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Educational Abstracts

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PREFACE

In connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of our college, we publish the abstracts of research work done by our students as NVKS Educational Abstracts. It aims to serve the cause of educational research through disseminating the information about educational researches done on N.V.K.S.D. College of Education, Attoor. It contains abstracts of the M.Ed. and M.Phil. theses undertaken by the scholars from 2007 to 2013.

We hope that this volume will satisfy the needs of the researchers and academics in Education.

Research Abstracts (2007-2013)

Achari, Gopalan Raja. C. (2007). **Examination anxiety and achievement: A study on D.T.Ed. students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Mukundan.R).

Objective: i) To compare the mean scores of examination anxiety of D.T.Ed. students for the sub samples based on a)sex b)locality c)religion d)community and e)type of management. ii) To study the relationship between examination anxiety and achievement of D.T.Ed. students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 D.T.Ed. students studying in various institutions in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Examination anxiety scale (Mukundan & Sobha, 1994). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) The female D.T.Ed. students exhibited significantly higher level of examination anxiety compared to male D.T.Ed. students. ii) Gender differences, locality differences, religion wise differences, community wise differences were noted in the examination anxiety of D.T.Ed. students. iii) In total female students, rural students, muslim students, scheduled caste students and government institution students showed higher level of anxiety than male students, urban students and private D.T.Ed. institution.iv). Examination anxiety and achievement were negatively correlated.

Baby, Anitha,T. (2007). **Road safety awareness: A study among high school students in kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sobha B.C.)

Objectives: i) To measure the road safety awareness of the high school students. ii) To find out whether there existed any significant difference in the road safety awareness of high school students with regard to the background variables namely a) sex b) type of institution c)religion and d)community. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Road safety awareness test (Anitha & Shoba, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) 60.3% students had average levels of road safety awareness. ii) Significant difference was noted between government and private high school

students in their road safety awareness. iii) No significant difference was noted in the road safety awareness of a) male and female b) rural and urban c) high school students who belonged to various religions.

Bency, Beulabel.P.B. (2007). **Influence of home and school environment on academic achievement: A study on higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright. C.).

Objectives: i)To compare the mean scores of home and school environment of higher secondary students based on the background variables namely a)sex b)locality c)religion d)parental educational qualification and e) type of management. ii) To assess the relationship between home and school environment and achievement of higher secondary school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** Home environment inventory (Beula & Bright, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** There was positive correlation between home school environment and academic achievement of higher secondary students. Sex, locality, educational qualification parents and monthly income had influence on home environment and academic achievement of higher secondary students.

, C.L. (2007). **Home environment and academic achievement among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Mukundan .R).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there existed any significant difference in home environment and academic achievement among various categories of higher secondary students classified on the basis of sex, age, class, subject group, type of, type of school and location of the school. ii) To find out the correlation between home environment and academic achievement among the higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 higher secondary students. **Tools:** Home environment inventory & Mukundan, 2007). ii) Academic achievement scores. **Statistical**

techniques: Arithmetic mean, t test, F ratio, Duncan procedure and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Significant difference was noted in the home environment and academic achievement of higher secondary students based on class, subject group, location of school and age. ii) No significant difference was noted in the home environment and academic achievement of higher secondary students based on sex and type of family. iii) There existed significant correlation between home environment and academic achievement of higher secondary students.

Devi,Gayathri.(2007) **Social intelligence among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Mini Kumari.V.S).

Objectives:i) To find out whether there existed any difference in the social intelligence among prospective teachers according to sex, locale, course of study, subject of study, education qualification of parents.**Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:**The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:**Social intelligence scale (Chadha&Usha,1971). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, critical ratio. **Findings:**i) The prospective teachers had high social intelligence. ii) Significant difference was noted in social intelligence or prospective teachers based on sex and locale.iii) No significant difference was noted in social intelligence of prospective teachers based on course of study, subject of study and educational qualification of parents.

Jerrin, Grace.E.(2007). **Environmental awareness among higher secondary students in relation to intelligence.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Minikumari .V.S.)

Objectives: i) To study the environmental awareness among higher secondary students. ii) To compare the environmental awareness and intelligence of a)boys and girls b)urban and rural c)government and private d)arts and science e)hindu and non-hindu f)high IQ and low IQ of higher secondary students. iii) To find out the relationship between intelligence and environmental awareness of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students of standard XI and XII studying in different schools of

Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Intelligence test (Raj, 1995) and Environmental awareness test (Jerrin & Mini, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings: i)** The higher secondary students had low environmental awareness. **ii)** Significant difference was noted in the environmental awareness of boys and girls, government and private, arts group and science group higher secondary students. **iii)** A positive significant correlation was noted between environmental awareness and intelligence of higher secondary students.

Meera, M.R. (2007). **An experimental study on the effectiveness of modular approach in learning physics among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Mukundan .R).

Objectives: i) To find out the effectiveness of modular approach over conventional method in learning concepts of physics. **ii)** To compare the effectiveness of modular approach with regard to the following variables sex, locality, community, parents educational status. **Method:** Experimental method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 84 XI standard students. **Tools:** A module on the topic's "surface tension" in physics for XI standard students. **ii)** Achievement test (Meera & Mukundan, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANCOVA. **Findings i)** There was significant difference existed between a) male and female b)rural and urban students in the post test achievement, when the groups were exposed to conventional approach method and modular method. **ii)**Significant difference existed between a) forward and backward students b) parent educational status of students in the post test achievement, when the groups were exposed to conventional approach method and modular method.

Mukund, Anu.(2007). **Aggressive behaviour: A study on preschool children.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Mrs.Sreelatha.S).

Objectives: i) To find out whether the preschool children exhibited aggressive behaviour .ii) To find out the effect of variables such as sex, locale, order of birth,

employment of mother in the exhibition of aggressive behaviour and its different forms. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 140 preschool children. **Tools:** Aggressive behaviour check list (Anu & Sreelatha2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, t test. **Findings: i)** Majority of the preschool children exhibited aggressive behaviour. **ii)** Majority of the children exhibited physical aggression compared to verbal and symbolic forms. **iii)** No significant difference were noted in aggressive behaviour of preschool children based on sex, class, order of birth, and employment of mother.

Nisha, M.S. (2007). **Learning difficulties in social studies among secondary school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Uma Natarajan).

Objectives: i) To measure the difficulties of secondary school students in learning social studies. **ii)** To find out whether there existed any difference in learning difficulties in social studies among a)boys and girls, b)government and private school students, c)rural and urban students, d)children of parents who were educated below SSLC/SSLC/above SSLC. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students from different secondary schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Learning difficulty questionnaire (Nisha & Uma, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings : i)** Rural and government secondary school students had more problems related to learning. **ii)** Higher secondary students experienced more learning difficulties in social studies. **iii)** Locality wise differences and type of management wise differences were also noted in their learning difficulties.

Paul, Sudharlin. P.H. (2007). **Anxiety of prospective teachers before and after practice teaching.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Mukundan.R.).

Objectives: i) To measure the anxiety of prospective teachers. **ii)** To study whether there exit sex wise difference, locality wise difference, religion wise difference community wise difference and monthly income wise differences among prospective teachers on anxiety before and after teaching practice. **Method:** Normative surve

method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Anxiety scale (Paul & Mukundan, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, and t test. **Findings:** The study revealed that anxiety scores of prospective teachers before and after practice teaching did not differ significantly. Subsamples also yielded the same result.

Pavithrakumar, V.S.(2007). **Self-confidence and achievement in Physics: A study on twelfth standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishnaprasad. B.)

Objectives: i) To compare the mean scores of self-confidence of twelfth standard students based on a) sex b) locality c) religion d) community and v)monthly income of parents. ii) To find out the relationship between self-confidence and achievement of XII standard students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 twelfth standard students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Self-confidence scale (Pavithran & Prasad, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and Product moment method of correlation were used. **Findings:** Significant difference was noted in the self confidence of a) male and female b) rural and urban c) hindu, christian and muslim d) forward caste and backward caste students. Significant correlation was noted between self-confidence and achievement of twelfth standard students. The study revealed that students with higher self confidence possessed better achievement.

Preetha, J.Anu. (2007). **A study on the effect of concept attainment model on learning english among ninth standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Mukundan.R.).

Objectives: i) To compare the effectiveness of Bruner's concept attainment model and conventional method of teaching English in ninth standard. ii) To compare the effectiveness of Bruner's concept attainment model over the conventional method among a)boys b)girls c)high intelligence group and d)low intelligence group. **Method:** Experimental method was adopted. Non equivalent pre-test post test design

was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 64 students in which 32 students formed the experimental group and 32 students formed control group. **Tools:** Lesson transcripts based on concept attainment model and achievement test (Preetha & Mukundan, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANCOVA. **Findings:** i) Bruner's concept attainment model was more effective when compared to traditional method in learning english language. ii) There was significant difference in the Bruner's concept attainment model and conventional method among a) boys b)girls, c)high intelligent d)low intelligent groups while learning English language.

Sherly, C.T. (2007). **Educational aspiration: A study on tenth standard deaf and dumb students.** Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Krishnaprasad .B).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of education aspirations of deaf and dumb students. ii) To compare the differences in educational aspiration of deaf and dumb students with respect to sex, locale, religion, type of school and parents income of students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 deaf and dumb students in various schools of Kerala and Tamilnadu. **Tools:** Educational aspiration scale (Sherly & Prasad, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test **Findings:** i) Level of educational aspiration of deaf and dumb students is moderate. ii) No significant difference was noted in educational aspiration of deaf and dumb students based on locale religion and parents income. iii) Significant difference was noted in educational aspiration of deaf and dumb students based on type of school.

Smitha, S. (2007). **Examination anxiety and academic achievement among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Mukundan .R).

Objectives: i) To find out relationship between examination anxiety and academic achievement among prospective teachers. ii) To find out the difference if any in the examination anxiety and academic achievement of prospective teachers based on their sex, age, religion, optional subject, locality of the college, economic status and different categories of achievement groups. **Method:** Normative survey method

was used. Sample: The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. Tools: i) Examination anxiety inventory (Smitha & Mukundan, 2007). ii) Achievement scores. Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test and Pearson product moment method of correlation. Findings: i) There was a significant negative correlation between examination anxiety and academic achievement of prospective teachers. ii) No significant difference was noted in examination anxiety and academic achievement of prospective teachers based on sex, age, religion, optional subject, locality of the college, economic status and different achievement groups.

Sreerekha, R. (2007). Attitude of secondary school english language teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching english. Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Krishnaprasad .B).

Objectives: i) To study the attitude of secondary school english language teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching english. ii) To compare the attitude of secondary school english language teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching english on the basis of sex, locality, management and teaching experience. iii) To find out the factors that influence the use of ICT in teaching and their extent of influence. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: The sample consisted of 120 secondary school english language teachers of Thiruvananthapuram district. Tools: ICT attitude scale for secondary school english language teachers (Sreerekha & Prasad, 2007). Statistical techniques: Arithmetic mean, t test, ANOVA and percentage analysis were used. Findings: i) Majority of the secondary school english language teacher had a positive attitude towards the use of ICT in teaching english. Ii) Sex, locale, management, teaching experience had no influence on the attitude of teachers towards the use of ICT. iii) Inorder to make ICT integration successful and effective, barriers to ICT integration must be removed.

Subha, A.L. (2007). Relationship between emotional intelligence and stress: A study among higher secondary students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Sobha B.C).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there existed any significant difference between a) male and female b) rural and urban c) government and private higher secondary students in their emotional intelligence and stress. ii) To assess the extent of relation between stress variables and emotional intelligence of higher secondary students. Method: Normative survey method was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of 412 higher secondary students studying in different schools of Thiruvananthapuram district. Tools: Emotional intelligence test and adolescence stress scale (Sobha & Subha, 2007). Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. Findings: i) There was significant difference between a) male and female b) rural and urban c) students with varying family monthly income higher secondary students in their emotional intelligence. ii) The study found a significant negative correlation between stress variables and emotional intelligence of higher secondary students.

Sumi, J.P. (2007). Proficiency in reading and writing english: A study on IX standard students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright .C).

Objectives: i) To study the extent of proficiency in reading and writing English of IX standard students. ii) To compare the mean scores of proficiency in reading and writing skills based on the background variables namely a)sex b)locality and medium of instruction. Method: Normative survey method was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of 200 IX standard students from different schools of Kanyakumari district. Tools: Proficiency test in English (Sumi & Bright, 2007). Statistical techniques: Arithmetic mean, SD and t test. Findings: i) The proficiency of IX standard students of Kanyakumari district was apparently high in English reading and writing. ii)Significant difference was noted in the proficiency in English reading and writing between a)male and female b)rural and urban c)Tamil and English medium students. Female, urban and English medium students were more proficient in reading and writing and English than their counter parts.

Sunija, B. (2007). **Effectiveness of mathetics in learning mathematics among higher secondary school students: An experimental study.** Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Mukundan .R).

Objectives: i) To examine the effectiveness of mathetics on the achievement in mathematics. ii) To compare the effectiveness of mathetics with that of conventional method in the teaching of mathematics under different categories of objectives a) knowledge, b) understanding, c)application, d)skill. **Method:** Experimental method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 80 higher secondary school students. **Tools:** Mathetical learning material on statistics (Sunija & Mukundan, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test and ANCOVA. **Findings:** i) Mathetics was found to be more effective in learning mathematics compared to conventional method. ii)There was significant difference in the achievement of students in the experimental group in comparison with the control group. iii) There was no significant difference in the achievement of students in the experimental group in comparison with the control group under category of knowledge. iv) There was significant difference in the achievement of students in the experimental group in comparison with control group under category of understanding application and skills.

Veena, (2007) **A study on attitude and interest in physics among higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Mrs.Uma Natarajan).

Objectives:i)To find out the level of attitude and interest of higher secondary students towards physics. ii) To compare the level of attitude and interest of higher secondary students towards physics according to sex, locale, type of school,educational status of guardian above S.S.L.C. iii) To find out the nature of relationship existing between attitude and interest of higher secondary students.**Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students of XI and XII classes. **Tools:**i) Attitude scale (Mini&Kala 2006).ii) Interest inventory(Veena & Uma 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic Mean, SD,t test,Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:**i) There existed significant difference in the level of attitude

of higher secondary school students towards physics based on their locale, type of school education status of guardian. ii) No sex wise significant difference was noted in the level of attitude of higher secondary school students towards physics. iii) Locality, type of school had influence on both attitude and interest of higher secondary school teachers. iv) There existed moderate positive correlation between attitude and interest of higher secondary school students.

Vijayan,L.(2007). **Mental health status and job satisfaction of professionals.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sreelatha .S).

Objectives: i) To compare the mean scores of mental health status of a)male and female b)rural and urban c) hindu, christian and muslim d)FC,BC and SC e)professionals with experience below 10 and above 10 years. ii) To compare the mean scores of job satisfaction of a)male and female b)rural and urban c)hindu, christian and muslim d)FC,BC and SC iii) To study the relationship between mental health status and job satisfaction of professionals. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 professionals including doctors (39), engineers (42), advocates (40), teacher educators (41) and nurses (38) from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i)Mental health scale (Gereesan & Raj, 1988). ii) Job satisfaction inventory (Vijayan & Sreelatha, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i)Majority of the professionals had moderate level of mental health status and job satisfaction. ii) No significant difference was noted between a)male and female b)hindu, christian and muslim c)rural and urban professionals in their mental health status and job satisfaction. iii) The study found a positive significant correlation between mental health status and job satisfaction among professionals. Professionals with higher mental health status possessed better job satisfaction.

Vijusha,V. (2007). **Job stress and job satisfaction: A study among higher secondary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishnaprasad. B).

Objectives: i) To compare the mean scores of job stress and job satisfaction of higher secondary school teachers based on the background variables namely a)sex

b)age c) religion d)marital status e)teaching experience and f)type of management. ii) To assess the relation between job stress and job satisfaction among higher secondary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 350 higher secondary school teachers from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Job stress scale (Vijusha & Prasad, 2007) and job satisfaction scale constructed (Vijusha & Prasad, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed significant difference between male and female teachers in their job stress. ii) Significant difference was noted among a)male and female b)hindu and christian c) government and private and teachers with varying teaching experiences in their job satisfaction. iii) There existed a positive correlation between job stress and job satisfaction of higher secondary school teachers.

Ajantha, A. (2008). **Effectiveness of concept attainment model in learning algebra in mathematics: A study on ninth standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika S.).

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of concept attainment model in teaching mathematics for IX standard students. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 40 students in which 20 students belonged to control group and 20 students belonged to experimental group. **Tools:** Lesson transcripts based on concept attainment model and achievement test were used. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD and t test (Ajantha & Devika,2008). **Findings:** There was significant difference in the achievement in mathematics of experimental and control group. Concept attainment model was found to be more effective in teaching mathematics compared to the conventional method.

Ajitha.N.(2008) **Relationship between emotional intelligence and certain achievement facilating variables of higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Mrs. Sobha.B.C).

Objectives:i) To find out whether there existed significant difference in the emotional intelligence, achievement motivation and aspiration of higher secondary students based on sex, locale, religion, type of schools income in the emotional intelligence, achievement motivation and aspiration. ii) To find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and achievement motivation of higher secondary school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students from different schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**i)Achievement motivation scale (Deepa&Sobha, 2004) ii) Aspiration inventory (Sreeja&kumar, 2002) **Findings:**i)There existed no significant difference in the emotional intelligence, achievement motivation and aspiration of higher secondary students. ii) Significant positive correlation was noted between emotional intelligence, achievement motivation and aspiration of students.

Amina.J(2008), **Attitude towards AIDS education: A study on college students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Prasad.P.S).

Objectives: i) To find out the attitude of college students towards AIDS education. ii) To find out whether there existed any significant difference in the sex, locale, subject of study, level of education and type of management for college students in their attitude towards AIDS education. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 422 college students .**Tools:** Attitude scale(Amina & Prasad 2008).**Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and f test. **Findings:** i) There was no significant difference in the attitude of college students towards AIDS education based on sex, locale, religion, subject of study, level of education and type of management. ii. There was significant difference between the attitude of undergraduate and post graduate college students towards AIDS education.

Anitha.R(2008). **Study habits of socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged students: A comparative study.** Master's thesis.(Guide:Dr.Sreelatha.S).

Objectives: i)To compare the socially advantaged and disadvantaged students in their study habits. ii) To find out whether there existed any significant difference in

the study habits of advantaged students based on sex, locale, religion and type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students,i.e, 200 socially advantaged and 200 disadvantaged. **Tools:** i)Study habit inventory (Anitha & Sreelatha, 2008).**Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test,. **Findings:**i) There existed significant difference between socially advantaged and disadvantaged students in their study habits based on sex, locale, religion and type of management.

Balagopal, B. (2008). **Preparation and testing of environmental based model for learning geography at higher secondary level.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad. B.).

Objectives: i) To study the effectiveness of environmental based model by comparing the post test achievement scores of the treatment group for the total as well as sub sample based on the variable such as sex, locality, monthly income, community, medium of instruction iii) To study the effectiveness of environmental based model with regard to levels of achievement groups namely low achievers group and high achievers group based on SSLC marks. **Method:** Experimental cum survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 65 higher secondary students **Tools:** i) Environment based model and Judgement schedule (Bala & Prasad, 2008) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Environmental based model was found to be significantly effective in learning geography. ii) Experimental based model was found useful in majority of students of experimental group of their previous achievement. iii) Environmental based model was effective for teaching Geography with respect to different levels of instructional objectives.

Beena, M.I. (2008). **Conventional method of teaching and mind mapping method of teaching mathematics among 8ᵗʰ standard students : An experimental study.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Mukundan.R).

Objectives: i) To test the effectiveness of mind maps by comparing it with the conventional methods of teaching. ii) To assess the extent of use of mind maps for learning mathematics. iii) To assess the extent of availability of resources for learning

mathematics using mind maps. iv) To verify the suitability of mind maps for learning mathematics in 8ᵗʰ standard students. v) To identify the advantages of using mind map as a memory enhancer. vi) To identify the practical difficulties encountered by teachers while using mind map techniques for teaching mathematics. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of sixty 8ᵗʰ standard students. **Tools:** i) Mind maps on the unit congruent triangles in mathematics for 8ᵗʰstandard. ii) Achievement test in mathematics (Beena & Mukund, 2008).iii) Rating scale for teachers and students. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, and t test. **Findings:** i) Mind map technique was more effective than conventional method in teaching congruent triangles at high school level. ii) Majority of teachers were not using mind maps for teaching mathematics. iii) Resources were not adequately available for teaching the topic "Congruent Triangles" at high school level. iv)Better retention in the learned matter, development of interest in students by improving visual sensation, summarizing information and learning became more meaningful and interesting were the major advantages reported by teachers. v) Provision for frequent in-service programme, changes in teacher training programme, flexibility in time table, availability of proper resources, library facilities were the major suggestions reported by the teachers.

Bency, Beulahbel (2008). **Awareness of environmental chemistry and its influence on achievement among higher secondary students .**Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Mukundan R.).

Objectives: i) To find out the relationship between environmental chemistry awareness and achievement in chemistry. ii) To find out if there existed any difference in student's awareness of environmental chemistry among higher secondary students based on sex, locale, type of management, religion, community, monthly income, medium of instruction group of study, educational qualification of parents and occupational status of parents. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 higher secondary school students of various

schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tool:** Environmental chemistry awareness test (Bency & Mukundan, 2008) and achievement test scores. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA, and Pearson product moment method of correlation were used. **Findings :**i) There was a positive significant correlation between awareness of environmental chemistry and achievement in chemistry of higher secondary students. ii) Sex, type of management, religion, community, medium of instruction, group of study, occupation status of father had no influence on awareness on environmental chemistry and achievement in chemistry. iii)Locality, monthly income, educational qualification of father and mother, occupational status of mother had influence on awareness of environmental chemistry and achievement in chemistry.

Celin, Sheeja. C.N. (2008). **Social attitude and social adjustment: A study on IX standard students.**Master's thesis. (Guide:Mrs. Sreelatha.S).

Objectives: i) To compare the social attitude and social adjustment of IX standard students based on sex, locality, religion, community and type of management. ii) To study the correlation between social attitude and social adjustment of IX standard students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 IX standard students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**i)Social attitude scale (Sreelatha & Prasad, 2004). ii)Social adjustment inventory (Selin&Sreelatha, 2008). **Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson Product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i)No significant difference was noted in social attitude of IX standard students based on sex, locality, religion, community. ii)Social adjustment of IX standard students did not differ based on sex and community. Significant correlation existed between social attitude and social adjustment of ninth standard students.

Deepa, S.P (2008) **A study on the effect of inquiry training model of learning science among IX standard students.** Master's thesis(Guide: Dr.Mukundan.R).

