

# **DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS**

**M.Ed. 2021-2023**

**CHIEF EDITOR**

**Dr. T.M. MOLLYKUTTY**

**EDITORS**

**Ms. ANEETA GEORGE**

**Ms. JOICE RUBY SEN**



**St. Thomas College of Teacher Education, Pala,  
Kottayam, Kerala – 686575**

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**Name : Neethu Tomy**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. Pratheesh Abraham**

**Title : WRITING DIFFICULTIES IN RELATION TO  
ACHIEVEMENT IN ENGLISH AMONG  
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To identify the Writing Difficulties in English among Secondary School Students.
2. To find Achievement in the English among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Writing Difficulties in English among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
4. To compare the Achievement in English among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
5. To find the relationship between Writing Difficulties and Achievement in Student English among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The present study is intended to prepare Writing Difficulties in Relation to Achievement in English among Secondary School Students. The investigator uses the descriptive method for the present study.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Writing Difficulties
- Achievement

### **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

- In the present study, the population consists of Students at Secondary School level.

- Sample consisting of 400 Secondary School Students in Kottayam District

### **TOOL TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

- Test to identify Writing Difficulties in English (Prepared by the Investigator)

### **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

#### **Descriptive Statistics;**

- Percentage
- Arithmetic Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation

#### **Inferential Statistics;**

- Two Tailed Test
- ANOVA

### **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- 24 percent of Secondary School Students possess High Writing Difficulties in English. 29 percent of Secondary School Students possess Low Writing Difficulties. 47 percent of Secondary School Students possess Average Writing Difficulties.
- 54 percent of Secondary School Students possess High Achievement. 42 percent of Secondary School Students possess Average Achievement. 4 percent of Secondary School Students possess Low Achievement.
- There is significant difference between the means of Scores on Writing Difficulties in English among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender. The means of Scores Writing Difficulties in English among Female Students is higher than Male Students.
- There is no significant difference between the means of Scores on Writing Difficulties in English among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale. The means of Scores Writing Difficulties in English among Rural area students is higher than Urban area Students.



- There is significant difference between the means of Scores on Writing Difficulties in English among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management. There is significant difference between students studying in Government, Aided and Unaided Secondary Schools, the Government School Students have higher Writing Difficulties in English than Aided and Unaided.
- There is significant difference between the means of Scores on Achievement in English among Secondary School Students with regard Gender. The means of Scores on Achievement in English among Female Students is higher than Male Students.
- There is no significant difference between the means of Scores on Achievement in English among Secondary School Students with regard Locale. The means of Scores on Achievement in English among Urban area School Students is higher than Rural area Secondary School Student
- There is significant difference between the means of Scores on Achievement in English among Secondary School Students with regard Type of Management. There is significant difference between students studying in Government, Aided and Unaided Secondary Schools, the Government School Students have Achievement in English is higher than Aided and Unaided.
- There is significant relationship difference between Writing Difficulties and Achievement among Secondary School Students.

**Name : Sijo Jose K**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. Pratheesh Abraham**

**Title : THE INFLUENCE OF THE LANGUAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Language of Social Media among Secondary School Students.
2. To find the Written Communication in English among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Language of Social Media among Secondary School Students with regard to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management
4. To find the Influence of Language of Social Media and Written Communication in English among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The Descriptive Survey Method will be used for the present study. It is intended to study The Influence of the Language of Social Media on Written Communication in English among Secondary School Students.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Language of Social Media
- Written Communication in English

### **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

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

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In the present day, sample consists of 400 Secondary School students of Standard Eight of Kottayam District in Kerala State

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- **Tool One:** Questionnaire on Language of Social Media (Self developed)
- **Tool Two:** Assessing Written Communication in English (Self developed)

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics:**

- Frequency Distribution:
- Arithmetic Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Regression

### **Inferential Statistics**

- Test of significance of the difference between two large independent samples
- One Way of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of Secondary Schools Students possess the Language of Social Media
- Most of Secondary Schools Students possess Written Communication in English
- There is a significant difference in the means of scores on Language of Social Media among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is a significant difference in the means of scores on Language of Social Media among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.
- There is a significant difference in the means of scores on Language of Social Media among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.

- There is a significant difference in the means of scores on Written Communication in English among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference in the means of scores on Written Communication in English among Secondary School Students with regard to Local.

**Name** : **Varghese Antony Pulikkan**

**Year** : **2021-2023**

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

**Title** : **ECO-SPIRITUALITY FOR SUSATINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GREEN BIBLE**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the Eco-Spiritual aspects in Green Bible.
2. To find out Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible.
3. To identify the opinion of Secondary Level Teachers on Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible.
4. To compare the Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible with respect to Gender, Locale, Type of School and Qualification.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The descriptive survey method is selected by the investigator for studying the research problem. The study comprises two levels. In the first level, the investigator identified the eco-spiritual aspects in green bible. In the second level the study was conducted on a sample of Three Hundred Teachers at Secondary Level in the Kottayam District of Kerala State. The sample consists of 300 teachers at secondary level of Kottayam District of Kerala State.

### **TOOL TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

- **Tool One**

The investigator self-constructed the first tool titled “Inventory to identify Eco-Spiritual Aspects of Green Bible”.

- **Tool Two**

The investigator self-constructed a second tool titled "Scale on Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible".

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- **Arithmetic Mean:**

It is obtained by dividing the sum of all values by total number of values. Here it is used to find the distribution of scores of Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible.

- **Standard Deviation:**

It is the square root of the mean of the squares of the deviations. Here it is used to indicate the nature of the distribution of the set of scores.

- **Frequency Distribution:**

A systematic presentation of the values taken by variable and the corresponding frequencies is called a frequency distribution. It is presented in tabular form called as Frequency Table. The investigator used frequency table to present the scores of Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible.

### **Inferential statistics:**

- **Two-tailed 't' test:**

Investigative used Two-tailed 't' test for the large independent sample to find out whether there is any significant difference in the Means of course on 'Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible' with regard to Gender, Type of Management, Locale and Qualification.

- **ANOVA:**

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is an analysis tool used in statistics that splits an observed aggregate variability found inside a data set into two parts: systematic factors and random factors. The systematic factors have a statistical influence on the given data set, while the random factors do not. Analysts use the ANOVA test to determine the influence that independent variables have on the dependent variable in a regression study.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible among male and female Secondary Level Teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible among urban and rural Secondary Level Teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Eco-Spirituality for Sustainable Development in Green Bible among aided and unaided Secondary Level Teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on eco-spirituality for sustainable development in green bible among various Christian denominations of secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on eco-spirituality for sustainable development in green bible among Degree B.Ed, PG.B.Ed, PG M.Ed of Secondary Level Teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on caring for humanity and nature among male and female secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on caring for humanity and nature among urban and rural secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on caring for humanity and nature among aided and unaided secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on caring for humanity and nature among various Christian denominations of secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on caring for humanity and nature among Degree B.Ed, PG.B.Ed, PG M.Ed of secondary level teachers.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on God's presence in creation among male and female secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on God's presence in creation among urban and rural secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on God's presence in creation among aided and unaided secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on God's presence in creation among various Christian denominations of secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on God's presence in creation among Degree B.Ed, PG.B.Ed, PG M.Ed of secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on goodness of creation among male and female secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on goodness of creation among urban and rural secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Goodness of creation among aided and unaided secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Goodness of creation among various Christian denominations of secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Goodness of creation among Degree B.Ed, PG.B.Ed, PG M.Ed of secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on goodness of creation among male and female secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Ecological concern in Noah among urban and rural secondary level teachers.



- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Ecological concern in Noah among aided and unaided secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Ecological concern in Noah among various Christian denominations of secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on ecological concern in Noah among Degree B.Ed, PG.B.Ed, PG M.Ed of secondary level teachers with regard to qualification.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on the earth keeping principle in the Old Testament among male and female secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on the earth keeping principle in the Old Testament among urban and rural secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on the earth keeping principle in the Old Testament among aided and unaided secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on the earth keeping principle in the Old Testament among various Christian denominations of secondary level teachers.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on the earth keeping principle in the Old Testament among Degree B.Ed, PG.B.Ed, PG M.Ed of secondary level teachers.

**Name** : Alan John Sunny

**Year** : 2021-2023

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

**Title** : **ECO-FRIENDLY PERSPECTIVE IN THE LITERARY WORK ‘RANDU MALS YANGAL’ OF AMBIKASUTHAN MANGAD IN MALAYALAM TEXTBOOK OF STANDARDEIGHT**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The present study has been designed with the following objectives:

1. To study the Eco-Friendly Perspective in the literary work of ‘*Randu Malsyangal*’ of Ambikasuthan Mangad.
2. To analyse the Eco-Friendly Perspective in the literary work ‘*Randu Malsyangal*’ with special reference to,
  - Eco Friendly practices and activities
  - Sustainable development
  - Pro-environment behavior
  - Environmental Protection
3. To analyse the responses of Ambiksuthan Mangad, the author of ‘*Randu Malsyangal*’ on Eco-Friendly Perspective in the literary work
4. To find the Opinion of Teachers on Eco-Friendly Perspective in the literary work of ‘*Randu Malsyangal*’
5. To compare the Opinion of Teachers on Eco-Friendly Perspective in the literary work of ‘*Randu Malsyangal*’ of Ambikasuthan Mangad in the Malayalam Textbook of Standard Eight with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Institution

6. To compare the Opinion of Teachers on Eco Friendly practices and activities in the literary work of 'Randu Malsyangal' of Ambikasuthan Mangad in the Malayalam Textbook of Standard Eight with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Institution
7. To compare the Opinion of Teachers on Sustainable Development in the literary work of '*Randu Malsyangal*' of Ambikasuthan Mangad in the Malayalam Textbook of Standard Eight with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Institution
8. To compare the Opinion of Teachers on Pro Environmental Behaviour in the literary work of '*Randu Malsyangal*' of Ambikasuthan Mangad in the Malayalam Textbook of Standard Eight with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Institution
9. To compare the Opinion of Teachers on Environmental Protection in the literary work of '*Randu Malsyangal*' of Ambikasuthan Mangad in the Malayalam Textbook of Standard Eight with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Institution

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The Descriptive Survey Method will be used in the study. Content Analysis will be done for analysis of the Literary work '*Randu Malsyangal*'. An interview with the author Ambikasuthan Mangad also will be organised.

## **VARIABLE OF THE STUDY**

Eco-Friendly Perspective

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

A research population is generally a large collection of individuals or objects that is the main focus of a scientific query. A research population is also known as well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. Population of the present Study comprises all Malayalam Language Teachers of Schools and Colleges of Kottayam District.

## **TOOLS TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

- Interview Schedule, prepared by the investigator
- 'Eco-friendly Perspective Scale' prepared by the investigator

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Frequency Distribution,
- Arithmetic Mean and
- Standard Deviation

### **Inferential Statistics**

One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

### **Findings from Content Analysis**

- The investigator found that Nature and nature's exploits are exposed through the characters 'Randu Malsyangal' presented by the author in the story.
- The investigator found that Sustainable developments should be implemented without destroying the living things in nature.
- The investigator also observed that Environmentally friendly behaviors and attitudes are what we need today. But today's people do not lead a life based on this approach in the society.
- The investigator also indicates towards the end of the story a lot of realizations. From the frog that became Chirajeevi at the touch of the Buddha's feet to the remains of the burnt Bodhi tree, the storyteller

brings many images to the modern human society in his story called 'RanduMalsyangal'.

### **Findings from Interview with Ambikasuthan Mangad**

- Through the interview with the author he opined that this story is written as an awareness for the human society.
- The author also indicated that it is also the responsibility of humans to protect the species that are alienated from nature and facing extinction.
- The author also pointed out that the story has environmental knowledge and there is also a seed of environmental awareness in this story. Ambikasuthan Mangad, hopes that this may turn children who learn this story into good environmental activists through the story 'Randu Malsyangal'.
- He asserts that climate change, natural disasters, and sea-going search are all consequences of the invasion of these types of invasive plants.

### **Findings from Statistical Analysis**

- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Eco-Friendly Perspectives in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangal' with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Eco-Friendly Perspectives in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangal' with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Eco-Friendly Perspectives in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangal' with regard to Type of Institution.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers Eco-Friendly Practices and activities in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangal' with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers Eco-Friendly Practices and activities in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangal' with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers Eco-

Friendly Practices and activities in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangal' with regard to Type of Institution.

- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Sustainable Development in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangal' with regard to Gender.

**Name** : Anchu Jose

**Year** : 2021-2023

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

**Title** : **INFIUENCE OF TRADITIONAL ART FORMS  
DEPICTED IN MALAYALAM TEXT BOOK OF  
STANDARD EIGHT ON AESTHETIC VALUES OF  
STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the Traditional Art Forms Depicted in Malayalam Text Book of Standard Eight.
2. To find the Awareness on Traditional Art Forms Depicted in Malayalam Textbook of Students of Standard Eight.
3. To find Aesthetic Values among Students of Standard Eight.
4. To compare Awareness on Traditional Art Forms among the Students of Standard Eight with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management.
5. To compare Aesthetic Values among the Students of Standard Eight with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management.
6. To find relationship Awareness on Traditional Art Forms and Aesthetic Values among Students of Standard Eight.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The present study is based on Content Analysis and Descriptive Survey Method. The investigator use Content Analysis to identify this Traditional Art Forms Depicted in this Malayalam Text Book of Standard Eight and Descriptive Survey Method for the present study. The investigator conducted survey on the sample consisted of 420 Students of Standard Eight of Kottayam District of Kerala. The tools used for the study are 'Awareness on Traditional Art Forms Questionnaire' prepared by the investigator and 'Aesthetic Values Scale' prepared by the investigator.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Traditional Art Forms
- Aesthetic Values

## **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The set or group of all the units to whom the research's findings are to be applied is referred to as the population. A population is made up of all the things or occurrences of a particular kind that researchers are interested in learning more about. In the present study, the population consists of all the Students of Standard Eight of Kerala State.

A sample is a condensed set of information that a researcher selects or picks from a broader population using a predetermined technique of selection. These components are referred to as observations, sampling units, or sample points. Developing a sample is a productive way to carry out research. The entire population must frequently be studied, which is difficult, expensive, and time consuming. As a result, studying the sample offers information the researcher can use to understand the complete population.

The sample of the study consists of Four Hundred and Twenty Students of Standard Eight of Kottayam District of Kerala State. The investigator used the Stratified Random Sampling Technique for selecting the sample. The following factors were taken into account while selecting the sub-sample.

- Gender (Boys and Girls)
- Locale (Rural, Urban)



- Type of Management (Government, Aided)

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** ‘Awareness on Traditional Art Forms Questionnaire’ prepared by the investigator.

**Tool Two:** ‘Aesthetic Value Scale’ prepared by the investigator

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED IN THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Mean
- Standard deviation
- Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation
- Regression

### **Inferential Statistics**

- *t*-test

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of the Students of Standard Eight possess Average level of Awareness on Traditional Art Forms.
- Most of the Student of Standard Eight possess Average Aesthetic Values.
- There is no significant difference in the Mean of Scores of Awareness on Traditional Art Forms among Students of Standard Eight with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference in the Mean of Scores of Awareness on Traditional Art Forms among Students of Standard Eight with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Mean of Scores of Awareness on Traditional Art Forms among Students of Standard Eight with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference in the Mean of Scores of Aesthetic Values among Students of Standard Eight with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference in the Mean of Scores of Aesthetic Values among Students of Standard Eight with regard to Locale.

