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Address

- Vikram Nagar, Boudhi Chouk, Latur.
- Tq. Latur, Dis. Latur 413512
- (+91) 9922455749, (+91) 9158387437

Email

- aiirjpramod@gmail.com

Website

- www.aiirjournal.com

CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE

"A comparative study of effectiveness of Activity Based learning program & traditional teaching in Primary school level"

Miss.Soniya Shankar Mane

Assistant Professor

Matoshri Kesharbai Kale College Of Education,Latur

Introduction :-

The development of thinking and problem solving skills is one of the important objective of Education. These skills can be taught & enhanced through activity based learning. Activity based learning is a learner centered approach that emphasises higher order thinking skills. It may take several forms including analysis, problem solving, discovery & creative activities both in classroom & the community. Most important in Activity Based Learning students are responsible for processing the data, they are working with in order to reach their conclusion. Thus, Activity Based Learning is an active teaching learning methodology. Activities can create curiosity in learners & this will lead to an interest towards learning all subject. so we discuss effect of activity based learning method.

Activity Based Learning:- Activity based learning is a methodology where children of different ages are group together in one class & learn at their own pace through teacher facilitated exercises.

Role of teacher:-

- 1) The planning & preparation to identify outcomes.
- 2) Select the appropriate activities to stimulate the learners.

Statement of problem :-

"A comparative study of effectiveness of Activity based learning program & traditional classroom teaching in primary school level."

Conceptual Definition :-

1) Effectiveness:-

Effectiveness is the capability of producing a desired result

2) ABL(Activity Based learning) :-

Activity Based Learning is a methodology where children of different ages are group together in one class & learn at their own pace through teacher facilitated exercises.

3) Traditional classroom program:-

It refers to long established customs found in schools that society traditionally follows.

4) Primary school:-

A primary school is a school which provides primary education , between the age group of 6-11 before secondary education.

Objectives :-

- 1) To develop the activity based learning.
- 2) To compare the effectiveness of ABL program & traditional classroom teaching.

Assumption:

- 1) Activity based learning is effective method of teaching.
- 2) Activities bring activeness & smartness among the students.

Hypothesis:-**1) Null hypothesis:-**

There will be no significant difference in the mean score of pre test & post test.

2) Research hypothesis:-

There will be significant difference in mean achievement scores obtained by the Activity based learning program & traditional class room program.

Scope :-

- 1) The results of this research will be applicable to the Primary school students.

Limitation :-

- 1) The research will be limited for Marathi medium school.
- 2) The research will be limited to higher primary standard students of 'Saraswati high school' in Latur.

Research methodology:- Experimental method.**Population :-**

Saraswati high school's students are studied in higher primary school.

Sample :-

The sample is incidental cum purposive consisting from 5th standard ,30 students in experimental group & 30 students in control group.

Tools of data collection:-

Achievement test on both as pre test & post test.

Statistical test :- Mean, standard deviation (S.D.) & t-test.

Result :-

Group	N	Mean	SD	Calculated Value	Table Value	Significance
Experimental	30	15.02	1.96	11.56	2.76	Significant
Control	30	9.07	2.02			

Interpretation:-

From above it is seen that the t-calculated value (11.56) is greater than table value (2.76) at 0.05 level. It means that there is significant difference between experimental and control group, hence the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion:-

- 1) It is clear from the above data analysis that mean achievement of experimental group is better than control group.
- 2) It means effect of Activity Based learning program is more effective than traditional classroom program.
- 3) The achievement scores of every primary student in Saraswati school were increased after the implementation of activity based learning.
- 4) The effect of the program was positive.

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