscipline and the problem of slow learner etc. He can report his findings and the experiment can be easily replicated by others. It changes the personality of the researcher. The meaning we give to education today is more vast and complex. 7. In fact research is an art of scientific investigating. Types of Educational Research 2. This document discusses different types of educational research including basic, applied, ... 9. (Secondary school grades can be used to predict university/college grades) Prediction: A person with a high grade/CGPA in Secondary School would likely to have a high grade/CGPA in college. Educational research is scientific in the sense that it involves the testing of hypotheses. It does not aim at generalization of any type. 21. The subjectivity on the part of the observer has a direct impact on the interpretation and findings on which he bases his conclusions. WAYS OF KNOWING •Five ways we can know something •Personal experience •Tradition •Experts and authorities •Logic -Inductive -Deductive •The scientific method 10. He is systematic and objective in approach, free from superstitions having critical and independent thinking. As it is attitudes, behaviour and experiences which are important, fewer people take part in the research, but the contact with these people tends to last a lot longer. • IN ACTION RESEARCH, emphasis is more on action or practical work than on theory. -The problem is very real as it is taken out of some class room situations. It is a cluster of difficult trades, an aggregate of processes based on specific techniques and action with individuals and groups, that is organised, planned, controlled and evaluated. Difficulties in replication: The physicist can find objectively and accurately resistance of a wire in the laboratory. • It takes place before the experiment begins • It is a process of assigning or distributing individuals to groups, not a result of such distribution • Groups are equivalent at the beginning of the study and only differ in variables of interest.Single-Subject Research • Typically examines one participant at a time to investigate the effects of an Independent Variable (IV) on a Dependent Variable (DV) • (e.g. a treatment on some behavior of that participant. Four Educational Research Categories Basic: Purpose is to generate a theory Applied: Purpose is to test theories in an educational setting Action: Purpose is immediate improvement of practice Evaluation: Purpose is to decide the effectiveness of a program 7. Each individuals is unique in the way he grows, in his mental, social and emotional behaviour, and in his total personality. 12. Educational Research From 1900 To 1920 3. • Action research is carried out by teachers, principals or head masters of education institutions, administrators, supervisors. Ex: Teaching method Dependent variable: What is counted. The researcher in the field of education has to study the individual in groups and the impact of the behaviour of group members on an individual. 1. It teaches him 'how to solve problems to realize truth,' he is not liable to accept the findings of others unless he tests them. According to Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English: "A careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge." 3. • Action research is restricted to class room practices. 2. 9) Educational research is needed for a teacher to improve his teaching, his methodology, his skills, his planning and to make him up to date in information and knowledge. • The researcher determines what forms the independent variable will take and then which group will get which form. 13. --The goal of applied research in terms of adding scientific knowledge acquires only a secondary position. 100%(1)100% found this document useful (1 vote)508 views22 pagesEducational research is a systematic process that applies empirical methods to solve challenges in education. WHAT IS RESEARCH Research in common parlance refers to a reach for knowledge. It was due not only to the complex nature of the phenomena to be studied, but also to slow progress in the development of the measuring tools for collecting data of educational interest. Education. 6. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH The scientific era in the physical sciences began in the seventeenth century. LIMITATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH 1. Education is a process of socialization which can meet the challenge of increasing contradiction and belligerency. Cont..... This type of research reaches many more people, but the contact with those people is much quicker than it is in qualitative research. Relationships among two or morevariables are studied without any attempt to influence them. To clarify our understanding of important phenomena by identifying relationships among variables. • No control for extraneous variables - that is changes in the Dependent Variable could be caused by numerous things LIMITATION!!Single-Subject ResearchThe A-B-A DESIGNSingle-Subject ResearchThe A-B-A DESIGN • 1 baseline - 1 treatment - 1 baseline phase. Examples: • Identify factors which might have caused underachievement among senior high school students • Results: Study habits were highly associated with the students' academic performanceCorrelational ResearchPrediction Studies T The variable that is used to make the prediction = Predictor Variable The variable about which the prediction is made = Criterion Variable If a relationship of sufficient magnitude exists between two variables, it becomes possible to predict a score on one variable if a score on the other variable is known. Difficulty in control. The rigid control of experimental conditions is possible in the laboratory of physical or biological sciences. Quantitative Research Nonexperimental research: No manipulation of factors; involves description or identification of relationships. Nonexperimental classifications: Descriptive, comparative, correlational, causal comparative 4. 