

# **DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS**

**M.Ed. 2022-2024**

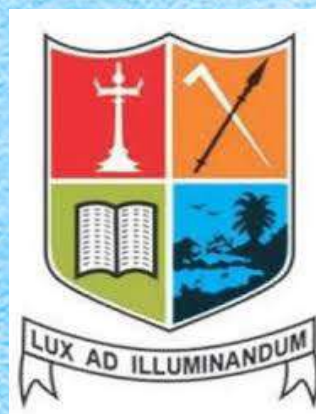
**CHIEF EDITOR**

**Dr. T.M. MOLLYKUTTY**

**EDITORS**

**Ms. ANEETA GEORGE**

**Ms. ASHA MATHEW**



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

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**Name : Athira Jose**

**Year : 2024**

**Supervisor : Dr. Sr. Shallby P Jose**

**Title : EFFECTIVENESS OF WORD JUMBLE RACE GAME ON VOCABULARY ACQUISITION IN ENGLISH AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To prepare lesson transcripts in English based on the Word Jumble Race Game strategy and Activity Oriented method for Elementary School Student so f Standard Seven.
2. To find out the Vocabulary Acquisition in English among Elementary School Students of Standard Seven of Experimental Group and Control Group.
3. To compare the post test score on Vocabulary Acquisition in English among Elementary School Students of Standard Seven of Experimental Group and Control Group.
4. To compare the post-test scores on Vocabulary Acquisition in English among Elementary School Students of Standard Seven of Experimental Group and Control Group on the basis of following components
  - Meaning
  - Spelling
  - Usage of Words
5. To compare the Effectiveness of Vocabulary Acquisition Word Jumble Race Game Strategy and the Activity Oriented Method on the Post Test Scores of Vocabulary Acquisition in English among the students of Standard Seven using Scores of previous Academic Achievement as covariate.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

For the present study the investigator uses Experimental Method .It is aimed toEffectiveness of Word Jumble Race Game on Vocabulary Acquisition in English among Elementary School Students.

## **VARIABLE OF THE STUDY**

- Word Jumble Race Game
- Vocabulary Test
- Activity Oriented

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

The population of the present study covers all students at Elementary Level in Idukki District. The present study consists of a representative sample of 60, Standard VII students of Idukki district, comprising two intact class groups (30pupils each) as the Experimental and Control groups respectively.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- Socio-Economic Status Scale (Meenakshi Sharma,1971)
- Vocabulary Acquisition Test in English

## **STATISTICAL PROCEDURES USED**

After obtaining the data from the students the investigator analyses the data using Descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation, skewness and graphical representation. The investigator will also use inferential statistics like t-test and ANCOVA.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- There exists a significant difference between the scores on Vocabulary Acquisition in English among the Students of StandardSeven
- There exists a significant difference between the Post-test scores on Vocabulary Acquisition in English among the Students of Standard Seven with reference to the components Meaning, Spelling, Usage of words.
- There exists a significant effect of Word Jumble Race Game Strategy and the Activity Oriented Method on the Scores of Vocabulary Acquisition in English among the Students of StandardSeven using the

scores of Previous Achievement as Covariate

- Word Jumble Race Game Strategy is more effective than Activity Oriented Method.
- The instruction using Word Jumble Race Game Strategy is more effective than the Activity Oriented Method.

**Name** : **Vani Viswanath**

**Year** : **2024**

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

**Title** : **AWARENESS OF DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP AND ITS PRACTICES AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF ERNAKULAM DISTRICT**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the Awareness of Digital Citizenship among Higher Secondary School Students.
2. To find out the Practices of Digital Citizenship among Higher Secondary School Students.
3. To compare Awareness of Digital Citizenship among Higher Secondary School Students based on Type of Management and Stream of Study.
4. To compare Practices of Digital Citizenship among Higher Secondary School Students based on Type of Management and Stream of Study.
5. To find out the relationship between Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students in the:
  - a. Total Sample
  - b. Government Schools
  - c. Aided Schools
  - d. Unaided Schools
  - e. Science Stream
  - f. Commerce Stream
  - g. Humanities Stream



## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

For the present study, the investigator uses the Descriptive Survey Method. It is aimed at finding the Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students in Ernakulam District.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Awareness of Digital Citizenship
- Practices of Digital Citizenship

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

The population of the present study covers all Higher Secondary Students of Government, Aided, and Unaided Schools in Ernakulam District.

