DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS
M.Ed. 2020-2022

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Dr. T.M. MOLLYKUTTY

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CONTENTS

Name   **: ANITTA MARIA SUNNY**

Year   **: 2022**

Supervisor **: Dr. Lavina Dominic**

Title   **: ENGLISH LANGUAGE ANXIETY AND RETICENCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find the English Language Anxiety among Secondary School Students.
2. To find the Reticence among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare English Language Anxiety among Secondary School Students with regard to

   - Gender
   - Locale
   - Type of management

4. To compare Reticence among Secondary School Students with regard to

   - Gender
   - Locale
   - Type of management

5. To find the relationship between English Language Anxiety and Reticence among Secondary School Students

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

  The investigator adopted the Descriptive Survey Method for collecting the data.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable 1: **English Language Anxiety**

Components:

- Communication Apprehension
- Fear of negative Evaluation
- Test Anxiety

Variable 2: **Reticence**

   Components:

- Need
- Perceived incompetence
- Perceived Helplessness
- Anxiety
- Devaluation
- Withdrawal

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Population consists of all the Secondary School Students of Kerala State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The investigator selects the sample consisting of 460 Secondary School Students of Kottayam District by using Stratified Random Sampling giving due representation to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One:** 'English Language Anxiety Scale' to be prepared by the investigator.

- **Tool Two: '**Reticence scale', standardised tool developed by Keaten & Kelley in 1997 based on their Reticence theory. It consists of 24 statements, it is 6-point Likert-type scale 1 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree). It is a widely accepted and reliable tool to find out the level of Reticence. This Reticence Scale, first used by Kelly, Keaten, and Begnal in a 1992 study.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Graphical Representation
- Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Inferential Statistics

- *t*-test

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Most of the students at Secondary Level possess a High level of English Language Anxiety.

- Most of the students at Secondary Level possess a High level of Reticence.

- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on English Language Anxiety among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on English Language Anxiety among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on English

- Language Anxiety among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Reticence among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Reticence among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.

- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Reticence among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is significant positive correlation between English Language Anxiety and Reticence among Secondary School Students.

Name : APARNA. A

Year : 2022

Supervisor : Dr.T.M Mollykutty

Title : **PREPARING TASK-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL FOR LEARNING ENGLISH AT SECONDARY LEVEL**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the content of the Kerala Reader standard nine textbooks.
2. To select appropriate portions for preparation of Task- Based Instructional Material for Learning English at Secondary Level.
3. To prepare Task-Based Instructional Material for Learning English at the Secondary Level.
4. To analyze the Expert Evaluation Performa on Task-Based Instructional Material.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study is intended to prepare an Instructional Material for Learning English at the Secondary Level. The study is a descriptor and the method is descriptive research.

TOOL TO BE USED FOR STUDY

Expert Evaluation Performa (prepared by the investigator) will be given to Twenty-Five teachers teaching at the Secondary Level to collect evaluation of the prepared Instructional Material.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED FOR THE STUDY

Percentage Analysis

Name   **: DIVYA MARIA PAUL**

Year   **: 2022**

Supervisor   **: Dr. Pratheesh Abraham**

Title   **: CHALLENGES IN ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ENGLISH AT SECONDARY LEVEL**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the Challenges faced by Teachers in Online Teaching of English at Secondary Level.
2. To find out the Challenges faced by Students in Online Learning of English at Secondary Level.
3. To compare the Challenges faced by Teachers in Online Teaching of English at Secondary Level based on
   - Locale
   - Type of Management
4. To compare the Challenges faced by Students in Online Learning of English at Secondary Level based on
   - Locale
   - Type of Management

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The descriptive survey method is selected by the investigator for studying the research problem.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable One: Challenges in Online Teaching of English

Components:

- Technological knowledge
- Pedagogical knowledge
- Content knowledge
- Communication ability
- Use of audio-visual aids

- Immediate Reinforcement

Variable Two: Challenges in Online Learning of English

Components:

- Primary linguistic knowledge
- Grammatical knowledge
- Acquisition learning hypothesis
- The input hypothesis
- The affective filter hypothesis