- There is significant difference in the Mean of Scores of Aesthetic Values among Students of Standard Eight with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant positive correlation between Awareness on Traditional Art Forms and Aesthetic Values among Students of Standard Eight.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers Sustainable Development in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangan' with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Sustainable Development in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangan' with regard to Type of Institution.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Pro-Environmental Behaviour in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangan' with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Pro-Environmental Behaviour in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangan' with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Pro-Environmental Behaviour in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangan' with regard to Type of Institution.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Environmental Protection in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangan' with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Environmental Protection in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangan' with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Opinion of Teachers on Environmental Protection in the Literary Work 'Randu Malsyangan' with regard to Type of Institution.

**Name: Fine Sebastian**

**Year: 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. T. M. Mollykutty**

**Title : THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON SPOKEN LANGUAGE AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To identify the Use of Social Media among Elementary School Students
2. To identify the Use of English words in Spoken Language among Elementary School Students
3. To compare the Use of Social Media among Elementary School Students with regard to Gender
4. To compare the Use of English words in Spoken Language among Elementary School Students with regard to Gender
5. To find the Influence of Social Media on Spoken Language among Elementary School Students

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

Methodology of the study is a systematic, theoretical analysis of the applied to a study. The study uses a Descriptive Survey Method. It is intended to study the influence of Social Media on Spoken Language among Elementary School Students.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Social Media
- Spoken Language

### **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the population consists of all the Elementary School Students in Kerala State

As the population is very large for the present study the investigator will select a sample consisting of Four Hundred Elementary School Students of Kerala State by using Stratified Random Sampling giving due representation to Gender, and Type of Management.

### **TOOL USED FOR THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** Checklist on Social Media (Self-developed)

**Tool Two:** Oral test on Spoken Language (Self-developed)

### **STATISTICAL PROCEDURE USED FOR THE STUDY**

The investigator will analyse the collected data using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques

1. Mean
2. Standard Deviation
3. *t*- test
4. Regression

### **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- 67 percent of the Elementary School Students possess Average Scores on use of Social Media.
- 41 percent of the Elementary School Students use of English words in Spoken Language is Average
- Most of the Elementary School student's 95.47 percent Elementary School Students know how to use a smart phone
- 75.47 percent of Elementary School Students use applications like Instagram, WhatsApp, Snapchat, etc.
- 84.76 percent of Elementary School Students send messages to their friends through WhatsApp.
- 75.71 percent of Elementary School Students send greetings to their friends through Social Media like WhatsApp, Instagram and Snapchat etc.
- It was found that 78.09 percent of Elementary School Students use the English language while chatting with their friends.

- 83.80 percent students send birthday wishes to their friends on WhatsApp.
- 83.33 percent of Elementary School Students prefer watching news on television than reading the newspaper.
- 75.47 percent of Elementary School Students are members of more than one WhatsApp group.
- 86.66 percent of Elementary School Students know that sharing wrong information through Social Media is a crime.
- 95.47 percent of Elementary School Students share correct information through Social Media like WhatsApp, Instagram, and Snapchat.
- 75.47 percent of Elementary School Students are more interested in watching YouTube videos than reading textbooks.
- 81.19 percent of Elementary School Students search for things related to learning on google.
- 86.90 percent of Elementary School Students help their parents to use Social Media like WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, and Snapchat.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on use of Social Media among Elementary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on use of English words in Spoken Language among Elementary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant Influence of Social Media on Spoken Language among Elementary School Students.

**Name : JYOTHI K R**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : DR.T. M. Mollykutty**

**Title : SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES IN  
KERALA**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To analyse School Mental Health Programmes Organised by Kerala State Government.
2. To find implementation of Mental Health Programmes in Schools
3. To find the awareness of students on Mental Health Programmes in Schools

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a study. The present study uses the descriptive survey method. Analysis of the government documents on School Mental Health Programmes will be done to study the details of the programme. The sample consists of 410 Secondary School Students of the Kottayam District of Kerala State.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

**Variable one - School mental health programmes**

#### **Dimensions**

- **Counsellor**
- **services**
- **Programmes**

### **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the population consists of all the Secondary School Students of Kerala State, and all the secondary schools of kerala state.

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The sample for the study is students of Kerala state in Government schools. It consists of fifteen schools and four hundred Students.

Fifteen schools were selected to find the implementation of School Mental Health Programmes in Kerala State. A sample of 410 students were selected to collect data on the awareness of students on Mental Health programmes in Schools of Kerala State.

## **TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

**Tool one:** Checklist- to identify School Mental Health Programmes will be prepared by the investigator

**Tool Two:** The awareness Scale to find out the awareness of parents and students on Mental Health Programmes in schools will be prepared by the investigator.

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- **Mean**

The mean is one of the measures of central tendency, apart from the mode and median. Mean is nothing but the average of the given set of values. It denotes the equal distribution of values for a given data set.

- **Median**

The median is the middle number in a sorted, ascending or descending, list of numbers and can be more descriptive of that data set than the average.

- **Percentage**

Percentage means a number or a ratio represented in the form of fractions of 100.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- The study finds that different types of School Mental Health Programmes are conducted in schools in Kerala State.
- Mental Health Programs are conducted in Government Schools under the leadership of a counsellor.

- The present study revealed that all schools have counselling facilities and there is a separate room for counselling.
- It revealed that in all schools Counselling is provided to individuals and groups and classes are offered on drug use and delinquency activities.
- The present study revealed that all schools have Health classes by the health inspector and guidelines for adolescent children are provided.
- Schools identify and provide solutions to children's learning disability and school provides classes related to emotional issues of adolescence, love, and so on.
- By conducting various programmes in the school, children are able to maintain physical well-being and mental health. School tries to accommodate people with mental health disorders with normal children and Mental Health Programmes related to crime and suicide prevention in adolescents are provided in the school.
- Schools organised club activities, value-based programmes and have Child Protection Committee is there.
- Schools organised Role play and Drama as part of awareness classes for the social good, identifying children's behavioural disorders and providing appropriate awareness classes to provide solutions to emotional issues such as depression and impulsivity.
- Schools have organised lifestyle educational programmes and extra-curricular activities to inculcate a sense of humanity and civic responsibility in young minds.
- Schools provide health care programmes to reduce nutritional deficiencies, organise Women's Protection Committee and competitions are conducted to encourage children's passion for art.
- Schools provide various extra-curricular activities to relieve learning stress.
- Schools provide Special programmes for differently-abled people.
- Schools provide programs on human values such as cultural background and religious beliefs.



- Home visits are made as part of awareness classes for children by Schools.
- Schools provide proper counselling for Victims of sexual exploitation.

**Name : Alfi P.C**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. Alex George**

**Title : ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the level of Environmental Consciousness of the Higher Secondary School Students in Kottayam district.
2. To study the level of Pro-Environmental Behaviour of the Higher Secondary School Students in Kottayam district.
3. To find out if there is any significant difference in Environmental Consciousness between
  - ❖ Male and Female students
  - ❖ Urban and Rural students
4. To find out if there is any significant difference in Pro-Environmental Behaviour between
  - ❖ Male and Female students
  - ❖ Urban and Rural students
5. To find out the relationship between Environmental Consciousness and Pro-Environmental Behaviour among Higher Secondary School Students.

### **Methodology of the Study**

The current study used a descriptive survey method. The researcher performed a survey on a group of 402 students from Kerala's Kottayam District who were enrolled in Higher Secondary Schools. Pro-Environmental Behaviour Scale and Environmental Consciousness Scale were the tools used in the study.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

### **Variable One: Environmental Consciousness**

Components:

- Environmental Values
- Environmental Attitudes
- Environmental Knowledge

### **Variable Two: Pro-Environmental Behaviour**

Components:

- Self-Efficacy
- Response Efficacy.
- Perceived Severity

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the population consists of all the students in Higher Secondary Students in Kerala State.