The present study consists of a representative sample of 401 Higher Secondary Students of Government, Aided, and Unaided Schools in Ernakulam District.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- ‘Digital Citizenship Awareness Scale’ prepared by the investigator.
- ‘Questionnaire on Digital Citizenship Practices’ prepared by the investigator.

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

The investigator analysed the collected data using Descriptive and Inferential Statistical Techniques. In this study, the investigator used Descriptive Statistics such as Mean, Standard Deviation, Graphical Representation, Frequency Distribution, Spearman-Brown Formula and Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation. The Inferential Statistics used in the study are *ANOVA* and Test of Significance of the Difference between Means (t-test).

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

1. Awareness of Digital Citizenship is Average among the Majority of Higher Secondary School Students in the total sample.
2. Practices of Digital Citizenship are Average among the Majority of Higher Secondary School Students in the total sample.
3. There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Awareness of

Digital Citizenship among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Type of Management.

4. There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Awareness of Digital Citizenship among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Stream of Study.
5. There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Practices of Digital Citizenship among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Type of Management.
6. There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Practices of Digital Citizenship among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Stream of Study.
7. There is positive relationship between Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students in the Total Sample.
8. There is negative relationship between Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students in Government Schools.
9. There is positive relationship between Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students in Aided Schools.
10. There is positive relationship between Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students in Unaided Schools.
11. There is positive relationship between Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students in Science Stream.
12. There is positive relationship between Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students in Commerce Stream.
13. There is positive relationship between Awareness of Digital Citizenship and its Practices among Higher Secondary School Students

in Humanities Stream.

**Name** : **Shahana N**

**Year** : **2024**

**Supervisor** : **Dr. Sr. Shalby P Jose**

**Title** : **SELF-ESTEEM AND SOCIAL CONFORMITY AMONG STUDENTS OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the levels of Self-esteem among Students of Higher Secondary Schools.
2. To study the levels of Social Conformity among Students of Higher Secondary Schools.
3. To compare the levels of Self-esteem among Students of Higher Secondary Schools based on
  - Type of Management
  - Stream of Study
4. To compare the components of Self-esteem among Students of Higher Secondary Schools based on
  - Type of Management
  - Stream of Study
5. To compare the levels of Social Conformity among Students of Higher Secondary Schools based on
  - Type of Management
  - Stream of Study
6. To compare the components of Social Conformity among Students of Higher Secondary Schools based on
  - Type of Management
  - Stream of Study

7. To find out the relationship between Self-esteem and Social Conformity among Students of Higher Secondary Schools.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

For the present study, the investigator uses Descriptive Survey Method. It focuses on studying the relationship between Self-esteem and Social Conformity as well as the levels of Self-esteem and Social Conformity among Higher Secondary Students of Alappuzha district.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Self-esteem
- Social Conformity

## **POPULATION OF THE STUDY**

The population of the present study includes all the Higher Secondary School Students in Alappuzha District, Kerala.

The study consists of a representative sample of Four Hundred and Eight students in the Eleventh grade, hailing from Government, Aided, and Unaided schools within Alappuzha District.

