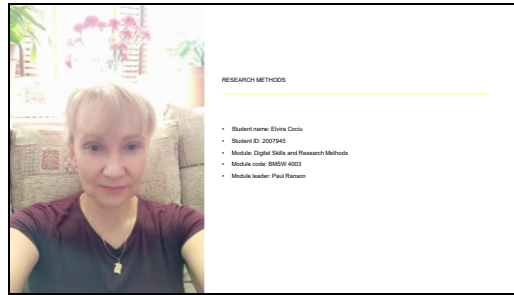
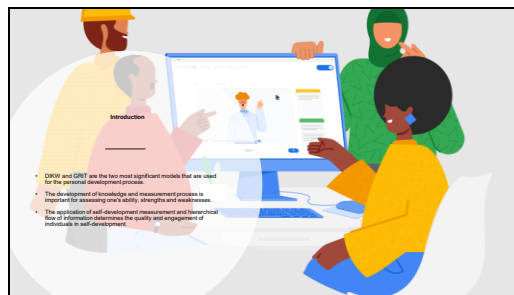


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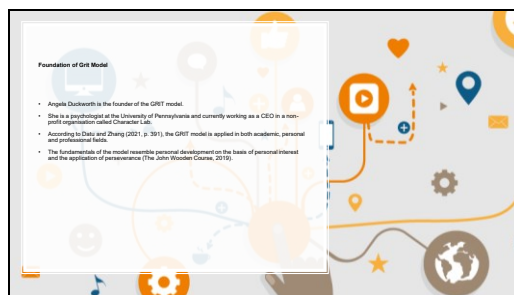


Slide 2



The presentation will contemplate information based on the GRIT scale and GRIT scoring system. The study will represent the foundation and introduction of the GRIT scoring system. The study will contemplate the notion and foundation of the DIKW model as well. The study will showcase the data collection process and demonstrate how the researcher has collected data through the application of multiple relevant tools in the process. The study will further demonstrate the contrast and comparison between the data collected currently and in January 2020 based on the GRIT test. Moreover, the study will provide some recommendations for further improvement.

Slide 3



Angela Duckworth founded this model through her progress of study on the personal development fundamentals and the variables that influence, stimulate and provoke characteristic traits that eventually develop better personal progress and long term achievements (The John Wooden Course, 2019). Angela, during her math teaching in seventh grade, observed that some of the students are not responding to extensive explanations of mathematical analysis compared to others. According to Datu and Zhang (2021, p. 391), she observed that IQ

does not have a direct correlation with the psychological development and personal interest of agreeing with certain concepts in mathematical study. This allowed her to observe the pattern and influencing factors behind individual interest and the inhibitor to these interests. According to Park *et al.* (2020, p. 57), she thoroughly studied the situation and came up with the GRIT model which effectively measures the personal growth and achievement of individuals and motivates them to work better in personal, academic or professional careers.

Slide 4

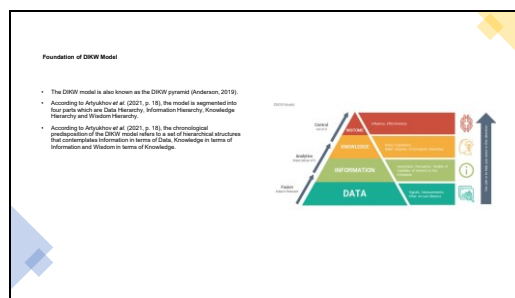
Introduction of GRIT Model

- According to Park *et al.* (2020, p. 57), GRIT or Global Research Interest and Tenacity refers to a performance measurement scale.
- According to Song and Lee (2022, p. 244), the scale measures the extent of a level to which individuals are capable to focus, showing interest or exploring performance to obtain long-term goals.
- Angela Duckworth observed that people with high GRIT obtain high resilience, perseverance and tenacity in terms of developing personal skills, capabilities and strengths (The John Wooden Courses, 2019).



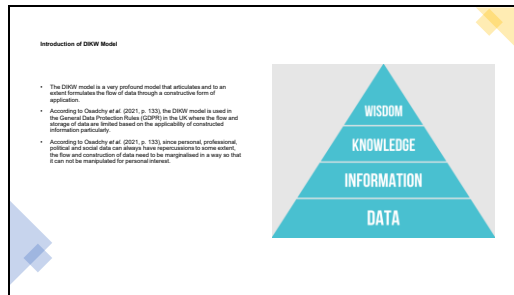
According to Alamer (2021, p. 12), GRIT is most commonly interpreted as a personality trait measuring scale that focuses on effort rather than talent. According to the notion of the psychological paradigm, GRIT can be explained as a performance developing motivator that provokes self-actualisation and development based on personal interest and capabilities (The John Wooden Course, 2019). According to Carp *et al.* (2020, p. 31), the existing prevalent models are incapable of evaluating and justifying the development of individuals as the basis of these models are standardised on the average or mean of the majority of the population. According to Carp *et al.* (2020, p. 31), the predictive psychological growth and skill development profile contradict the delivery of equal attention, equal explanation and demonstration of a topic to every individual. According to Alamer (2021, p. 12), this is why the GRIT model has a better perseverance and can be an indicator of success and achievement potential in a person compared to the linear measurement technique of IQ particularly.

Slide 5



The DIKW model was developed by Russell Ackoff. Russell Lincoln Ackoff was an American organisational theorist who was a professor of management science at Wharton School in the University of Pennsylvania (Anderson, 2019). According to McDowell (2021, p. 234), the interrelation of knowledge, information, data and wisdom has been a particularly aggressive conversation in the previous referendum of information science. According to Van (2020, p. 73), the data is the lowest part of the hierarchy as it is not organised and unstructured, thereby cannot be used or presented for constructive critique. On the other hand, information is a separate and structured form of data that can be used in most of the presentation (Anderson, 2019). According to Van (2020, p. 73), knowledge is the application form of information and wisdom can be considered as a higher form of skill that comes with the cognitive sense of appropriately using knowledge effectively.