Objectives:i) To compare the effectiveness of teaching science using inquiry teaching model in IX standard. ii) To compare the effectiveness of inquiry training

model over the traditional method based on sex, and intelligence group among IX standard students. **Method:** Experimental method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 50 students. **Tool:** Lesson transcripts based on inquiry training model. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANCOVA. **Findings:** Inquiry training model was found to be more effective in learning science. Inquiry training model was found to be effective compared to traditional method based on sex and intelligence group.

Jebapriya, M. (2008). **Underachievement in chemistry: A study on XII standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishnaprasad B.).

Objectives: i) To measure the level of intelligence of XII standard students. ii) To identify the underachievers in chemistry among X11 standard students based on the background variables namely a) gender b) locale c)religion d) community e)monthly income of parents and f)type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students studying in various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Test of mental ability (Raj, 1995) and Achievement test in chemistry (Priya & Prasad, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD and percentage-wise analysis. **Findings:** i) Sex wise, locality wise, religion wise, monthly income wise, type of management wise differences were found in the achievement in chemistry. More underachievers were found among boys, rural students, muslim students, SC students, students from low monthly income families and government school students.

Jose,Jaisy.P.J (2008) **Awareness of global warming among XI standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad: P.S).

Objectives:i) To study the awareness of global warming among XI standard students. ii) To find out whether there existed any significant difference in awareness of global warming of XI standard students based on sex, locale, type of schools, course of study and type of syllabus followed in school. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 XI standard students. **Tool** .i) Global warming awareness test (Jaise & Prasad, 2008).**Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic

mean, SD, t test. **Findings:**i) XI standard students had low awareness of global warming .ii. Significant difference noted in the global warming of XI standard students based on the type of school and type of syllabus followed in school. iii) No significant differences were noted in the global warming of the XI standard students based on sex, locale, and course of the study.

Lakshmi, S .(2008). **A study on the extent of environmental awareness among student teachers .** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Mukundan, R).

Objectives: i) To study the level of awareness of environmental issues among B.Ed. student teachers. ii) To study the significant difference, if any, in the awareness of environmental issues among B.Ed. student teachers with regard to sex and group chosen. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 250 B.Ed. student teachers from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**i) Environmental awareness test (Lakshmi & Mukundan, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) Majority of the B.Ed teachers and had average level of awareness regarding the selected environmental issues. ii) No significant difference was found in the level of awareness of B.Ed. student teachers with regard to gender. iii) Science students at B.Ed. level had significantly higher level of awareness than arts students in selected environmental issues.

Malar, Ida P. (2008). **Problems of working women in child rearing.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sreelatha S.).

Objectives: i) To find out whether the working women had problems in child rearing. ii) To find out the effect of background variables namely age, location of residence, religion, professional status, monthly income, place of work and type of family in child rearing of working women. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. Interview technique was used to collect data from illiterate women. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 working women in Kanyakumari district. **Tool:** Child rearing problems questionnaire (Ida & Sreelatha, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic

mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Working women of Kanyakumari district had problems in child rearing. ii) Working women had problems related with educational assistance, leisure time activities and planning future career of their children. iii) Age, religion, monthly income, place of work and type of family had no significant effect in the problems of working women in child rearing. Locality and professional status had effect in the problems of working women in child rearing.

Maragathavalli.T (2008).**Stress experience and achievement in botany: A study on IX standard .** Master's thesis .(Guide:Dr. Krishna Prasad.B).

Objectives: i)To study the stress experiences and achievement in botany of IX standard students in terms of sex, locality, religion, community and type of school. ii) To study the correlation between stress experience and achievement in Botany of IX standard students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 IX standard students. **Tools:** i)Stress experience inventory (Maragathavalli &Prasad, 2008).ii) Achievement test in botany (Maragathavalli &Prasad, 2008).**Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA, and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:**i) A positive significant correlation was noted between stress experience and achievement of ninth standard students . ii) No significant differences were noted in the stress experience and achievement in Botany of IX standard students based on sex, locality, religion, community and type of school.

Mayalekshmi.R.(2008) **Self concept of physically challenged and normal high school students: A comparative study.** Master's thesis (Guide: Sobha .B.C).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of self concept of physically challenged and normal high school students. ii) To compare the self concept of physically challenged and normal children with respect to sex, age, locale, birth order and religion. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 high school students in Kerala state. **Tools:** Self concept scale (Maya&Sobha, 2008) **Statistical techniques:** Mean,t test **Findings:** i) Normal high school students had

higher self concept when compared to physically challenged students. ii) There existed remarkable difference between the self concept of the physically challenged and normal children with respect of sex, age, locale, birth order and religion.

Nantha P.(2008).**Higher secondary students physics learning environment and their attitude towards physics.** (Guide: Dr. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To find out if there exited any significant difference in attitude and perception of physics learning environment of higher secondary students based on sex, locality, type of school, and caste. ii. To find out the nature of relationship between attitude and perception of physics learning environment of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Attitude scale (Mini&Vinitha, 2004) ii. Physics learning environment questionnaire (Nantha & Mini, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex, locality, type of management had effect in the perception of physics learning environment of higher secondary students. ii) Sex, locality, type of management had no effect in the attitude of higher secondary students towards physics. iii) Physics learning environment and attitude towards physics were positively and significantly correlated with each other.

Nisha, M.S. (2008). **A study on environmental awareness among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Mukundan.R.).

Objectives:i) To study the level of environmental awareness of prospective teacher based on sex, type of institution, qualification, area of residence, major subject of study, nature of family and family income . ii) To study whether there is any significant difference in the environmental awareness of prospective teachers based on sex, type of institution, qualification, area of residence, major subject of study, nature of family and family income . **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 B.Ed students from various colleges of school teachers. **Tools:** Environmental awareness test (Nisha & Mukundan, 2008) **Statistical**

techniques: Mean, SD, t test, and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers had moderate level of environmental awareness. ii) Sex, type of institution, educational qualification, locality, subject of study and family income had effect on the environmental awareness of prospective teachers iii) Type of family had no effect on environmental awareness of prospective teachers.

Padmarekha, R.S. (2008).**Correlation between aptitude and achievement of XII standard students in mathematics.**Master's thesis.(Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad B).

Objectives: i) To find out the mathematical aptitude and achievement of XII standard students on the basis of sex, locality, religion, community, and type of management. ii) To study the relationship between aptitude and achievement of XII standard students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 XII standard students from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**i) Mathematical aptitude scale (Lilly & Prasad, 2001) ii) Achievement test in mathematics (Padma & Prasad, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Majority of students had high level of mathematical aptitude. ii) Sex wise difference was noted in mathematical aptitude of XII standard students. iii) No significant difference was noted in mathematical aptitude of XII standard students based on locality, religion, community and type of management. iv) Significant difference was noted in achievement in Mathematics based on locality, religion, community and type of management based on sex, locality, religion and community. v) There existed significant positive correlation between aptitude and achievement in Mathematics of XII standard students.

Padmini, Christal Thanga. K. (2008). **Relationship between stress and achievement in biology: A study on higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of stress and achievement in biology of higher secondary students. ii) To find out whether there existed any difference in the stress

and achievement in biology of higher secondary students based on sex, locality and type of school. iii) To find out the relationship between stress and achievement in biology of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students studying in different schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Stress Inventory (Mukundan & Gouri, 2004). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary students had high stress. ii) Higher secondary students were average in their achievement in biology. iii) There existed a significant difference in the stress of higher secondary students based on sex, locality and type of school. iv) Stress and achievement in Biology of higher secondary students showed a negative correlation.

Prabha, Sushama L. (2008).**Effectiveness of ausubel's advance organiser model in learning biology among eighth standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Mini Kumari V.S.).

Objectives:i) To compare the effectiveness of teaching biology based on Ausubel's model and conventional method of teaching biology. iii) To compare the effectiveness of Ausubel's model over conventional method of teaching biology with respect to the objectives knowledge, understanding, application and skill. **Method:** Experimental method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 40 students of standard VIII. **Tools:** i) Ausubel's advance organiser model lesson transcripts. ii) Achievement test in Biology (Prabha & Mini, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Ausubel's approach was superior to conventional method of teaching in the attainment of objectives like knowledge, understanding, application and skill. ii) Teaching based on Ausubel's learning theory was more effective in learning biology of VIII standard students.

Pradeepa, G.S.(2008). **Proficiency in the skills of listening and reading: A study on IX standard students of kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Bright. C).

Objectives: To compare the proficiency in listening and reading skills of IX standard students based on sex, locality, religion, community, parental income and medium of instruction. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** 400 IX standard students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Proficiency test (Pradeepa & Bright, 2008).**Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) There existed no significant difference in the proficiency in listening and reading skills of IX standard students based on sex, religion, community, locality, parental income and medium of instruction.

Praveen, O.K.(2008). **The effect of concept attainment model in teaching social science: An experimental study on IX standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P.).

Objectives: i) To compare the effectiveness of Bruner's concept attainment model and traditional method in teaching social science for the total sample. ii) To compare the effectiveness of concept attainment model and conventional method in teaching social science among boys and girls. **Method:** Experimental method was adopted. Non equivalent pre test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of IX standard students in P.P.M.Higher Secondary School. **Tools:** Lesson transcripts based on concept attainment model and achievement test in social science. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and ANCOVA. **Findings:** Concept attainment model was found to be effective than conventional method in teaching social science for IX standard students.

Priya, S.(2008). **Job satisfaction and stress among teacher educators.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S.).

Objective: To study the relationship between job satisfaction and job stress of teacher educators. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 teacher educators from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Job satisfaction scale (Priya & Prasad, 2008) and Job stress scale (Vijusha & Prasad, 2006). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment

method of correlation. **Finding:** Negative correlation was noted between job satisfaction and job stress of teacher educators. Sex, locality and type of management wise differences were noted in the job satisfaction and job stress of teacher educators.

Rathi,Felix.J(2008). **Aspiration and achievement in chemistry: A study on XII standard students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Dr.Krishna Prasad.B).

Objectives: i) To find out the relationship between aspiration and achievement of twelth standard students. To compare the aspiration and achievement in chemistry based on the background variables such as sex, locale, religion, community, monthly income of parents. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 450 twelth standard students. **Tools:** i) Aspiration scale(Sreeja & Pradeep 2004) ii) Achievement test (Felix & Prasad, 2008) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Aspiration and achievement were found to be positively correlated. ii) There existed significant difference in aspiration and achievement in chemistry of twelth standard students based on sex, locale, community, monthly income of parents.

Reji, T.Ezhil. (2008). **Effect of vedic mathematics on problem solving ability of eighth standard students : An experimental study.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Sobha B.C).

Objectives: i) To compare the effectiveness of vedic method over conventional method in developing problem solving ability in mathematics. **Method:** Experimental method was adopted. Non equivalent pre-test post- test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 40 students of eighth standard. 20 students constituted the experimental group and 20 students formed the control group. **Tools:** Problem solving ability test (Reji & Sobha, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and ANCOVA. **Findings:** Vedic method of teaching mathematics was more effective than conventional method in developing problem solving ability of eighthstandard students.

Salini, K.J. (2008). **Social development: A study on pre-school children.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sreelatha .S).

Objectives: i) To study the sex wise, class wise, locality wise, order of birth wise and mother's employment wise differences in the social development of pre-school children. **Method:** Observation method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 120 preschool children. **Tool:** Social development rating scale (Shalini & Latha, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Percentage wise analysis, arithmetic mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) Majority of the preschool children attained proper social development. ii) No significant difference was noted between a)boys and girls b)rural and urban c)first born child and others d)children of employed and unemployed mothers in their social development. iii) There was significant difference between LKG and UKG students in their social development.

Santhi,Joylin A.(2008). **A study on IX standard students in kanyakumari district** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr.Bright.C).

Objectives: i) To study the extent of proficiency in geometry and algebra of IX standard students based on caste, religion, monthly income of parents, locale, and medium of instruction. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 IX standard students from ten different schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Proficiency test in geometry and algebra(Santhi&Bright, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test. **Findings:** i) It is noted that no significant difference existed among IX standard students in their proficiency in Geometry and Algebra based on types of school, religion, community, income.ii) Sex wise and locale wise differences were noted in the proficiency in geometry and algebra of IX standard students.

Shiny Beula, D. (2008). **A study on intelligence, achievement motivation and achievement in zoology among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Mukundan R.).

Objectives:i) To find out the difference based on sex, locality, monthly income, community and order of birth in their achievement and intelligence among higher secondary students. To study the relationship between intelligence and achievement motivation of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** i) S.S test of intelligence (Raj, 1995). Achievement motivation scale (Shiny & Mukundan, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean SD t test and Pearson's product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) No significant differences were noted in the achievement motivation and intelligence of higher secondary students based on sex, locality, community, monthly income and order of birth among higher secondary students. ii) Intelligence and achievement motivation were found to be positively correlated.

Shyni.K (2008).Proficiency in accountancy: A study on XI standard students in kanyakumari district. Master's thesis.(Guide: Bright.C).

Objectives: To study the proficiency in accountancy among XI standard students based on sex, locale, community, religion and monthly income. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 eleventh standard students. **Tools:** Proficiency in accountancy (Shyni&Bright, 2008) **Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test. **Findings:i)** Significant difference was noted in proficiency in accountancy of IX standard students based on locale, caste, and parental income. ii) No significant difference was noted in proficiency in accountancy of XI standard students based on community and medium of instruction.

Simi, S.(2008). Relationship between scientific aptitude and achievement in physics among higher secondary students. Master's thesis.(Guide:Dr.Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of scientific aptitude and achievement in physics of higher secondary students. ii) To find out if there existed any difference in the scientific aptitude and achievement in physics of higher secondary students based on sex, locality, type of school, caste and educational qualification of parents. iii)

To find out the relationship between scientific aptitude and achievement in physics of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Scientific aptitude test battery (Simi & Mini, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary school students had very low scientific aptitude and better achievement in physics. ii) Sex had no influence on the scientific aptitude and achievement in physics of higher secondary school students. Locality, caste, type of management of the school and educational qualification of parents had influence on the scientific aptitude and achievement in physics of higher secondary school students. iii) Scientific aptitude and achievement of higher secondary school students had positive and significant correlation with each other.

Singh,Japalal,J.D (2008). A comparative study of multiple intelligence among deaf and dumb and normal children. Master's thesis. (Guide: Sobha.B.C).

Objectives:i) To compare whether there existed any difference between deaf and dumb and normal children in multiple intelligence with respect to the variables sex, locale, type of school and religion. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 normal students and 120 speech and hearing impaired students of high school classes.**Tools:** Multiple intelligence test (Singh&Sobha 2008) **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:i)** Significant differences were noted in multiple intelligence of deaf and dumb and normal children based on sex, type of school and religion. ii) No locale wise difference was noted in multiple intelligence of deaf and dumb and normal children.

Sreeviji, K.K. (2008). Scientific aptitude among secondary school students in relation to intelligence. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of scientific aptitude among secondary school students. ii) To find out the differences if any in scientific aptitude of secondary school students based on sex, locality, type of school, caste and level of intelligence. iii) To find out the relationship between intelligence and scientific aptitude of secondary school students. Method: Normative survey method was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of 400 secondary school students in Kanyakumari district. Tools: Scientific aptitude scale (Sreeviji & Mini, 2008). Statistical techniques: Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. Findings: i) Secondary school students had low scientific aptitude. ii) Sex and caste had no influence on scientific aptitude of secondary school students. But locality and type of management of the school and intelligence had influence on scientific aptitude of secondary school students. iii) Intelligence and scientific aptitude of secondary school students showed a significant and positive correlation.

Subin, L.B. (2008). **Effectiveness of field trip: An experimental based programme for teaching history.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Dr. Krishna Prasad .B.).

Objective: To test the effectiveness of field trip by comparing the post test achievement scores of the experimental and control groups for total as well as sub samples based on sex, locale, income, community, educational status. Method: Experimental method was used. Sample: The sample consisted of 60 school students Tools: i) M.S Group test of Intelligence (Mukundan & Salimraj, 1996).Statistical techniques: Arithmetic mean, t test, ANOVA and ANCOVA. Findings: i) There was significant difference between the mean scores of experimental and control group with regard to post test achievement. iii) There was significant difference between pre-test and post test achievement scores of experimental group. iv) There was significant difference between the mean scores of variable namely educational status of parents, high and low income in terms of post test achievement. v) Field trip method was found to be effective in teaching history compared to conventional method.

Suganthi, L. (2008). **Emotional intelligence: A study on B.Ed students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright C.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of emotional intelligence of B.Ed students ii) To study the sex, age, marital status and educational qualification wise differences in the emotional intelligence of B.Ed students. Method: Normative survey method was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of 200 B.Ed. students from different colleges of education in Namakkal district. Tools: Emotional intelligence scale (Arockiaswamy & Prabha, 2007). Statistical techniques: Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. Findings: i) Student teachers in colleges of education in Namakkal District had low level of emotional intelligence. ii) No sex wise, age wise, marital status wise, educational qualification wise differences were noted in the emotional intelligence of B.Ed students.

Suja, M.S. (2008). **Self esteem and achievement in zoology: A study on XI standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishnaprasad B.).

Objectives: i) To find out the relationship between self esteem and achievement of XI standard students ii) To compare the self esteem of XI standard students based on the background variables namely sex, locality, religion, caste, type of management, monthly income of parents and educational qualification parents. Method: Normative survey method was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of 400 XI standard students. Tools: Self-esteem inventory (Suja & Prasad, 2008). Statistical techniques: Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. Findings: i) There was significant difference between boys and girls, urban and rural students, government and private students in their level of self esteem. ii) No significant difference was noted between hindu, christian and muslim students, FC, BC and SC students in their level of self esteem. iv) No significant difference between government and private students, hindu, christian and muslim students, FC, BC and SC students in their level of achievement. v) There was significant correlation between self-esteem and achievement of XI standard students.

Sujanthi, E (2008) .Relationship between aptitude and achievement in mathematics: A study on IX standard students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika.S).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there existed any correlation between mathematical aptitude and achievement of IX standard students in mathematics. ii) To find out the influence of background variables namely sex, locale, medium of instruction, type of management, religion and caste on mathematical aptitude and achievement in mathematics of IX standard students. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: The sample consisted of 400 IX standard students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. Tools:i) Mathematical aptitude scale (Sujanthi & Prasad, 2008). Statistical techniques:i) Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, Pearson product moment method of correlation. Findings:i) The ninth standard students had high level of mathematical aptitude and achievement in mathematics. ii) Sex, locale, medium of instruction had influence on mathematical aptitude and achievement in mathematics. iii) Type of management, religion, caste had no influence on mathematical aptitude. iv) Aptitude and achievement in mathematics of IX standard students were low and positively correlated.

Sumitha, S. (2008). Classroom culture and achievement in mathematics: A study among higher secondary students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i) To study the sex, locality, type of management, income and order of birth wise differences in classroom culture and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary students. ii) To find out the relation between classroom culture and achievement in Mathematics of higher secondary students Method: Normative survey method was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of 400 students of XI and XII students of various schools in Kanyakumari district. Tools: Classroom culture scale (Sumitha & Sobha, 2008) and achievement scores in first term examinations for Mathematics. Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. Findings: i) Sex, locality and monthly income status of the family showed significant differences in the classroom culture of IX standard

students. ii) Classroom culture and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary students showed a significant positive correlation.

Uma.V.S (2008).Behaviour problems of high school students. Master's thesis. (Guide :Sreelatha .S).

Objectives: i. To find out whether the high school students exhibited behavioural problems. ii) To find out the influence of variables such as sex, locality, religion, type of family, number of children in the family, order of birth in the exhibition of behavioural problems of high school students. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: Sample consisted of 300 high school students. Tools: i) Behavioural problem rating scale (Uma & Sreelatha 2008). Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. Findings: i) class room problems were the frequently occurred behavioural problems among high school students .ii) Sex and religion, had effect on behavioural problems of high school student's iii. Locality, type of school, type of family, order of birth and number of children had no effect in the occurrence of behaviour problems.

Ushakala D. S. (2008). Examination anxiety and achievement in mathematics: A study on higher secondary students. Master's thesis.(Guide: Dr.Mukundan R).

Objectives: i) To examine the level of examination anxiety of the students .ii) To find the relationship if any between examination anxiety and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary students. iii) To investigate the differences if any between a)male and female, b)rural and urban, c)forward and backward community, d)government and private school, e)high and low economic status students in examination anxiety and achievement in mathematics. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students. Tools: Examination anxiety inventory (Usha & Mukundan, 2008). Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test, and Pearson product moment method of correlation. Findings: i) Sex, locality, had no influence on examination anxiety and achievement. iii) Forward community had more achievement in Mathematics

than backward community students. iv) Examination anxiety had a positive effect on achievement in Mathematics of higher secondary students.

Vanaja, S.Eldin (2008). **Achievement motivation and achievement in mathematics: A study on high school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika S.).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant difference if any in the achievement motivation and achievement in mathematics of high school students with regard to the background variables namely a) sex b)medium of instruction c)religion d) religion and type of management. ii) To find out the relationship between achievement motivation and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Achievement motivation scale (Deepa & Sobha, 2004) and achievement test based on the high school syllabus of mathematics (Vanaja & Devika, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex wise, locality wise, type of management wise, medium of instruction wise differences were noted in the achievement motivation of high school students. A significant positive and substantial correlation was noted between achievement motivation and achievement in mathematics of high school students.

Vijila, (2008). **Proficiency in grammar and vocabulary: A study on IX standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Bright. C.).

Objectives: To compare the extent of proficiency in English grammar and vocabulary of IX standard students based on sex, locality, religion, community and parental income of IX standard students whose mother tongue is tamil and malayalam. . **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** 400 IX standard students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Proficiency test (Vijila & Bright, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD. **Findings:** Sex wise & locality wise differences were noted in the proficiency in grammar and vocabulary.

Religion, community, family income had no effect in the proficiency in grammar and vocabulary of IX standard students.

Agatha, Benil, A. (2009). **Job stress and job satisfaction: A study on primary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishnaprasad B.).

Objectives: i) To study the difference in the level of job stress and job satisfaction of primary school teachers on the basis of sex, age, religion, marital status, experience and type of management. ii) To study the relationship between job stress and job satisfaction of primary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 350 primary school teachers from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Job stress scale (Agatha & Prasad, 2009). ii) Job satisfaction scale (Prasad & Vijusha, 2006). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference in job stress with regard to religion and type of management of primary school teachers. ii) Religion wise and type of management wise differences were noted in the job satisfaction of primary school teachers. iii) There existed a positive correlation between job stress and job satisfaction of primary school teachers.

Ajith, V.R. (2009). **Quality of life and job satisfaction : A study on primary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sreelatha S).

Objectives: i) To measure the quality of life and job satisfaction of primary school teachers. ii) To compare the quality of life and job satisfaction of primary school teachers with respect to sex, locality, type of management and teaching experience. iii) To find out the correlation between quality of life and job satisfaction of primary school teacher. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 primary school teachers from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Quality of life scale (Ajith & Sreelatha, 2009), ii) Job satisfaction inventory (Shamila & Mukundan, 1996). **Statistical techniques:** Mean ,t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) The Primary school teachers of Kanyakumari district possessed high quality of life and job satisfaction. ii)

Significant difference was noted on job satisfaction and quality of life of primary school teachers with respect to sex, marital status, locality, community, teaching experience, iii) No significant difference was noted in job satisfaction and quality of life of primary school teachers. iv) There existed positive significant correlation between quality of life and job satisfaction of primary school teachers.