## **TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

- Self-Esteem Questionnaire prepared by the Investigator
- Social Conformity Scale prepared by the Investigator

## **STATISTICAL PROCEDURE USED FOR OF 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 representation. Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation is used to find the correlation between the variables Self-esteem and Social Conformity. The investigator also used Inferential statistics like ANOVA and *t-test*.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

The Major Findings of the Study are:

- Self-esteem is average among majority of the Students of Higher Secondary Schools
- Social Conformity is average among majority of the Students of Higher

## Secondary Schools

- Self-esteem among Students of Higher Secondary Schools differ significantly based on the Type of Management.
- Self-esteem among Students of Higher Secondary Schools differ significantly based on the Stream of Study.
- Students in different Types of Management in Higher Secondary Schools showed notable variations in components of Self-esteem like Resilience, Self-confidence, Social Acceptance, and Social Comparison, but not in Self-identity, Self-competence, and Social Emotions.
- Self-esteem components like Self-identity, Resilience, Self-confidence, Social Acceptance, and Social Emotions vary among Higher Secondary School Students based on their chosen Stream of Study, except for Self-competence and Social Comparison.
- Social Conformity among Students of Higher Secondary Schools do not differ significantly based on the Type of Management.
- Social Conformity among Students of Higher Secondary Schools do not differ significantly based on the Stream of Study.
- Among Higher Secondary Students, the components of Social Conformity, such as Conformity Tendency, Avoidance of Conflict, Self-censorship, Reactance, and Normative Social Influence, vary based on the Type of Management, except for Compliance.
- The components of Social Conformity including Compliance, Conformity Tendency, Reactance, and Normative Social Influence, differ among Higher Secondary School Students depending on their chosen Stream of Study, except for Avoidance of Conflict and Self-censorship.
- There is a significant correlation between Self-esteem and Social Conformity among Students of Higher Secondary Schools.

**Name : Arya.K.B**

**Year : 2024**

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

**Title : SELF-EFFICACY AND CAREER ASPIRATIONS AMONG  
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF  
PATHANAMTHITTA DISTRICT**

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the Self Efficacy among Higher Secondary School Students.
2. To find out Career Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students.
3. To compare Self Efficacy among Higher Secondary School Students based on Type of Management and Stream of Study.
4. To compare Career Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students based on Type of Management and Stream of Study.
5. To find out the relationship between Self Efficacy and Career Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students in the:
  - a. Total Sample
  - b. Government Schools
  - c. Aided Schools
  - d. Unaided Schools
  - e. Science Stream
  - f. Commerce Stream
  - g. Humanities Stream

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, Descriptive Survey Method is used to study the research problem, which focuses on exploring the levels of Self Efficacy and Career Aspiration among students in Higher Secondary Schools. For

selecting the samples the investigator will use Stratified Random Sampling. The sample for this study encompasses 401 Higher Secondary School Students from Pathanamthitta District.

### **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Self-Efficacy
- Career Aspirations

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

In the present study, population consists of all the Students in Higher Secondary School in Pathanamthitta District.

In the present study the investigator will select the sample of 400 Students at higher Secondary School. The sample consists of Four Hundred Higher Secondary School Students of Standard Twelve from Government, Aided and Unaided School of Pathanamthitta District.

### **TOOL USED IN THE STUDY**

- ‘Self-Efficacy Scale’ prepared by the investigator.
- ‘Questionnaire on Career Aspirations’ prepared by the investigator.

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

In this study, the investigator used Descriptive Statistics such as Mean, Standard Deviation, Graphical Representation, Frequency Distribution, Spearman-Brown Formula and Karl Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation. The Inferential Statistics used in the study are ANOVA and Test of Significance of the Difference between Means (t-test).

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

- Self -Efficacy is Average among the Majority of Higher Secondary School Students in the sample.
- Career Aspirations is Average among the Majority of Higher Secondary School Students in the sample.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Self – Efficacy among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Type of Management.



- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Self -Efficacy among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Stream of Study.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Stream of Study.
- There is positive relationship between Self -Efficacy and Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students in the Total Sample.
- There is positive relationship between Self -Efficacy and Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students in Government Schools.
- There is positive relationship between Self -Efficacy and Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students in Aided Schools.
- There is positive relationship between Self -Efficacy and Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students in Un Aided Schools.
- There is positive relationship between Self -Efficacy and Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students in Science Stream.
- There is positive relationship between Self -Efficacy and Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students in Commerce Stream.
- There is positive relationship between Self -Efficacy and Career Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students in Humanities Stream.

