

# ELT@I

One of our Patrons, Dr. S.S. Rajagopalan, has formulated a scheme of financial assistance, not exceeding Rs.10,000/-, for every selected Action Research Project submitted by our members, with a view to encouraging them to take up small scale, action-oriented projects for the improvement of standards in school and higher education.

Proposals are invited from ELTAI members for undertaking projects. The proposal should clearly state, apart from personal details, the class or classes and the number of students, duration of the project, expected outcomes, procedures to be followed, mode of evaluation and an estimate of the expenditure involved with break-up details.

The proposal should be submitted in the following **format: Be brief and to the point.**

1. Statement of the problem
2. Probable causes
3. Action hypothesis (If I take the following steps, 1....2. 3... the problem will be solved)
5. Testing of hypothesis -- Duration of testing - From To
6. Evaluation
7. Expenditure involved

The proposal should also contain details such as the name of the institution and its location.

## **A brief note on what action research is:**

Action research in the strict sense of the term is not a rigorous, academic research study at all. It is only a problem-solving method. This term is used because the problem is sought to be solved in a scientific way.

## **Action research involves the following steps:**

1. Identifying a classroom teaching-learning problem first -- e.g., students poor in spelling, or poor in speaking skill, or lack of reading habit, or poor vocabulary.  
Statement of the problem -- any one problem you face in your classroom teaching. (One sentence will do for stating it.)
2. Listing the probable causes, i.e. why are they poor in spelling or vocabulary, or why do they lack the reading habit, etc.
3. Stating the Action Hypothesis – listing what you intend or plan to do to solve the problem.  
You may state the action hypothesis in the following format:  
'If I take the following \_\_\_\_\_, the problem will be solved.'
4. Testing the action hypothesis – describing the steps you are going to take, based on a careful study of the 'probable causes'. You should decide on the time required for your remedial action (be specific).
5. Evaluation – State how you are going to evaluate the results, i.e. whether the steps you have taken have in fact resulted in solving the problem.