Anichandra, C. (2009). **Emotional adjustment and achievement in history: A study on ninth standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Bright .C).

Objectives: To find out the relationship between emotional adjustment and achievement in history among the ninth standard students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:**The sample of the study consisted of 400 ninth standard students selected from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** a)Emotional Adjustment Scale (Sreekala & Prasad, 2004) and Achievement test in History (Anichandra & Bright, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and Pearson product moment method of correlation were the statistical techniques used. **Findings:** i) Significant difference was noted between male and female students in their emotional adjustment. Boys had higher emotional adjustments than girls. No significant difference was noted in the emotional adjustment of a) rural and urban b) government and private ninth standard students. ii) A positive significant correlation was noted between emotional adjustment and achievement in history of ninth standard students.

Benzi,Beena.R. (2009).**Teacher effectiveness and job satisfaction: A study among teacher educators.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs .Devika.S).

Objectives: i) To find out relationship between teacher effectiveness and job satisfaction among teacher educators.ii) To find out the effect of background variables namely, sex, age, marital status, locality, educational qualification, subject, years of experience, and monthly income on teacher effectiveness and job satisfaction among teacher educators . **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 teacher educators. **Tools:** i) Teacher effectiveness

scale(Beena&Devika, 2009). ii) job satisfaction scale (Promod&Muthiah). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and coefficient of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed significant low positive correlation between teacher effectiveness and job satisfaction for total samples. ii) sex, age, marital status, years of experience, monthly income has no influence on teacher effectiveness of teacher educators.

Janet,Godwin Asha.M (2009). **Achievement motivation and achievement in economics: A study on XII standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Mr. Prasad.P.S).

Objectives: i)To study the achievement motivation XII standard studentsin terms of sex, locality, religion, community, type of management, educational qualification of parents and monthly income of parents. ii) To study the relationship between achievement motivation and achievement in economics of XII standard students.**Method:** Normative survey methodwas adopted. **Sample:**The sample consisted of 400 XII standard students of various schools in Kanyakumari district.**Tools:** i)Achievement motivation scale(Amutha &Mukundan, 2003). ii) Achievement test (Asha &Prasad, 2009). **Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test,ANOVA, and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Significant differences were noted in the achievement motivation of XII standard students based on sex, locality and type of management.ii) No significant differences was noted in the achievement motivation of XII standard students based on religion, community, educational qualification of parents and monthly income of parents.iii)Significant correlation existed between achievement motivation and achievement in Economics ofXII standard students.

Jasmine, Jani. R. (2009). **Problems of child rearing: A comparative study on working and non-working women.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sreelatha S.).
Objectives: i) To find out whether the working women have any problems in child rearing. ii) To compare the working and non working women in their problems in child rearing with regard to various dimensions namely health of children, educational

assistance, leisure time activities, solving personal problems and guidance for future careers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample for the present investigation consisted of 150 working women and 150 nonworking women from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Child rearing problem questionnaire (Ida & Sreelatha, 2008). An interview schedule was used to collect data from illiterate women. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** There was significant difference between working and non-working women in their problems of child rearing. Working women had more problems when compared to non working women in all the selected dimensions.

Krishna, Anju S.(2009). **Effect of co-operative learning on achievement in english: A study on IX standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i) To determine the effectiveness of co-operative learning method over conventional method in teaching English. ii) To compare the effectiveness of co-operative learning method over conventional method with particular reference to the objectives knowledge, understanding, application, skill and interest. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 IX standard students. **Tools:** i) Achievement test ii) Lesson plan based on co-operative learning method (Anju & Sobha, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, ANOVA and ANCOVA. **Findings:** i)Co-operative learning method was found to be more effective when compared to conventional method in teaching IX standard students. ii) Significant difference was noted between co-operative learning and conventional method in teaching English with particular reference to the objectives like knowledge, understanding, application skill and interest.

Mabel, Freeda. M. (2009). **Social anxiety: A study on adolescents.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright C.).

Objectives: i) To measure the social anxiety of adolescents. ii) To study the significant difference if any on social anxiety of adolescents with regard to a) sex b) locale c)community d)religion e)type of school, f)nature of school and g)monthly income of parents of adolescents. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 adolescents studying in XI and XII standard in schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Social anxiety inventory (Prasad & Jayasree, 1996). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** No significant difference was noted in the social anxiety of adolescents with regard to: a) gender b)locale c)community d)religion e)type of school f)nature of school and g)monthly income of parents of adolescents.

Malar, Divya G. (2009). **Effectiveness of multimedia approach in learning biology: An experimental study on ninth standard students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Dr.Minikumari.V.S.).

Objectives:i)To compare the effectiveness of learning biology based on multimedia approach and conventional method of teaching Biology. ii) To compare the effectiveness multimedia approach over conventional method of teaching Biology with reference to the objectives knowledge, understanding, application and skill . **Method:** Experimental method was adopted. Non equivalent pre test, post test design was used.. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 IX standard students from N.V.K.S.Hr.Sec.School.Attoor,Kanyakumari district.**Tools:**i) Achievement test in Biology (Malar &Mini 2009). ii) Lesson plan for teaching the topic diversity in living organisms.iii) Multimedia instructional materials (Malar &Mini,2009)**Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test, ANCOVA. **Findings:**i) Multimedia approach of teaching was found to be more effective than the conventional method of teaching for ninth standard students and with reference to the objectives knowledge, understanding, application, and skill .

Manjusha, N.V. (2009). **Multimedia approach in teaching mathematics and its effect on achievement among ninth standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika S.).

Objectives: i) To determine the effectiveness of multimedia approach over conventional method in teaching mathematics for IX standard students. ii)To compare

the effectiveness of multimedia approach and traditional method of teaching mathematics for the sub groups a) boys b) girls. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample for the present study consisted of 60 students, out of which 30 students belonged to experimental group and the remaining 30 students belonged to control group. **Tools:** i) Multimedia instructional material (Manjusha & Devika, 2009) and ii) Achievement test (Manjusha & Devika, 2009).**Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) Multimedia approach was found to be more effective compared to conventional method of teaching Mathematics in IX standard. ii) For the subgroups namely boys and girls also multimedia approach was found to be more effective.

Mini, K.J. (2009). **Personality characteristics and teacher effectiveness: A study on primary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishnaprasad B.).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there existed any relationship between personality characteristics and teacher effectiveness of primary school teachers. ii) To compare the personality characteristics and teacher effectiveness of primary school teachers with respect to sex, locality, type of school, marital status and teaching experience. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 408 primary school teachers. **Tools:** i) Personality inventory (Mini &Prasad, 2009). ii) Attoor Teacher effectiveness inventory (Mukundan & Lal, 2002). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Significant difference was noted in the personality characteristics of primary school teachers based on sex, locality, type of school, marital status and teaching experience. ii) No significant difference was noted in teacher effectiveness of primary school teachers based on sex, type of school, and marital status. iii) Significant difference was noted in teacher effectiveness of primary school teachers based on teaching experience. v) There existed positive correlation between personality traits and teacher effectiveness of primary school teachers.

Nantha, P. (2009). **Emotional intelligence and stress: A study on prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha B.C).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of stress and emotional intelligence of prospective teachers. ii) To find out if there is any significant difference in stress and intelligence of prospective teachers based on the variables namely sex, age, locality, caste, subject and educational qualification. iii) To find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and stress of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 prospective teachers from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Emotional intelligence scale (Hyde, Pethe & Dhar, 2001) and Stress scale (Nantha & Sobha, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers had high emotional intelligence and low stress. ii) There was no significant difference in emotional intelligence of prospective teachers based on the variables namely sex, age group, locality, subject, caste and educational qualification. iii) There was no significant difference in stress of prospective teachers based on the variables namely sex, age group, locality, subject, caste and educational qualification. iv) Emotional intelligence and stress of prospective teachers were negatively and significantly correlated with each other.

Nisha.R.K (2009) **Personality type and aggressive behaviour: A study on adolescents.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Sreelatha.S).

Objectives:i) To find out the type of personality and aggressive behaviour of adolescents. ii) To find out the influence of variables such as sex, class,type of management, locale, number of children, order of birth on personality, type and aggressive behaviour of adolescents. iii) To find out if any relationship existed between type of personality and aggressive behaviour of adolescents. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 adolescents from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** An extraversion-introversion scale and Aggressive behaviour rating scale (Nisha&Sreelatha, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, Percentage,t test, Pearson's product moment method of correlation.**Findings:**i) Majority of the adolescents were extroverts and did not

exhibited aggressive behaviour ii) There existed no significant difference in the personality type and aggressive behaviour of adolescents based on variables like sex, class, locale and order of birth. iii) Type of management wise and number of children wise differences were noted in the personality type and aggressive behaviour of adolescents. iv) There existed negative and significant correlation between the personality type and aggressive behaviour of adolescents.

Padmakala, S. (2009). **Effectiveness of environmental approach in learning biology: An experimental study on eighth standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Mini Kumari V. S).

Objectives: i) To find out the effectiveness of environmental approach in learning Biology. ii) To compare the effectiveness of environmental approach in learning Biology compared to conventional method. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 eighth standard students studying in N.V.K.S. Higher Secondary School, Attoor. **Tools:** Lesson plans based on environmental approach for teaching the topic "Environmental pollution" and achievement test in Biology (Padma & Mini, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and ANCOVA. **Findings:** Environmental approach was found to be more effective than conventional method of teaching Biology in IX standard. The same results were observed in the case of subgroups namely boys and girls.

Padmakumar, K. (2009). **Social intelligence and social adjustment : A study on primary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sreelatha .S).

Objectives: i)To find out the influence of background variables namely sex, religion, community, marital status, experience in teaching, location of the institution and type of management in the social intelligence and social adjustment of primary school teachers. ii) To find out the relationship existing between social intelligence and social adjustment of primary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The present study was conducted on a sample of 300 primary

school teachers. **Tools:** The tools used for the present investigation were social intelligence scale (Chadha, 1992) and social adjustment scale (Padmakumar & Sreelatha, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, t test and Pearson's product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Social intelligence and social adjustment were found to be positively correlated. ii) Gender and locality differences were noted in the social intelligence and social adjustment of primary school teachers.iii)There existed no significant difference between primary school teachers having varying levels of teaching experience, locale and type of management of school on their social adjustment.

Paul Jebalin P H. (2009). **Attitude of higher secondary school students towards social change.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Dr.Krishna Prasad.B).

Objectives: i)To compare the attitude of higher secondary school students towards social change with reference to sex, locality, nature of school, type of management ,religion and community .**Sample :** Sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students .**Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Tools:** i) Social change inventory (Paul & Prasad,2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test. **Findings:** i) There existed significant difference between male and female ,rural and urban , FC and BC, government and private boys and co-education higher secondary school students in their attitude towards social change. ii) No significant differences were noted in their attitude towards school change based on religion and community. iii) Higher secondary school students showed positive attitude towards social change.

Prakash,M.(2009). **Emotional intelligence among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of emotional intelligence among prospective teachers. ii) To find out whether there is significant difference in the emotional intelligence of prospective teachers with regard to the background variables namely sex, locality, subject of study, level of study and community. **Method:** Normative

survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 B.Ed students from four colleges in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Emotional intelligence scale (Prakash & Mini, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) The prospective teachers in Kanyakumari district had high emotional intelligence. ii) There existed significant difference in the emotional intelligence of prospective teachers with regard to background variables like sex, locality, subject of study, level of study and community. iii) No community wise difference was noted in the emotional intelligence of prospective teachers.

Rani, Sheeba Rushlin D.R (2009). Effectiveness of advance organiser model inlearning physics: A study on IX standard students. Master's thesis (Guide:Mrs.Devika.S).

Objectives:i) To determine the effectiveness of advanced organiser model in teaching physics. ii) To compare the effectiveness of advanced organiser model over traditional method of teaching physics of IX standard. **Method:** Experimental method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 IX standard students. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test. **Tools:** Lesson plan based on advanced organiser model (Rani&Devika, 2009). **Findings:** The advanced organiser model of teaching strategy was more effective than the conventional method in learning physics.

Rathi Felix, J. (2009). Attitude of science teachers towards the use of information and communication technology in teaching science. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishnaprasad B).

Objectives: i) To find the attitude of science teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching science. ii) To compare the attitude of science teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching science on the basis of gender, locality, management, teaching experience. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 science teachers from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) ICT attitude scale (Rathi & Prasad, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson

product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Majority of the science teachers had a positive attitude towards the use of ICT in teaching science. ii) Sex, locality had no influence on the attitude of school teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching science. iii) Type of management and teaching experience had influence on the attitude of school teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching science.

Rekha.A. (2009). Interest and achievement in learning english poetry: A study on eleventh students. Master's thesis (Guide : Mr. Bright.C).

Objectives:i) To find out if there existed any significant difference in interest and achievement in learning English poetry based on sex, community, locality, nature of school and monthly income of parents. ii) To find out the relationship between interest and achievement in English poetry. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 eleventh standard school students. **Tools:** Interest inventory (Rekha&Bright, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test. **Findings:**i) There existed no significant difference in the interest and achievement in learning English poetry based on sex and community. ii) Significant difference was noted in the interest and achievement in learning English poetry based on locale, nature of school and monthly income of parents. iii) There existed a positive correlation between the variables interest and achievement in learning english poetry.

Saleen, C. Chrital. (2009). Effect of co-operative learning method in learning mathematics: An experimental study on ninth standard students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P.).

Objectives: i) To determine the effectiveness of co-operative learning method in learning mathematics. ii) To compare the effectiveness of co-operative learning method and conventional method in learning mathematics of IX standard students. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 students, out of which 30 were boys and 30 were girls. **Tools:** Teaching manual in mathematics based on co-operative learning method and achievement test in mathematics for the lesson set language

(pre-test and post- test)(Saleen & Deepa 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANCOVA. **Findings:** Co-operative learning method was found to be more effective compared to conventional method of teaching mathematics. In co-operative learning the achievement in mathematics of ninth standard students was higher than that of traditional method.

Sam, Edwin. R.(2009). **Mental health status of tsunami affected students.** Master's thesis(Guide : Dr.Minikumari.V.S).

Objectives: To find out whether there existed any significant difference in mental health status of tsunami affected students based on sex, age group, economic level, and community. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 students from different schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Mental health status inventory (Prasad&Vidhya, 2006) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test were used. **Findings:**i) Sex wise, age wise differences were noted in the mental health status of tsunami affected students. Religion, community and economic level had no effect in the mental health status of tsunami affected students.

Shalini Celin. C.(2009).**Occupational stress and mental health status: A study on pre-primary teachers.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Sreelatha.S).

Objectives: i)To measure the occupational stress and mental health status of pre-primary school teachers. ii) To find out the influence of background variables namely religion, community, marital status, locality, specialization in preschool education, experience and type of management in occupational stress and mental health status. iii) To find out the relationship existing between the occupational stress and mental health status of pre-primary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300preprimary school teachers. **Tools:** i)Occupational stress inventory (Shalini&Sreelatha, 2009).ii)Mental health status scale(Prasad & Sanantharaj & Muthiah, 1993) .**Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Significant difference was noted in the occupational stress of pre-primary teachers based on

religion, community, marital status, age, type of management.ii) Significant difference was noted in mental health status of pre-primary school teachers based on type of management.iii) Occupational stress and mental health status of pre-primary school teachers were positively correlated.

Silvans, Rajesh. M. (2009). **Environmental awareness: A study on IX standard students of coastal area.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright C.).

Objectives: i) To study the environmental awareness among IX standard students of coastal area of Kanyakumari district. ii) To study the variation if any in environmental awareness in the IX standard students based on background variables namely gender, type of school and type of family. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Environmental awareness test (Mini &Jerrin, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) The IX standard students of coastal area had low environmental awareness. ii) There was no significant difference in the environmental awareness of IX standard students based on background variables namely gender, type of school and type of family.

Sindhu, T. (2009).**Human rights awareness among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i) To find the significant differences in human rights awareness of prospective teachers with regard to age, sex, locality, religion, community , educational qualification, occupation of the parents. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Human right awareness test (Sindhu&Deepa, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:** i) No age wise and community wise differences were noted in the human right awareness of prospective teachers. ii) Sex, religion, community and educational qualification had effect on human right awareness of prospective teachers .

Sreeja. R. (2009). **Effectiveness of constructivist model in learning science: An experimental study on VIII standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i) To compare the effectiveness of constructivist model in learning science of IX standard students. ii) To determine the effectiveness of constructivist model over conventional method in learning science. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample for the study consisted of 60 VIII standard students. **Tools:** Lesson plan in science for the topic(structural organization) based on constructivist model and Achievement test in science (Sreeja & Deepa, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and ANCOVA. **Findings:** i)Constructivist model was found to be more effective than conventional method in learning VIII standard science. Achievement scores were found to be higher for experimental group.

Stevan, S. Evelin Liza. (2009). **Self acceptance and social intelligence: A study on prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S.).

Objectives: i) To compare the self acceptance and social intelligence of prospective teachers based on sex, age, locale, religion, community, and educational qualification of mother, educational qualification of father, subject and level of study. ii)To find out whether there existed any significant relationship between the self acceptance and social intelligence of the prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** Self acceptance scale (Berger,1952) and Social intelligence scale (Chadha, 1992). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's Product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference in the self acceptance of the prospective teachers based on gender, locale, religion, community, educational qualification of mother, educational qualification of father, subject and level of study.ii) There was no significant difference in the social intelligence of the prospective teachers based on gender, age, locale, religion, community,

educational qualification of mother, educational qualification of father, subject and level of study. iii) There was a positive correlation between self acceptance and social intelligence of prospective teachers.

Sumitha, S. (2009). **Attitude of prospective teachers towards educational innovations.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha B.C).

Objectives: i) To find the significant difference in the attitude of prospective teachers towards education innovations based on sex, locality, age group, religion, subjects and income. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 student teachers from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Attitude scale (Sumitha & sobha 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed significant difference between rural and urban, male and female prospective teachers, science and arts group prospective teachers on their attitude towards educational innovations. ii) Female prospective teachers were found to have favourable attitude towards educational innovations.

Sunitha, Evangelin.E.(2009) **Self-concept and anxiety among adolescents.** Master's thesis:(Guide:Deepa.R.P).

Objectives:i) To find out the significant difference in the self-concept and anxiety of adolescents with respect to the background variables like, age, sex, birth order, locale, religion, community, type of school and monthly income. ii) To find out the relationship between self concept and anxiety among adolescents. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:**The sample consisted of 400 adolescents in different schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Self concept inventory and anxiety inventory (Sunitha&Deepa, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed no significant difference in the self concept and anxiety of adolescents with respect to the background variables like age, sex, birth order, locality, religion, community, type of school, monthly income.ii) Self concept and anxiety of adolescents were found to be negatively correlated.

Suvin, S.(2009). **Impact of classroom climate on the academic achievement of higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Dr. Krishnaprasad .B).

Objectives: i) To find out the relationship between classroom climate and academic achievement of higher secondary school students. ii) To find the significant difference in the perceived classroom climate and academic achievement of students in terms of sex, locale, class, type of management, class size, religion and monthly income. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Classroom climate inventory (Suvin & Prasad, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** Positive significant correlation was noted between the classroom climate and academic achievement of higher secondary students.

Thushara S.S. (2009). **Impact of mastery learning technique on achievement in mathematics: A study on IX standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad .B).

Objectives: i) To find out the impact of mastery learning technique on achievement in Mathematics of IX standard students. ii) To find out the difference in achievement between the control group and experimental group. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post- test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 students –30 students in experimental group and 30 students in control group. **Tools:** i)Programmed learning material for mastery learning and ii)Achievement test. (Thushara & Prasad 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** Mastery learning technique was found to be more effective for the achievement of IX standard students when compared to conventional method.

Ahila, S.(2010). **e-learning awareness of higher secondary students.** Master'sthesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sobha. B.C.).

Objectives: i) To measure the e-learning awareness of higher secondary students. ii) To find the significant difference between higher secondary students in e-learning awareness with respect to this background variables like sex, locale, religion, community and type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students. **Tools:** e-learning awareness test (Sobha & Ahila, 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Forty three percentage of students had moderate level of e-learning awareness. ii) There was no significant difference between higher secondary students in e-learning awareness for the variables like sex, locale, religion, community and type of management.

Ajithakumari, U.V. (2010). **Stress and achievement in english: A study on IX standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright C.).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there existed any relation between stress and achievement of IX standard students. ii) To find out the any differences in the stress experienced by IX standard students based on sex, locale, religion and type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of of 400 IXth standard studentsfrom various schools of Kuzhithurai educational district. **Tools:** Stress experience inventory (Marakathavalli & Prasad, 2007) and Achievement test in English, (Ajitha & Bright, 2010) were used. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference between a)male and female b)rural and urban students in their stress. ii) There was no significant difference between government and private school students and also among hindu, christian and muslim students in their stress. iii) There was no significant relationship between stress and achievement on IX standard students.

Asha .A.M (2010).**Proficiency in the skill of writing in english: A study on IX standard english medium students.** Master's thesis .(Guide:Mr.Bright.C)

Objectives:i) To compare the proficiency in the skill of writing in English of IX standard English medium students based on sex, locality, religion and parental income. **Method:** Normative survey methodwas adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of

400 IX standard students of Kanyakumari district Tools: Proficiency in writing English (Asha & Bright, 2010). **Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test. **Findings:** i)There existed no significant difference in writing skill of IX standard students based on religion. ii) There existed significant difference in the proficiency in writing skill in english of IX standard english medium students based on sex, locality, and parental income.

Bency, A. (2010). **Attitude of prospective teachers towards inclusive education.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S.).

Objective: To find out the significant difference in the attitude towards inclusive education of prospective teachers with regard to the background variables sex, locale, marital status, religion, subject, caste and type of institution. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers studying in various colleges of education in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Attitude scale on inclusive education (Bency & Prasad, 2010). **Statistics techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** There was significant difference in the attitude towards inclusive education of prospective teachers with regard to the background variables sex, locale, marital status, religion, subject and caste. No significant difference was noted in the attitude towards inclusive education of prospective teachers with regard to type of institution.

Bennet, Lisy J. (2010). **Sports motivation and frustration tolerance among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sobha B.C).

