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EDUCATIONAL ABSTRACTS
2014-2015

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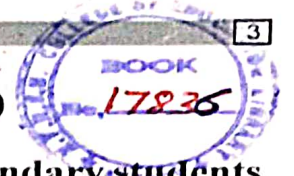Phone : 04651-282130
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N.V.K.S.D. Research Abstracts

M.Ed Research Abstracts (2014-2015)

Angel.Ajila.S.R.(2015). **Locus control and assertiveness of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis .(Guide: Dr. Sreelatha.S).

Objectives:i) To study the type of locus control of higher secondary students. ii).To study the level of the assertiveness of higher secondary students. iii)To compare the locus control and assertiveness of higher secondary students with respect to the background variables namely gender, locality, type of management, type of family and order of birth. Iv) To study the correlation between locus control and assertiveness of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample** : The sample consisted of 400 adolescent students in various schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tool used:** Locus control scale(Leninsha&Sreelatha,2012). Ii) Assertiveness inventory (Angel& Sreelatha,2015). **Statistical technique:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test , Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Majority of the higher secondary students had a combination for both internal and external locus of control. ii) A considerable proportion for the higher secondary students had moderate level of assertiveness. iii) Gender, locality, type of family of higher secondary students had influence in their locus control. iv) Birth order of the higher secondary students had influence in their locus control. v) Gender, locality, type of family of higher secondary students had influence in their assertiveness. vi)There is positive correlation between locus of control and assertiveness.

Ariya ,A.K.(2015)**. Parental bonding and aggressive behaviour of adolescent students.** Master's thesis .(Guide: Dr. Sreelatha.S).

Objectives: (i). To study the nature of parental bonding and aggressive behaviour of adolescent students. ii) To find out the influence of the background variables namely sex, locality, forder of birth, number of children in the family in the exhibition of aggressive behaviour of adolescents student. (iii) To find out the correlation between parental bonding and aggressive behaviour of adolescent student. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample** : The sample consisted of 400 adolescent students studying in vii and xii standard in various schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools used :** (i) Parental bonding

scale (Arya&Sreelatha,2015). ii) Aggressive behaviour rating scale (Si &Sreelatha,2011). **Statistical technique:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test ,Pearson's moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) A considerable proportion of the adole had a moderate level of parental bonding and aggressive behaviour. ii) Mother's bon is stronger than father 's bonding for majority of the adolescent students. iii) Gen number of children and birth order of the adolescent students had influence in p parental bonding. iv) Gender, locality number of children and birth order of the adoles students had influence in their aggressive behaviour. v) No significant correlation is no between Parental bonding behaviour and aggressive behaviour of adolescents.

Arumugam .K. (2015). **Self-confidence and academic achievement among high sch students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Gireesh Kumar .K.).

Objectives: 1) To study the level of self-confidence and academic achievement of h school students. ii) To compare the self-confidence and academic achievement of h school students based on the background variables namely gender, locality, religi community, type of management, Birth order, parental qualification and monthly incon of parents. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sam consisted of 400 High school students. **Tools used:** Self- confidence inventory (Pavi & Krishna, 2007). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA a Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings: i)** gender, locality, religi community, type of management, Birth order, parental qualification and monthly incon of parents influence self- confidence of high school students. ii) Self-confidence of hi school students and academic achievement of high school students are substantial correlated.

Berin ,Anitha.B. (2015). **Classroom Environment and Achievement in Tamil of Englis Medium High School Students.** Master's thesis **(Guide: Dr. Deepa. R.P.)**

Objectives: i) To construct and validate achievement test in Tamil for English medium high school students. ii) To study the opinion of English medium high school students about their classroom environment.iii) To study the level of Achievement in Tamil o English medium high school students. iv) To study the significant difference in the mean

scores of classroom environment and achievement in Tamil of English medium high school students on the basis of gender, locality, mother tongue, type of school, nature of the school and type of schemes v) To study the correlation between classroom environment and achievement in Tamil of English medium high school students. **Method:** Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students. **Statistical Tools used:** Classroom environment scale (Geetha &Gireesh,2011). **Statistical techniques:** t test , ANOVA , Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) There existed no significant difference between the mean scores of classroom environment based on gender, locality, mother tongue, type of school, nature of the school.ii) There exists no significant difference between the mean scores of achievement in tamil based on their gender, locality, mother tongue ,type of school and the nature of the school. iii) No significant correlation existed between classroom environment and achievement in tamil and English medium high school students.