**Name** : **Abhijith Jose**

**Year** : **2024**

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

**Title** : **SCIENTIFIC TEMPER AND HUMANISM AMONG  
STUDENTS AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out Scientific Temper among Students at Undergraduate Level.
2. To find out Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level.
3. To compare Scientific Temper among Students at Undergraduate level based on Type of Management and Discipline of Study.
4. To compare Humanism among Students at Undergraduate level based on Type of Management and Discipline of Study.
5. To find out the relationship between Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level in the:
  - a) Total Sample
  - b) Government Colleges
  - c) Aided Colleges
  - d) Unaided Colleges
  - e) Arts Discipline
  - f) Science Discipline
  - g) Commerce Discipline

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

In the present study Descriptive Survey Method is used. The sample consists of 408 Students at Undergraduate Level. Self-prepared tools for measuring Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level are used.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Scientific Temper
- Humanism

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

In the present study the population consists of all the Students at Undergraduate Level in the Arts and Science Colleges in Kottayam District.

The sample of the study consists of 408 Students at Undergraduate Level in different Arts and Science Colleges of Kottayam District.

## **TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

- Questionnaire on Scientific Temper (Prepared by the investigator).
- Scale on Humanism (Prepared by the investigator).

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

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, Scientific Temper and Humanism. The investigator also used in Inferential Statistics like *t*-test and ANOVA.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Most of the Students at Undergraduate Level possess an Average level of Scientific Temper.
- Most of the Students at Undergraduate Level possess an Average level of Humanism.
- There is significant difference between the Means of Scores on Scientific Temper among Students at Undergraduate Level with respect to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference between the Means of scores on Scientific Temper among Students at Undergraduate Level with respect to Discipline of the Study.
- There is significant difference between the Means of scores on Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level with respect to Type of Management.

- There is significant difference between the Means of scores on Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level with respect to Discipline of the Study.
- There is positive relationship between Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level in the Total Sample.
- There is positive relationship between Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level in Government Colleges.
- There is low relationship between Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level in Aided Colleges.
- There is positive relationship between Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level in Unaided Colleges.
- There is positive relationship between Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level in Arts Discipline.
- There is no relationship between Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level in Science Discipline.
- There is positive relationship between Scientific Temper and Humanism among Students at Undergraduate Level in Commerce Discipline.

**Name : Anjali Francis**

**Year : 2024**

**Supervisor : Ms. Aneeta George**

**Title : FOOD SAFETY AWARENESS AND RESPONSIBLE  
BEHAVIOUR AMONG STUDENTS AT  
UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find the Food Safety awareness among Students at Undergraduate Level.
2. To find the Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level.
3. To compare the Food Safety Awareness among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender, Type of Management and Stream of Study.
4. To compare the Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender, Type of Management and Stream of Study.
5. To compare the components of Food Safety Awareness among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender, Type of Management and Stream of Study.
6. To compare the components of Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level with regard to Gender, Type of Management and Stream of Study.
7. To find out the relationship between Food safety Awareness and Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

For the present study the investigator will use Descriptive Survey Method. It is used to study the relationship between Food Safety Awareness and Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level. The sample consist of 381 Students at Undergraduate Level from Kottayam District. The tool to be used for the study are will be constructed by the investigator: 'Food Safety Awareness Test' and 'Scale on Responsible Behaviour'.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Food Safety Awareness
- Responsible Behaviour

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

A research population is also known as a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. All individuals or objects within a certain population usually have a common, binding characteristic or traits. In the present study, population consists of all the Studentsat undergraduate level in kottayam district.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- a) Food Safety Awareness Test (will be constructed by the Investigator)
- b) Scale on Responsible Behaviour (will be constructed by the Investigator)