Objectives: i) To find out the influence of background variables such as sex, locality religion, community, nature of the school and type of management in frustration tolerance of higher secondary students. ii) To find out the relationship between sports motivation and frustration tolerance among higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students studying in classes XI and XIIfrom Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Sports motivation questionnaire (Sobha & Bennet, 2010) and Frustration tolerance scale (Mukundan & Sunanda, 1998). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test

and Pearson's product moment method of correlation were used. **Findings:** i) There was no significant difference in sports motivation and frustration tolerance of the higher secondary school students with regard to sex, locality, religion, community, nature of the school and type of management. ii) There existed a positive and negligible non significant correlation between sports motivation and frustration tolerance of the higher secondary school students.

Cathaline Jagha, S (2010).**A study on the problems faced by higher secondary school students in learning chemistry.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Devika.S).

Objectives: i) To find out the problems of higher secondary school students in learning chemistry. ii) To measure the problem of higher secondary school in a) content b) teaching c) examination d) learning e) subject. iii) To find out the difference if any on the problems of higher secondary school students in learning chemistry based on sex, locality, type of institution, religion, community.**Method:** The normative survey method was used. **Sample:** High school students of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Questionnarie(Cathaline & Devika ,2010) .**Statistical techniques:**Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:**i) There was no significant difference between boys and girls, christian and muslim and government and private school students in their problems in learning chemistry.ii) Significant difference was noted in the problems faced by higher secondary school students in learning chemistry based on locality and type of institution.

Geetanjali.s. (2010). **Stress and test anxiety: A study on higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Mini Kumari.V.S).

Objectives: i) To study the significant differences in stress and test anxiety of higher secondary students based on sex, locality, type of school, and community. ii) To study the relationship between stress and test anxiety of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of four hundred higher secondary school students studying in various schools in Kanyakumari district.**Tools:** Stress inventory (Geetanjali & Mini , 2010) and Test anxiety scale(Geetanjali & Mini , 2010) . **Statistical techniques:**Arithmetic

mean, t test , ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. Findings:i) There was no significant difference in the mean scores of stress and test anxiety of higher secondary students based on sex ,locality ,type of school and community. ii) There was significant difference in the mean scores of test anxiety of higher secondary students based on community. iii) Stress and test anxiety of higher secondary students were positively and significantly correlated with each other.

GirijaKumari, C. (2010). **Emotional intelligence and emotional adjustment: A study on college students** .Master Thesis. (Guide: Dr. Mini Kumari.V.S)

Objectives: i) To find out the level of emotional intelligence and emotional adjustment of college students. ii) To find out the influence of back ground variables namely sex , locality of the college , type of the college , subject of study , level of education and community on emotional intelligence and emotional adjustment. iii) To find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and emotional adjustment of college students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400college students studying in various schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Emotional intelligence scale (Girija & Mini, 2010) and Emotional adjustment inventory (Girija & Mini , 2010).**Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings** i) There was no significant difference in the emotional intelligence of college students based on sex , subject of study , level of education and community. ii) Significant difference was noted in the emotional intelligence of college student based on locality and type of college. iii)There was no significant difference in the emotional adjustment of college students based on sex , locality, type of college, subject of study , level of education and community. iv) There was positive significant correlation between emotional intelligence and emotional adjustment of college students.

Hema latha.B (2010). **Learning style preferences of high school students**. Master's thesis .(Guide: Dr.SreeLatha.S.).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there existed any significant difference between students adopting auditory , visual and Kinaesthetic learning styles based on background variables namely sex , type of management , locality , medium of instruction , religion and community.**Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 high school students. Method: Normative survey method was used. **Tools:** Learning style inventory (Hemalatha & Sreelatha 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, standard deviation , chi-square test, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:**i) High school students prefer auditory learning style compared to visual and kinaesthetic styles. ii) There existed no significant association noted in learning style of high school students based on sex. iii) There existed significant association noted in learning style of high school students based on type of management, locality medium of instruction, religion and community.

Mary, Jeba Jannet S. (2010). **A study on the problems faced by higher secondary students in learning accountancy.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i) To find the level of problems faced by higher secondary school students in (a) Content (b) Teaching (c) Examination (d) Learning and (e) Subject. ii) To investigate the differences if any on the problems faced by higher secondary students in learning accountancy with respect to the variables like sex, locality, and socio-economic status. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students studying in various schools in their educational districts of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** PICTELS: problems in content, teaching, examination, learning and subject (Sobha & Mary, 2010) was used. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) It was found that 48% of the students had problems in content, 38% of the students had problems in teaching, 50% of the students were having problems in examination, 42% of the students were had in learning and 52% of the students were had problems in subject. ii) There was no significant difference between i)male and female ii) rural and urban students on their problems in teaching, examination, learning and subject. But significant difference was noted between them on their problems in content. iii)

There was no significant difference for students of low and high socio econo status on their problems in content, teaching, examination, learning and subject. significant difference was there between them on their problems in examinat and learning.

Mathew, C. Jerald. (2010). **Parental involvement and academic achievement middle school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S.).

Objectives: i) To find out extent of relationship between parental involvement academic achievement of middle school students. **ii)** To find out influence background variables namely sex, locality, religion, community, medium instruction, mother's educational qualification, father's educational qualificatio involvement and academic achievement of middle school students. **Method** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 40 students who were studying in middle schools of Kuzhithurai educational distric **Tools:** Parental involvement scale (Jerald & Prasad, 2010) was used. **Statistic** techniques: Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product mome method of correlation were used. **Findings: i)** Significant mean difference wa found between rural and urban middle school students in their parental involvemen **ii)** No significant difference was found between a) male and female b) hindu, christia and muslim, middle school students in their parental involvement. **iii)** There exista positive correlation between parental involvement and academic achievement o middle school students.

Muthu Shanthi.R(2010). **Environmental pollution awareness among highe secondary students in relation to intelligence.** Master's thesis.(Guide Dr. Minikumari V.S)

Objectives: i) To study the environmental pollution awareness of higher secondar tudents. **ii)** To find out the significant difference in the environment pollution vareness and intelligence of higher secondary students based on sex, locality, pe of management, subject, community, level of intelligence. **iii)** To find out the

relation between intelligence and environmental pollution awareness on higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** 400 higher secondary students. **Tool:** S.S Test of intelligence (Raj 1995). Environment pollution awareness test (Shanthi & Mini 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Mean , standard deviation , t test, Pearson product moment method co-efficient of correlation. **Findings :i)** The higher secondary school students had moderate environmental pollution awareness. **ii)** Significance difference was noted in environmental pollution awareness of higher secondary students based on sex, subject and community. **iii)** No significant difference was noted in environmental pollution of higher secondary students based on locality and type of management.**iv)** There was significant difference between the high intelligent and low intelligent higher secondary students in their environmental pollution awareness. **v)** Intelligence and environmental pollution awareness of private higher secondary school students were positively and significantly correlated with each other.

Navis Shirley.M (2010).**Chemistry learning environment and achievement in chemistry: A study on higher secondary students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Dr.Minikumari.V.S.).

Objectives:i) To find out if there existed any differences in higher secondary student's perception of chemistry learning environment and achievement in chemistry based on sex, locality, type of school, and caste. **ii)** To find out the relationship existing between the higher secondary students perceived chemistry learning environment and their achievement. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools: i)** Achievement test (Navis & Mini, 2010).**Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, Pearson product moment coefficient of correlation. **Findings: i)** There existed significant difference in the learning environment and achievement in chemistry of higher secondary students based on sex , locale , type of school and caste.**ii)** Chemistry learning environment and achievement in chemistry were positively and significantly correlated with each other.

Paul, P.H. Vijilin (2010). **Personality and adjustment : A study on prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad B.).

Objectives: i) To study the personality and adjustment of prospective teachers with reference to sex, locality, religion, community, educational qualification, type of management. ii) To study the relationship between personality and adjustment of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers studying in different colleges of education in Kanyakumari district affiliated to Tamilnadu Teachers Education University. **Tools:** Personality Inventory (Paul & Prasad, 2010) and Adjustment scale (Mukundan & Sreelatha,1992). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, and t test. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference in the personality and adjustment of prospective teachers with reference to sex, locality, religion, community, educational qualification and type of management. ii) There was significant relationship between personality variables and adjustment of prospective teachers

Prabhakaran ,M (2010). **Problem solving ability in mathematics of ninth standard students.** Master 's Thesis. (Guide:Deepa.R.P).

Objectives: i) To categorize the students as low, average, high groups in problem solving ability in mathematics. ii) To find out the , significant difference in the problem solving ability of ninth standard students based on the background variable such as sex, community , type of management , nature of the school and extra coaching. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students studying in ninth standard of various schools in Virudhunagar district. **Tools:** Problem solving ability test (Prabhakaran & Deepa 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean , standard deviation, t test , ANOVA **Findings:** i) Community, type of management , nature of school , extra coaching had of significant effect in problem solving ability in mathematics of ninth standard students . Sex and locale had no effect in their problem solving ability.

Prasad, Sharmila.R.(2010).**Waste management awareness: A study on higher secondary students.**Master's thesis .(Guide:Mrs.Devika.S).

Objectives: i)To find out whether there existed significant difference in waste management awareness of higher secondary students based on sex, locality, type of school, religion and optional subject **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students in Trivandrum district **Tools:** i)Waste management awarenessscale(Sharmila& Devika,2010).**Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:**i) There existed significant difference in waste management awareness of higher secondary students based on sex and locality. ii)There existed no significant difference in waste management awareness of higher secondary students based on type of school, religion, optional subject.

Rajasree, R (2010). **Human rights awareness among secondary school teachers.**Master's thesis.(Guide: Mr. Bright .C).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant difference in human rights awareness of secondary school teachers based on sex , locality , age , religion , community , maritial status , educational qualification , experience in teaching , type of management.**Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of400 secondary school teachers from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**.Human rights awareness test (Rajasree & Bright 2010).**Statistical techniques:**Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:**i) No significant differences were noted between male and female , rural and urban , different age groups ,hindu and christian, single and married, UG and PG secondary school teachers in their human rights awareness .

Sherin, J.F.Joe. (2010). **Psycho social determinants of aggressive behaviour of adolescents.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S.). **Objectives:** i) To find out the type of aggressive behaviour prominently exhibited by adolescents. ii) To find out the influence of background variables namely sex, class, locale, type of management, community, type of family, number of children, order of birth, monthly income, mother's employment in the exhibition of aggressive behaviour and its different forms. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample

consisted of 500 adolescents studying in VI to XII standards from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Aggressive behaviour rating scale (Sherin & Sreelatha, 2010) **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) Majority of the school going adolescents exhibited aggressive behaviour at moderate level. ii) There existed a significant difference in the aggression of adolescents with regard to background variables namely sex, locale, type of management, type of family, mother's employment, in the exhibition of aggressive behaviour and its different forms. iii) There existed no significant difference in the aggression of adolescents with regard to background variables namely class, community, number of children, order of birth, monthly income in the exhibition of aggressive behaviour and its different forms.

Sherli, Pravin C. (2010). **Environmental biology awareness and achievement in biology: A study on higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Mrs.Devika S.).

Objectives: i) To study the significant differences in the awareness of environmental Biology of higher secondary school students based on sex, locality, community, medium of instruction and type of management. ii) To study the significant differences in the achievement in Biology of higher secondary school students based on sex, locality, community, medium of instruction and type of management iii) To study the relationship between environmental biology awareness and achievement in Biology for the total sample. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students in different schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Environmental Biology awareness test (Sherli&Devika, 2010) and Achievement test in Biology (Sherli&Devika, 2010) **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation method. **Findings:** i) Sex had no influence on environmental biology awareness. Locality, community, medium of instruction and type of management had influence on environmental biology awareness. ii) Locality and medium of instruction had no influence on achievement in Biology of higher

secondary school students. Sex, community and type of management had influence on achievement in Biology of higher secondary school students. iii) Environmental Biology awareness and achievement in biology of higher secondary students are positively and significantly correlated with each other.

Sree Vidya S.D(2010).**Home environment and achievement in science: A study on IX standard students.** Master's thesis.(Guide:Dr.Krishna Prasad.B).

Objectives: i) To find out the influence of background variables namely sex, locality, type of management, medium of instruction, type of family, religion , community on home environment and achievement in science of 9th standard students. ii) To find out the relationship between home environment and achievement in science of ninth standard students. **Sample:** 500 ninth standard students, **Method :** Normative survey method. **Tools:** Home environment inventory (Sreevidhya & Prasad 2010). **Statistical techniques:** t test , ANOVA , Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed significant difference between boys and girls, rural and urban, Tamil and English medium, hindu, christian and muslim, school students in their home environment and achievement. ii) No significant difference was noted between government and private, nuclear family and joint family and forward caste and backward caste and scheduled caste students home environment and achievement. iii) Home environment and achievement of ninth standard students were positively correlated with each other.

Sreevidhya, R.K. (2010). **Self-esteem and anxiety : A study on higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad .B).

Objective: i) To find the significant difference, if any, in the self esteem and anxiety of higher secondary students with respect to sex, locality, community, religion, type of management and parents' monthly income. ii) To study whether there existed any relationship between self-esteem and anxiety of higher secondary students. **Method:** Experimental method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 higher secondary school students of Kanyakumari district in Tamilnadu. **Tools:** Self-esteem

(Sreevidhya & Prasad, 2010) and Anxiety scale (Sreevidhya & Prasad, 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** Significant differences were noted in the self esteem and anxiety of higher secondary students with respect to sex, locality, religion, type of management and parent's monthly income. Self esteem and anxiety of higher secondary school were positively correlated.

Subha, G.J. (2010). Health awareness among high school students in kanyakumari district. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha .B.C).

Objectives: i) To measure the health awareness of high school students. ii) To find out whether there existed significant difference in the health awareness of high school students based on the background variables like gender, locality, type of institution, religion, caste and monthly income. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students studying in different schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Health awareness test (Subha & Sobha, 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) High level of health awareness was noted for 46.5% of students. ii) There was no significant difference in the health awareness of high school students based on the background variables like gender and type of institution. iii) There was significant difference in the health awareness of high school students based on the background variables like locality, religion, caste and monthly income.

Subitha.S.(2010).Pre-school programmes in kanyakumari district: A detailed study. Master's thesis .(Guide:D r.Sreelatha.S).

Objectives: i)To find out the facilities available in preschools of Kanyakumari district in terms of school administration, infra structure facilities, equipments, staff, record maintenance, preschool activities, parental involvement and evaluation procedure. ii) to compare the facilities of preschools in rural and urban area. **Method:** Normative survey methodwas adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 180preschools of Kanyakumari district **Tools:** i) Checklist (Subitha &Sreelatha, 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Mean,percentage, SD, t test. **Findings:i)** Majority

of the preschools in Kanyakumari district had sufficient facilities.ii) There was significant difference between the preschool programmes in rural and urban area based on selected dimensions.

Sujithra, S.R (2010). Attitude and achievement in learning english poetry: A study on 9th standard students. Master's thesis.(Guide:Mr.Bright.C).

Objectives: i)To study the significant differences in the attitude in learning English poetry of ninth standard students based on sex , locality, and type of management. ii) To study the relationship between attitude and achievement in english poetry. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of ninth standard students selected from various schools. **Tools:** Attitude scale (Sujithra & Bright, 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:** i) : No significant difference was noted in the attitude in English poetry of ninth standard students based on sex, locality and type of management.Attitude and achievement in English poetry were positively correlated.

Vijila, T. (2010). Social anxiety and social adjustment: A study among higher secondary school students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika S).

Objectives: i) To find out the relationship between social anxiety and social adjustment of higher secondary school students. ii) To compare the social anxiety and social adjustment of higher secondary school students based on sex, locality, type of management, community and religion. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students studying in different schools in Thuckalay educational district. **Tools:** Social anxiety inventory (Sreelatha & Jayasree) and Social adjustment inventory (Vijila & Devika, 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed significant differences in the social anxiety and social adjustment of higher secondary school students based on sex, locality, type of management, community and religion. ii) A negative and low correlation between social anxiety and social adjustment for the higher secondary school students was noted.

Vijilaprince, S (2010). **Creativity and achievement in english :A study on ninth standard students.** Master's Thesis. (Guide: Devika. V .S).

Objectives: i)To find out the significant differences in creativity of ninth standard students based on gender, locality, religion, type of management. ii) To find out there is any significant relationship between creativity and achievement in English of ninth standard students. **Method:** The normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 ninth standard students . **Tools:** Test of creativity and achievement (Vijila & Devika 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t test, ANOVA, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:**i) There was no significant difference between male and female, rural and urban, government and private, hindu, christian and muslim students in their creativity. ii) There was significant positive correlation between creativity and achievement in english of ninth standard students.

Vinitha, Mary L. (2010). **Effectiveness of concept attainment model in teaching tamil grammar: A study on eighth standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika. S.).

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of concept attainment model in teaching Tamil grammar for the eigth standard students and for boys and girls. **Method:** Experimental method was adopted. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of eighth standard students. **Tools:** Lesson plans based on concept attainment model, (Vinitha & Devika, 2010). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference between concept attainment model and traditional method in teaching Tamil grammar. ii) It was found that concept attainment model was more effective than traditional method in learning Tamil grammar iii) It was found that concept attainment model was more effective than traditional method boys and girls in learning Tamil grammar.

Vinoth.X.(2010).**Examination anxiety and alienation of visually challenged students.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Dr. Krishna Prasad. B).

Objectives: i)To find out the difference if any in the examination anxiety and alienation of visually challenged students based on sex, locality, types of blindness,, nature of blindness and monthly income. ii) To find out the relationship between the examination anxiety and alienation of visually challenged students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 210 visually challenged students **Tools:** i) Examination anxiety inventory (Vinoth&Prasad, 2010). ii)Alienation inventory (Vinoth&Prasad,2010). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:**i) Examination anxiety had a substantial positive significant correlation with alienation of visually challenged students.. ii) There existed significant difference in the examination anxiety and alienation of visually challenged students based on sex, locality, types of blindness, nature of blindness and monthly income.

Abitha.S.(2011).**Effect of self instructional material in teaching chemistry at XI standard students.** Master's thesis (Guide:Dr. Krishna Prasad.B).

Objectives: i) To compare the pre-test as well as post test performance of XI standard students in the unit of chemistry learnt through self- instructional material with that of XI standard students taught through conventional method. **Method:** Experimental method was adopted. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 240 students studying at XI standard level. **Tools:** Self-instructional materials in chemistry (Abitha&Prasad,2011). ii) Achievement test in Chemistry (Abitha&Prasad,2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test. **Findings:**i) Significant difference was noted between the scores of control group and experimental group after the experiment. Experimental group students showed higher level of achievement when compared to control group students. ii) Self instructional material was found to be effective in learning chemistry at XI standard.

Ajeesgeetha, J.(2011). **Classroom environment and achievement in biology of IX standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Gireesh Kumar K.).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there existed any significant difference in class room environment and achievement in Biology of IX standard students with regard

to gender, locality, type of management and nature of school. ii) To find whe[?] there existed any significant relationship between classroom environment [?] achievement in Biology of IX standard students. **Method:** Normative survey met[?] was used. **Sample:** The sample of the study consisted of 400 IXth standard stude[?] **Tools:** Classroom environment inventory (Ajeesgeetha & Gireesh, 2011) **Statist[?]** techniques: Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlati[?] **Findings:** i) Significant difference was noted in class room environment of [?] standard students based on sex and nature of school. ii) No significant differe[?] was noted in class room environment of IX standard students based on locale [?] type of management. iii) Classroom environment and achievement in biology of [?] standard students were positively correlated.

Aji, R. (2011). Co-operative learning in enhancing self-esteem of studen[?] Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S.).

Objectives: i) To examine the effect of co- operative learning in enhancing se[?] esteem of students. ii) To compare the effect of co-operative learning with that [?] conventional method of teaching in enhancing self-esteem. **Method:** The meth[?] used for the study was experimental method. The experimental design employed [?] this study was non-equivalent group pre-test, post-test design. **Sample:** The stu[?] was conducted on a sample of 72 IX standard students in K.A.B.D. higher second[?] school, Kootalumoodu. One division (36 students) was treated as experimental gro[?] and another (36 students) as control group. **Tools:** i) Transcripts based on c[?] operative learning approach and conventional method.ii) Self-esteem inventory (Su[?] & Prasad, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and ANCOV[?] **Findings:** Study revealed that co-operative learning was more effective in enhanci[?] the self-esteem of IX standard students.

Amutha Arockia, A. (2011). Attitude of middle school teachers towards activ[?] learning method. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika. S).

Objectives: i) To measure the attitude of middle school teachers towards active learning method. ii) To find out the difference in any in the attitude of middle school

teachers towards active learning method on the background variables namely age, gender, locality, community, religion, marital status, and experiences. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample of the study consisted of 200 secondary school teachers in Kanyakumari district **Tools:** Scale to measure Active learning method attitude scale (Amutha & Devika, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA **Findings:** i) Majority of the school teachers had neutral attitude towards active learning method. ii) Significant difference was noted between a) male and female b) rural and urban middle school teachers in their attitude towards active learning method. iii) No religion wise and community wise differences were noted in the middle school teachers in their attitude towards active learning method.

Asha, Nurelin (2011): Anxiety among aurally challenged and normal students: A comparative study. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. BinduGouri ;V.P.).

Objectives: i) To compare the differences in the anxiety of aurally challenged and normal students with respect to the background variables namely gender , locality , community, religion and type of school. ii) To find the level of anxiety among aurally challenged students and normal students. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 365 students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used.. **Tools:** Anxiety scale (Asha & Gouri 2011).**Statistical techniques:** Percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t test. **Findings:** i) Anxiety was one of the major hindrances for the normal and aurally challenged students. ii) Significant difference was noted in the anxiety of aurally challenged and normal students based on sex, community, religions, locality and type of school. iii) Aurally challenged students had more anxiety compared to normal students.

Balaji Madhu, N. (2011). Attitude of secondary school teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching. Master's thesis. (Guide: Bindu Gauri .P). **Objectives:** i)To study the attitude of secondary school teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching. ii)To compare the attitude of secondary school teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching based on age, sex, locality, subject of teaching, community, type of

management and computer knowledge. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 secondary school teachers. **Tools:** (...) scale (Madhu & Bindhu, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, t-test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Majority of the secondary school teachers had a favourable attitude towards the use of ICT in learning. ii) Sex, locality, type of teaching, religion, community and computer knowledge had no effect on the attitude of secondary school teachers towards the use of ICT in teaching.

Deepapriya, P.S.(2011). Problems faced by high school students in learning science. Master's thesis. (Guide: Greesh Kumar K.).

Objectives: i) To identify the problems of high school students in learning science. ii) To find out whether there existed any difference on the problems of high school students in learning science based on sex, locality, type of management and nature of school. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample for the study consisted of 400 high school students studying in different schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Questionnaire on problems in learning science (Deepa & Greesh, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t-test and ANOVA. **Findings:** No significant differences were noted in the problems faced by higher secondary students in learning science based on the background variables namely sex, locality, type of management and nature of school.

Divya, G (2011). Effectiveness of active learning method in learning biology among 8th standard students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright C.).