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

In the present study, the population consists of all the Students in Standards Eight and Nine in Kerala State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

As the population was very large for the study the investigator selected a sample consisting of 400 Secondary Level Students and 30 Secondary Level Teachers.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One :** Scale on Challenges in Online Teaching of English The self-developed tool was used
- **Tool Two:** Scale on Challenges in Online Learning of English. The self-developed tool was used

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean
- Standard Deviation

Inferential Statistics

- t-test
- ANOVA

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The investigator found that 26.6 percent of teachers have high level of Challenges in Online Teaching of English. 60 percent of teachers have moderate Level of Challenges in Online Teaching of English and 13.3 percent of the teachers have Challenges at low level in Online Teaching of English.

- The investigator found that 21.4 percent of students have high level of Challenges in Online Learning of English. 63.2 percent of students have moderate level of Challenges in Online Learning of English and 15.4 percent of the students have Challenges at low level in Online Learning of English.

- There exists significant difference in the Means of Score on Challenges in Online Teaching of English among Secondary Level teacher with respect to Locale.

- There exists no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Challenges in Online Teaching of English among Secondary Level teachers with respect to Type of Management.

- There exists significant difference in the Means of Scores on Challenges in Online Learning of English among Secondary Level students with respect to Locale.

- There exists significant difference in the Means of Scores on Challenges in Online Learning of English among Secondary Level students with respect to Type of Management.

Name :   **EMIL K SAJITH**

Year :   **2022**

Supervisor :   **Dr. T M Mollykutty**

Title :   **PREPARING AN INSTRUCTIONAL PACKAGE ON 'CARE FOR THE MORROW' OF KERALA READER ENGLISH STANDARD NINE**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the content of Kerala Reader English Standard Nine.
2. To select appropriate unit for the preparation of Instructional Package of Kerala Reader English Standard Nine.
3. To prepare an Instructional Package on 'Care for the Morrow' of Kerala Reader English Standard Nine.
4. To analyse the expert evaluation of Instructional Package in English Standard Nine.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is descriptive in nature and the method is descriptive research.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

Expert Evaluation Proforma to collect the expert evaluation on Instructional Package on 'Care for the Morrow' of Kerala Reader English Standard Nine will be prepared by the investigator.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Percentage Analysis

Name :   **SYAMA S**

Year :   **2022**

Supervisor   :   **Dr. T M Mollykutty**

Title :   **PERCEPTION OF SEMIOTICS AND PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the Perception of Semiotics among Secondary School Students.
2. To find out the Problem-Solving Ability among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Perception of Semiotics among Secondary School Students with regard to
   - Gender
   - Locale
   - Type of Management
4. To compare the Problem- Solving Ability among Secondary School Students with regard to
   - Gender
   - Locale
   - Type of Management
5. To find out the relationship between Perception of Semiotics and Problem-solving Ability among Secondary School Students.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study is intended to study Perception of Semiotics and Problem Solving Ability among Secondary School Students.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable One: Perception of Semiotics:

Components:

- Sign (Charles Sanders Pierce,2006)
- Object
- Interpretant

Variable Two: Problem Solving Ability:

Components:

- Intelligence
- Reasoning Ability
- Mathematical Ability

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the study consists of all the students studying in Standard Nine of Kerala State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In the present study the sample consists of Four Hundred Students of Standard Nine of Kottayam District of Kerala State. The investigator will use the Stratified Random Sampling.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One:** Test on Perception of Semiotics' prepared by the investigator.
- **Tool Two:** Problem Solving Ability Test' prepared by L.N Dubey (2008)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Pearson's Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation

Inferential Statistics

- Two-tailed test of Significance

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The Investigator found that 23.5% of students have high Perception of Semiotics, 63.75% of students have average Perception of Semiotics and3.20% of the students have low Perception of Semiotics.

- The Investigator found that that 21.5% of students have high Problem-Solving Ability, 58.25% of students have average Problem-Solving Ability and 20.25% of the students have low Problem-Solving Ability.