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

After obtaining the data from the students the investigator analyses the data using Descriptive statistics like mean, frequency distribution, standard deviation and graphical representations. Karl Pearson's product moment correlation is used to find the correlation between the variables Food Safety Awareness and Responsible Behaviour. The investigator will also use inferentialstatistics like t- test.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Food Safety Awareness is Average among Majority of Students at Undergraduate Level.
- Responsible Behaviour is Average among Majority of Students at Undergraduate Level.
- Food Safety Awareness among Students at Undergraduate Level do not differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Food Safety Awareness among Students at Undergraduate Level do not differ significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Food Safety Awareness among Students at Undergraduate Level differ significantly with regard to Stream of Study.
- Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level do not differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level do not differ significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level differ significantly with regard to Stream of Study.
- Components of Food Safety Awareness namely Handling of food, Preparation of food and Storage of food among Students at Undergraduate Level do not differ significantly with regard to Gender.
- Components of Food Safety Awareness namely Handling of food, Preparation of food and Storage of food among Students at Undergraduate Level do not differ significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Components of Food Safety Awareness namely Handling of food, Preparation of food and Storage of food among Students at Undergraduate Level differ significantly with regard to Stream of Study.
- Components of Responsible Behaviour namely Honesty, Compassion, Fairness and Courage among Students at Undergraduate Level do not differ significantly with regard to Gender.

- Components of Responsible Behaviour, namely Accountability among Students at Undergraduate Level exhibit variations, with Aided students showing higher means of scores than Unaided students.
- Components of Responsible Behaviour, namely Honesty among Students at Undergraduate Level exhibit variations, with Unaided students showing higher means of scores than Aided students.
- Components of Responsible Behaviour namely Compassion, Fairness and Courage among Students at Undergraduate Level do not differ significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Components of Responsible Behaviour namely Honesty and Accountability among Students at Undergraduate Level differ significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Components of Responsible Behaviour namely Honesty and Accountability among Students at Undergraduate Level differ significantly with the level of Aided and Unaided.
- Components of Responsible Behaviour namely Honesty, Compassion, Fairness, Accountability and Courage among Students at Undergraduate Level differ significantly with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is significant correlation between Food Safety Awareness and Responsible Behaviour among Students at Undergraduate Level.



**Name : Sherin Joseph**

**Year : 2024**

**Supervisor : Ms. Aneeta George**

**Title : EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACADEMIC  
LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG HIGHER  
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

1. To find the Emotional Intelligence among Higher Secondary School Students.
2. To find the Academic Life Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Students.
3. To compare the Emotional Intelligence among Higher Secondary School Students with regards to Gender, Type of Management, and Stream of Study.
4. To compare the Academic Life Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Students with regards to Gender, Type of Management, and Stream of Study.
5. To find out the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Academic Life Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Students.

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The present study is entitled "Emotional Intelligence and Academic Life Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Students". The Descriptive Survey Method will be used for the study. The samples consist of Four Hundred Higher Secondary School Students from Ernakulam District. It is concerned with the condition of relationships that exist, practices that prevail, beliefs, points of view, or attitudes that are held, ongoing processes, and effects that are being felt.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Emotional Intelligence
- Academic Life Satisfaction

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

The population of the present study covers all Higher Secondary School Students of Government, Aided, Unaided Schools in Ernakulam District.

The present study consists of representative sample of 400 Higher Secondary School Students of Government, Aided, Unaided Schools in Ernakulam District. For selecting the Sample the investigator uses Stratified Random Sampling.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- **Tool one:** Emotional Intelligence Scale (1971) constructed by Dr. Arun Kumar Singh and Dr. Sruthy Narain
- **Tool Two:** Academic Life Satisfaction Scale (will be constructed by the Investigator)

## **STATISTICAL PROCEDURE Used FOR THE STUDY**

The investigator analysed the collected data using Descriptive and Inferential Statistical Techniques. In this study, the investigator used Descriptive Statistics such as Mean, Standard Deviation, Graphical Representation, Frequency Distribution, Spearman-Brown Formula and Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. The Inferential Statistics used in the study are ANOVA and Test of Significance of the Difference between Means (t-test).