Bevlah , Evangelin .M.S .(2015). **Digital Literacy among Prospective Teacher of Kanyakumari District.** Master's Thesis.(Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S).

Objectives: i) To construct and validate Digital Literacy test. ii)To study the level of digital literacy of prospective teachers in Kanyakumari district. iii) To compare the mean scores of digital literacy of prospective teachers in Kanyakumari district with respect to the background variables namely Gender, Locale, Community, Religion, Type of management, Optional subject, frequency of computer use, Purpose of using computer, Place of access, Computer knowledge level, frequency of using social network, Having and not having Smartphone. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 Prospective teachers in Kanyakumari district. **Tools used:** i) Digital Literacy test (Bevlah&.Prasad,2015). **Statistical Technique:** Percentage, Arithmetic mean, SD, t test , ANOVA. **Findings:** i) The prospective teacher had moderate level of digital literacy. ii)Gender, locale, community, religion, type of management, optional subject had no significant effect in digital literacy of Prospective Teacher. iii) Frequency of computer use, purpose of using computer, place of access, computer knowledge level, frequency of using social network, having and not having Smartphone had significant effect in digital literacy of prospective teachers. iii) Gender (computer

awareness, internet awareness), community (internet awareness), religion (se...) awareness), frequency of computer use, purpose of using computer, place of ac... computer knowledge level, frequency of using social network, having and not ha... smart phone (digital lifestyle, security awareness, internet awareness, ICT awaren... has significant effect in dimensions of digital literacy of prospective teachers. Fen... prospective teachers have high digital literacy compared to male this may be due to th... interest in adopting new technology. The investigator suggested that digital literacy pl... a major role in day-to-day life. Digitally literate people can communicate and work m... efficiently than others.

Bharathi, G. (2015). **Self- Confidence and Academic Achievement of Prospecti... Teachers.** Master's thesis (Guide: Dr. Minikumari. V.S.).

Objectives:(i) To study the level of Self-confidence of prospective teachers.(ii) To f... out the influence of the background variables namely gender, age, religion, commun... type of institution, locality, subject of study and educational qualification on se... confidence and academic achievement of prospective teachers. (iii) To find out t... correlation between self- confidence and academic achievement of prospective teacher... **Method:** Normative Survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 4... prospective teachers. **Tools used:** (i) self- confidence Scale (Jayanthi & Minikumar... 2012). ii) Academic achievement test. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD... test, Pearsons product moment method of correlation, ANOVA. **Findings:** (i) Th... prospective teachers had moderate level of Self- confidence. (iii) Sex, religion, type o... institution, locality and educational qualification had influence on self- confidence an... academic achievement of prospective teachers. (iv) Age, community and optional subjec... had no influence on the self- confidence and academic achievement of prospective teachers... (v) Self- confidence and academic achievement of prospective teachers are positively... and significantly correlated with each other.

Bindhu, C .(2015). **Awareness on Communicable Diseases among Prospective... Teachers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Pavithra Kumar. V.S.).

Objectives: i) To compare the mean scores of awareness on communicable diseases... among prospective teachers based on the background variables such as Gender, Locale...

Marital status, Religion, Community, Types of management and Educational qualification. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers studying in various colleges in Kanyakumari district. **Tools used:** Communicable Diseases Awareness Test (Bindhu &Pavithra.2015). **Statistical technique:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test and ANOVA. **Findings:** Locality, Marital status, Religion, Community, Types of management and Educational qualification of prospective teachers influence on awareness communicable diseases

Bindhu, S .(2015). **Cognitive style preferences of high and low achievers in chemistry among higher secondary students.** Masters thesis Guide: (Dr. Deepa. R.P).

Objectives: i) To find out the prominent cognitive style of higher secondary students iii) To find out the prominent cognitive style, systematic style, intuitive style, integrated style of high and low achievers in chemistry iii) To find out the correlation between the systematic style, intuitive style, integrated style and achievement in chemistry of high and low achievers. **Method:** Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools used:** Cognitive style Inventory(Bindhu&Deepa,2015). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Major cognitive style preferences of higher secondary students is integrated. ii) Majority of the high achievers prefer integrated cognitive style as their major style.iii)There was significant difference in the mean scores of intuitive style, integrated style, systematic style, intuitive style of higher secondary students based on their gender in the high and low achievers. iv) There was no correlation between systematic style, intuitive style, integrated style and achievement in chemistry .