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the investigator selected a sample consisting of 400 Higher Secondary School Students.

## **TOOLS TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

- **Tool One:** Environmental Consciousness Scale (Prepared by investigator).
- **Tool Two:** Pro-Environmental Behaviour Scale (Prepared by investigator).

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Percentage.
- Frequency Distribution

### **Inferential Statistics**

- *t*-test

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- 68.91 percent of Higher Secondary School Students possess satisfactory level of Environmental Consciousness.
- 66.42 percent of Higher Secondary School Students possess satisfactory level of Pro-Environmental Behaviour.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Environmental Consciousness among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Environmental Consciousness among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Pro-Environmental Behaviour among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Pro-Environmental Behaviour among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.
- There is significant relationship between Environmental Consciousness and Pro-Environmental Behaviour among Higher Secondary School Students.

**Name : Josmy M Sebastian**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Mrs. Pushpa George**

**Title : RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOGICAL MATHEMATICAL INTELLIGENCE AND PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY IN MATHEMATICS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Logical Mathematical Intelligence among Secondary School Students.
2. To find the Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Logical Mathematical Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management.
4. To compare the Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics among Secondary School Students with regard to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management.
5. To find the relationship between Logical Mathematical Intelligence and Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics among Secondary School Students.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The present study is based on Descriptive Survey Method. The investigator conducted a survey on the sample consisted of Four Hundred and Eighteen Secondary School Students of Standard Eight and Nine of Kottayam District of Kerala.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

### **Variable One: Logical Mathematical Intelligence**

The selected components of Logical Mathematical Intelligence are

- Analytical Intelligence
- Creative Intelligence
- Practical Intelligence

### **Variable Two: Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics**

The selected components of Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics are

- Reasoning Ability
- Mathematical Ability
- Imagination

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population is all the Secondary School Students studying in Kerala

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The sample is Four Hundred Students studying in Standard Eight and Nine in Kottayam District.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** A Self constructed tool titled ‘Logical Mathematical Intelligence Test’

**Tool Two:** A standardized tool titled ‘Problem Solving Ability Test’ (prepared by L N Dubey, 2008)

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Mean
- Standard Deviation

## **Inferential Statistics**

- *t*-test
- *ANOVA*

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Majority of Secondary School Students possess an Average level of Logical Mathematical Intelligence.
- Majority of Secondary School Students possess an Average Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics.
- Logical Mathematical Intelligence among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Logical Mathematical Intelligence among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Locale.
- Logical Mathematical Intelligence among Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics among Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Gender.
- Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics among Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Locale.
- Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics among Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant positive correlation between Logical Mathematical Intelligence and Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics among Secondary School Students

**Name : Nimi Jose**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. Sr. Beenamma Mathew**

**Title : METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS BASED ON  
THINKING STYLES OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS  
OF KERALA**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Metacognitive Awareness of Pre-service Teachers.
2. To find the Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers.
3. To compare the Metacognitive Awareness of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Gender, Locale, Type of Management, and Stream of Study
4. To compare the Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Gender, Locale, Type of Management, and Stream of Study.
5. To find the association between Metacognitive Awareness and Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

Here, the Descriptive Survey Method is selected for studying the research problem. It is aimed to find Metacognitive Awareness based on Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers of Kerala State.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Metacognitive Awareness
- Thinking Styles

### **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the population consists of all the Pre-service Teachers undergoing B.Ed. programme in Kerala State.

In this study, the investigator selected a sample consisting of 400 Pre-service Teachers undergoing B.Ed. programme.



## **TOOLS TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** Metacognitive Awareness Scale (Prepared by the investigator)

**Tool Two:** Thinking Styles Inventory (Prepared by the investigator)

## **STATISTICAL PROCEDURES USED FOR THE STUDY**

After obtaining the data from the Pre-service Teachers the investigator analyses the data using Descriptive Statistics like Mean, Standard Deviation, and Frequency Distribution. The investigator will also use Inferential Statistics like t-test and Chi-square test.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- 67.75 percent of the Pre-service Teachers possess Average Metacognitive Awareness.
- Majority (82.75 percent) of Pre-service Teachers possess satisfactory Metacognitive Awareness.
- Pre-service Teachers differ in their Thinking Styles.
- Different combinations of Thinking Styles exist in Pre-service Teachers.
- Pre-service Teachers with Synthesist Thinking Style is lowest in number (5.75 percent).
- Pre-service Teachers with Idealist Thinking Style is highest in number (43.5 percent).
- 8.25 percent Pre-service Teachers have Pragmatist Thinking Style.
- 17 percent Pre-service Teachers have Analyst Thinking Style.
- 12.75 percent Pre-service Teachers have Realist Thinking Style.
- 12.75 percent Pre-service Teachers have different combinations of Thinking Styles.
- There is no significant difference in the Metacognitive Awareness of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference in the Metacognitive Awareness of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Metacognitive Awareness of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Type of Management.

- There is no significant difference in the Metacognitive Awareness of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is significant difference in the Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference in the Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Type of Management.
- There is no significant difference in the Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is no significant association between Metacognitive Awareness and Thinking Styles of Pre-service Teachers.

**Name : Alphy Francis**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. P.P. Shajimon**

**Title : EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIAL  
COMPETENCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL  
STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students.
2. To find out Social Competence among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
4. To compare the Social Competence among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
5. To find the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Social Competence among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The present study uses the Descriptive Survey Method for the collection of data on Emotional Intelligence and Social Competence among Secondary School Students. The sample consists of 453 Secondary School Students of Kottayam District.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

#### **Variable One: Emotional Intelligence**

The selected components of Emotional Intelligence are

- Self-Awareness
- Self-Regulation
- Motivation
- Handling Relations, and
- Empathy

## **Variable Two: Social Competence**

The selected components of Social Competence are

- Leadership
- Social Commitment
- Social Skills
- Social Relations
- Self-Assertion
- Self-Control, and
- Social Sensitivity.

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population consists of all the Secondary School Students in the Kottayam District.

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The sample is Four Hundred and Fifty Three Secondary School Students with regards to Gender, Locale, and Type of Management, of Kottayam district of Kerala state.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** ‘Emotional Intelligence Scale’- SANS (Constructed and standardised by Arun Kumar and Shruthi Narain, 2014).

**Tool Two:** ‘Social Competence Scale’ prepared by the investigator.

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Mean
- Standard Deviation, and
- Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation

### **Inferential Statistics**

- *t*-test
- ANOVA

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of the Secondary School Students' level of Emotional Intelligence is Average.
- Most of the Secondary School Students level of Social Competence is Average.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of scores on Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of scores on Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of scores on Emotional Intelligence among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of scores on Social Competence among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of scores on Social Competence among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of scores on Social Competence among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.
- There is a significant relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Social Competence among Secondary School Students

**Name** : **Anita James**  
**Year** : **2021 - 2023**  
**Supervisor** : **Dr. Bindu David**  
**TITLE** : **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL  
AWARENESS AND GREEN CONSUMERISM  
AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students.
2. To find out Green Consumerism among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
4. To compare the Green Consumerism among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management.
5. To find out the relationship between Environmental Awareness and Green Consumerism among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

Descriptive Survey Method is used for the present study. The investigator conducted survey on the sample consisted of 420 Secondary School Students of Standard Eight and Nine of Kottayam District of Kerala State.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Environmental Awareness
- Green Consumerism

### **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

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

The sample of the study consists of 420 Secondary School Students of Standard Eight and Nine of Kottayam District of Kerala State. The Stratified

Random Sampling Technique was used for selecting the sample giving due representation to the Gender, Locale and Type of Management among Secondary School Students.