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Emotional Intelligence is Average among Majority of Higher Secondary School Students
- Academic Life Satisfaction is Average among Majority of Higher Secondary School Students
- Emotional Intelligence among Higher Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Gender.

- Emotional Intelligence among Higher Secondary School Students does not differ significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Emotional Intelligence among Students differs significantly with regard to Stream of Study.
- Academic Life Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Gender.
- Academic Life Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Type of Management.
- Academic Life Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Students differs significantly with regard to Stream of Study.
- There is no significant correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Academic Life Satisfaction among Higher Secondary School Students.

**Name : Aswathy Thankappan**

**Year : 2024**

**Supervisor : Ms. Aneeta George**

**Title : EFFECTIVENESS OF GALLERY WALK STRATEGY ON ACHIEVEMENT IN CHEMISTRY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To prepare Instructional Materials in Chemistry based on Gallery Walk Strategy and Activity Oriented Method for Secondary School Students of Standard Eight.
2. To find the Achievement in Chemistry among Secondary School Students of Standard Eight of Experimental Group and Control Group.
3. To compare the post-test scores on Achievement in Chemistry among Secondary School Students of Standard Eight of Experimental Group and Control Group.
4. To compare the post-test scores on Achievement in Chemistry among Secondary School Students of Standard Eight of Experimental Group and Control Group on the basis of components of Achievement.
  - Knowledge
  - Process
  - Creativity
  - Attitudinal
  - Application
5. To compare the effect of Gallery Walk Strategy over Activity Oriented Method on the post-test scores of Achievement in Chemistry among Secondary School Students of Standard Eight of Experimental Group and Control Group.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

Experimental Method is selected by the Investigator for studying the research problem. The Investigator will use Post Test only Control Group Design for the study.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- ❖ Gallery Walk Strategy
- ❖ Activity Oriented Method
- ❖ Achievement in Chemistry

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

The population of the study consists of all the Secondary School Students of Standard Eight of Ernakulam District. The sample of the study consists of 60 Secondary School Students of Standard Eight in Ernakulam District, by selecting two intact class groups (30 students each) as the investigator selected two intact classes of 30 students each (60) of standard Eight from St George's HSS Vennikulam school.

The Investigator will use the cluster Sampling Technique to select the sample for the study.

## **TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

**Tool One:** Achievement Test in Chemistry (prepared by the Investigator)

**Tool Two:** Scale of Social Economic Status (SES Scale, prepared and Standardised by Meenakshy Sharma,1971)

## **STATISTICAL PROCEDURE USED OF THE STUDY**

After obtaining the data from the students, the investigator analyses the data using Descriptive statistics like Mean, Median, Standard deviation, Skewness and Graphical representation. The investigator also used Inferential statistics like ANCOVA and *t-test*.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- There exists a significant difference between the Post test scores on Achievement in Chemistry among the Secondary School Students of Standard Eight of Experimental and Control groups.

- There exists a significant effect of Gallery Walk Strategy and the Activity Oriented Method on the Post-test scores of Achievements in Chemistry among the Students of Standard Eight using Scores of previous Achievement in Chemistry.
- There exists a significant effect of Gallery Walk Strategy over the Activity Oriented Method on the Post-test scores of Achievements in Chemistry among the Students of Standard Eight Comparison on the basis of components of Achievement.
- There exists a significant effect of Gallery Walk Strategy on the Post-test scores of Achievements in Chemistry among the Students of Standard Eight in the component of Achievement as Process domain, Creativity domain and Application domain.
- There exists a significant effect of Activity Oriented Method on the Post-test scores of Achievements in Chemistry among the Students of Standard Eight in the component of Achievement as Knowledge domain and Attitudinal domain.
- The instruction using Gallery Walk Strategy is more effective when compared to the Activity Oriented Method.