- There is significant difference between the means of scores Perception of Semiotics among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine with regard to Gender.

- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on Perception of Semiotics among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine with regard to Locale.

- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on Perception of Semiotics among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine with regard to Type of Management.

- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on Problem Solving Ability among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine with regard to Gender.

- There is a significant difference between the means of scores on Problem-solving Ability among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine with regard to Locale

- There is a significant difference between the Means of scores on Problem-solving Ability among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine with regard to Type of Management.

- There is a significant positive correlation between Perception of Semiotics and Problem-Solving Ability among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine.

Name   : TIYA TESS GEORGE

Year   : 2022

Supervisor   : Dr. Sr. Beenamma Mathew

Title   : COGNITIVE STYLE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG STUDENT TEACHERS AT SECONDARY LEVEL

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find the Cognitive Style among Student Teachers at Secondary Level.
2. To find the Academic Achievement among Student Teachers at Secondary Level.
3. To compare the Cognitive Style among Student Teachers at Secondary Level with regard to
   - Stream of Study
   - Locale and
   - Type of Management
4. To compare the Academic Achievement among Student Teachers at Secondary Level with regard to
   - Stream of Study
   - Locale and
   - Type of Management
5. To find the association between Cognitive Style and Academic Achievement among Student Teachers at Secondary Level.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The Descriptive Survey Method is selected by the investigator for studying the research problem.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable One: Cognitive Style

Variable Two: Academic Achievement

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the study consists of all the Student Teachers at Secondary Level of Kerala State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The investigator will select a sample consisting of Four Hundred Student Teachers at Secondary Level of Kottayam District by using Stratified Random Sampling.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One :** 'Cognitive Style Inventory' (CSI) prepared by Praveen Kumar Jha (2010).
- **Tool Two:** Achievement Test' prepared by the investigator.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Percentage
- Frequency Distribution
- Mean
- Standard Deviation

Inferential Statistics

- Two-tailed Test of Significance *(t – test)*
- ANOVA.
- χ^2 test (Chi-square Test)

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Higher number of Student Teachers at Secondary Level lies in Split Cognitive Style.
- Higher number of Student Teachers at Secondary Level scored Moderate Academic Achievement.
- There is a difference in the Cognitive Style among Student Teachers at
- Secondary Level with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is a difference in the Cognitive Style among Student Teachers at Secondary Level with regard to Locale.
- There is a difference in the Cognitive Style among Student Teachers at Secondary Level with regard to Type of Management.
- There is a significant difference in the Means of Scores on Academic Achievement among Student Teachers at Secondary Level with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Academic

Achievement among Student Teachers at Secondary Level with regard to Locale.

- There is a significant difference in the Means of Scores on Academic Achievement among Student Teachers at Secondary Level with regard to Type of Management.

- There is significant association between Cognitive Style and Academic Achievement among Student Teachers at Secondary Level.

Name   : **ALEENA PHILIP**

Year   : **2022**

Supervisor   : **Dr. Sr. Mary Thomas**

Title   : **PERCEIVED STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find the Perceived Stress among Prospective Teachers.
2. To find the Coping Strategies among Prospective Teachers.
3. To compare the Perceived Stress among Prospective Teachers with regard to
   - Locale
   - Type of Management
   - Stream of Study
4. To compare the Coping Strategies among Prospective Teachers with regard to
   - Locale
   - Type of Management
   - Stream of Study
5. To find the relationship between Perceived Stress and Coping Strategies among Prospective Teachers

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The Descriptive Survey method was selected by the investigator for studying the research problem.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

- **Variable One:** Perceived Stress
- **Variable Two:** Coping Strategies

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The Population of the Present Study consists of all the students who are enrolled in the Bachelor of Education Programme of Kerala State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The Sample consists of 400 students who are enrolled in the Bachelor of Education Programme in Kottayam District. The investigator will use the Stratified Random Sampling Technique for selecting the Sample.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One:** The 'Perceived Stress Scale' (PSS) will be prepared by the investigator.