#### **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- **Tool One:** ‘Environmental Awareness Questionnaire’ (Prepared by the Investigator)
- **Tool Two:** ‘Green Consumerism Scale’ (Prepared by the Investigator)

#### **STATISTICAL PROCEDURE USED FOR THE STUDY**

After obtaining the data from the Secondary School Students of Standard Eight and Nine, the investigator analysed the data using Descriptive Statistics like Mean, Standard Deviation and Graphical representations. Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation is used to find the correlation between the variables Environmental Awareness and Green Consumerism. The Inferential Statistics used were *t*-test and ANOVA.

#### **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Majority of Secondary School Students’ Environmental Awareness is Average.
- Majority of Secondary School Students’ Green Consumerism is Average.
- Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Locale.
- Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students differ significantly between Government and Unaided. Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students differ significantly between Aided and Unaided. Environmental Awareness among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly between Government and Aided.
- Green Consumerism among Secondary School Students differ significantly with regard to Gender.

- Green Consumerism among Secondary School Students differ significantly with regard to Locale.
- Green Consumerism among Secondary School Students differ significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant correlation between Environmental Awareness and Green Consumerism among Secondary School Students.



**Name : Asha Mathew**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. T. M. Mollykutty**

**Title : AWARENESS AND PRACTICES OF RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Awareness of Responsible Consumption among SecondarySchool Students.
2. To find the Practices of Responsible Consumption among SecondarySchool Students.
3. To compare the Awareness of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students with respect to:
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management
4. To compare the Practices of Responsible Consumption amongSecondary School Students with respect to:
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management
5. To find the relationship between Awareness and Practices of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The present study uses the Descriptive Survey Method for the collection of data on Awareness and Practices of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students. The sample consist of 420 Secondary School

Students of Standard Eight and Nine in Kottayam District of Kerala State.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Awareness of Responsible Consumption
- Practices of Responsible Consumption

### **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

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

The sample of the study consists of Four Hundred and Twenty Secondary School Students of Standard Eight and Nine in Kottayam District of Kerala State with regard to Gender, Locale and Type of Management. The investigator used Stratified Random Technique for the selection of the sample from the population.

### **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** 'Questionnaire on Awareness of Responsible Consumption' (Prepared by the investigator)

**Tool Two:** 'Checklist on Practices of Responsible Consumption' (Prepared by the investigator)

### **STATISTICAL PROCEDURES USED FOR THE STUDY**

After obtaining the data from the students the investigator analysed the data using Descriptive statistics such as Frequency Distribution, Mean, Standard Deviation and Graphical Representations. Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation is used to find the correlation between the variables Awareness of Responsible Consumption and Practices of Responsible Consumption. The investigator used inferential statistics such as *ANOVA* and *t*-test.

### **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Awareness of Responsible Consumption is Average among Majority of the Secondary School Students.
- Practices of Responsible Consumption are Average among Majority of the Secondary School Students.
- Awareness of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Gender.

- Awareness of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Locale.
- Awareness of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Practices of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Practices of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Locale.
- Practices of Responsible Consumption among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Awareness and Practices of Responsible Consumption shows a significant correlation.

**Name** : **Divya Mohanan**

**Year** : **2023**

**Supervisor** : **Dr. T M Mollykutty**

**Title** : **ACADEMIC BUOYANCY AND SELF-EFFICACY  
AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF  
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the level of Academic Buoyancy among Secondary School Students.
2. To find the level of Self-Efficacy among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Academic Buoyancy among Secondary School Students with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management.
4. To compare the Self-Efficacy among Secondary School Students with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management.
5. To find the relationship between Academic Buoyancy and Self-Efficacy among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a study. The present study makes use of Descriptive Survey Method. It is intended to study the Academic Buoyancy and Self-Efficacy among Secondary School Students.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Academic Buoyancy
- Self-Efficacy

## **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, population consists of all the Secondary School Students in Kerala State.

As the population is very large for the present study the investigator will select a sample consisting of 416 Secondary School Students of Kottayam District in Kerala State by using Stratified Random Sampling Techniques giving due representation to Gender, Locale, and Type of Management.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** Academic Buoyancy Scale will be prepared by the investigator

**Tool Two:** Self-Efficacy Scale will be prepared by the investigator.

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED IN THE STUDY**

In the present study Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics will be used to treat the data.

The study will use the following Descriptive Statistics;

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Karl Pearsons' Coefficient of Correlation
- The study will use the following Inferential Statistics;
- *t*-test
- ANOVA
- The study will use Graphical Representation
- Histogram
- Pie Diagram
- Bar Graph

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of the Secondary School Students possess Average level of Academic Buoyancy.
- Most of the Secondary School Students possess Average level of Self-Efficacy
- Academic Buoyancy among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference in the Academic Buoyancy among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Academic Buoyancy among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.
- Self-Efficacy among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Self-Efficacy among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference in the Self-Efficacy among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant relationship between Academic Buoyancy and Self-Efficacy among Secondary School Students.

**Name : Elizabeth Joseph**

**Year : 2021-2023**

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

**Title : COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AND GOAL ORIENTATION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Cognitive Flexibility among Secondary School Students.
2. To find the Goal Orientations among Secondary School Students.
3. To find the Cognitive Flexibility among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale, and Type of Management.
4. To find the Goal Orientation among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale, and Type of Management.
5. To find the relationship between Cognitive Flexibility and Goal Orientation among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

Here, Descriptive Survey Method is selected for studying the research problem. The present study is intended to study Cognitive Flexibility and Goal Orientation among Secondary School Students. The Sample consists of Four Hundred Students of Secondary level from the Kottayam district. The study has three phases. The first phase is the selection of the variables for the study and preparation of tools. The second phase is, the selection of the sample and the necessary data collection from the sample, and the third phase is an analysis of the collected data and conclusion.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Cognitive Flexibility
- Goal Orientation

## **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the population consists of Students of Secondary Schools in Kerala State. For the present study, the investigator selects a representative sample of Four Hundred Male and Female Secondary School Students in Rural and Urban areas which are from Government, Aided, and Unaided Schools in the Kottayam District.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** Goal Orientation Scale (Shreekala,2013)

**Tool Two:** Cognitive Flexibility Scale (Prepared by the investigator)

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED IN THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

The investigator uses the following descriptive statistics:

- Frequency Distribution,
- Mean,
- Standard Deviation, and
- Test of significance of correlation.

### **Inferential Statistics**

The investigator uses the following inferential statistics:

- t-test and
- One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of the Secondary School Students possess Average Cognitive Flexibility.
- Most of the Secondary School Students possess Average Goal Orientation
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Cognitive Flexibility among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Cognitive Flexibility among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.



- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Cognitive Flexibility among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management. There is significant difference between Government and Unaided Secondary School Students.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Goal Orientation among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Goal Orientation among Secondary School Students with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Goal Orientation among Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant positive relationship between Cognitive Flexibility and Goal Orientation among Secondary School Students.