**Name : Reshma Remesh**

**Year : 2024**

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

**Title : EFFECTIVENESS OF WHOLE BRAIN TEACHING STRATEGY ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG STUDENTS AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To analyse the content of Basic Science Textbook of Standard VII
2. To select appropriate content for the preparation of instructional materials.
3. To prepare instructional material based on Whole Brain Teaching Strategy and Activity Oriented Method.
4. To find out the Achievement in Basic Science among the Students of Standard Seven of Experimental and Control group.
5. To compare the Post-test scores on Achievement in Basic Science among the Students of Standard Seven of Experimental and Control group.
6. To compare the Post-test scores on Achievement in Basic Science among the Students of Standard Seven of Experimental and Control group with reference to the domains:
  - Knowledge
  - Process
  - Creativity
  - Attitude, and
  - Application
7. To compare the Effect of Whole Brain Teaching Strategy and the Activity Oriented Method on the Post-test scores of Achievement in Basic Science among the Students of Standard Seven using scores of

Previous Academic Achievement as covariate.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

For the present study the investigator uses experimental method with Post-test only control group design. Cluster Sampling will be used for the study. Two classes of Standard VII will be taken, one as experimental group and other as control group. The experimental group will receive instruction through Whole Brain Teaching Strategy and the control group receive instruction through Activity Oriented Method. After the completion of the treatment, Achievement test will be conducted for both the groups. The results will be collected and analysed using statistical methods.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- ❖ Teaching through Whole Brain Teaching Strategy
- ❖ Teaching through Activity Oriented Method
- ❖ Academic Achievement

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

- The population of the present study covers all students at Elementary Level in Kottayam District.
- The present study consists of a representative sample of 80, Standard VII students of Kottayam district, comprising two intact class groups (40 pupils each) as the Experimental and Control groups respectively.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- i. Socio-Economic Status Scale (Meenakshi Sharma, 1971)
- ii. Achievement Test in Science

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

After obtaining the data from the students the investigator analyses the data using Descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation, skewness and graphical representation. The investigator will also use inferential statistics like *t*-test and ANCOVA.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- There exists a significant difference between the Post-test scores on Achievement in Basic Science among the Students of Standard Seven



of Experimental and Control groups.

- There exists a significant difference between the Post-test scores on Achievement in Basic Science among the Students of Standard Seven of Experimental and Control groups with reference to the domains Knowledge, Process, Creativity, Attitude, and Application.
- There exists a significant effect of Whole Brain Teaching Strategy and Activity Oriented Method on the Achievement in Basic Science among the Students of Standard Seven using the scores of Previous Achievement as Covariate.
- Whole Brain Teaching Strategy is more effective than the Activity Oriented Method.
- The instruction using Whole Brain Teaching strategy is more effective than the Activity Oriented Method.

**Name : Anu Maria Dominic**

**Year : 2024**

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

**Title : EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND PARENTAL SUPPORT AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To find out the Educational Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students in Idukki District.
2. To find out the Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in Idukki District.
3. To compare Educational Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students based on Type of Management and Stream of Study.
4. To compare Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students based on Type of Management and Stream of Study.
5. To find the relationship between Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in the:
  - a. Total Sample
  - b. Government Schools
  - c. Aided School
  - d. Unaided Schools
  - e. Science Stream
  - f. Commerce Stream
  - g. Humanities Stream

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

For the present study the investigator uses Descriptive Survey Method. It is aimed at finding the Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Educational Aspirations
- Parental Support

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

The population of the present study covers all Higher Secondary Students of Government, Aided and Unaided Schools of Idukki District.