Objectives: i) To determine the effectiveness of active learning method in teaching Biology. ii) To compare the effectiveness of active learning method and conventional method in teaching Biology. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non-equivalent group pre-test post test design was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 students in which 30 students belonged to experimental group and 30 students belonged control group. **Tools:** Lesson plans based on active learning method, an achievement test in Biology (Divya & Bright, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean,

t-test, ANOVA and ANCOVA. **Findings:** i) Active learning method group was significantly superior to conventional method group with regard to achievement scores. Active learning method was found to be more effective compared to conventional method in learning biology for 8th standard students.

Gimila, G (2011). Spiritual intelligence and frustration tolerance of college students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devina S.).

Objectives: i) To compare the spiritual intelligence and frustration tolerance of college students with respect to gender, locality, religion and community. ii) To find the relationship between spiritual intelligence and frustration tolerance of college students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample for the study was 400 students from different arts and science colleges. **Tools:** i) Spiritual intelligence test (Gimila & Devina, 2011) ii) Frustration tolerance scale (Samanda & Makvantan, 1988). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t-test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Significant difference was noticed in spiritual intelligence and frustration tolerance of college students based on gender and religion. ii) Significant positive correlation was noted between spiritual intelligence and frustration tolerance of college students.

Jasmine P (2011). Home environment and social intelligence of prospective teachers. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Bindhu Gauri. P).

Objectives: i) To find out the relationship between home environment and social intelligence of prospective teachers. ii) To find out if there existed any significant difference in the home environment and social intelligence of prospective teachers based on sex, subject, religion, community, marital status, locality, and type of family. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various colleges of education in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Home environment inventory (Jasmine & Gauri, 2011) ii) Social intelligence scale (Chadha & Ganesan, 1986). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t-test, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed

no significant difference in the home environment and social intelligence of prospective teachers based on sex, subject, religion, community, marital status, locality, and type of family. ii) Significant positive correlation existed between home environment and social intelligence of prospective teachers.

Jaya Dhas, C.A. (2011). **Self-esteem and adjustment : A study on high school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad B.).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant difference, if any in the self esteem and adjustment of high school students with respect to sex, locality, types of management and community. ii) To study the relationship between self-esteem and adjustment of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample of the study consisted of 400 high school students in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Self-esteem inventory (Sreevidya & Prasad, 2009) ii) Adjustment inventory (Mukundan & Sreelatha, 1992) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA **Findings:** i) No significant difference was noted in the self-esteem and adjustment of adolescents based on the background variables namely sex, locality, type of management, religion and community in the level of self-esteem of the high school students. ii) There was positive significant correlation between self-esteem and adjustment of high school students.

Kalaiarasi, S. (2011). **Mental health and adjustment problems of female students in colleges.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i) To find out the differences in mental health and adjustment problems of female students based on the background variables namely locality, type of management, religion, community, year of study and subject. ii) To find out the relationship between mental health and adjustment problems of female students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 female students in various colleges in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Mental health status scale (Gireesan & Raj, 1988). ii) Adjustment problems inventory (Kalai & Sobha, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson

product moment correlation. **Findings:** i)Significant differences were noted in the mental health of female students of a) rural and urban b) aided and self financing college students in their mental health and adjustment problems. ii) No significant difference was noted in mental health and adjustment problems of female students based on the variables namely religion, community, year of study, and subject. iii) Mental health and adjustment problems of female students were found to be significantly and negatively correlated.

Kavitha, G.S. (2011). **Stress and emotional adjustment : A study on prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of stress and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers. ii) To find out the differences in stress and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers based on sex, age, locality, subject of study and educational qualification. iii) To find out the relationship between stress and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample of the study consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various colleges of education in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Stress scale (Nantha & Mini, 2009). ii) Emotional adjustment scale (Kavitha & Mini, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers had high stress and emotional adjustment. ii) Sex, age, subject of study and level of education had no influence on the stress and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers. Locality had influence on the stress and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers. iii) The stress and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers were negatively correlated.

Kumari Girija, C. (2011). **Certain personality variables and job involvement of Anganwadi workers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S.).

Objectives: i) To compare the personality traits and job involvement of anganwadi workers based on background variables namely, age, religion, community, experience, marital status, monthly income, job status and occupation. ii) to find out the

correlation between personality and job involvement of anganwadi workers. Method Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 250 anganwadi workers in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Personality inventory and job involvement scale (Girija & Sreelatha, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Anganwadi workers had moderate level of personality and job involvement. ii) There was significant difference in personality and job involvement of anganwadi workers categorized on the basis of community and occupation. iii) No significant difference was noted in personality and job involvement of anganwadi workers categorized on the basis of age, religion, experience, monthly income and job satisfaction. iv) There was positive and significant correlation between personality and job involvement of anganwadi workers.

Kumari, Sathy, I.S. (2011). **Quality of life and job satisfaction: A study on higher secondary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha .B.C).

Objectives: i) To compare the quality of life and job satisfaction of higher secondary school teachers based on the background variables like gender, location of the school, type of management, years of teaching experience, community and religion. ii) To find out the relationship between quality of life and job satisfaction of higher secondary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school teachers from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Quality of life inventory (Ajith & Sreelatha, 2009) ii. Job satisfaction inventory (Sathy & Sobha, 2011) **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference in the quality of life of higher secondary school teachers with respect to gender, marital status and locality ii) There was significant difference in the job satisfaction of higher secondary school teachers based on the variables locality, type of management and marital status. iii) There existed a positive significant correlation between quality of life and job satisfaction of higher secondary school teachers.

Mariappan, V.(2011). **Computer literacy among secondary school teachers in dharmapuri district.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Mr. Gireeshkumar K.).

Objectives: i)To find out the level of computer literacy of secondary school teachers. ii)To find whether there existed any significant difference in computer literacy of secondary school teachers based on sex, locality, subject, qualification, type of management and monthly income. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 secondary school teachers. **Tools:** Computer literacy awareness test (Mariappan & Gireesh, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) The secondary school teachers had high computer literacy. ii) Significant difference was noted in the computer literacy of secondary school teachers based on the background variables namely, sex and types of schools.

Mary Antony Shahitha, A. (2011) **Learning style preferences of high and low achievers : A study on higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S).

Objectives :i)To find out the prominent learning styles of a) higher secondary students b)high and low achievers ii)To find out whether there existed any significant association between learning style preferences and the background variables class, sex, locality, type of management and medium of instruction. **Method:** The method used for the study was normative survey method. **Sample:** The study was conducted on a sample of 400 higher secondary school students from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Learning style inventory (Shahitha & Sreelatha, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) There existed a significant association between learning styles and a) sex b) locality. ii) No significant association was noted between learning styles and a) type of management b) medium of instruction. iii) High achievers selected visual learning modes as their choice.

Maya,P.R (2011). **Womens rights awareness :A study on college students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright. C).

Objectives: i) To measure the awareness among college students on women's ri... ii) To find out sex wise, locality wise, religion wise, community wise differenc... any among college students on women's rights awareness. **Method**: Norma... survey method was used. **Sample**: The sample consisted of 400 college stu... **Tools**: Women's rights awareness test. (Maya & Bright, 2011). Statisti... techniques: Mean, SD and t test. **Findings**: i) College students in Kanyak... district possessed moderate level of awareness on women's rights. ii) Sex-wise... locality-wise differences were noted in the awareness on women's rights of coll... students. Female students possessed higher awareness on women's rights. iii)... religion-wise, community-wise differences were noted in the awareness on wome... rights of college students.

Nair, Nithya, M. (2011). **Relationship between emotional intelligence and stre...** **among student teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha .B.C).

Objectives: i) To compare differences in emotional intelligence and stress of stude... teachers based on sex, locale, type of management, subject, educational qualificatio... religion and community. ii) To find out the relationship between stress and emotio... intelligence of student teachers. **Method**: Normative survey method was us... **Sample**: The sample consisted of 309 student teachers from various B.Ed colleg... of Kanyakumari district. **Tools**: i) Stress scale (Nithya & Sobha, 2010). ii) Emotio... intelligence scale (Hyde & Pethe). **Statistical techniques**: t test, ANOVA an... pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings**: i) Significant differen... was noted in emotional intelligence of student teachers based on subject, communi... and religion. ii) Sex wise difference was noted in stress of student teachers. iii... There existed a negative and significant correlation between emotional intelligenc... and stress of student teachers.

Prabin, Bose. I.(2011) **Reasoning ability and achievement in mathematics of** **higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. Guide: Dr. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of reasoning ability of higher secondary students. ii)To compare the reasoning ability of higher secondary students based on the back

ground variables namely a)sex b)locality c)religion d)community and e)various achievement level iii) To find out the relationship between reasoning ability and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary school students. **Method:** Normative method was used. **Sample:** The sample for the present study consisted of 400 higher secondary students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Reasoning ability test (Bose & Deepa, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Locality wise, religion wise, community wise, type of management wise differences were noted in the problem solving ability of higher secondary students. No difference was noted in the rural areas of boys and girls. ii) Reasoning ability of higher secondary students varied according to the level of achievement. iii) Reasoning ability and achievement in Mathematics of higher secondary students were found to be positively correlated.

Prasad, Sharmila, .R, (2011). **Personality traits and class room behaviour of primary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad B.).

Objectives: i) To study the personality traits and general class room behaviour of teachers working in primary schools. ii) To study the significant difference in the personality traits and class room behaviour of a) male and female teachers b) urban and rural school teachers c) unaided, aided and government primary school teachers. iii) To study whether relationship between personality traits and class room behaviour of primary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method and observation technique were used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 250 primary school teachers. **Tools:** i) Personality traits test (Sharmila & Prasad, 2011). ii). Flanders Interaction Analysis Category (FIAC) system. **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Primary school teachers had moderate level of personality traits and class room behaviours ii) No significant difference was noted in personality traits of primary school teachers based on the sex, locality, age, teaching experience iii) Type of management wise differences were noted in the personality traits of primary school teachers. iv) No significant differences were noted in class room behaviour of primary school teachers

based on locality, age and teaching experience v) significant difference was noted class room behaviour of primary school teachers based on sex and type management. vi) Positive significant correlation was noted between personality trait and class room behaviour of teachers.

Priya, S. (2011). **Organisational climate and job satisfaction of teacher educators in B.Ed. colleges.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i) To compare the organisational climate and job satisfaction teacher educators based on sex, locale, religion, community, teaching experience, monthly income, marital status in their organisational climate and job satisfaction. ii) To study the relationship between organisational climate and job satisfaction of teacher educators. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 teacher educators from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Organisational climate scale (Priya & Sobha, 2011). ii) Job satisfaction scale (Priya & Prasad, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and Pearson product moment method of correlation co efficient. **Findings:** i) Significant difference was noted between a) male and female. b) rural and urban teacher educators in their organisational climate and job satisfaction. ii) There was no significant difference between a) christian and hindu teacher educators, b) Forward and backward in their organizational climate. iii) There existed significant positive correlation between the organisational climate and job satisfaction of teacher educators.

Pushpa,V. (2011). **Scientific aptitude and process outcomes in biology if XI standard students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S).

Objectives: i. To find out the differences in scientific aptitude and process out comes in biology of XI standard students based on sex, locality, community, and type of school. ii) To find out the relationship between scientific aptitude and process outcomes in biology of XI standard students. **Tool:** Scientific aptitude test battery Agarwal & Arora, 2002) Test of process outcomes in biology (Pushpa & Prasad 2011). **Statistical techniques:** i)Mean SD, t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings :**i) There existed no significant difference between

the XI standard students in their scientific aptitude and process outcome in biology based on community. iii) Scientific aptitude and process outcome were biology are positively correlated.

Raj Kanaga, (2011). **Thinking styles and achievement in chemistry: A study on higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i) To find out the prominent thinking styles among higher secondary students. ii) To find out the prominent thinking styles of high and low achievers. iii) To find out if there existed any significant association between thinking styles and sex, locality, type of school, educational qualification of parents, medium of instruction, community and achievement level of higher secondary school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 secondary school students. **Tools:** i) Thinking style inventory (Sternberg & Wager, 1971). ii) Achievement test (Raj & Deepa, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) The preferred thinking style among higher secondary school students was internal followed by hierarchies, monarchies, external and local. ii) Sex, locality, type of school, community and educational qualification of parents had no influence in their thinking styles.

Rathy, M.V.(2011). **Self-concept and achievement in science: A study on IX standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Gireeshkumar K).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there is any significant difference in self-concept of IX standard students based on sex, locality, type of management, nature of school, religion. ii) To find whether there existed any significant relationship between the self-concept and achievement in science of IX standard students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students. **Tools:** i) Self-concept inventory (Prasad & Kumar, 2001) ii)Achievement test (Prasad & Kumar, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i)There existed significant difference between a)male and female, b)rural and urban IX standard students in their self-concept. ii)No significant difference

was noted in the self-concept of students of various types of schools. iii)There existed significant correlation between self-concept and achievement of IX standard students.

Ravi, I.T.(2011). **Study skills training on achievement in biology: A study of VIII standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i)To find out the effectiveness of study skill training on achievement in biology for eighth standard students. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 eight standard students. **Tools:** i) Transcripts based on study skills for the lesson Thallaphyta iii)Achievement test in Biology (Ravi & Deepa, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANCOVA. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference between the effectiveness of study skills training group in their achievement in biology. ii)Study skill training was found to be more effective than conventional method of teaching biology.

Salini.M (2011).**Frustration tolerance and achievement in physics of eleventh standard students.**Master's thesis . (Guide: Mrs. BinduGouri V.P)

Objectives: i) To find out the frustration tolerance and achievement level of eleventh standard students. ii) To find out the differences in eleventh standard student's frustration tolerance and achievement in physics based on sex , locality, type of institution , monthly income of parents , and their educational qualification . iii) To find out the relationship between the frustration tolerance and achievement in physics of eleventh standard students. **Sample:**The sample consisted of 400 Eleventh standard students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Tools:** Frustration tolerance scale (Mukundan & Sunanda 1998).ii) Achievement test in physics for eleventh standard students (Shalini & Bindhu, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test , ANOVA , pearson's product moment correlation. **Findings:**i) There existed significant difference between male and female rural and urban government and private school students in their frustration tolerance and

achievement in physics.ii) Frustration tolerance and achievement in physics were positively correlated with each other.

Sam Edwin, R. (2011). **Mental health status and job satisfaction of teacher educators.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Minikumari V.S).

Objectives: i) To find out whether there existed any significant difference in mental health status and job satisfaction of teacher educators with reference to the background variables mainly sex, age, marital status, subject, teaching experience, locality of the college and monthly income. ii) To study the correlation between mental health status and job satisfaction of teacher educators. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 teacher educators from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Mental health scale (Mukundan & Sivakumar, 1993) ii) Job satisfaction scale (Sam & Mini, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex wise, age wise, marital status, subject wise, teaching experience wise, locality wise, monthly income wise differences were noted in the mental health status of teacher educators. ii) Teaching experience wise and locality wise differences were noted in the job satisfaction of teacher educators. iii) There was positive correlation between mental health status and job satisfaction of teacher educators.

Sangeetha, C.S(2011). **Anxiety and achievement: A study on high school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Gireeshkumar K.).

Objectives: i)To find out whether there existed any difference in the anxiety and achievement of high school students with regard to sex, locale, type of management and educational qualification of parents. ii)To study the relationship between anxiety and achievement of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students. **Tools:** General Anxiety Scale (Mukundan, Raj & Lekha, 1992). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i)No significant difference was noted in the anxiety and achievement of high school students with regard to sex, locale, type of

management, educational qualification of parents. ii)No significant correlation noted between anxiety and achievement of high school students.

Sheejarani, S. (2011). Food adulteration awareness of prospective teachers Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika. S).

Objectives: i) To study the food adulteration awareness of prospective teachers ii) To find out the significant difference if any in the food adulteration awareness of prospective teachers based on sex, religion, locality and major subject. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample of the study consisted of 400 prospective teachers in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Food adulteration awareness test (Sheeja & Devika, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** i)Prospective teachers had moderate level of food adulteration awareness ii) There existed sex wise, subject wise differences were noted in the food adulteration awareness of prospective teachers. iii) There existed no significant difference in the food adulteration awareness of prospective teachers with respect to locality and community.

Shiney.R.S(2011). Proficiency in english prose and poetry:A study on ninth standard students. Master's thesis .(Guide: Mr.Bright.C).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant differences in proficiency in English prose and poetry of ninth standard students between sex, locality, type of managment, type of family, medium of instruction, community religion and monthly income of parents. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students in Kanyakumari district .**Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Tools:** Profiency test (Shiney & Bright 2011). **Statistical techniques:**Percentage, arithmetic mean ,standard deviation, t test ,ANOVA.**Findings:** i) There existed significant difference between rural and urban ,Tamil and English medium 9th standard students in their proficiency in English prose and poetry. ii) Sex , type of managment , type of family , community, religion , and monthly income of parents ninth standard students had no effect in the profiency in English prose and poetry.

Shobini.R (2011). Attitude of prospective teachers towards adolescence education Master's thesis.(Guide: Prasad.P.S).

Objectives: i) To find the nature of attitude of prospective teachers towards adolescence education. ii) To find the attitude of prospective teachers towards adolescent education based on sex, locality, religion, community, educational qualification. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** Attitude towards adolescence education scale (Shobini & Prasad, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:**i) Majority of the prospective teachers had favourable attitude towards adolescence education. ii) Sex wise, locality, religion , educational qualification had no effect on the attitude of prospective teachers adolescence education.

Shyla, J. (2011).Awareness on current affairs among prospective teachers. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa.R.P.)

Objectives: i)To find out the significant difference in current affairs awareness of prospective teachers based on sex, age, locality and community. **Method:** Normative survey methodwas adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various colleges of Kanyakumari district **Tools:** i)Current affairs awareness test (Shyla & Deepa, 2011). **Statistical techniques:**Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:**i) Gender and locality had effect on current affairs awareness of prospective teachers.ii)Community and age had no effect on current affairs awareness of prospective teachers.

Sindhu, T. (2011). A study on personality traits and leadership styles of school heads in Kanyakumari district. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha .S).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of personality and leadership behaviour styles of school heads. ii) To find out the significant difference if any in the personality and leadership behaviour of school heads with respect to the background variables namely sex, locality, religion, type of management and teaching experience. iii) To find out the relationship between personality and leadership styles of school heads.

Method: Normative survey method was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of 200 headmasters and headmistress of various schools of Kanyakumari district. Tools i) Personality traits inventory (Sindhu & Sreelatha, 2011) and leadership style scale (Sindhu & Sreelatha, 2011). Statistical techniques: Arithmetic mean, SD, chi-square test, t test, ANOVA, and Pearson product moment method of correlation. Findings: i) Majority of the school heads follow democratic and leadership style. ii) Sex, religion, locality, type of management, years of experience of school head had no influence on personality traits and leadership behaviour. iii) There existed significant correlation between personality traits and leadership behaviour of school heads.

Sophia, Y. (2011). **Life satisfaction and job satisfaction: A study on primary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S.).

Objectives: i) To measure the life satisfaction and job satisfaction of primary school teachers. ii) To find out the effect of background variables namely sex, marital status, locality, type of management, religion, community and teaching experience in life satisfaction and job satisfaction of primary school teachers. iii) To find out the relationship between life satisfaction and job satisfaction of primary school teachers. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: The sample consisted of 200 primary school teachers. Tools: i) Life satisfaction scale (Sophia & Sreelatha, 2011) and job satisfaction scale (Sophia & Sreelatha, 2011). Statistical techniques: t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation coefficient. Findings: i) Primary school teachers had average level of life satisfaction and job satisfaction ii) Sex had influence in their life satisfaction of the primary school teachers. iii) Religion, community, marital status, locality and teaching experience had no effect in their life satisfaction of primary school teachers. iv) Sex, religion, teaching experience and type of management had influence in their job satisfaction. v) There was positive and significant correlation between life satisfaction and job satisfaction of primary school teachers.

Sowmia, E.(2011). **Parental attitude towards prevailing practices of early childhood education.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S.).

Objectives: i) To measure the attitude of parents towards prevailing practices of early childhood education. ii) To compare the attitude of a) fathers and mothers b) rural and urban parents c) parents belonging to different religions d) community and e) different occupations on prevailing practices of early childhood education. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: The sample consisted of 300 parents from Kanyakumari District. Tools: Parental attitude scale (Sowmia & Sreelatha, 2011). Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. Findings: i) Majority of the parents had favourable attitude towards prevailing practices of early childhood education. ii) No significant differences were found between a) rural and urban parents b) parents belonging to different religions and c) communities in their attitude towards prevailing practices of early childhood education. iii) Significant difference was noted in the attitude of parents having various towards occupations prevailing practices of early childhood education.

Sreekumar, K.S. (2011). **Learning difficulties and achievement in physics of eleventh standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad .V .S).

Objectives: i) To compare the learning difficulties of eleventh standard students in physics based on sex, locality, type of management, community, income, medium of instruction, and parental education. iii) To find out the relationship between learning difficulties and achievement of the eleventh standard students in physics. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: The sample for the study was 400 eleventh standard students. Tools: Learning difficulties scale (Sreekumar & Prasad, 2011). Statistical techniques: Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA, and Pearson product moment correlation. Findings: i) There existed significant difference among high and low level of learning difficulties. ii) Significant difference was noticed in learning difficulties of eleventh standard students in physics with respect to type of management and family income. iii) No significant difference

was noticed in the learning difficulties of the eleventh standard students in phy... based on sex, locality, community, medium of instruction, and parental educa... iv) There existed significant correlation between learning difficulties a... achievement of eleventh standard students in physics.

SreelekshmiV.S (2011). **A comparative study on emotional adjustment of aura... challenged and normal students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Dr. Mini Kumari V.)

Objectives: i)To compare the emotional adjustment of aurally challenged and nor... students. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 150 normal students and 116 aura... challenged students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Tools:** Emotio... adjustment scale (Sreekala and Prasad 2004). **Statistical techniques:** Arithme... mean, standard deviation, t test. **Findings:**i) Emotional adjustment of aur... challenged students was lower than that of the normal students. ii) There w... significant difference between the normal students and aurally challenged stude... in their emotional adjustment with respect to the variables sex , religion , local... and community.

Subarani, R. (2011) **Awareness of prospective teachers towards education... innovations.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika. S).

Objectives: i)To study the educational innovation awareness of prospective teachers. ii)To find out the significant difference if any in the educational innovation awareness of prospective teachers based on sex, locality, religion, subject and their educational qualification. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 student teachers from different colleges of education in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Educational innovation awareness test (Suba & Devika, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers in Kanyakumari district had average awareness on educational innovations. ii) Male and female and arts and science group teachers differ in their awareness on educational innovation. iii) No locality wise, religion wise and educational qualification wise significant differences were noted in the educational awareness of prospective teachers.