**Name : Janet Celine Varghese**

**Year : 2021-2023**

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

**Title : SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Spiritual Intelligence among Secondary School Students
2. To find the Social Adjustment among Secondary School Students
3. To compare the Spiritual Intelligence among Secondary School Students with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale and
  - Type of Management
4. To compare the Social Adjustment among Secondary School Students with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale and
  - Type of Management
6. To find the relationship between Spiritual Intelligence and Social Adjustment among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The present study used the Descriptive Survey Method for the collection of data on Spiritual Intelligence and Social Adjustment among Secondary School Students. The sample consisted of 415 Secondary School Students of Kottayam District, Kerala.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

### **Variable One: Spiritual Intelligence**

The selected components of Spiritual Intelligence are

- Consciousness
- Grace
- Meaning
- Transcendence
- Truth
- Serenity
- Inner-Directedness

### **Variable Two: Social Adjustment**

The selected components of Social Adjustment are

- Social Self
- Get along with norms and rules
- Interpersonal Relations
- Social Participation
- Co-operation

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population is all the Secondary School Students studying in Kerala

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The sample is Four Hundred Students studying in Standard Eight and Nine in Kottayam District.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** A standardized tool titled ‘Spiritual Intelligence Scale’ (prepared by M. S. Misra, 2014)

**Tool Two:** A Self constructed tool titled ‘Social Adjustment Scale’

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Mean
- Standard Deviation

## **Inferential Statistics**

- *t*-test
- ANOVA
- Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- The investigator found that 13.9 percent of the Secondary School Students have High Spiritual Intelligence, 72.8 percent of students have Average Spiritual Intelligence and 13.3 percent of the Secondary School Students possess Low Spiritual Intelligence.
- The investigator found that 16.4 percent of the Secondary School Students have High Social Adjustment, 68.4 percent of students possess Average Social Adjustment and 14.6 percent of the Secondary School Students possess Low Social Adjustment.
- The Means of Scores on Spiritual Intelligence among the Secondary School do not differ significantly with respect to Gender. The Mean of Scores of Spiritual Intelligence among Female Secondary School Students is higher than that of Male Secondary School Students.
- The Means of Scores on Spiritual Intelligence among the Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with respect to Locale. The Mean of Scores of Spiritual Intelligence among Secondary School Students from Rural area is higher than that of Secondary School Students from Urban area.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Spiritual Intelligence among students studying in Government, Aided and Unaided Secondary Schools. The Mean Score of Students studying in Aided Schools on Spiritual Intelligence is significantly higher than that of the Students studying in Government Schools and Unaided Schools. The Mean Score of Students studying in Unaided Schools on Spiritual Intelligence is significantly higher than that of the Students studying in Government Schools. .

- The Means of Scores on Social Adjustment among the Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with respect to Gender.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Social Adjustment among the Secondary School Students with respect to Locale. The Mean of Scores of Social Adjustment among Secondary School Students from Rural area is significantly higher than that of Secondary School Students from Urban area.
- There is no significant difference between the means of Scores on Social Adjustment among students studying in Government, Aided and Unaided Secondary School Students.
- There is a significant positive correlation between Spiritual Intelligence and Social Adjustment among Secondary School Students.

**Name : Julymol Joseph**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Ms. Aneeta George**

**Title : ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIOUR AND  
PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL- BEING AMONG  
STUDENTS AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the level of Altruistic Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level
2. To find out the level of Psychological Well-Being among Students at Undergraduate Level
3. To compare Altruistic Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale and,
  - Stream of Study.
4. To compare Psychological Well-Being among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale and,
  - Stream of Study.
5. To find out the relationship between Altruistic Behaviour and Psychological Well-Being among Students at Undergraduate Level

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The investigator uses the Descriptive Survey Method for the study. It is intended to study the Altruistic Behaviour and Psychological Well-Being among Students at Undergraduate Level.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Altruistic Behaviour
- Psychological Well-Being

## **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the population consists of all the Students at Undergraduate Level of Kottayam District of Kerala State.

As the population is very large, the investigator will select a sample consisting of 400 Students at Undergraduate Level of Kottayam District of Kerala State

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** ‘Scale on Altruistic Behaviour (prepared by the Investigator).

**Tool Two:** ‘Psychological Well-Being’ (Prepared and Standardised by Carol D.Ryff and Keyes 1989).

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED IN THE STUDY**

In the present study, Descriptive statistics and Inferential statistics will be used to analyse the data.

### **Descriptive statistics;**

- Mean
- Frequency Distribution
- Standard Deviation
- Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Co-efficient of Correlation.

### **Inferential statistics**

- *t*-test
- ANOVA

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- 68.9 percent of Students at Undergraduate Level possess Average Altruistic Behaviour
- 72.7 percent of Students at Undergraduate Level possess Average Psychological Well-Being
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on

Altruistic Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Altruistic Behaviour among Students at undergraduate Level with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Altruistic Behaviour among Students at undergraduate Level with regard to Stream of Study
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Psychological Well-Being among Students at Undergraduate level with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Psychological Well-Being among Students at Undergraduate level with regard to Locale.
- Psychological Well-Being among Students at Undergraduate level from Rural Area is higher than that of students from Urban Area.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Psychological Well-Being among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Stream of Study
- There is significant relationship between Altruistic Behaviour and Psychological Well-Being



**Name : Nikhil Joseph**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Ms. Aneeta George**

**Title : NATURE DEFICIT DISORDER AND STRESS TOLERANCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Nature Deficit Disorder among Secondary School Students.
2. To find the Stress Tolerance among Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Nature Deficit Disorder among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale, and Occupational Status of Mother.
4. To compare the Stress Tolerance among Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale, and Occupational Status of Mother.
5. To find out the relationship between Nature Deficit Disorder and Stress Tolerance among Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

Descriptive Survey Method is used for the present study. The investigator conducted survey on the sample consisted of 450 Secondary School Students of Standard Eight and Nine of Kottayam District of Kerala State.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Nature Deficit Disorder
- Stress Tolerance

### **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The population consists of all the Secondary School Students of Kottayam District of Kerala State.

The sample of the study consists of 450 Secondary School Students of Standard Eight and Nine of Kottayam District of Kerala State. The investigator

used the Stratified Random Sampling Technique for selecting the sample. The following factors were taken into account while selecting the sub-sample.

- Gender (Boys and Girls)
- Locale (Rural and Urban)
- Occupational Status of Mother (Working and Non Working)

### **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** ‘Nature Deficit Disorder Scale’ constructed by the investigator.

**Tool Two:** ‘Stress Tolerance Scale’ prepared and standardised by Reshmy and Sananda Raj (1999).

### **STATISTICAL PROCEDURE USED FOR THE STUDY**

After obtaining the data from the Secondary School Students of Standard Eight and Nine, the investigator analysed the data using Descriptive Statistics like Frequency Distribution, Mean and Standard Deviation. Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation is used to find the correlation between the variables Nature Deficit Disorder and Stress Tolerance. The Inferential Statistics used is *t*-test.

### **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- 63.55 percent of Secondary School Students have Average Nature Deficit Disorder.
- 67.33 percent of Secondary School Students have Average Stress Tolerance.
- Nature Deficit Disorder among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Nature Deficit Disorder among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Locale.
- Nature Deficit Disorder among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Occupational Status of Mother.
- Stress Tolerance among Secondary School Students differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Stress Tolerance among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Locale.

- Stress Tolerance among Secondary School Students do not differ significantly with regard to Occupational Status of Mother.
- Nature Deficit Disorder and Stress Tolerance among Secondary School Students shows a significant negative correlation.

**Name : Arun Robert**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. Sunu Austin**

**Title : FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL  
BEHAVIOUR AMONG STUDENTS AT  
UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Financial Literacy among Students at Undergraduate Level.
2. To find the Financial Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level.
3. To compare the Financial Literacy among Students at Undergraduate Level with respect to
  - Gender,
  - Locale,
  - Type of Management, and
  - Stream of Discipline.
4. To compare the Financial Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level with respect to
  - Gender,
  - Locale,
  - Type of Management, and
  - Stream of Discipline.
5. To find the relationship between Financial Literacy and Financial Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The present study uses the descriptive survey method for the collection of data. Stratified Random Sampling will be used for the study. Primary data from the respondents was collected by using a Financial Literacy Test. A total of 500 respondents constitute the sample for this study.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

### **Variable One: Financial Literacy**

Components

- Financial Knowledge
- Financial Awareness
- Financial Skill

### **Variable Two: Financial Behaviour**

Components

- Savings
- Expenditure
- Budget
- Investment

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the investigator. In the present study, the population consists of all students at the Undergraduate Level of Kerala State.