- **Tool Two:** The COPE Inventory prepared and standardized by Carver in 2013.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean
- Percentage
- Frequency Distribution
- Standard Deviation
- Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Inferential Statistics

- *t*- test
- ANOVA

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Most of the Prospective Teachers possess medium level of Perceived Stress.
- Most of the Prospective Teachers possess moderate level of Coping Strategies.
- There is no significant difference in the Perceived Stress among Prospective Teachers with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Perceived Stress among Prospective Teachers with regard to Type of Management.
- There is no significant difference in the Perceived Stress among Prospective Teachers with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is significant   difference in   the Coping Strategies among Prospective Teachers with regard to Locale.
- There is significant   difference in   the Coping Strategies among Prospective Teachers with regard to Type of Management.
- There is a significant difference in the Coping Strategies among Prospective Teachers with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is significant negative correlation between Perceived Stress and Coping Strategies among Prospective Teachers.

Name	:	**BINITHA MANI**
Year	:	**2022**
Supervisor	:	**Ms Aneeta George**
Title	:	**EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL IN RELATION TO MOBILE PHONE USAGE**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find the Emotional Intelligence of Students at Undergraduate level.
2. To find the Social Competence of Students at Undergraduate Level.
3. To find the Mobile Phone Usage of Students at Undergraduate Level.
4. To compare the Emotional Intelligence of Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
   - Gender
   - Stream of Study
5. To compare the Social Competence of Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
   - Gender
   - Stream of Study
6. To Compare the Mobile Phone Usage of Students at Undergraduate level with regard to
   - Gender
   - Stream of Study
7. To Find the Correlation Between Emotional Intelligence, Social Competence and Mobile Phone Usage of Students at Undergraduate Level.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The investigator adopts the Descriptive Survey method for the study.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable One: Emotional Intelligence

Components

- Understanding Emotion
- Understanding Motivation
- Empathy
- Handling Relations

Variable Two: Social Competence

Components

- Social Cooperation
- Social Communication
- Social Leadership
- Social Commitment
- Social Maturity

Variable Three: Mobile Phone Usage

Components

- Tolerance
- Withdrawal
- Longer time than intended
- Crawling
- Activities given up or reduced
- Use despite physical or psychological Problems
- Failure to fulfil role obligations
- Use in physically hazardous situations
- Use despite social or interpersonal problems

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

In the Present Study Population consists of all Student at Undergraduate Level in Kerala State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The Sample of the present Study Consist of Four Hundred Students at Undergraduate Level in Kottayam District.

TOOLS TO USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One:** 'Emotional Intelligence Scale-SANS' (Constructed and standardised by Arun Kumar and Shruthi Narain, 2014)
- **Tool Two:** 'Social Competence Scale' (constructed by the investigator)
- **Tool Three:** 'Problematic Use of Mobile Phones (PUMP) Scale' (Constructed and Standardised by Lisa J Meralo, Amanda M. Stone, and Alex Bibbey2013).

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Inferential Statistics

- t-test
- ANOVA

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Most of the Students at Undergraduate Level possess Average Emotional Intelligence.
- Most of the Students at Undergraduate Level possess Average Social Competence.
- Most of the Students at Undergraduate Level possess Average Mobile Phone Usage.
- There is significant difference in the means of scores on Emotional Intelligence of Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference in the means of scores on Emotional Intelligence of Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is significant difference in the means of scores on Social
- Competence of Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference in the means of scores on Social Competence of Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is significant difference in the means of scores on Mobile Phone Usage of Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference in the means of scores on Mobile Phone Usage of Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Stream of study.

- There is a Positive correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Social Competence, Emotional Intelligence and Mobile Phone Usage. There is no positive correlation between Social Competence and Mobile Phone Usage.