Subitha, R. (2011). **School environment and adjustment: A study on IX standard students.** Master's thesis (Guide Dr. Krishna Prasad.B).**Objectives:**i)To find out the correlation between the variables school environment and adjustment among IX standard students. ii. To compare different religious groups, communities, monthly income groups of IX standard students on the variable school environment and adjustment. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 IX standard students. **Tools:** Environmental inventory (Subitha & Prasad, 2011). ii) Adjustment inventory (Mukundan & Sreelatha, 1992). **Statistical techniques :** t test, ANOVA, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) No religion wise, community wise and monthly income wise differences was noted in the variable school environment and adjustments of adolescents. ii)There existed a significant correlation between school environment and adjustment of adolescents.

Suguna, P.R.(2011). **Impact of educational television programmes on academic achievement of high school students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Dr. Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i)To compare the sex wise, locality wise, age wise, and type of school wise difference in the impact of television programmes on academic achievement of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample of the study consisted of 400 high school students in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Television program viewing questionnaire (Suguna & Sobha, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Type of school wise and religion wise significant difference were noted in viewing television programmes and academic achievement of high school students. ii) No locality wise and age wise differences were noted in viewing television programmes on academic achievement. iii) Positive correlation was noted between television programmes and academic achievement of high school students.

Suma devi, S.S,(2011) **Computer anxiety of high school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i)To find out the level of computer anxiety of high school te... ii)To find out any differences in the level of computer anxiety of high school te... with respect to sex, locality, marital status, subject taught, years of experie... type of management. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample... sample consisted of 200 high school teachers of Kanyakumari district. T... Computer anxiety scale (Suma & Sobha, 2011). Statistical techniques: Ari... mean, SD and t test. Findings: i)High school teachers had high level of com... anxiety.ii) Type of management wise and teaching experience wise differences... noted in the computer anxiety of high school teachers. ii) Those who had a comp... in their home showed less anxiety compared to their counterparts. iv) No sex w... locality wise and religion wise differences were noted in their computer anxie...

Sumi, S.L.(2011). A study on interpersonal skills among B.Ed. students. Mas... thesis. (Guide :Dr. Sobha B.C).

Objectives: i) To study the level of interpersonal skills of B. Ed students .ii) study the difference in the level of interpersonal skills among B. Ed students w respect to their a)sex b)locality c)type of management d)community e)mar status. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: The sample consis of 400 students from various colleges of education in Kanyakumari district. To Interpersonal skills inventory (Sumi & Sobha, 2011). Statistical technique Percentage, mean, SD, t test . Findings: i) It was found that among the samp selected, 60% of the B.Ed students possessed the skill of tolerance, 49% of t B.Ed students posses the skill of sensitivity, and 67% of the B.Ed students poss the skill of empathy. ii) No significant differences were noted in the inter person skills of prospective teachers based on the background variables namely sex, localit type of management, religion, community and marital status.

Sundaram Sinthiya, S. (2011). Mental health status among visually challenged students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad B.).

Objectives: To find out whether the sex, locality, religion, community, type of management and nature of blindness influences the mental health status of visually challenged students. Method: Normative survey method was used. Sample: The sample for the study consisted of 200 visually challenged students of various schools of Kanyakumari district. Tools: Mental health status inventory (Santhiya & Prasad, 2011). Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. Findings: No significant differences were noted in the mental health status of visually challenged students based on the selected background variables namely sex, locality, religion, community, type of management and nature of blindness.

Thangavel , K(2011) Effectiveness of computer assisted language learning english of ninth standard students. Master's thesis. (Guide : Mrs. Deepa R.P.).

Objectives: i) To find out the effectiveness of computer assisted language learning approach in English language teaching.ii)To compare the effectiveness of computer assisted language learning approach over conventional method in English language teaching of IX standard students. Method: The method used for the study was experimental method. Non equivalent pre-test, post test design was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of sixty ninth standard students in Valayappatty Government higher secondary school in Namakkal district. The experimental group consisted of thirty students and control group consisted of thirty students. Tools: Computer software package for four lessons in the ninth standard state board english textbook. Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test and ANCOVA. Findings: Computer assisted language learning approach was found to be more effective compared to conventional method of language learning.

Vidhya,V. (2011). Attitude and achievement in english language learning. A study on IX standard students. Master's thesis.(Guide: Bright.C).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant difference in the attitude and achievement in English language learning based on their sex , locality ,religion , community , medium of instruction , type of school and educational qualification of parents. Method: Method used for the study was normative survey method. Sample: The study was conducted on a sample of four hundred ninth students studying in various

schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Attitude scale in English and Achievement test in english (Vidhya & Bright 2011). **Findings:** i) No sex wise difference noted between rural and urban 9th standard on exhibiting attitude and achievement in english language learning. iii) There is no significant difference between backward caste and scheduled caste of ninth standard students in English language learning. iv) No sex wise, locality wise and type of management wise difference were noted in the attitude and achievement in english of ninth standard student attitude and achievement in english were positively and significantly correlated.

Vijila, T. (2011). Professional commitment and job satisfaction of teacher educators. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Krishna Prasad .B).

Objectives: i) To find out the difference if any in the professional commitment & job satisfaction of teacher educators on the basis of sex, locality, religion, marital status, community, teaching experience, age and monthly income. ii) To find out relationship existing between professional commitment and job satisfaction teacher educators. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 teacher educators from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Professional commitment scale (Kohli, 2005). ii) Job satisfaction scale (Vijila & Prasad, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Locality wise and religion wise difference were noted in the professional commitment of teacher educators, sex, marital status, community, teaching experience, and monthly income have no influence in the professional commitment of teacher educators. ii) Locality and monthly income wise differences were noted in the job satisfaction of teacher educators. iii) Negative correlation was noted between the professional commitment and job satisfaction of teacher educators.

Vinitha, S .J (2011). Problems faced by higher secondary school students in learning biology. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Devika . S).

Objectives: i) To find out the difference if any in the problems faced by higher secondary school students in learning biology with respect to sex, locale, religion,

type of institutions, community. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students. **Tools:** i) Problems faced inventory by higher secondary students in learning biology (Vinitha & Devika, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA , Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Majority of the higher secondary school students had problem in learning biology. ii) There existed no significant difference in the problems faced by higher secondary school students in learning biology with respect sex ,locality ,religion ,type of institution and community.

Abitha, S. (2012). Sociability and risk taking behaviour among prospective teachers. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha B. C.).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of sociability and risk taking behaviour among prospective teachers. ii) To find out significant difference if any in sociability and risk taking behaviour among prospective teachers based on sex, age, religion, locale, marital status, type of management, community and subject. ii) To find out the relationship between sociability and risk taking behaviour of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various B.Ed. colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Risk taking behaviour inventory (Abitha & Sobha, 2012). ii) Sociability inventory (Anbalagan). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers had high level of sociability and risk taking behaviour. ii) Significant difference was noted in sociability of prospective teachers based on religion, community and subject. iii) Significant difference was noted in risk taking behaviour of prospective teachers based on religion, age, marital status, community and subject. iv) There existed a positive and significant correlation between sociability and risk taking behaviour of prospective teachers.

Aji, T. (2012). Disaster management awareness of higher secondary school students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Bindhu Gowri .V.P).

Objectives: i)To study the awareness of higher secondary school students disaster management. ii)To compare the awareness of higher secondary students on disaster management based on the background variables namely locality, type of management and stream of study. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** Disaster management awareness test (Aji & Gowri, 2012). Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary students in Kanyakumari district had moderate level of disaster management awareness ii) Sex wise and locality wise differences were not observed, in the disaster management of higher secondary students. Stream of study wise and type of management wise differences were noted in the disaster management of higher secondary students.

Anbuselvan,M.(2012). **Awareness and attitude towards inclusive education of primary school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Bindhu Gowri V.P).

Objectives: i)To study the awareness and attitude of primary school teachers towards inclusive education. ii)To find out whether there existed any significant difference in the attitude and awareness of primary school teachers on the basis of sex, locality, marital status, religion, community, type of management, monthly income, qualification, teaching experience and special needs education. iii)To find out whether there is any relationship between awareness and attitude of primary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 primary school teachers. **Tools:** i)Awareness scale on inclusive education (Anbuselvan & Gowri, 2012). ii)Attitude scale (Bency & Prasad, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i)Majority of the primary school teachers had high inclusive education awareness and favourable attitude towards inclusive education. i)There existed significant difference in the awareness of primary school teachers towards inclusive education on the basis of sex and teaching experience. iii) There existed no significant difference in the awareness of primary school teachers towards inclusive education on the basis of locale and marital

status. iv)Positive and significant correlation was noted between inclusive education awareness and attitude towards inclusive education of primary school teachers.

Androline,R(2012). **Values of higher secondary students in relation to their home environment.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Bindhu Gowri V.P.).

Objectives: i)To find out the extent of values and home environment of higher secondary students. ii)To find out the influence of background variables namely sex, locality, type of management, type of family, religion, community, qualification of parents and monthly income of parents on values and home environment of higher secondary students. iii)To find out relationship between values and home environment of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** i) Value scale (Androline & Gowri, 2012). ii)Home environment inventory (Bini & Mukundan, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed significant difference between male and female, rural and urban, government and private school students in their values. ii) No significant difference was noted in the values of students with respect to type of family and locality. iii) Positive correlation was noted between values and home environment of higher secondary students.

Ansilibi, K(2012). **Soft skills among higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Devika.S.).

Objectives: i)To measure the soft skills of higher secondary students. ii)To find out the significant difference if any in the soft skills of higher secondary students with respect to the background variables namely sex, locality, religion, community and type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** Soft skills scale (Ansi & Devika, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i)Locality wise, type of management wise, community wise differences were noted in the soft skills of higher secondary students. ii)No sex wise and religion wise differences were noted in the soft skills of higher secondary students.

Anuba, S. (2012). **Road safety awareness and emotional empathy among higher secondary teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha B. C.).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of road safety awareness and emotional empathy of higher secondary teachers. ii) To find out significant difference if any in road safety awareness and emotional empathy of higher secondary teachers based on sex, marital status, locale of the school, religion, years of experience, type of management and salary. iii) To find out the relationship between road safety awareness and emotional empathy of higher secondary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 higher secondary teachers from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Emotional empathy inventory (Abitha & Sobha, 2012). ii) Road safety awareness Test (Mahilnan, 1984). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary teachers had moderate level of road safety awareness and emotional empathy. ii) Significant difference was noted in road safety awareness of higher secondary teachers based on sex and year of experience. iii) Significant difference was noted in emotional empathy based on the background variables, religion and year of experience. iv). No significant correlation was noted between road safety awareness and emotional empathy of higher secondary school teachers.

Aravinth, R. (2012). **Social competency of prospective teachers in relation to their social intelligence.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S.).

Objectives: i) To find out the effect of background variables namely sex, locality, type of management, religion, community, marital status and educational qualification in social competency and social intelligence of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Social competency scale (Aravinth, & Sreelatha, 2012). ii) Social intelligence questionnaire (Chadha & Usha, 1986). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation coefficient. **Findings:** i) Locality and type of management wise difference were noted in the social competency of prospective teachers. ii) Type of management wise difference was noted in the social intelligence of prospective teachers. iii) High positive significant correlation was noted in social competency and social intelligence of prospective teachers.

Ariya, G.R (2012). **Organizational climate and job satisfaction of special school teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant differences in organisational climate and job satisfaction of special school teachers based on the background variables, such as sex, community, religion, locality, marital status, nature of special schools, type of the special school, educational qualification, teaching experience and their monthly income ii) To find out whether there existed any relationship between organisational climate and job satisfaction of special school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 special school teachers in various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Organisational climate inventory and job satisfaction scale (Ariya & Deepa, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Percentage analysis, Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex wise, marital status wise and community wise differences were noted in the organisational climate of special school teachers. ii) Religion and locality had no impact on organisational climate of special school teachers. iii) Organisational climate and job satisfaction of special school to were positively correlated.

Arsha,N. (2012). **Reasoning ability of higher secondary students in relation to intelligence.** Master's thesis. Guide: (Dr.Minikumari.V.S.).

Objectives: i)To find out the level of reasoning ability of higher secondary students. ii)To study whether there is any difference reasoning ability of higher secondary students based on sex, locality, type of school and level of intelligence. iii)To find out the relationship between intelligence and reasoning ability of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** i) S.S Test of intelligence (Sanatha

Raj). ii)Reasoning ability test (Arsha & Mini, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, and t test. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary students in Kanyakumari district had low reasoning ability. ii) Highly intelligent students possessed high reasoning ability and low intelligent students had low reasoning ability. iii) There was a positive significant correlation between reasoning ability and intelligence of higher secondary students.

Babu, Anu Siji (2012). **Effectiveness of play activities in improving pro-social behaviour of pre-school children.** Master's thesis(Guide:Dr.Sreelatha.S).

Objectives:i) To develop a package of play activities to enhance prosocial behaviour of preschool children. ii) To study the effectiveness of play activities in enhancing prosocial behaviour of pre school children. **Method:** The method used for this study was experimental method. Non-equivalent group pre-test, post- test design was the experimental design employed. **Sample:**This study was conducted on 60 students of the U.K.G class in N.V.K.S. Higher secondary school Attoor. **Tools:**i) A rating scale to measure prosocial behaviour. ii) Package of play activities. (Anu&Sreelatha, 2012). **Findings:**i) Play activities were found to be effective in improving prosocial behaviour of pre-school children.

Bharath, (2012). **Multiple intelligence and achievement in english: A study on prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright C.).

Objectives: i)To find out the relationship between multiple intelligence and achievement in English of prospective teachers. ii)To find out the influence of background variables like sex, locality, religion, family, community, type of management in the multiple intelligence of prospective teachers. **Method:**Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 prospective teachers. **Tools:** Multiple intelligence inventory (Bharath & Bright, 2012) and achievement test in English. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment correlation co-efficient. **Findings:** i) significant difference was noted in the multiple intelligence of rural and urban

prospective teachers. ii)Multiple intelligence and achievement of prospective teachers were positively correlated.

Blessy, Sweetlin.R (2012).**Spiritual intelligence and teaching aptitude among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis.(Guide :Mrs.Devika.S).

Objectives :i)To compare the spiritual intelligence and teaching aptitude of prospective teachers with respect to sex, age, type of management, locality, religion, community subject, educational qualification of parents. ii) To find out the relationship between spiritual intelligence and teaching aptitude of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:**i)Spiritual intelligence test (Ginisha & Devika 2012) ii) Teaching aptitude test (Blessy & Devika 2012) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA. **Findings:** i)Sex wise difference was noted in the spiritual intelligence of prospective teachers. Age, type of management , locality , religion , community, subject and educational qualification of parents had no effect in the spiritual intelligence. Selected background variables had no effect in teaching aptitude of prospective teachers. ii) Social intelligence and teaching aptitude of prospective teachers were found to be positively correlated.

Boopathi.P(2012). **Emotional intelligence and mental health status of adolescents.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. BinduGouri.V.P) .

Objectives: i) To find out the significant difference if any in the emotional intelligence and mental health status of adolescents, based on age, sex, locality, type of school, community, religion, parental education, monthly income of family, parental occupation, birth order, number of siblings.ii) To study the relationships between emotional intelligence and mental health status of adolescents. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:**Sample consisted 400 students from VIII to XII standard students. **Tools:** A scale of emotional intelligence (Preetha & Prasad) ii)Mental health status scale (Mukundan & Sivakumar, 1996).**Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, ANOVA, correlation coefficient. **Findings:**i)Adolescents had moderate level of emotional intelligence. ii. Locality, gender, religion,

community, type of school, monthly income, education of father, and education of mother and birth order of the school adolescents had no effect in their emotional intelligence iii. Occupation of mother and monthly income of parents, occupation of father had effect in the mental health status of adolescents iv. Gender, locality, type of school, education of father, mother and birth order of the adolescents had mo influence is their mental health status.v) Emotional intelligence and mental health status of adolescents were positively correlated.

Brijin, T.B.(2012). **Aspiration and achievement in science: A study on high school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Gireesh Kumar .K).

Objectives: i) To find out the level of aspiration and achievement of high school students. ii) To find study the differences if any in the aspiration of high school students based on sex, locale, religion, type of management and educational qualification of parents. iii)To study the relation between aspiration and achievement in science of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The present study was conducted on a sample of 400 students of various schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Aspiration scale (Sreeja & Kumar, 2003). ii) Marks scored in first terminal exam were taken as achievement scores. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's Product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference between a)male and female b)rural and urban c)hindu,christian and muslim d)government, aided and private high school students in their aspiration. ii)No significant difference was noted in the achievement in science of high school students based on gender, locale, religion, type of management and educational qualification of parents.iii)There existed a positive significant correlation between level of aspiration and achievement in science of high school students.

Chithra,C. (2012). **Study skills and academic achievement of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Deepa. R.P).

Objectives: i)To find out the level of study skills of higher secondary students. ii)To find out whether there is any significant difference in the study skills and

academic achievement of the students based on sex, locale, community, type of school, subject selected and parental education. iii)To find out the relationship between study skills and academic achievement of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** Study skills inventory (Chithra & Deepa, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i)Higher secondary students had average study skills. ii) Sex wise and type of school wise significant difference was noted in the study skills of higher secondary students. iii)No significant difference was noted in the study skills of students belonging to various communities and locality. iv) Positive correlation was noted between study skills and academic achievement of higher secondary students.

Christy, Rajini Helen.C (2012). **Mental ability and adjustment of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Mr. Bright. C.).

Objectives: i) To find out the correlation between mental ability and adjustment of higher secondary students. ii)To find out differences if any in mental ability and adjustment of higher secondary students based on the background variables like sex, locality, religion, community, type of management and type of family. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** i) Bell adjustment inventory ii) Mental ability test of Raven's Progressive Matrices were used. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i)There was no significant difference between boys and girls, rural and urban, government and aided students in their mental ability. ii) Community and religion had no influence on the mental ability and adjustment of students. iii) Mental ability and adjustment of higher secondary students were positively correlated.

David, Y. (2012). **Stress coping ability and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S.).

Objectives: i) To measure the stress coping ability and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers. ii) To find out the effect of background variables namely sex, locality, type of management, religion, community, educational qualification and marital status in stress coping ability and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers. iii) To find out the correlation between stress coping ability and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** i) Stress coping ability scale (David & Sreelatha, 2012). ii) Interpersonal skills questionnaire (Sobha & Sumi, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers had average level of stress coping ability and interpersonal skills. ii) Significant difference noted in stress coping ability of prospective teachers based on sex and locality. iii) There was significant difference was noted in interpersonal skills of prospective teachers based on community and educational qualification. iv) No significant correlation was noted between stress coping ability and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers.

Deeba, N.R (2012). **Self esteem and achievement motivation of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika. S.).

Objectives: i)To measure the self esteem of higher secondary students. ii) To find out the significant difference if any in the self esteem of higher secondary students with respect to the background variables namely sex, locality, religion, community, order of birth and type of management. iii) To find out the significant difference if any in the achievement motivation of higher secondary students with respect to the background variables namely sex, locality, religion, community, order of birth and type of management. iv)To find out the relationship between self esteem and achievement motivation of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** i)Self esteem inventory (Vidhya & Prasad, 2003) ii)Achievement motivation scale (Deeba & Devika, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) No significant difference was

based in the self esteem of higher secondary students based on type of management of school. ii)Sex wise, locale wise, religion wise and community wise differences were noted in the achievement motivation of higher secondary students. iii)Self esteem and achievement motivation were positively correlated.

Eaakkappan, V. (2012). **Effectiveness of concept attainment model in teaching history: An experimental study on eleventh standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha .S).

Objectives: i) To determine the effectiveness of Bruner's concept attainment model in teaching history of eleventh standard students. ii) To compare the effectiveness of Bruner's concept attainment model over conventional method in teaching history of eleventh standard students. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre test post test design was used. **Sample:** The study was conducted in N.V.C. Government higher secondary school, Radhapuram, Tirunelveli. One division (30 students) was treated as experimental group and another (30 students) as control group. **Tools:** i) Teaching manual based on concept attainment model. ii) Achievement test in history for eleventh standard students. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** Concept attainment model was more effective than traditional method in teaching history of eleventh standard students.

Gino,D.E (2012). **Religiosity and value orientation of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika S.).

Objectives: i)To find out the significant difference if any in the religiosity and value orientation of the higher secondary students with respect to the background variables like sex, locale, religion, community and type of management. ii) To find out the relationship between religiosity and value orientation of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** i) Value orientation scale (Gino & Devika, 2012). ii) Religiosity scale (Rana & Mukundan, 2002). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of

correlation. **Findings:** i)There was no significant difference between : a)boys and girls b)rural and urban higher secondary students in their religiosity. ii) There was no significant relationship between religiosity and value orientation of higher secondary students.

Jayanthi, K.S. (2012). **Self-confidence and emotional adjustment: A study on prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To compare the level of self-confidence and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers. ii) To find out the relationship between self-confidence and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 prospective teachers from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Emotional adjustment scale (Kavitha & Mini, 2011) ii) Self-confidence scale (Jayanthi & Mini). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Low level of self-confidence and emotional adjustment of prospective teachers were noted. ii) self-confidence of prospective teachers and emotional adjustment were positively correlated.

Jeena,P.S (2012). **Multimedia approach and achievement in chemistry : A study on XI standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Bindhu Gowri.V.P).

Objectives: i)To find out the effectiveness of multimedia approach in achievement in chemistry of XI standard students. ii)To compare the effectiveness of multimedia approach and conventional method on achievement in chemistry of XI standard students. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 students. **Tools:** i)Achievement test in chemistry (Jeena & Bindhu Gowri, 2012). iii)Multimedia packages for the lesson S block elements developed for the XI standard state board chemistry text book. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANCOVA. **Findings:** i)Multimedia approach was found to be effective for teaching chemistry in XI standard when compared to conventional method.

Kaviarasu,P.G(2012). **Achievement motivation and achievement in science of IX standard students in dharmapuri district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Gireeshkumar S.).

Objectives: i)To find out the differences in the achievement motivation of IX standard students based on sex, locality, type of management, religion, parental occupation and educational qualification of parents. ii)To find out the relationship between achievement motivation and achievement in science of IX standard students based on the background variables. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 IX standard students. **Tools:** Achievement motivation scale (Amutha & Mukundan, 2003). Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i)No sex wise, religion wise differences were noted in the achievement motivation of IX standard students in Dharmapuri district. ii) Significant difference was noted in the achievement motivation of 9th standard students belonging to various types of schools. iii)Achievement motivation and achievement of IX standard students were positively correlated.

Kayathiri,S.(2012). **Awareness of communicable diseases among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika S.).

Objectives: To find out the significant differences if any in the awareness of communicable diseases among higher secondary students with respect to the background variables sex, locale, religion, community, subject of study and type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students of various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Communicable diseases awareness test (Kayathri & Devika, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i)No sex wise, locality wise, religion wise, type of school wise difference were noted in the awareness of communicable diseases of higher secondary students. But significant difference was noted in the awareness of communicable diseases of higher secondary students belonging to different communities and stream of study.