Darly ,Helen.S. (2015). **Relationship between Parental Involvement and Stress Tolerance of Adolescents.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Mrs. BinduGouri.V.P.).

Objectives: i) To study the level of the Parental involvement and Stress tolerance of Adolescents.ii) To study the significant difference in the mean scores of parental involvement and stress tolerance of adolescents with respect to the background variables namely gender, locality, type of managements, board of study, parents occupation and educational qualification ofparents.iii)To study the relationship between parental

involvement and stress tolerance of adolescents. **Method:** Normative survey was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students in various schools in Kanyakumari district .**Tools used**: i) Parental involvement (Latha&Gouri ,2013). ii) Stress Tolerance (Nima&Gouri,2013). **Statistical Techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Majority of the adolescents had moderate level of parental involvement. ii) Parental involvement and stress tolerance were influenced by the background variables locality, type of management, board of study, occupation of father, and educational qualification of mother.iii) Positive significant correlation was noted between parental involvement and stress tolerance of adolescents.

Gowtham, Rajaeshwara.P.(2015). **Self-concept and Anxiety among Visually Challenged Students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Mr. Gireesh Kumar .K.)

Objective: 1) To study the level of self-concept and anxiety among visually challenged students. 2) To find out the significance difference in the mean score of anxiety of Visually challenged students based on gender, locality, community, type of management, educational qualification of parents and family income. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 200 visually challenged students. **Tools used** : Self concept inventory (Gireesh&Krishnaprassad,2001),Anxiety scale (Lekha& Mukundan, 1991). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Locality, community,type of management, mother's educational qualification significantly influence the self confidenceand anxiety of high school students. ii)Self-confidence and anxiety among visually challenged student's correlate each other.

Jabas.P. (2015). **Problem Solving Ability and Achievement in Chemistry- A study of Higher Secondary Student.** Master's thesis (Guide : Dr. Minikumari. V. S).

Objectives: (i) To Study the level of problem solving ability and Achievement in Chemistry of Higher Secondary Students .ii) To find out whether there is any significant difference in the scores of Problem Solving Ability and Achievement in Chemistry of Higher Secondary Student with respect to the background variables namely Gender, Locality, Type of Management and Community. (iv) To study the correlation between problem

solving ability and achievement in Chemistry of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative Survey method was adopted. **Sample:**The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools used:** Problem Solving Ability Test(Deepa &Sadanandan ,2011). **Statistical Techniques:** Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, t test, ANOVA, Pearson's Product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** (i) The Higher Secondary Students had low Problem Solving Ability. (ii) Gender and community had influence on the problem solving ability of higher secondary students. (iii) Locality and type of management had no influence on the problem solving ability of higher secondary students. (iv)The Higher Secondary Students have average Achievement in secondary students. (iv)Gender and community had influence on the achievement in Chemistry of higher secondary students. (v) Problem solving ability and achievement in Chemistry of Higher Secondary Students are positively and significantly correlated with each other.

Jemi, Jacklin.R. (2015). **Locus of Control and Conflict Resolution Behaviour of Adolescent Students.** Master's thesis (Guide:Dr. Sreelatha.S).

Objectives: (i) To study the nature of locus of control of adolescent students. (ii) To study the level of conflict resolution behaviour of adolescent students .iii) To compare the locus of control and conflict resolution behaviour of adolescents with respect to the background variables namely a) Gender b) locality c)class of study d) type of management e) type of school f) type of family. (iii) To study the correlation between locus of control and conflict resolution behaviour of adolescent students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students studying in 7ᵗʰ to 12ᵗʰ standard. **Tools used:** (i) Locus control scale(Leninsha&Sreelatha,2012) (ii)Conflict resolution behaviour scale (Sheema&Sreelatha,2013). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA followed by Scheff procedure, pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) The study majority of adolescents had a combination of both internal and external locus of control. (ii) A considerable proportion of the adolescents had moderate level of conflicts resolution behaviour. (iii) Gender, locality, class of study and type of management and type of family of adolescents had no influence in their locus of control (iv) Class of study, type of management and type of family of

adolescents had influence on locus of .... , ... , locality and type of scho...
adolescents influence their conflict resolution behaviour. vii) There is a significant po...
correlation between locus of control and conflict resolution behaviour of adolescen...