The present study consists of a representative sample of 400 Higher Secondary Students of Government, Aided and Unaided Schools in Idukki District. The sample had taken through Cluster Random Sampling.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- Scale on Educational Aspirations (prepared by the Investigator)
- Scale on Parental Support (prepared by the Investigator)

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

The investigator analysed the collected data using Descriptive and Inferential Statistical Techniques. In this study, the investigator used Descriptive Statistics such as Mean, Standard Deviation, Graphical Representation, Frequency Distribution, Spearman-Brown Formula and Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. The Inferential Statistics used in the study are ANOVA and Test of Significance of the Difference between Means (t-test).

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- Educational Aspirations is Average among Majority of the Higher Secondary School Students in the sample.
- Parental Support is Average among Majority of the Higher Secondary School Students in the sample.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Educational Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Type of Management.
- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Educational Aspirations among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Stream of Study.

- There is no significant difference in the Means of Scores on Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Type of Management.
- There is significant difference in the Means of Scores on Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Stream of Study.
- There is a negligible relationship between Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in the Total Sample.
- There is moderate relationship between Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in Government Schools.
- There is moderate relationship between Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in Aided Schools.
- There is negligible relationship between Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in Unaided Schools.
- There is moderate relationship between Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in Science Stream.
- There is moderate relationship between Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in Commerce Stream.
- There is negligible relationship between Educational Aspirations and Parental Support among Higher Secondary School Students in Humanities Stream.

**Name : Meenakshy Anilkumar**

**Year : 2024**

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

**Title : EFFECTIVENESS OF INTEGRATED GROUP BASED MASTERYLEARNING MODEL ON ACHIEVEMENT IN SOCIAL SCIENCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To analyse the content of Social Science text book of Standard Nine
2. To select appropriate content for preparing the lesson transcripts.
3. To Prepare instructional material based on Integrated Group Based MasteryLearning Model and Activity Oriented Method
4. To find the Achievement in Social Science among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine of Experimental Group and Control Group.
5. To Compare the Achievement in Social Science among Secondary School Students of Standard Nine of Experimental Group and Control Group on the basis of the Objectives.
  - Remembering
  - Understanding
  - Applying
  - Analysing
  - Evaluating
  - Creating
6. To Compare the effect of Integrated Group Based Mastery Learning Model and the Activity Oriented Method on the post test Scores of Achievement in Social Science among the Students of Standard.

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

The study was experimental in nature with post-test only control group design. Two classes of Standard Nine were taken, the investigator collected SES details and Previous Academic Achievement details for equalizing the groups and take two intact classes. Then investigator takes class on both the groups, Experimental Group will receive instruction through Integrated Group Based Mastery Learning Model and the Control Group receive instruction through Activity Oriented Method. After the completion of the treatment, post tests were conducted for both the groups. The results were collected and analysed using Statistical methods.

## **VARIABLES OF THE STUDY**

- Teaching through Integrated Group Based Mastery Learning Model
- Teaching through Activity Oriented Method
- Achievement

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

Population is a complete set of people with a specialized set of characteristics, and a sample is a subset of the population, The population consist of all students-at, Secondary School Students in Kottayam District.

The present study chooses sample of 60 students of standard Nine in Kottayam District by selecting two intact groups (30 pupils each) as the Experimental and Control groups respectively. The investigator chooses Cluster Sampling Method.

## **TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY**

- Socio -Economic Status Scale(Meenakshy Sharma, 1971)
- Achievement test in Social Science

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

After obtaining the data from the students the investigator analyses the data using Descriptive statistics like Mean, Standard Deviation, Skewness and graphical representation. The investigator will also use inferential Statistics like *t*-test and ANCOVA.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- A significant difference was existed between the scores on Achievement in Social Science among the Standard Nine students of Experimental and control groups
- The effectiveness of Integrated Group Based Mastery Learning Model and the Activity Oriented Method on the Scores of Achievement in Social Science among the Students of Standard Nine was existed.
- There is a valuable difference existed in Academic Achievement done by using Integrated Group Based Mastery Learning Model when compared with the Activity Oriented Method.