Kumari, Krishna.S (2012) **Relationship between home environment and self concept of high school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Mr. Gireeshkumar K.).

Objectives: i) To measure the level of home environment and self concept of high school students. ii) To find the significant differences if any in the home environment and self concept of high school students with respect to the background variables namely sex, locale, religion, type of management, nature of school, qualification of parents and monthly income. iii) To study the relationship between home environment and self concept of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students. **Tools:** Home environment inventory (Krishna & Girish, 2012) and self concept (Girish & Prasad, 2001). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) No sex wise, locality wise, community wise, type of management wise differences were observed in the home environment of high school students. ii) For self concept no significant difference was noted for the selected background variables. iii) A positive significant correlation was found between home environment and self concept of high school students.

Leninsha.L(2012). **Locus of control of adolescents in relation to their adjustment.** Master's thesis, (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S.).

Objectives: i) To study the locus of control and the level of adjustment of adolescents. iii) To study whether there is any significant difference in the locus of control and adjustment of adolescents on the basis of background variables like sex, locality, type of management, community, religion, order of birth and number of siblings. iv)To find out the relationship between locus of control and adjustment of the adolescents. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 600 adolescents studying in VII to XII standard. **Tools:** i) Locus of control scale (Leninsha & Sreelatha, 2012) and ii) Adjustment Inventory (Mukundan & Sreelatha, 1992). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correalation. **Findings:** i) Majority of the adolescents in Kanyakumari district possessed external locus of control. ii) No sex wise, religion

wise, type of management wise differences were noted in the locus of control of adolescents. Order of birth and locality had influence on the locus of control of adolescents. Selected background variables had no effect in their adjustment. iii) Positive significant correlation was noted between locus of control and adjustment of adolescents.

Liril Kumar, S.(2012).**Mental health status and achievement in social science of high school tribal students.** Master's thesis, (Guide: Mr. Gireeshkumar S.).

Objectives: i)To find out the level and degree of mental health status and academic achievement in social science of high school tribal students. ii)To find out whether there existed any significant difference in the mental health status and achievement in social science of high school tribal students with regard to sex, religion, birth order, type of management, monthly income of parents. iii)To find out whether there existed any significant relationship between mental health status and achievement in social science of tribal high school students. **Method:** Normative Survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 tribal students. **Tools:** Attoor mental health status scale(Mukundan & Sivakumar, 1993). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed a significant difference between a) male and female b)government and private school students in their mental health status and achievement. ii)No significant difference was noted in the mental health status of high school tribal students belonging to various communities. iii)There existed significant and positive correlation between mental health status and achievement of high school tribal students.

Madasamy, M (2012). **Environmental ethics of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Dr.Deepa.R.P.).

Objectives: i)To find out the level of environmental ethics of higher secondary students. ii)To find out the significant difference in the environmental ethics of higher secondary students based on sex, community, religion, locale and type of school. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted

techniques: Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary school students of Thirunelveli district had moderate level of environmental ethics. ii) Community wise, locality wise, stream of study wise differences were noted in the environmental ethics of higher secondary school students. No gender wise and religion wise differences was observed in the environmental ethics of higher secondary school students.

Manju.N.A.(2012) Academic stress and achievement in chemistry: A study on higher secondary students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Minikumari V.S.). **Objectives:** i) To find out the level of academic stress of higher secondary students. ii) To find out the differences in academic stress of higher secondary students based on sex, locale and type of school. iii) To find out the relationship between academic stress and achievement in chemistry of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 Higher Secondary students in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Academic stress scale prepared and validated by the investigator(2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex, type of management had influence on academic stress of higher secondary students. Locality had no effect on academic stress of higher secondary students. iii) Academic stress and achievement in chemistry were negatively correlated for the higher secondary students in Kanyakumari district.

Preeba,Y. (2012). Psycho social problems among adoloscents of working and non-working mothers. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs..Bindhu Gowri. V.P). **Objectives:** i)To study and compare the psycho social problems among adolescents of working and non working mothers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 adolescents. **Tools:** Psycho social inventory ((Preeba & Bindhu Gowri, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test.

findings: i)No sex wise, religion wise, type of family wise, order of birth wise, number of siblings wise, mother's educational qualification wise, monthly income wise, nature of employment wise difference were observed in the psycho social problems of adolescents. ii) Locality wise, type of school wise differences were noted in the psycho social problems of adolescents. iii) Significant difference was noted between the adolescents of working and non working mothers in their psycho social problems.

Princy Aslin.C(2012). Social intelligence and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers. Master's thesis. (Guide: Devika. S).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant difference if any , in the social intelligence and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers with respect to background variables namely sex , locality , religion , community , type of management and order of birth.ii) To find out the significant relationship between social intelligence and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** i)Interpersonal skill inventory (Princy & Devika 2012). ii) Social intelligence test (Chadha 1992). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation . **Findings:** Significant differences noted in social intelligence of prospective teachers based on sex and religion.ii) No significant differences were noted in social intelligence of prospective teachers based on locality, community , type of management and order of birth. ii) Significant difference was noted in interpersonal skill of prospective teachers based on sex, locality , and religion. iv) No significant difference was noted in interpersonal skill of prospective teachers based on community, type of management and order of birth. v) Positive correlation existed between social intelligence and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers.

Raj Donipushpa, T. (2012). Mental health and frustration tolerance: A study on prospective teachers. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To find out the mental health of prospective teachers. ii) To find out the significant difference if any in the mental health and frustration tolerance of prospective teachers with respect to the background variables sex, locality, religion, community and marital status. iii) To find out the relationship between mental health and frustration tolerance of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Frustration tolerance scale (Raj & Mini, 2012). ii) Attoor mental health scale (Mukundan & Sivakumar, 1993) **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) The prospective teachers had moderate level of mental health. ii) Sex, locality and community had no effect on the mental health and frustration tolerance of prospective teachers. iii) Religion and marital status had effect on the mental health and frustration tolerance of prospective teachers. iv) There existed significant correlation between mental health and frustration tolerance of prospective teachers.

Rajendran,M.(2012). **Personality traits and level of aspiration of high school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright. C).

Objectives: i)To find out the significant difference if any in the personality traits and level of aspiration of high school students with respect to sex, religion, locality, nature of school and type of management. ii)To study the relationship between the personality traits and level of aspiration of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students. **Tools:** Personality traits inventory (Bensan & Bright, 2008) and Aspiration inventory (Sreeja & Pradeep, 2003). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) High school students in Kanyakumari district had moderate level of personality and level of aspiration. ii) No significant differences were noted in the personality traits of high school students based on sex, nature of school, type of management. iii) Religion wise and community wise difference were noted in the personality traits of high school students. iv)No

significant difference were noted in the level of aspiration of high school students based on sex, locality, religion, nature of school and type of management. v) There existed a significant correlation between personality and level of aspiration for high school students.

Ramalekshmi,S.(2012). **Critical thinking ability among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika S.).

Objectives :i)To measure the critical thinking ability of higher secondary students. ii)To find out the significant difference in the critical thinking ability of higher secondary students with respect to the background variables namely sex, locality, religion, community, subject of study and type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** Critical thinking ability test (Ramalekshmi & Devika,2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test. **Findings:** i)Critical thinking ability of higher secondary students in Kanyakumari district was moderate. ii)Significant difference was noted in the critical thinking ability of rural and urban higher secondary students.

Rekha,R (2012). **Metacognition and proficiency in english language: A study on prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright C.).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant difference in the mean scores of meta cognition and proficiency in English language of prospective teachers on the basis of sex, locality, religion, community. ii) To find out the relationship between metacognition and proficiency in English language of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 prospective teachers. **Tools:** Meta cognition inventory and Proficiency test (Rekha & Bright, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers had average level of metacognition and proficiency in English language. ii) No significant difference was noted in the metacognition of prospective teachers based on locality, religion, community. iii) Significant difference was noted

in the metacognition of prospective teachers based on sex and course subject. iv)No significant difference was noted in English language proficiency of prospective teachers based on sex, religion and community. v) Meta cognition and proficiency in English language of prospective teachers was positively correlated. v) Significant difference was noted in the proficiency of English language based on locality and course subject.

Rose, Arul.S(2012). **A study on M-learning awareness of B.Ed students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Sobha.B.C.).

Objectives: i)To find out the M-learning awareness of B.Ed students. ii)To find out whether there is any significant difference in the M-learning awareness of B.Ed students based on sex, age, locality, type of management, religion, community and mobile ownership. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 B.Ed students from various B.Ed colleges in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** M-learning awareness test (Rose & Shoba, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. Findings: i) B.Ed students possessed moderate level of M-learning awareness. ii)Locale wise and type of management wise difference were noted in the M-learning awareness of B.Ed. students. iii) No significant difference was noted in the M-learning awareness of B.Ed students with respect to sex, age, type of management, religion, community and mobile ownership.

Sachutha,T.(2012). **Relationship between emotional intelligence and academic stress of prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S.).

Objectives: i)To compare the emotional intelligence and academic stress of prospective teachers with respect to the background variables namely sex, age, marital status, locale, educational qualification and family income. ii)To study the relationship between emotional intelligence and academic stress of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** i)Emotional intelligence test (Arockiasamy & Prabha, 2007). ii)Academic stress scale (Sachutha & Prasad, 2012).

Statistical techniques: Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i)Sex wise, age wise, locality wise differences were noted in the emotional intelligence and academic stress of prospective teachers. ii)No significant difference was noted in the emotional intelligence and academic stress of married and unmarried, graduate and post graduate prospective teachers. iii) Emotional intelligence and academic stress of prospective teachers were negatively correlated.

Sajeev.Y (2012).**Socio-economic status as a correlate of educational interest of secondary school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Devika.S).

Objectives:i) To find out level of economic status of secondary school students. ii) To find out the educational interests and level socio economic status based on sex, locality, type of management, religion and community. iii) To find out the relationship between socio economic status and educational interest of secondary school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 secondary school students. **Tools:**i)Socio economic status scale(Sajeev&Devika) ii) Educational interest scale(Kulshrestha, 1971) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Secondary students had low level of socio economic status. ii) Sex wise, locality wise, type of management wise, community wise, differences were noted in the socio economic status and interest of secondary school students. iii) Positive significant correlation existed between socio economic status and interest of secondary school students.

Sheeba,S.(2012). **Political awareness among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad. P.S.).

Objectives: i) To measure the political awareness of Higher Secondary students. ii) To find out the influence of background variables namely sex, locality, religion, community, type of management, medium of instruction, educational qualification of parents, monthly income of Higher Secondary students in their political awareness.

Method: Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students. **Tools:** Political awareness test (Sheeba & Prasad, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) There existed significant difference in the political awareness of higher secondary students with respect to the sex, type of management and monthly income. ii)No significant difference was noted in the political awareness of higher secondary students with respect to the locality, religion, community, medium of instruction and educational qualification of parents. iii) Female unmarried prospective teachers possessed better political awareness when compared to their counterparts.

Shimila, A K (2012).**Learning styles and achievement in mathematics: A study on higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sobha B.C).

Objectives: i) To study the significant difference in the learning styles of higher secondary students with respect to gender, locale, type of management and medium of instruction. ii) To assess the relation between learning styles and achievement in Mathematics of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** Learning styles inventory (Shimila & Sobha, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference between a) male and female b)Tamil and English medium higher secondary students in their learning styles. ii) No significant difference was noted in the learning styles of a) rural and urban b) government and private higher secondary students. iii) A positive significant relationship was noted between learning styles and achievement of higher secondary students.

Shyla, J. (2012). **Awareness on current affairs among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i) To study the awareness on current affairs among prospective teachers.ii) To study the significant difference in current affairs among prospective teachers based on their gender, locality and community. **Method:** Normative survey

method was used. **Sample:** The sample for the study was 400 prospective teachers from various colleges of education in Kanyakumari District. **Tools:** Current affairs awareness test Shyla & Deepa, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers in Kanyakumari district had average awareness on current affairs. ii) Gender and locality had significant difference in their current affairs awareness. iii) Male prospective teachers had more current affairs awareness than female prospective teachers.

Sreeja, M. (2012). **Social skills among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i) To measure the social skills of prospective teachers. ii) To find out the significant differences in social skills of prospective teachers with respect to age, gender, locality, community, type of family, type of institution, parents education and parents occupation. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample for the study was 400 prospective teachers from various colleges of education in Kanyakumari District.**Tools:** Social skills inventory ((2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, and ANOVA **Findings:** i) The prospective teachers had average social skills. ii) Age, gender, locality, community, type of institution and mothers employment had no significant differences with regard to social skills of prospective teachers.

Sthevan Liza Evelin, S. (2012). **A study on self concept and academic motivation of prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha B. C.).

Objectives: i) To find out the significant difference in the self-concept and academic motivation of prospective teachers based on the variables namely sex, age, locality, religion, community, subject and level of study. ii) To find out the relationship between self-concept and academic motivation of the prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** i) Self-concept inventory (Prasad & Kumar, 2001) ii) Academic motivation scale (Liza & Sobha, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** t test,

ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Significant difference was noted in the academic motivation of prospective teachers based on sex, locality, religion. ii) There was a significant positive correlation between self-concept and academic motivation of prospective teachers.

Supriya,Anu .V.(2012). **Scientfic aptitude and scientific attitude of higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Deepa. R.P.)

Objectives: i) To find out the level of scientific aptitude and attitude of higher secondary students. ii. To find out the difference in scientific aptitude and scientific attitude of higher secondary students based on gender, locality, type of the school, parental educational qualification, monthly income. iii)To find out the relationship between scientific aptitude and scientific attitude of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method. **Sample:** The study was conducted on a sample of 400 students in various higher secondary schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**Scientific aptitude test battery (Agarwal & Arora 2012) .ii) Scientific attitude scale (Mini & Usha 1995). **Findings:** Significant difference were noted in the scientific aptitude of higher students based on sex, type of school and monthly income of parents, sex, type of school, locality and educational qualification of parents had no effect in the scientific attitude of hr secondary students. Scientific aptitude and scientific attitude were positively correlated.

Thinesh.P (2012). **Internet awareness among D.T.Ed students in kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide :Mr. Pavithra Kumar.V.S).

Objectives: i)To find out the level of internet awareness of D.T. Ed students. ii) To find whether there existed any significant difference in internet awareness among D.T.Ed students based on sex, locality, type of management, monthly income, and parental qualification. **Method:** Normative survey methodwas used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 D.T.Ed students from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**i)Internet awareness test questionnaire (Thinesh & Pavithran, 2012) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA. **Findings:** i) D.T.Ed students had a moderate level of

internet awareness ii)Sex and locality had effect in the internet awareness of D.T.Ed students. ii) Type of management, class, parental educational qualification, monthly income of the family had no effect in internet awareness of D.T.Ed students.

Usha, P. (2012). **A study on cultural intelligence among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Dr.Shoba B.C).

Objectives :i)To measure the cultural intelligence of higher secondary students ii)To find out whether there existed any significant difference in the cultural intelligence of higher secondary students based on, sex, locality, class, subjects, religion, community, parental education level, type of institution, type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample was consisted of 400 higher secondary school students from Kanyakumari district. **Tools :** Cultural intelligence test (Usha&Sobha,2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD. **Findings:** i)Higher secondary students in Kanyakumari district had moderate level of cultural intelligence. ii)Religion wise, subject wise differences were noted in the cultural intelligence of higher secondary students. Sex, locality, class of study, community, type of management, parental education had no effect on cultural intelligence of higher secondary students.

Ajitha.S (2013). **Problems faced by high school tamil medium students in learning english language.** Master's thesis (Guide: Mr.Gireesh Kumar.K)

Objectives :i)To identify the problems faced by high school Tamil medium students in learning English language. ii) To study whether there existed any significant difference in the mean scores of problems of high school students in learning English language based on i.sex, ii.locality, iii.religion, iv. community v.type of school vi.educational qualification of father and educational qualification of mother. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 high school tamil medium students from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**i)Questionnaire(Ajitha & Gireesh 2013) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA. **Findings:** i)Majority of the high school tamil medium students

had problem in learning english language. ii)Sex, locality, religion, community, Educational qualification of parents of tamil medium students had effect on their problems in learning english.

Anitta. J. (2013). Awareness of higher secondary teachers in blended learning. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha .B. C.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of awareness of higher secondary teachers in blended learning. ii) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of awareness of higher secondary teachers in blended learning based on the background variables age, gender, locale, type of management, years of experience, community, religion, marital status and educational qualification. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 higher secondary teachers. **Tools:** i) Blended learning awareness test (Anitha & Sobha, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary teachers had moderate level of awareness on blended learning. ii) No significant difference was noted in the awareness on the blended learning of higher secondary teachers with respect to age, gender, locale, type of management, years of experience, community and religion.

Arul, jini.J.R (2013). Metacognition and skill of reading among higher secondary students. Master's thesis.(Guide :Mr.Bright.C).

Objectives :i)To study the level of metacognition and reading skills of higher secondary students ii)To compare the mean scores of metacognition and reading skills of higher secondary students with respect to i.sex, ii.locality, iii.religion, iv. community and type of school iii) To study the correlation between metacognition and reading skills of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**i)Metacognition inventory (Rekha and Bright)ii) Reading skills test in english language (Jini & Bright, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** mean, t test, SD, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation.

Findings: i)No significant difference was noted between, a)male and female, b)hindu, christian and muslim, c)government, aided and unaided higher secondary students in their metacognition and reading skills. ii) Locality wise differences were noted in the metacognition and reading skills of higher secondary students ii)Significant positive correlation existed between metacognition and reading skills of higher secondary students.

Belsi, Sheela B.E (2013).Soft skills a correlate of the teacher effectiveness among high school teachers of kanyakumari district. Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Devika.S).

Objectives:i) To study the mean scores of soft skills and teacher effectiveness of high school teachers in relation to their background variables based on gender, locale, religion, community, type of management, educational qualification and years of experience. ii)To study the correlation between the soft skills and teacher effectiveness of high school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 high school teachers. **Tools:**i) Soft skills inventory (Belsi and Devika 2013)ii) Teacher effectiveness scale (Beena and Devika, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex wise differences were noted in the soft skills of higher secondary teachers. Locality, type of management, religion, community, educational qualification and years of experience had no effects in their soft skills. Selected background variables had no effect in the teacher effectiveness high secondary teachers. ii)A positive significant correlation existed between soft skills and teacher effectiveness of high school teachers.

Belsy,Jose J.B (2013). Pollution control awareness of higher secondary students in relation to scientific attitude. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Mini kumari.V.S).

Objectives:i) To study the level of pollution control awareness and scientific attitude of higher secondary students. ii)To study the significant difference if any in the

mean scores of pollution control awareness and scientific attitude of higher secondary students on the basis of sex, locale, type of management and group of study . iii) To study the relationship between pollution control awareness and scientific attitude of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 XI standard students. **Tools:** i) Pollution control awareness test (Belsy & Mini, 2013). ii) Scientific attitude scale (Usha & Mini,1995). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** Higher secondary students had high pollution control awareness and scientific attitude. ii) No sex wise, community wise, religion wise type of management wise differences were noted in the pollution control awareness of higher secondary students. Locality wise difference was noted in the pollution control awareness of higher secondary students .No significant difference was noted in the scientific attitude of higher secondary students based on the back ground level variables selected. iii) Pollution control awareness and scientific attitude of higher secondary students were positively correlated.

Christal, Jini.V(2013). **Educational aspiration and adjustment of high and low achievers in science of secondary school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Pavithra kumar.V.S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of educational aspiration and adjustment of high and low achievers in science of secondary school students .ii)To compare the mean scores of educational aspiration and adjustment of high and low achievers in science of secondary school students with respect to the background variables sex, locale, religion, community, type of management. iii) To study the relationship between educational aspiration and adjustment of high and low achievers in science of secondary school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students. **Tools:** i)Educational aspiration scale (Varthini & Rajan, 2004). ii) Adjustment inventory (Mukundan & Raghi, 2002). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, Pearson product moment

method of correlation. **Findings:** i) No significant differences were noted in educational aspiration and adjustment of high and low achievers based on the background variables sex, locale, religion, community, type of management.ii) A positive significant correlation was noted between educational aspiration and adjustment of high and low achievers in science of secondary classes.

Divya, G. (2013). **Creative thinking and achievement in mathematics among higher secondary students of kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Deepa R.P).

Objectives: i) To find out the creative thinking ability of higher secondary Students. ii) To compare the mean scores of creative thinking ability and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary students with respect to age, gender, locale, type of management, parental qualification and parental occupation. iii) To study the correlation between creative thinking and achievement in Mathematics of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students of various higher secondary schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tool:** Creative thinking ability test (Divya & Deepa, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary students possessed moderate level of creative thinking. ii) Significant difference was noted in the mean scores of creative thinking ability of higher secondary students based on their age, locality, type of school and qualification. iii) Positive and significant correlation was noted between creative thinking ability and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary students.

Eldahar, S.M. (2013). **Awareness of harmful effect of fertilizers among high school students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika .S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of awareness of harmful effect of fertilizers among high school students. ii) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of awareness of harmful effect of fertilizers among high school students based on the background variables sex, locality, type of management and type of family. **Method:**

Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students from various schools of kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Awareness test on harmful effect of fertilizers (Eldahar & Devika, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) High school students had an average level of awareness about harmful effect of fertilizers. ii) Locality wise, type of management wise, type of family wise significant differences were noted in the awareness of harmful effect of fertilizers among high school students.

Govindan, P. (2013). **Locus of control orientation and self-esteem: A study on adolescents.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha. S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of self-esteem and locus of control of adolescents. ii) To compare the self-esteem and locus of control of adolescents based on the background variables namely sex, locale, type of management, community, religion and order of birth. iii) To find out the correlation between locus of control and self-esteem of adolescents. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 adolescent students from Dharmapuri district. **Tools:** i) Locus of control scale (Leninsha & Sreelatha, 2012). ii) Self-esteem inventory (Suja &Prasad, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Majority of adolescent students in Dharmapuri district had external locus of control. ii) There existed significant difference in the mean scores of locus of control of a)male and female; b)rural and urban; c)hindu, christian and muslim; d)government, aided and unaided school adolescents. iii) There existed significant correlation between locus of control and self esteem of adolescents. Adolescents with internal locus of control had high self-esteem compared to those having external locus of control.

Jasmine, S.N. (2013). **A study on legal awareness among college students of kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of legal awareness among college students. ii) To compare the mean scores of legal awareness of college students with respect to the background variables namely gender, age group, community, religion, locale of the

student, group of study, type of management, educational qualification, type of family, parent's educational qualification, parent's occupation and monthly income of family. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 arts and science college students. **Tools:** Legal awareness test (Jasmine & Prasad, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) College students possessed moderate level of legal awareness. ii) There was no effect of sex, age, religion, community, locale, group of study and type of management on the legal awareness of students.

