

**EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBLEM SOLVING METHODS IN  
TEACHING MATHEMATICS IN SYANGJA DISTRICT**

**A  
THESIS  
BY  
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**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION**

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***LETTER OF CERTIFICATE***

This is to certify that Mr. **Subas Paudel** student of academic year 2067/2068 with campus Roll No. **215**, thesis No. **867** Exam Roll No. **281586** T.U Registration No. 9-1-48-1083-2004 has completed this thesis under my supervision during the period prescribed by the rules and regulation of Tribhuvan Univesity, Nepal. The thesis entitled **Effectiveness of Problem Solving Method in Teaching Mathematics at Lower Secondary Level** embodies the result of his investigation conducted during the period of 2013 – 2014 under the Department of Mathematics Education, Central Department of Education, University Campus, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. I Recommend and forward that this thesis be submitted for the evaluation to award the degree of Master Education.

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***LETTER OF APPROVAL***

A

Thesis

BY

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Entitled

**Effectiveness of Problem Solving Method in Teaching Mathematics at Lower**

**Secondary Level** has been approved in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Education.

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.....

**Subas Paudel**

## ABSTRACT

This study was intended to find the effectiveness of the problem solving method in teaching Mathematics in lower secondary level at grade VIII students. This study was experimental research related to the mathematics achievement of grade VIII students in Syangja district. The objective of the study was to compare the mathematics achievement of boys and girls to explore the effectiveness of problem solving method in teaching mathematics at grade VIII. Two government schools were selected as convenience of researcher and Pre – test and Post – test non equivalent group design was used to conduct this study. There were 17 student (7 boys and 10 girls) out of 25 in Jana Adrasha Higher Secondary School were selected as Experimental group and 21 students (10 boys and 11 girls) out of 33 in Shirdha Higher Secondary School were selected as control group on fair coin toss. Two groups were taught same topics Percentage, Profit and Loss, Unitary method and Simple interest. Experimental group was taught by using problem – solving method and control group was taught by using traditional method of teaching. 13 lesson plans were developed during the experiment.

Achievement tests and teaching modules were the main tools for the study and mean, standard deviation, variance and t – test (at 0.05 level of significance) were used as a statistical tools and analyzed qualitative data, the researcher Daily note, students motivation, regularity in the classroom and participation in the activities. After analyzed the obtained data, it was concluded that boys and girls were similar in learning mathematics problem solving method of teaching had better achievement than that of the traditional method of teaching and also concluded that problem solving method is effective than the traditional method in teaching mathematics.

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