Name   : **KAMALA VARMA.G**

Year   : **2022**

Supervisor   : **Dr.Bindu David**

Title   : **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND CONSERVATIONAL COMMITMENT AMONG STUDENTS AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the Environmental Consciousness among Students at Undergraduate Level.
2. To find out the Conservational Commitment among the Students at Undergraduate Level.
3. To compare the significant difference if any in the means of scores of Environmental Consciousness among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
   - Gender
   - Locale
   - Type of Management
4. To compare the significant difference if any in the means of scores of Conservational Commitment among the Undergraduate Students with regard to
   - Gender
   - Locale
   - Type of management
5. To find out the relationship between Environmental Consciousness and Conservational Commitment among the Undergraduate Students in Kottayam District.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The Descriptive Survey Method is used by the investigator for studying the research problem

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

- **Variable One:** Variable One Environmental Consciousness
- **Variable Two:** Conservational Commitment

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the study consists of all the Undergraduate students studying in Kottayam district.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In the present study, the sample consists of 400 students of Undergraduate students of Kottayam District of Kerala State.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One:** Scale on Environmental Consciousness will be prepared by the investigator.
- **Tool Two:** Conservational Commitment Inventory will be prepared by the investigator.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Pearson's Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation

Inferential Statistics

- *t*-test

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The investigator found that 14% of students have high Environmental Consciousness, 72.75% of students have moderate Environmental Consciousness and 13.25% of the students have low Environmental Consciousness.
- The Investigator found that 17 % of students have high Conversational Commitment, 64% have moderate Environmental Consciousness, and 19% of the students have low Conversational Commitment.
- There is no significant difference between the means of scores of Environmental Consciousness among the Students of Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on

Environmental Consciousness among the students of Undergraduate Level with regard to Locale.

- There is a significant difference between the means of scores on Environmental Consciousness among the Undergraduate Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is a significant difference between the means of scores on Conservational Commitment among Undergraduate Students with regard to Gender.

- There is a significant difference between the means of scores on Conservational Commitment among Undergraduate Students with regard to Locale.

- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on Conservational Commitment with regard to Type of Management.

- There is a significant positive correlation between Environmental Consciousness and Conservational Commitment among the students of Undergraduate Level.

Name	:	AKHILA ROSE ABEY

Year   : **2022**

Supervisor   : **Dr. T.C. Thankachan**

Title   : **ADVERSITY QUOTIENT AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the level of Adversity Quotient among Secondary School Students.
2. To find out the level of Prosocial Behaviour among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Adversity Quotient among Secondary School Students based on Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
4. To compare the Prosocial Behaviour among Secondary School Students based on Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
5. To find out the relationship between Adversity Quotient and Prosocial Behaviour among Secondary School Students.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Investigator use Descriptive Survey method among Secondary School Students.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable One: Adversity Quotient
Components:

- Control
- Ownership
- Reach
- Endurance

Variable Two: Prosocial Behaviour

Components:

- Problem Recognition

- Tolerant Perspective

- Empathy

- Altruism

- Helping and Sharing

- Motivation

- Finding Solution

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

In the present study, population consists of all the students in Standard Nine in Kottayam district, Kerala state. Total population in standard Nine of Kottayam district is 398,55.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In the present study, investigator will select the sample consisting of 400 Secondary School Students of Standard Nine of Kottayam District, Kerala by the method of Stratified Random Sampling Technique

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One:** Adversity Quotient Response Profile

- **Tool Two:** Prosocial Behaviour Assessment Scale

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Arithmetic Mean

- Standard Deviation:

- Frequency Distribution

Inferential Statistics

- Two-tailed 't' test

- One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The investigator found that 15 percentage of students have High Adversity Quotient, 63 percentage of students have Average Adversity Quotient and 22 percentage of the students have Low Adversity Quotient.

- The investigator found that the student that is 22 percentage of students have High Prosocial Behaviour, 22 percentage of students have Prosocial Behaviour and 50

percentage of the students have Prosocial Behaviour.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Adversity Quotient among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.

- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Adversity Quotient among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Adversity Quotient among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Prosocial Behaviour among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.

- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Prosocial Behaviour among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Prosocial Behaviour among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of management.

- There is no correlation between Adversity Quotient and Prosocial Behaviour among Secondary School Students.