22. -It has most of the characteristics of basic research but its methodology is not as rigorous as that of basic research. -Its goal is to bring about improvement in the situations. The investigator has to proceed very systematically to achieve his objectives. There is no manipulation of variables in Correlational research.Correlational ResearchCorrelational ResearchExplanatory Studies T Explaining human behavior. Types of Educational Research:Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methodologies EDU 702 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY Presented by NurZahira Bt SamsuZaman @ Taufiq Agalitaak Joseph Marliana Bt BaharudinDefinition ofQuantitative and Qualitative Research Quantitative researchgenerates statistics through the use of large-scale survey research, using methods such as questionnaires or structured interviews. Investigates the possibility of relationships between two variables. CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHES 2. • Random assignments mean every individual who is participating in an experiment has an equalchance of being assigned to any of the experimental or control conditions being compared. All round development of the personality of the child is one of the important goals of education. • Generally will use multiple (i.e. 6-10 participants) which are basically replications of the research each time an additional participant is used. LIMITATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH 2. Examples: "Quality of learning with an active VS passive motivational set" "Mnemonic versus nonmnemonic vocabulary-learning strategies for children"Experimental ResearchCOMPARISON OF GROUPS A group receives a treatment of some sort Experimental Group A group receives no treatment Control/Comparison GroupMANIPULATION OF THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE • The researcher manipulates the independent variables. Difficulties in observation: Observation of human behaviour is more subjective than the observation of physical or biological phenomena. Here questions of day to day life situations are taken up with the view to improve the practical situations. The advancement that the material world has made has given rise to problems of terrorism, threats and clashes to the modern world. Quantitative And Qualitative Research Traditions "Quantitative: Emphasizes numbers, measurements, deductive logic, control and experiments." Qualitative" Emphasizes natural settings, inductive logic, verbal narratives and flexible designs." McMillan, 2000 3. Qualitative researchexplores attitudes, behaviour and experiences through such methods as interviews or focus groups. 18. Research Report Format Title and author Abstract Section One: Untitled Research problem Significance of research problem Context for the research Review of literature 10. --Its major aim is to obtain and use the empirical data to formulate, expand or evaluate thinking. 5. • "It is a type of research in the field of education, which is undertaken by educational practitioners to under stand or solve the problems of the local school and community" - Stephen M.Correy 15. --The results of this research are not directly applicable in the field situations or it has little concern for the application of the findings or social usefulness of the findings. • 3 Characteristics of Single-Subject Research: • Uses repeated measures (need reliable measurement/instrument) • Requires a clear description of conditions and the DV(measurement, IV and DV operationally defined) • 2 general types of phases (baseline and treatment conditions, but could have probes, etc.)Single-Subject ResearchSingle-Subject Research • Single-Subject Graphing • BASELINE • Period of no treatment (Independent Variable) or traditional treatment (reflects natural state) • Allows research to have a comparison for the effect of Independent Variable and to determine if extraneous variables are operating • (i.e. the control condition) • INTERVENTION/TREATMENT • Introduction of the Interdependent Variable • Phase length should be approximately at least as long as baseline (for comparison purposes) • Repeated measurement of the Dependent Variable continues • The Six Single-Subject Design • The A-B Design • The A-B-A Design • The A-B-A-B Design • The B-A-B Design • The A-B-C-B Design • Multiple-Baseline DesignSingle-Subject ResearchThe A-B DESIGNSingle-Subject ResearchThe A-B DESIGN • 1 baseline and 1 treatment phase • Consider the example below: • Problem: "A child having trouble working on school work (i.e. staying on task), the treatment is setting up a reinforcement contingency that gives him a Ringgit for every minute he stays on task" • There is a limited control over threats to internal validity. 14. --Basic research is primarily concerned with the formulation of a theory or a contribution to the existing body of knowledge. Educational research investigates theories and skills of education as education is both science and art.

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