Jeyasheela. T.(2015). **Critical thinking and Reasoning ability of higher secon...**
students. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Deepa. R.P).

Objectives: i) To study the level of critical thinking ability and reasoning ability of hig...
secondary school students. iii) To study the significant difference if any in the m...
scores of critical thinking ability and reasoning ability of higher secondary students ba...
on their gender, locality, subject of study, type of management and nature of school...
To study the correlation between the critical thinking and reasoning ability of hig...
secondary school students. **Method**: Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample**: T...
sample consisted of 400higher secondary school students in Kanyakumari district. To...
used: i) Critical thinking ability test (Deepa&Sadanandan ,2011). ii) Reasoning abi...
test.(Jayasheela&Deepa,2015) **Statistical techniques**: t test, ANOVA, Pearson produ...
moment method of correlation. **Findings:**i) Gender has significant influence on the criti...
thinking ability of higher secondary students. ii) There exists significant positive correlati...
between critical thinking ability and reasoning ability higher secondary students.

Jeyasingh.M (2015). **Attitude towards mathematics and problem solving ability**...
study on high school adolescent students. Master's Thesis.(Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of attitude towards mathematics of high school adolesce...
students. ii) To study the level of problem solving ability of high school adolescent student...
iii) To compare the mean scores of attitude towards mathematics of high school adolesce...
students with respect to the background variables gender, locality, type of management...
religion, community. iv) To study the correlation between attitude towards mathematic...
and problem solving ability of high school adolescent students for total sample and sub...
sample. **Method**: Normative Survey method was adopted. **Sample**: The sample consiste...
of 400 high school adolescent students in Kanyakumari district. **Tools used**: i) Attitude...
scale towards mathematics (Banasir&Prasad,2014). ii) Problem solving ability test (Deep...
& Prabhakaran 2010). **Statistical Techniques**: percentage, ii) Arithmetic mean, standard...

deviation, t test , ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:**
This study reveals that the high school adolescent students have more or less favorable
attitude towards mathematics and problem solving ability. Also from the result of the
study it was found that gender, locality and type of management had no influence on
attitude towards mathematics. Gender had influence on problem solving ability. The study
also revealed that religion and community had influence on attitude towards mathematics
and problem solving ability was positively correlated. When attitude towards mathematics
has also high among high school adolescent students. The study recommended that the
concern high school adolescent students in various schools have necessary training for
developing problem solving problem solving ability.

Jiniba, Jeba. J [2015] **Attitude of School Teachers towards Inclusive Education.**
Master's thesis.**Guide**:(Mrs. Bindu Gouri .V.P.).

Objectives: i) To find out the whether there is any significant difference between in the
mean scores attitude of school teachers towards Inclusive Education with respect to the
background variables namely gender, locality, religion, type of management, and
educational qualification. **Method**: Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample**: The
sample consisted of 300 school teachers working in various school of Kanyakumari district.
Statistical techniques: Mean, Standard deviation, t test, F test. **Findings**: Significant
difference was noted in the mean scores of attitude towards inclusive education of school
teachers based on the gender, locality, types of management and qualification of teachers.

Kanimozhi, M. (2015). **A study on awareness among Mathematics Teachers on**
learning Disabilities in Mathematics of High School students. Master's thesis (Guide:
Dr.Praveen Kumar.S).

Objectives: i) To construct and validate a tool to measure the awareness among
Mathematics Teachers on learning Disabilities in Mathematics of High School students
ii) To study the level of awareness among Mathematics Teachers on learning Disabilities
in Mathematics of High School students. iii) To study the significant difference in the
mean score of awareness among mathematics Teachers on learning with respect to the
background variables namely gender, locality, religion, community and type of

management. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 60 high school mathematics teachers. **Tools used:** Mathematics Learning Disability awareness test(Kanimozhi&Praveen,2015). **Statistical techniques:** Percentage analysis, arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:** i)The high school mathematics teachers had moderate level of awareness on learning disabilities in mathematics of high school students. ii) a)Male and female b)rural and urban mathematics teachers had moderate level of awareness on learning disabilities in mathematic of high school students. iii) The mathematics teachers from OBC community had moderate level of awareness on learning disabilities in mathematics of high school students than the mathematics teachers of FC, BC and SC/ST community.