Slide 6



According to Hautala (2021, p. 8), the social and global information system in the modern world is communicated through digital networks and formats. The visualised data and information system is captivating the ideological aspects of data and interpreting it in a form of mere information (Anderson, 2019). According to Artyukhov *et al.* (2021, p. 18), this is why the opportunity of certain writings are being manipulated by shaped demonstration and representation. The development of DIKW knowledge and awareness is thereby important for a student or any individual to base their theories and perceptions in a rather welcoming form that does not only tolerate skill development but complement and appreciate the skill development essentiality for personal development (Anderson, 2019).

Slide 7



According to Romaniuk *et al.* (2020), data collection is a process of collecting, organising, structuring, interpreting, analysing, evaluating, justifying and representing data. Data collection contains several methods like observation, questionnaire-based surveys. The property of data can primarily be segmented into two parts which are qualitative data and quantitative data. Qualitative data refers to a dataset that interprets the ideological, theoretical and descriptive version of any incident, figures, facts etc. on the other hand, quantitative data represents a numerical or quantifiable form of data in the representation. According to Romaniuk *et al.* (2020), qualitative data is used for descriptive analysis whereas quantitative data is used to find out the prevalence of uniqueness of certain events and perceptive notions. According to Pucken *et al.* (2021), the collection techniques of data can be processed

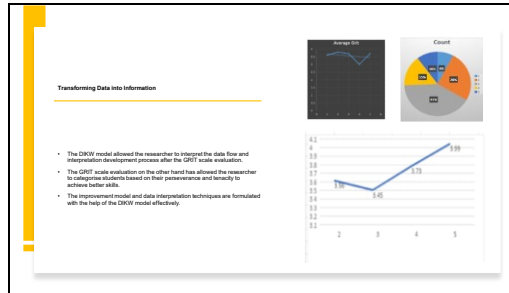
through the online or offline medium as well as the analytical development of quantitative data in the current BI software.

Slide 8



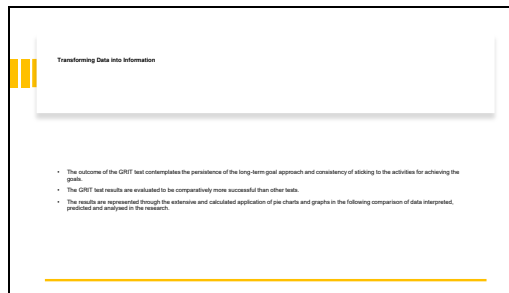
I have chosen primary data collection as a major source of my research data collection. I have designed my questionnaire in a way so that it does not raise questions about the individual capability or does not discriminate against certain individuals. I have used Microsoft form creation as my go-to tool in the survey method. I have created a questionnaire, shared it and then collected the results from random participants in my research process to rule out any bias or partiality. This has allowed me to increase the credibility of my study. I have further contemplated the GRIT survey and DIKW survey to understand the perception of the individual, the perceived position of skill development according to individuals and masses through my study.

Slide 9



The data collected in the survey was based on 41 results of participants. According to Puckett *et al.* (2021), the results allowed the researcher to showcase the performance and effort of students in terms of academic development and personal skill development. 19 respondents reached level 2 on the GRIT scale, 14 respondents reached level 3, 4 of the respondents reached level 4, 3 of the other participants reached level 5 and one participant reached level 6. According to the GRIT scale, the person with the highest score got 4.15. According to the development of the study, the researcher can analyse how the effort mechanism is distinctively effective compared to the IQ evaluation which is comparatively a primitive model.

Slide 10



got multiple data in the GRIT test and some opportunities to extensively compare and represent the data in a graphical form. The result has an outcome of 4.15 as the highest GRIT score in this particular class. According to Fowler *et al.* (2020), that is why it can be interpreted that the result of the GRIT test is pretty convincing compared to other alternative tests. After that, I have created and represented the data in a graphical form to simplify the information and show it in a simple form of comprehension.

Slide 11

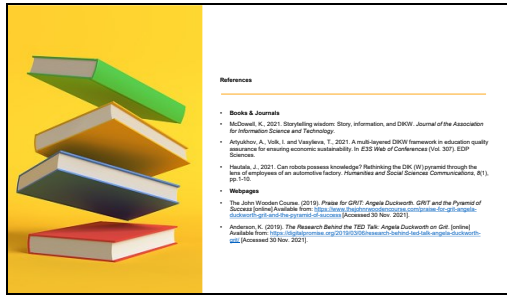


The result I have collected from my research used 41 participants whereas the result from the 2020 survey was based on 38 participants. The current survey shows that the result of the GRIT score of 19 participants in my class is 3.658. The GRIT score of the next 13 participants is 3.781, the GRIT score median of the rest participants is 3.89 and the highest GRIT score holder got 4. Compared to the previous result the flow of progression and the frequency of high score holders are consecutively consistent in both tests. This also increases the credibility and applicability of the tests to motivate students for further growth in future.

Slide 12



This is why the DIKW model and GRIT scale is significantly efficient from many perspectives. From the above discussion, it can be said that the GRIT scale and DIKW model is capable of evaluating individual effort and guiding individual interest to a level where the student can engage in self participation in long-term goal selection and perseverance. Moreover, the growth mindset and seeking answers for personal questions can always allow a person to engage in positive effort on self-interest, introspection and self improvisation.



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Slide 14