Name :   **ALPHONS JOSEPH**

Year :   **2022**

Supervisor :   **Dr. Alex George**

Title :   **EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, LEARNING STYLE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find the Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students.
2. To find the Learning Style among Secondary School Students.
3. To find the Academic Achievement among Secondary School Students.
4. To compare Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
5. To compare Learning Style among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
6. To compare Academic Achievement among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
7. To find the relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Learning Style and Academic Achievement among Secondary School Students

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study uses the Descriptive Survey Method for the collection of data.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

- **Variable One:** Emotional intelligence
- **Variable Two:** Learning Style
- **Variable Three**: Academic Achievement

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the study consists all the Secondary School Students of Kerala State

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

Sample size of 400 Students of Secondary Schools in Kottayam District of Kerala State will be taken. The investigator will use the Stratified Random Sampling

Technique for selecting the sample

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool 1.** Daniel Goleman's 'Emotional Intelligence' Scale (standardized)

- **Tool 2.** 'Learning Style Inventory' will be prepared by the investigator.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean

- Graphical Representation

- Standard Deviation

Inferential Statistics

- Two–Tailed Test (*t*-test)

- ANOVA

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Most of the Secondary School Students Possess Moderate Emotional Intelligence.

- Most of the Secondary School Students Possess Moderate Learning Style.

- Most of the Secondary School Students Possess Moderate Academic Achievement.

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Learning Style among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Learning Style among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Learning Style among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Academic Achievement among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Academic Achievement among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale

- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Academic Achievement among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management

- There is Significant Relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Learning Style an Academic Achievement among Secondary School Students.

Name   : KOCHURANI JOSEPH

Year   : 2022

Supervisor   : Dr. Sunu Austin

Title   : **CREATIVE ADAPTABILITY AND STUDENTS' LEARNING ENHANCEMENT PRACTICESAMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS DURING COVID TIMES**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the Creative Adaptability among Secondary School Teachers
2. To find out the students Learning Enhancement Practices among Secondary School Teachers
3. To compare the Creative Adaptability among Secondary School Teachers with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management
4. To compare the Students Learning Enhancement Practices among Secondary School Teachers with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management
5. To find the relationship between the Creative Adaptability and Students Learning Enhancement Practices among Secondary School Teachers.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The descriptive survey method is selected by the investigator for studying the research problem.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable One: Creative Adaptability

Components

- Cognitive Adaptability
- Affective Adaptability
- Behavioural Adaptability

Variable Two: Students' Learning Enhancement Practices

Components

- Classroom Management
- Learning Aids
- Evaluation
- Diagnosis

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

In the present study the population consists of Secondary School Teachers of Kerala State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In the present study the sample consists of Secondary School Teachers of Kottayam District of Kerala State. The investigator will use the stratified random sampling technique for selecting the sample.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One:** Creative Adaptability Scale (prepared by Investigator)
- **Tool Two:** Checklist on Students" Learning Enhancement (prepared by Investigator)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Arithmetic Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Frequency Distribution
- Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

Inferential Statistics

- Two-tailed' test
- One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The investigator found that 16 percentage of students have High Creative Adaptability, 69 percentage of students have Average Creativity Adaptability, and 15 percentage of the students' have low Creative Adaptability.
- The investigator found that the student that is 35.2 percentage of students have High Students' Learning Enhancement Practices, 63.2 percentage of students have Average Students' Learning Enhancement Practices have Students'

Learning Enhancement Practices and 1.6 percentage of the teachers have low Students' Learning Enhancement Practices.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Creative Adaptability, among Secondary School Teachers with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Creative Adaptability among Secondary School Teachers with regard to Locale.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Creative Adaptability among Secondary School Teachers with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Students' Learning Enhancement Practices among Secondary School Teachers with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Students' Learning Enhancement Practices among Secondary School Teachers with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Students' Learning Enhancement Practices among Secondary School Teachers with
- regard to Type of management.
- There is significant correlation between Creative Adaptability and Students' Learning Enhancement Practices among Secondary School Teachers.

Name : **MALAVIKA B**

Year : **2022**

Supervisor : **Dr. T M Mollykutty**

Title : **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VALUES EMBEDDED IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE TEXT BOOK OF STANDARD NINE**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the content of Social Science Textbook by SCERT Kerala for Standard Nine.