Jeniba, Rachel J. (2013). **Emotional intelligence in relation to study skills: A study of coastal higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Bright .C).

Objectives: i) To find out the emotional intelligence and study skills of coastal higher secondary students. ii) To compare the mean scores of emotional intelligence and study skills of coastal higher secondary students based on gender, type of management, birth order, monthly income and parental qualification. iii) To study the correlation between emotional intelligence and study skills of coastal higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students. **Tools:** i)A scale of emotional intelligence (Ananias & Alex, 2005). ii) Study skills inventory (Chithra & Deepa, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method. **Findings:** i) Majority of the coastal higher secondary students have medium level of emotional intelligence and study skills. ii) Significant difference was noted in emotional intelligence of costal higher secondary students based on the gender and order of birth. iii) Significant difference was noted in study skills based on the order of birth of students. A positive significant correlation was noted between emotional intelligence study of higher secondary students.

Kalaiarasi, C. (2013). **Religiosity and stress coping ability of adolescents of Kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of religiosity and stress coping ability of adolescents. ii) To compare the mean scores of religiosity and stress coping ability

of adolescents based on the background variables, namely sex, locality, religion, community, type of management and nature of school. iii) To study the correlation between religiosity and stress coping ability. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 students studying from VII to XII standards. **Tools:** Religious value scale (Rana & Mukundan, 2002) and Stress coping ability scale (Michale & Sreelatha, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex wise and community wise differences were noted in the religiosity and stress coping ability of adolescents. No locality wise, type of management wise, religion wise differences were noted. ii) There existed significant correlation between religiosity and stress coping ability.

Kokilam, Santha G. (2013).**Self confidence and emotional adjustment of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Mr.Pavithra Kumar V.S.).

Objectives: i) To compare the mean scores of self-confidence and emotional adjustment of higher secondary students based on sex, locale, community, religion and type of school ii) To study the correlation between self-confidence and emotional adjustment of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 higher secondary school students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Self-confidence scale (Kumar&Prasad, 2007) and Emotional adjustment scale (Kala&Prasad,2004). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Significant differences were noted in the mean scores of self-confidence of higher secondary students based on sex, locale and type of school. No significant differences were in the mean scores of self-confidence of higher secondary students based on community and religion. ii) Significant difference was noted in the mean scores of emotional adjustment of higher secondary students based on sex, locale, community religion and type of school. iii) There was a positive and significant correlation between self-confidence and emotional adjustment of higher secondary school students.

Krishnakumar, S. (2013). **Self confidence and achievement in english among tribal high school students in kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Gireesh Kumar.K).

Objectives:i) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of self confidence and achievement in English of tribal high school students based on sex, religion, birth order, type of management, parental qualification and family income. ii)To study the relationship between self confidence and achievement in english of tribal high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 tribal high school students. **Tools:**i) Self confidence scale (Kumar and Prasad, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) No significant differences were noted in the self confidence and achievement in English of tribal high school students based on the background variables ii)There existed a negligible positive correlation between self confidence achievement in English of tribal high school students .

Kumar, Arul K. (2013). **Human rights awareness among high school students in namakkal district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of human rights awareness of high school students in Namakkal district. ii) To compare the mean scores of human rights awareness among high school students with regard to sex, locale, religion, community, type of management, educational qualification of parents, parental occupation and parental monthly income. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students. **Tools:** Human rights awareness scale (Arul & Sobha, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) High school students possessed medium level of human rights awareness. ii) Sex, locale, religion, type of management, parent's qualification, parental employment had no influence on human rights awareness of high school students.

Lathasree.R.S(2013).**Environmental ethics and naturalistic intelligence of higher secondary students in kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Devika.S).

Objectives: i)To compare the mean scores of environmental ethics and naturalistic intelligence of higher secondary students based on the background variables such as sex, locale, subject of study, religion, community, type of school, parental education. ii)To study the correlation between environmental ethics and naturalistic intelligence of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students. **Tools:** Naturalistic intelligence inventory(Lathasree & Devika, 2013). ii) Environmental ethics scale(Madaswamy & Deepa 2012).**Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) No significant differences were noted in the environmental ethics and naturalistic intelligence of higher secondary students based on the background variables gender, locale, subject of study, religion, community, type of school, parental education. ii) A positive significant correlation existed between environmental ethics and naturalistic intelligence of higher secondary students.

Maheswari, Uma R. (2013). **A study on scientific attitude and process skills in science of high school students.** Master's. thesis. (Guide: Mr.Bright .C).

Objectives: i) To study the scientific attitude and process skills of high school students. ii) To compare the mean scores of scientific aptitude and process skills of high school students based on sex, locality, and type of school. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted.. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students from various schools of kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i)Science process skills test (Kumari & Mini, 1995) ii) Scientific attitude scale (Maheswari & Bright, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method. **Findings:** i) No significant difference was noted in scientific attitude of a) male and female b) rural and urban c) government and private school students. ii) Sex wise, locality wise and type of management wise differences were noted in the process skills in science of higher secondary students. iii) Positive

correlation existed between scientific attitude and process skills in science of high school students.

Maniyarasan, M. (2013). **Problem solving ability and scientific aptitude of higher secondary students in dharmapuri district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Deepa R.P.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of problem solving ability and scientific aptitude of higher secondary students. ii) To compare the mean scores of problem solving ability and scientific aptitude of higher secondary students with respect to gender, locality, type of management, parental education qualification. iii) To study the correlation between problem solving ability and scientific aptitude of higher secondary students of Dharmapuri district. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students from various schools of Dharmapuri district. **Tools:** i) Problem solving ability test (Deepa & Sadanandan, 2011). ii) Scientific aptitude test (Agarwal & Arora, 2002). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary students possessed medium level of problem solving ability. ii) Gender and qualification of parents had no impact on problem solving ability of higher secondary students. iii) Locale and type of school had influence on problem solving ability of higher secondary students. iv) Gender, locale and qualification of mother had no impact on scientific aptitude of higher secondary students. v) Type of school had influence on scientific aptitude of higher secondary students. vi). There was positive correlation between problem solving ability and scientific aptitude of higher secondary students.

Mary, Carmel. D (2013). **Classroom environment and critical thinking ability of higher secondary students of kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Devika . S).

Objectives: i) To study the classroom environment and critical thinking ability of higher secondary students ii)To compare the mean scores of class room environment and critical thinking of higher secondary students with regard to sex, locale, type of management , nature of schools ,subject of study. iii) To study whether there existed significant correlation between classroom environment and critical thinking

ability of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:**i) Class room environment Inventory (Geetha & Devika 2011). ii) Critical thinking ability test (Ramalekshmi & Devika, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA , Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) A considerable proportion of the higher secondary students had average level of class room environment and critical thinking ability. ii) Sex, locality type of management, nature of school , subject of study had no influence in the classroom environment and critical thinking ability of higher secondary students. Negligible positive correlation was noted between classroom environment and critical thinking ability of higher secondary students.

Nima, S. (2013). **Stress tolerance among high and low achievers of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Bindhu Gowri. V.P.).

Objectives: i) To compare the level of stress tolerance of high and low achievers of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools:** Stress tolerance scale (Nima &Gowri, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i)There existed significant difference in the stress tolerance of high and low achievers. ii)High and low achievers differed significantly in their stress tolerance. High and low achievers of female, rural, urban, government higher secondary students. iii)No significant difference was noted in the stress tolerance of high and low achievers of male and aided school students.

Parimala, G. Jasmin. (2013). **Psycho-social problems among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Bindu Gouri V.P.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of psycho-social problems of prospective teachers. ii) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of psycho-social problems of prospective teachers with respect to the background variables namely gender, locale, religion, type of institution, type of family, number of siblings, educational qualification of parents and monthly income of parents. iii) To study the inter-

correlation among the different dimensions of psycho-social problems. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various B.Ed colleges of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Psycho-social problem inventory(Jasmine & Gowri, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, percentage analysis, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) There existed no significant difference in the mean scores of psycho-social problems of prospective teachers based on type of institution, type of family, number of siblings, educational qualification of parents and monthly income of the family. ii) There existed significant inter-correlation among the different dimensions of psycho-social problems.

Porselvam, K. (2013). **Academic procrastination behaviour and stress of prospective teachers of kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad.P.S).

Objectives:i)To compare the mean scores of academic procrastination behaviour and stress of prospective teachers with respect to sex, community, religion and locale. ii)To study the correlation between procrastination behaviour and stress of prospective teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** Academic procrastination scale (Porselvam & Prasad, 2013) and Stress scale (Nantha & Mini, 2008) i). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i)Majority of the prospective teachers had high level of academic procrastination behaviour and stress. ii)Religion, locale, major subject, age, marital status and birth order had no influence on academic procrastination behaviour. iii) Significant differences were noted in the academic procrastination behaviour of prospective teachers based on sex, community, educational qualification, type of management and qualification of parents. iv)Positive significant correlation was noted between academic procrastination behaviour and stress of the prospective teachers.

Rajalekshmi, N.K. (2013) **Self-esteem and self-derogation of college students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of self-esteem and self- derogation of college students. ii) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of self- esteem

and self- derogation of college students with respect to the background variables gender, locale, religion, community, subject of study, and family income. iii) To study the relationship between self- esteem and self-derogation of college students. **Method**: Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample**: The sample consisted of 400 arts and science college students in Kanyakumari district. **Tools**: i) Self-esteem inventory (Suja & Prasad, 2008) ii) Self-derogation scale (Rajalekshmi & Mini, 2013) **Statistical techniques**: Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings**: i) Religion, community, subject of study showed significant difference in the self- esteem and self- derogation of college students. ii)No significant difference was noted in self-esteem and self- derogation of college students based on gender and locality. ii) Negative correlation was noted between self-esteem and self- derogation of college students.

Rani, Anitha. A.(2013). **Communication skills of prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika. S.).

Objectives: i) To study the communication skill of prospective teachers. ii) To compare the mean scores of communication skills of prospective teachers with respect to sex, locale, community, religion, subject, parent's education and parent's occupation. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** Communication skills inventory (Anitha & Devika, 2012). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** No sex wise, locale wise, religion wise, optional subject wise difference were noted in the communication skills of prospective teachers. Only community wise difference was noted in the communication skills of prospective teachers.

Saji, M.L. (2013). **Class room culture and achievement motivation of high school students.** Master's thesis.(Guide:Dr.Sobha B.C.).

Objectives: i) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of classroom culture and achievement motivation of high school students with respect to gender, locale, income, religion, community and type of management. ii) To study the correlation between classroom culture and achievement motivation of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students from various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Classroom culture scale (Saji&Sobha, 2013) and Achievement motivation scale (Asha& Prasad, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed no significant difference in the mean scores of classroom culture of high school students with respect to gender, locale, religion, community, type of management and income ii) Significant differences were noted in the means scores of achievement motivation of high school students with respect to gender and community. No significant differences were noted in the means scores of achievement motivation of high school students with respect to locale, income, religion and type of management iii) There existed significant correlation between classroom culture and achievement motivation of high school students .

Sajitha, C.S. (2013). **Poetic creativity among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika .S).

Objectives: i) To study the poetic creativity of higher secondary students. ii) To compare the mean scores of higher secondary students based on gender, locality, medium of instruction and type of instruction. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Poetic creativity inventory (Sajitha & Devika, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD and t test. **Findings:** i) There existed no significant difference in the poetic creativity of a) male and female, b) rural and urban, c) tamil and english medium students, d) government and private higher secondary students.

Sangeetha, G. (2013). **A study on multiple intelligence of pre-school children of Kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha .S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of multiple intelligence of pre-school children ii) To compare the mean scores of multiple intelligence of pre school children based

on the background variables namely gender, location of school, type of management, type of family, community, education of parents, and employment status of parents, iii) To study the main and interaction effects of background variables namely gender, and type of management on multiple intelligence of pre school children. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 pre-school children. **Tools:** Multiple intelligence scale for pre-school children (MISPSC) – teacher's form (Sangeetha &Sreelatha, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Percentage analysis, Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Majority of the pre-school children possessed bodily kinaesthetic intelligence which is followed by linguistic intelligence. ii) No sex wise, locale wise, type of management wise, type of family wise, religion wise, parental education qualification and employment wise differences were noted in the multiple intelligence of pre-school children.

Sarojini, B. (2013). **Effectiveness of smart class in learning biology among VIII standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Bindu Gouri V.P).

Objectives: To compare the effectiveness of learning biology through smart class and the traditional method among VIII standard students. **Method:** Experimental Method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 VIII standard students. **Tools:** Achievement test in Biology and lesson plans (Sarojini & Gowri, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANCOVA. **Findings:** Comparison of achievement scores of smart class group and conventional group showed that the smart class group was significantly superior to conventional group in their achievement. Smart classroom teaching was more effective compared to conventional method in teaching.

Sathya, M. (2013). **A study on emotional maturity of prospective teachers in relation to their home environment.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Deepa. R.P).

Objectives: i) To study the level of emotional maturity and home environment of prospective teachers. ii) To compare the mean scores of emotional maturity and home environment of prospective teachers with respect to age, sex, locale, community, type of family, and parental occupation.iii) To study the relationship

between emotional maturity and home environment of prospective teachers **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers from various colleges of education from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i)Emotional maturity scale (Sathya & Deepa, 2013) ii) Environment Inventory (Jasmine & Kumar, 2012). **Statistical Techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex, community, type of family and parental occupation had no impact on emotional maturity and home environment of prospective teachers. ii) Locality wise differences were noted in emotional maturity and home environment of prospective teachers. iii) Positive correlation existed between home environment and emotional maturity of prospective teachers.

Shaheela, E. (2013). **Interest and achievement in tamil of english medium high school students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Mr.Gireesh Kumar K.).

Objectives: i) To study the significant differences in the interest and achievement in Tamil of English medium high school students with respect to gender, locality, religion, type of management and qualification of parents. ii) To study whether there is any significant relationship between interest and achievement in Tamil of English medium high school students based on gender, locality, religion, type of management and qualification of parents. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 english medium high school students studying in various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Interest inventory (Shaheela & Kumar, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i)No significant difference was noted in the interest in Tamil of high school english medium students with respect to gender, locality, religion and type of management. Significant difference was noted in the interest in Tamil of high school English medium students with respect to father's educational qualification and mothers educational qualification. ii) No significant difference in the achievement in Tamil of high school English medium students with respect to gender, locality, religion, type of management and educational qualifications of parents. iii)Correlation between

interest and achievement in Tamil of high school english medium students was found to be positive and negligible.

Sheeba, Irene.A.D (2013). **A comparative study of behavioural problems of children of working and non-working mothers. Master's thesis.**(Guide: Dr.Sreelatha.S).

Objectives: i)To study the level of behavioural problems of children of working and non-working mothers ii) To compare the mean scores of behavioural problems of children of working and non-working mothers with respect to background variables such as sex, class, locality, type of management, order of birth, religion, community, occupation of mother. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The study was conducted on a sample of 400 students. **Tools:**i)Behavioural problems rating scale – teachers form (Nithya & Sreelatha, 2006) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Children of working mothers had more behavioural problems than children of nonworking mothers ii) Sex, class, locality, type of management, order of birth, religion and community had effect in the behavioural problems of primary school children.

Sheela, Y. (2013). **Attitude of prospective teachers towards yoga.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Gireeshkumar . K).

Objectives: i) To study the level of attitude of prospective teachers towards yoga. ii) To compare the mean scores of attitude of prospective teachers towards yoga with respect to the background variables namely gender, locale, community, religion, educational qualification, group of study, occupational status of parents and monthly income. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 500 prospective teachers from various colleges of education of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i)Yoga attitude scale (Sheela & Gireesh, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Majority of the prospective teachers had neutral attitude towards yoga. ii) No sex wise, locality wise, community wise, religion wise differences were noted in the attitude of prospective teachers towards yoga.

Sreelekshmi, M.A. (2013). **Prosocial behaviour of adolescents in kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sreelatha S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of pro social behaviour of adolescents. ii) To compare the mean scores of pro social behaviour of adolescents with respect to the personal variables, familial variables and educational variables of adolescents. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 adolescents in various schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Prosocial behaviour rating scale (Sreelekshmi & Sreelatha, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Percentage analysis, mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Personal variables and familial variables had effect on the prosocial behaviour of adolescents. ii) Educational variables had no effect on the prosocial behaviour of adolescents.

Subashini, P. (2013). **Professional attitude and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers of kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Deepa R.P.).

Objectives: i) To compare the mean scores of professional attitude and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers based on sex, locale, religion, type of management of the school, educational qualification and teaching experience. ii) To study the correlation between professional attitude and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 secondary school teachers. **Tools:** Professional attitude scale (Subashini & Deepa, 2013) and Job satisfaction scale (Sophia & Sreelatha, 2011). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i)Gender, locale, religion, type of management of the school, educational qualification and teaching experience had no impact on professional attitude and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers. ii) There was positive significant correlation between professional attitude and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers.

Suji, N. (2013). **Effectiveness of co-operative learning approach (Jigsaw-II) on achievement in social science of VIII standard students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad .P.S).

Objective: To find out the effectiveness of co-operative learning method over traditional method in the learning of social science. **Method:** Experimental method was used. Non equivalent pre-test post test design was used. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 58 students studying in VIII standard students in A.H.S school, Thiruvattar. **Tools:** Achievement test and lesson plans based on JIGSAW-II, (Suji & Prasad, 2009). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANCOVA. **Findings:** i) Co-operative learning (Jig-saw) approach was found to be more effective than conventional method of teaching social science. ii) It was found that co-operative learning method was more effective than traditional method for both boys and girls in learning social science.

Suji.S(2013). **A study of life skills and academic anxiety among adolescents.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr.Deepa R. P).

Objectives:i) To measure the level of acquisition life skills and academic anxiety among adolescents. ii)To compare the mean scores of life skills and academic anxiety among adolescents with respect sex, locale, age, community, type of management, parental qualification . iii) To study the correlation betweenLife skills and academic anxiety among adolescents . **Method:** Normative survey method was used.**Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 adolescents .**Tools:**i)Life skills inventory (Suji & Deepa 2013). ii) Academic anxiety scale (Suji & Deepa, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** Adolescents possessed medium level of life skills and moderate level of academic anxiety. ii) Sex wise ,community wise ,differences were noted in the life skills of adolescents . No significant difference was noted in academic anxiety ofadolescents with respect to age, sex, locale, community and type of management. iii) Negligible negative correlation was noted between life skills and academic anxiety of adolescents..

Sumalatha, R.S. (2013). **Parental involvement and examination anxiety of high school students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Mrs.BinduGouri V.P.).

Objectives: i) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of parental involvement of high school students with respect to gender, locale , religion. type of management, number of siblings, type of family, mother's educational qualification, father's educational qualification, occupation of parents and family income . ii) To study the relationship between parental involvement and examination anxiety of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students studying in different schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:**Parental involvement scale (Sumalatha&Gouri, 2013) and examination anxiety inventory (Kala&Mukundan, 2008). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed no significant difference in the mean scores of parental involvement of high school students with respect to gender, locale, religion, number of siblings and type of family. ii) Significant differences were noted in the mean scores of parental involvement of high school students with respect to type of management, father's educational qualification, mother's educational qualification, occupation of parents and family income. iii) No significant difference in the mean scores of examination anxiety of high school students with respect to locale, religion, number of siblings and type of family. iv) Significant differences were noted in the mean scores of examination anxiety of high school students with respect to gender, type of management, father's educational qualification, mother's educational qualification, occupation of parents and family income. iii) Significant positive correlation existed between parental involvement and examination anxiety of high school students.

Suni, N. (2013).**Learning difficulties and achievement in chemistry of eleventh standard students.** Master's thesis.(Guide:Mr.Prasad.P.S).

Objectives:i) To compare the mean scores of learning difficulty in chemistry and achievement in chemistry of eleventh standard students based on gender, locale, type of management, religion, community, medium of instruction, parental education and family income. ii) To study the correlation between learning difficulties and

achievement in chemistry of eleventh standard students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 eleventh standard students studying in different schools of Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** Learning difficulties questionnaire (Suni&Prasad, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:**i) There was no significant difference in the mean scores of learning difficulties in chemistry of eleventh standard students based on gender, locale, medium of instruction, type of management, religion, community, parental education and family income. ii) There was no significant difference in the mean scores of achievement in chemistry of eleventh standard students based on gender, locale, medium of instruction, type of management, religion, community, parental education and family income. iii) Correlation between learning difficulties and achievement in chemistry of eleventh standard students was negative and negligible.

Sunitha, D.(2013). **Learning attitude and interest towards chemistry among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Mr.Pavithra Kumar V.S.).

Objective: i) To compare the mean scores of learning attitude in Chemistry of higher secondary students in relation to background variables such as gender, locale, type of management, religion, community and nature of school .ii)To compare the mean scores of interest in Chemistry of higher secondary students in relation to background variables such as gender, locale, type of management, religion, community and nature of school . iii) To study the correlation between learning attitude and interest in chemistry of higher secondary school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students from Kanyakumari district. **Tools:** i) Interest inventory in Chemistry (Sunitha&Pavithran, 2013) and Attitude scale on Chemistry (Sunitha&Pavithran, 2013).**Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There was significant difference in the mean scores of learning attitude in chemistry of higher secondary school students with regard to gender. There was no significant difference in the

mean scores of learning attitude in chemistry of higher secondary school students with regard to locale, type of management, religion, community and nature of school. ii) There was no significant difference in the mean scores of interest towards Chemistry of higher secondary students with regard to gender, locale, type of management, religion, community and nature of school. iii) There existed positive correlation between learning attitude and interest towards chemistry of higher secondary school students.

Sunitha, S. (2013). **Awareness of right to education among prospective teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha. B. C.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of prospective teachers awareness on right to education. ii) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of awareness of right to education of prospective teachers based on the background variables sex, locality, type of management, religion, community, parental educational qualification and monthly income. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400prospective teachers. **Tools:** i) Awareness test on right to education (Sunitha & Sobha, 2013). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers had moderate level of awareness on right to education. ii) There existed significant difference in the mean scores of prospective teachers belonging to sex, type of management, religion and community.

Vijila ,S.V. (2013). **Social competencies and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers of kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Devika.S).

Objectives: i)To compare the mean scores of social competencies and interpersonal skillsof prospective teachers based on the background variables sex , locale, religion, community, type of management. ii)To study the correlation between social competencies and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers .**Method:** Normative survey method was used. **Sample:** Sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers. **Tools:** Social competencies inventory (Vijila & Devika). ii) Interpersonal skills inventory (Ashlin & Devika 2012).**Statistical techniques:** Mean, t test, SD, ANOVA, Pearson product moment correlation. **Findings:** i) Sex wise differences were noted

in the social competencies of prospective teachers. Locale, community, religion and type of management had no effect on socialcompetencies of prospective teachers. ii) Sex, locale, community, religion and type of management no influence on inter personal skills of prospective teachers. iii)Social competencies and interpersonal skills of prospective teachers were positively correlated.