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The study used a sample of 500 respondents.

## **TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** ‘Financial Literacy Test’ prepared by the investigator

**Tool Two:** ‘Financial Behaviour Scale’ prepared by the investigator

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Frequency Distribution
- Arithmetic Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Graphical Representation
- Karl Pearson's Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation

### **Inferential statistics**

- Two Tailed *t*-test
- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- 62.4 per cent of Students at Undergraduate level possess Average FinancialLiteracy.
- 69.4 per cent of Students at Undergraduate level possess Average FinancialBehaviour.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on FinancialLiteracy among Undergraduate Students with respect to Gender.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Financial Literacy among Undergraduate Students with respect to Locale.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Financial Literacy among Undergraduate Students with respect to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Financial Literacy among Undergraduate Students with respect to Stream of Discipline.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Financial Behaviour among Undergraduate Students with respect to Gender.

- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Financial Behaviour among Undergraduate Students with respect to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Financial Behaviour among Undergraduate Students with respect to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Financial Behaviour among Undergraduate Students with respect to Stream of Discipline.
- There is significant relationship between Financial Literacy and Financial Behaviour among Undergraduate Students.

**Name** : Grace Mary

**Year** : 2021-2023

**Supervisor** : Dr. Sunu Austin

**Title** : **HUMAN RIGHTS CONSCIOUSNESS AND  
DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE AMONG STUDENTS AT  
ELEMENTARY LEVEL**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Human Rights Consciousness among Student Teachers at Elementary Level.
2. To find the Democratic Attitude among Student Teachers at Elementary Level.
3. To compare Human Rights Consciousness among Student Teachers at Elementary Level with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management.
4. To compare Democratic Attitude among Student Teachers at Elementary Level with respect to
  - Gender
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management.
5. To find the relationship between Human Rights Consciousness and Democratic Attitude among Student Teachers at Elementary Level.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a study. The present study is a descriptive survey method. It is intended to study the Human Rights Consciousness and Democratic Attitude among



Students at Elementary Level. The sample consists of 414 students of elementary teacher education in the Kottayam District.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

### **Variable One: Human Rights Consciousness**

#### **Components**

- Right to Equality
- Right to freedom
- Right to Education
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

### **Variable Two: Democratic Attitude**

#### **Components**

- Fraternity
- Justice
- Sovereignty
- Secularism
- Democracy

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the population consists of all the Students of Elementary Teacher Education in Kerala State.

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The sample is Four Hundred Students of Elementary Teacher Education in Kottayam District.

## **TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** Human Right Consciousness Scale (The self-developed tool will be used by the investigator)

**Tool Two:** Democratic Attitudes Scale (The self-developed tool will be used by the investigator)

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation

### **Inferential Statistics**

- T-tests
- ANOVA

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of the Student Teachers at Elementary Level possess Average Human Rights Consciousness.
- Most of the Student Teachers at Elementary Level possess Average Democratic Attitude.
- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on Human Rights Consciousness among Student Teachers at Elementary Level with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on Human Rights Consciousness among Student Teachers at Elementary Level with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on Human Rights Consciousness among Student Teachers at Elementary Level with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference between the means of scores on Democratic Attitude among Student Teachers at Elementary Level with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the means of scores on Democratic Attitude among Student Teachers at Elementary Level with regard to Locale.
- There is significant difference between the means of scores on Democratic

Attitude among Student Teachers at Elementary Level with regard to Type of Management.

- There is significant relationship between Human Rights Consciousness and Democratic Attitude among Student Teachers at Elementary Level.

**Name** : **Shinimol T C**

**Year** : **2021-2023**

**Supervisor** : **Dr. P. P Shajimon**

**Title** : **SELF – ESTEEM AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT  
AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL  
STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the Self-Esteem among Higher Secondary School Students.
2. To find out the Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Self-Esteem among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Gender, Locale, Type of Management and Stream of Study.
4. To compare the Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Gender Locale, Type of management and Stream of Study.
5. To find out the relationship between Self-Esteem and Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The Descriptive Survey Method is used to study the research problem. The present study is intended to study the Self-Esteem and Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students. The sample consisted of Four Hundred Higher Secondary School Students from Kottayam District.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

1. Self-Esteem
2. Social Commitment

## **POPULATION AND SAMPLE**

A research population refers to a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. The population of the study involves the entire Higher Secondary School Students of Kottayam District.

The sample consists of 400 Higher Secondary School Students from the selected schools of Kottayam District.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

1. Self-Esteem Scale prepared by the investigator
2. Tool Two: Social Commitment Scale prepared by the investigator

## **STATISTICS PROCEDURE USED FOR THE STUDY**

After obtaining the data from the students the investigator analyses the data using Descriptive statistics like mean, median, Percentages, standard deviation and graphical representations. Karl Pearson's product moment correlation is used to find the correlation between the variables Self- Esteem and Social Commitment. The investigator will also use inferential statistics like t- test and Anova.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of the Higher Secondary School Students possess Average level of Self-Esteem.
- Most of the Higher Secondary School Students possess Average level of Social Commitment.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Self-Esteem among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Gender. The Self-Esteem of Girls is higher than that of Boys.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Self-Esteem among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Locale. The Self-Esteem among Rural area Higher Secondary School Students is higher than that of urban area Higher Secondary School Students.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Self-Esteem among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Type of

Management. The Government Higher Secondary School Students have high level of Self-Esteem followed by Aided Higher Secondary School Students. The Unaided Higher Secondary School Students have least level of Self-Esteem.

- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Self-Esteem among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Stream of Study. The Humanities Higher Secondary School Students have high level of Self-Esteem followed by Commerce Higher Secondary School Students. The Science Higher Secondary School Students have least level of Self-Esteem.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Gender. The Social Commitment of Girls is higher than that of Boys.
- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Locale. Social Commitment of Urban and Rural area Higher Secondary School Students are almost same.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Type of Management. The Government Higher Secondary School Students have high level of Social Commitment followed by Aided Higher Secondary School Students. The Unaided Higher Secondary School Students have least level of Social Commitment.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students with regard to Stream of Study. The Humanities Higher Secondary School Students have high level of Social Commitment followed by Commerce Higher Secondary School Students. The Science Higher Secondary School Students have least level of Social Commitment.

- There is significant positive correlation between Self-Esteem and Social Commitment among Higher Secondary School Students.

**Name** : **Meera S**

**Year** : **2023**

**Supervisor** : **Dr. Lavina Dominic**

**Title** : **SELF-CONCEPT AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE  
AMONG STUDENTS AT UNDERGRADUATE  
LEVEL**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the level of Self-Concept among Students at Undergraduate Level
2. To find out the level of Social Intelligence among Students at Undergraduate Level
3. To compare Self-Concept among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale and,
  - Type of Management.
4. To compare Social Intelligence among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale and,
  - Type of Management.
5. To find out the relationship between Self-Concept and Social Intelligence among Students at Undergraduate Level

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The investigator uses the Descriptive Survey Method for the study. It involves the collection of data to test hypotheses or to answer questions



concerning the status of the subject of the study. It is intended to study the Self-Concept and Social Intelligence among Students at Undergraduate Level.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- ❖ Self-Concept
- ❖ Social Intelligence

### **POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

By population, we mean the aggregate or totality of objects or individuals regarding which inferences are to be made in a study. In the present study, the population consists of Students at Undergraduate Level in Kerala State.

A sample is a small portion of the population selected for observation. The sample is a part to represent the whole population. As the population is very large, the investigator will select a sample consisting of 400 Students at Undergraduate Level studying in Kottayam and Ernakulam Districts.

### **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** ‘Scale on Self-Concept’ (prepared by the Investigator).

**Tool Two:** ‘Social Intelligence Scale’ (Prepared and Standardised by Chadha & Usha Ganesan, 1986).

### **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED IN THE STUDY**

In the present study, Descriptive statistics and Inferential statistics will be used to analyse the data.