2. To identify the Economic Values embedded in the Social Science Textbook Standard Nine

3. To identify the Social Values Embedded in the Social Science Textbook Standard Nine

4. To find out teachers' awareness on the Economic and Social Values embedded in the Social Science Textbook of Standard Nine.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The Descriptive method is adopted for the present study. Content analysis of lessons in the Text Book will be done to identify the Economic and Social Values. Survey of the awareness of 29 teachers who are teaching Social Science in the Standard Nine in the selected schools of Kerala regarding the presence or absence, of different types of values in the various lessons of the Text Book.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable One - Economic Values.

Components

- Efficiency

- Speed

- Flexibility

- Status

- Aesthetic

- Emotion

Variable Two-Social Values

Components

- Social Justice
- Dignity of Labour
- National Consciousness
- Co-operation
- Equality
- Freedom
- National and civic property
- Humanism

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

Questionnaire to collect Social and Economic Values embedded in the Social Science Textbook Standard Nine will be used among twenty-nine teachers teaching Social Science in Standard Nine of Kerala State.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

- Percentage Analysis

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- All teachers agree that the learner get an efficiency to use the resources through the content 'Scientific Land Use Practices'.
- 62 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Postal Facilities' create an awareness about the efficient utilization of the resources.
- 93 percentage of teachers agree that 'Agricultural Progress in Medieval India' create an awareness of efficient utilisation of resources.
- 79 percentage of the teachers agree that students can develop flexibility through the content 'Migration'.
- 69 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Globalization' help to create an idea of flexibility among students.
- 79 percentage of the teachers agree that the 'Human Developmental Index' help to understand human status.
- 69 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Growth of Knowledge Sector' help students to know the current economic status.
- 55 percentage of teachers agree that the content 'Gross National Product' help to analysis the status of the people.

- 52 percentage of the teachers disagree that the content 'Globalisation' does not help students to understand the economic status of our country.

- 69 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Science' in the lesson 'Era of Exchange' help to know about the status of the society.

- 90 percentage the contents in the lesson 'Medieval India: Concept of Kingship and Nature of Administration' help to understand social status in society.

- 66 percentage of the content 'Mali Empire' help to understand about the status of the society.

- 52 percentage of the teachers disagree that the content does not help to understand the status of the society.

- 59 percentage of the teachers agree that the lesson 'Sun the Ultimate Source' has aesthetic value.

- 86 percentage of the teachers agree that the learner get an aesthetic value from the content 'Art and Literature'.

- 72 percentage the contents from the chapter 'By the Hands of Nature' develop the aesthetic sense in learners.

- 66 percentage of the respondents agree that the content 'Handiwork and Handicraft' help to develop aesthetic sense in students.

- 79 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Art and Literature' in the lesson 'Society and Economy in Medieval India' create an aesthetic sense among students.

- 69 percentage of the respondents agree that the learner get an emotional attachment through the lesson 'By the Hands of Nature'.

- 55 percentage of the respondents agree that the content 'Human Happiness Index' develop emotional value among students.

- 72 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Music' develop emotional attachments among students.

- 79 percentage of the teachers agree to the question that the lesson 'Ocean and Man' create an emotional attachment to nature.

- 86 percentage of the teachers agree that the lesson 'National Income' create an awareness among students about the financial structure of India.

- 72 percentage of the teachers agree that the lesson 'National Income' create an awareness among students about the cost.

- 72 percentage of the respondents agree that the content 'Science and Education' show a rapid growth in the society.

- 69 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Trade and Commerce' help to students to understand the rapid development of the society.

- 83 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Sustainable Development' changes rapidly in the human life.

- 93 percentage of the teachers agree that the content in the 'Guild' help to understand the cooperation among workers.

- 59 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'World Trade Organisation' help to understand the value co-operation among students.

- 79 percentage of the teachers agree that the lesson 'National Income' help the leaners to understand the dignity of labour in the sense of Percapita income.

- 79 percentage of the respondents agree that the content 'The Guilds' helps to understand the dignity of labour

- 72 percentage of the respondents agree that economic equality is developed from the content 'Socialist Economy'.

- 93 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Right to Equality' create an awareness about the equality and humanism among students.

- 79 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Slavery' creating an awareness about the inequality existed in the society.

- All teachers agree that the lesson 'Indian Constitution: Rights and Duties' create an awareness on social values.

- 86 percentage of the respondents agree that the content 'Caste System' create an awareness on the equality in the society.

- 100 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Fundamental Rights' create an idea of equality among learners.

- 90 percentage of the respondence agree that the content 'Right to Equality 'help to understand about the equality of all citizens.

- 100 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Cultural and Educational Rights' help to understand the educational right among learners.

- 83 percentage of the teachers agree to that the content in 'Directive Principles' create an awareness on the Equality for all.

- 79 percentage of the teachers agree that the content 'Right to Freedom' can help

to understand the freedom to form associations.

- 97 percentage of the teachers agree to that the content 'Freedom of Religion' create a secular feeling among the students.

- 97 percentage of the respondents agree that the content of the lesson 'For a Safer Future' create the sense of humanism.

- 100 percentage of the respondents agree that the students get the value humanism from the content 'Disaster Management'.

- 90 percentage of the teachers agree that the leaner understand 'Social Justice' through the lesson 'Indian Constitution: Rights and Duties'.

- 97 percentage of the teachers agree that the lesson 'Towards a Bright Future' help to understand different social problems.

- 90 percentage of the respondents agree that the learners understand 'Poverty' as a social problem.

- 86 percentage of the teachers agree that the 'Social Justice' in the content 'Eastern Roman Empire' give importance to laws.

- 79 percentage of them agree Fundamental Duties' help to create an awareness on protection of the environment.

- 97 percentage of the teachers agree to that the content 'Fundamental Duties' help to develop National Consciousness among students.

| Name | : **VINEETHA GEORGE** |

| Year | : **2022** |

| Supervisor | : **Ms. Aneeta George** |

| Title | : **CIVIC LITERACY AND SOCIAL EMPATHY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS** |

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find the Civic Literacy among Secondary School Students.
2. To find the Social Empathy among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Civic Literacy among Secondary School Students withregard to
   - Gender
   - Locale and
   - Type of Management
4. To compare the Social Empathy among Secondary School Students with regard to
   - Gender
   - Locale and
   - Type of Management
5. To find the relationship between Civic Literacy and Social Empathy among Secondary School Students.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The investigator adopted the Descriptive Survey Method used for the collecting the data.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Variable One: Civic Literacy Components:

- Government
- Fundamental Rights and Duties
- Election and Democracy
- Articles

Variable Two: Social Empathy Components:

- Affective Response

- Affective Mentalizing

- Self-Other Awareness

- Perspective-Taking

- Emotion Regulation

- Contextual Understanding of Systemic Barriers

- Macro Self-Other Awareness/Perspective-Taking

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

In the present study Population consists of all the Secondary School Students of Kerala State.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

Sample consisting of Four Hundred Secondary School Students in Kottayam District. The sample is selected using Stratified Random Sampling Technique.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

- **Tool One**: Civic Literacy Test

- **Tool Two:** Social Empathy Index

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean

- Standard Deviation

- Karl Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient:

Inferential Statistics

- Two tailed *t*-test

- ANOVA

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The investigator found that 61.6 percentage of the Secondary School Students have Moderate Civic Literacy. 14.2 percentage of Secondary School Students have Low Civic Literacy and 24.7 percentage of Secondary School Students have High Civic Literacy.

- The investigator found that 70 percentage of the Secondary School Students have Moderate Social Empathy. 13.5 percentage of Secondary School Students have Low Social Empathy and 18.4 percentage of Secondary School

Students have High Social Empathy.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Civic Literacy among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Civic Literacy among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Civic Literacy among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Social Empathy among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Social Empathy among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Social Empathy among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is significant positive correlation between Civic Literacy and Social Empathy among Secondary School Students.