The study will use the following Descriptive statistics;

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Co-efficient of Correlation.

The study will use the following Inferential statistics;

- *t*-test

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- 68.29 percent of Students at Undergraduate Level possess Average Self-Concept.
- 74.39 percent of Students at Undergraduate Level possess Average Social Intelligence.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Self-Concept among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Self-Concept among Students at undergraduate Level with regard to Locale.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Self-Concept among Students at undergraduate Level with regard to Type of Management.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Social Intelligence among Students at Undergraduate level with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Social Intelligence among Students at Undergraduate level with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores on Social Intelligence among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant relationship between Self-Concept and Social Intelligence.

**Name : Neenu Mary Joseph**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr. Lavina Dominic**

**Title : ACADEMIC STRESS AND PROCRASTINATION  
AMONGSTUDENTS AT UNDERGRADUATE  
LEVEL**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the level of Academic Stress among Students at Undergraduate Level
2. To find out the level of Procrastination among Students at Undergraduate Level
3. To compare Academic Stress among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management
4. To compare Procrastination among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to
  - Gender,
  - Locale, and
  - Type of Management
5. To find out the relationship between Academic Stress and Procrastination among Students at Undergraduate Level

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The study follows the Descriptive Survey Method. A Descriptive Survey Research is an approach of Descriptive Research that blends quantitative and qualitative data that provide relevant and accurate information.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

### **Variable One: Academic Stress**

Stress is the mental or emotional tension or strain characterised by feelings of anxiety, fear etc. (Webster's New World College Dictionary 2004, p.no 1417). Here, Stress means Academic Stress which means mental distress regarding academic challenges, failures, or even the possibility of such failures. The components of Academic Stress are:

- Biological
- Psychological
- Cognitive
- Emotional
- Social

### **Variable Two: Procrastination**

Procrastination is to put off intentionally the doing (something unpleasant or burdensome) until a future time. (Webster's New World College Dictionary 2004, p.no 1144). Here, Procrastination means academic Procrastination where students postpone completion of activities, projects, and assignments unnecessarily.

The components of Procrastination are:

- Psychological beliefs about abilities
- Distraction
- Social factors of Procrastination
- Time management skills
- Personal passion
- Laziness

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population of this study is Students at Undergraduate Level in Kerala State.

## **SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

The sample of the study comprises of 400 Students at Undergraduate Level in Kottayam District. In the present study, the investigator followed Stratified Random Sampling Technique for the selection of sample from the population. The following factors were considered while selecting the sub sample.

- Gender (Male and Female)
- Locale (Urban and Rural)
- Type of Management (Aided and Unaided)

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** ‘Academic Stress Scale’ (Prepared by the investigator)

**Tool Two:** ‘Academic Procrastination Scale’ (Dr. Savitha Gupta and Liyaqat Bashir -2018 (APS-GSBL))

Reliability is: .76

Validity is: Content Validity

This scale consists of 30 items under Four Dimensions.

## **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Co-efficient of Correlation

### **Inferential statistics**

- *t*-test

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of the Secondary School Students possess Average Academic Stress.
- Most of the Secondary School Students possess Average Procrastination.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores of Academic Stress among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to

Gender.

- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores of Academic Stress among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores of Academic Stress among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores of Procrastination among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores of Procrastination among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Locale.
- There is no significant difference between the Means of Scores of Procrastination among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Type of Management.
- There is significant and positive relationship between Academic Stress and Procrastination among Students at Undergraduate Level.

**Name : Neenum Dittu**

**Year : 2021-2023**

**Supervisor : Dr Alex George**

**Title : PREPARING FILM-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL PACKAGE IN BUSINESS STUDIES FOR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES FOR THE STUDY**

1. To analyse the content of the NCERT Business Studies Text book in Standard Eleven.
2. To identify suitable portions for the Preparation of Film-Based Instructional Package in Business Studies Text Book in Standard Eleven.
3. To prepare Film-Based Instructional Package for Learning Business Studies at Higher Secondary School Students.
4. To analyse the Expert Evaluation Proforma of the Film-Based Instructional Package.

### **METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY**

The present study is intended to prepare an Instructional Package for learning Business Studies at Higher Secondary Students. The investigator use the Descriptive Method for the present study.

### **TOOL TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

Expert Evaluation Proforma (Prepared by the investigator) will be givento Thirty Commerce educators and teachers teaching Business Studies at Higher Secondary School.

### **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE TO BE USED FOR THE STUDY**

Percentage Analysis.

## MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- 79 percent of experts agree that the objectives are clearly stated in the Instructional Package and 21 percent of expert agree that objectives are not clearly stated
- 82 percent of the experts indicate that the objectives are appropriate for the age of the learners and 18 percent experts disagree with the statement.86 percent of the experts agree that objectives are suited to the prescribed textbook and 14 percent experts disagree with the statement.
- 68 percent of the experts agree that the objectives are based on the needs of the learners and 32 percent do not agree with the statement.
- 75 percent of the experts agree that the content of the Instructional Package has education utility and 25 Percent find that Package has no education utility.
- 89 percent of experts agree that the language of the Instructional Package is up to the level of students and 11 percent do not agree with the statement.
- 79 percent of experts find that topics selected are well explained only 21 percent expert do not sure with the statement.
- 68 percent point out that the content is free from errors and 32 percent do not agree with the statement.
- 100 percent of experts agree that Suitable films are given to reinforce the concepts of the content.
- 89 percent of the experts agree that presentation of the package is very catchy whereas 11 percent of experts suggest that Presentation do not catchy.
- 71 percent of experts agree that the Content is clear and sequential and 29 percent of experts do not agree with the statement.
- 68 percent of experts accept that film based instructional package motivates learners effectively and 32 percent of experts opposed to the statement.
- 75 Percent of experts agree that the Instructional Packages is interesting



and increase the attention span of the learners and 25 Percent disagree with the statement.

- 57 percent of experts agree that the Instructional Packages help students to simplify complex concepts and 43 expert disagree with the statement.
- 54 percent of experts consider Package can be stopped as desired and restarted from the same place and 46 percent of expert does not consider package can be stopped as desired and restarted from the same place.
- 71 percent of experts agree that the package effectively present feedback on learner's responses and 29 percent do not agree with the statement.
- 93 percent of experts agree that the Film-Based Instructional Package is useful for students with special needs only 7 percent of expert do not agree the statement.
- 75 percent of experts accepted that Learner can independently operate the package and 25 percent expert against with the statement.
- 82 percent of experts accepted that Suitable films are given to reinforce the concepts of the content only 18 percent experts does not accept the statement.
- 68 percent of experts agree concept selected from each lesson plan is suitable and 32 percent of expert disagree with the statement.
- 64 percent of experts agree that Films helps students to learn the Business concept and 36 percent of expert disagree with the statement.
- 100 percent of experts agree that Film-Based Instructional Package is Simple and reflect the values of the concept.
- 82 percent of experts agree that explanation of the concept is student centred While 18 percent of expert disagree with the statement.
- 75 percent of experts agree that repeat the film clip to explain the difficult and complex concepts and 25 percent of expert disagree with the statement.
- 93 percent of experts agree that films are effective to develop process skills in Business Studies and 26 percent of expert was against this statement.

- 100 percent of experts accepted that Group activities encourage student's communication.
- 57 percent of experts agree that Films encourage students to raise questions and 43 percent of expert disagree with the statement.
- 100 percent of the experts agree that Group activities develop student's creativity.
- 82 percent of experts agree that activities of lesson plan provided a space for predicting and 18 percent of expert do not agree with the statement.
- 100 percent of experts agree that Students studying Business Studies in general can also benefit from viewing this Film-Based Package