Karthika .A.R .(2015). **Intrinsic Motivation and Problem Solving Ability of high school students in Kuzhithurai Educational district.** Master's thesis. **(Guide:** Mrs. Devika.

Objectives: i) To measure the intrinsic motivation and problem solving ability of high school students. ii) To compare the mean scores of intrinsic motivation and problem solving ability based on the background variables namely gender, religion, type of management and medium of instruction and type of family. iii) To study the correlation between the intrinsic motivation and problem solving ability of high school students. **Method:** Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students from Kuzhithurai educational district. **Tools used :**i) Intrinsic motivation scale (Karthika&Devika,2015).ii) Problem Solving Ability test (Dubey,2010) **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Gender, religion, type of family had influence on the problem solving ability. ii) There existed significant correlation intrinsic motivation and problem solving ability of high school students.

Kavin..D. (2015). **A study on Scientific Attitude and Interest in Chemistry Among Higher Secondary School Students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Mr. Pavithra Kumar. V.S)

Objectives: i).To compare the mean scores of scientific attitude and interest in chemistry among higher secondary school students based on the background variables namely Gender, Locale, Type of management, Religion, Community and Nature of school. ii). To study the correlation between scientific attitude and interest in chemistry of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students of Kanyakumari district. **Tools used:** (i). Scientific attituded scale (Usha&Mini, 1995). (ii).Chemistry interest inventory(Kavin&Pavithra,2015). **Statistical technique:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** Gender, locality, community, type of management, religion , type of school, was found to be significant factors on scientific attitude of higher secondary students. ii) Locality, religion, type of management, community and type of school influenced the interest in chemistry. Iii) Positive low correlation existed between scientific attitude and interest in chemistry of higher secondary students.

Kumari, Shyni.(2015). **Creative Thinking and Problem Solving Ability in Mathematics Among High School Students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr. Pavithra Kumar. V.S).

Objectives: (i). To study the level of creative thinking and problem solving ability of high school students. (ii). To compare the mean scores of creative thinking and problem solving ability of high school students with respect to the background variables namely gender, locale, religion, community, types of management. iii). To study the correlation between creative thinking and problem solving ability of high school students based on total sample and sub sample. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample considered of 400 high school students of various schools in Kanyakumari district. **Tools used:** Creative thinking ability test (Divya and Deepa, 2013) (ii). Problem solving ability test (Deepa and Sadanandan, 2014). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** (i)The high school students had moderate level in creative thinking and problem solving ability. ii). There is significant difference is noted in creative thinking of high school students based on the variables gender, religion, community and type of management.

Kumari, Jaya. T. (2015). **Self Esteem and Academic Achievement of Orphan and non-orphan students.** Master's Thesis.(Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S).

Objective: i) To study the self esteem of orphan and non-orphan students .ii) to study the academic achievement of orphan and non-orphan students.iii) to study the relationship

between the self esteem and academic achievement of orphan and non-orphan stud...
Method: Normative Survey method was adopted. **Sample:** the sample consisted of orphan students and 200 non-orphan students in high school level. **Tools used:** i) esteem scale (Vidhya.& Krishna). **Statistical techniques** percentage, Arithmetic m standard deviation, t test, ANOVA, pearson product moment method of correla **Findings:** There exists no significant relationship between self esteem and acad achievement of orphan and non-orphan students. There is no significant difference betw orphan and non-orphan students in their self esteem. Unaided orphan and unaided n orphan students had no influence on academic achievement. Community orphan non-orphan students had no influence on academic achievement.

Latha .Jaspin . D. (2015). **A Study on the Problems Faced By Higher Secondary Sch Students in Learning Physics.** Master's thesis (Guide: Mr. Pavithra Kumar. V.S).

Objective: (i). To find out the problems faced by higher secondary school students learning physics. ii) To find out the significant difference in the mean scores of the proble faced by the higher secondary students in leaving physics with respect to the backgrou variable namely gender, locale, type of institution, medium of instruction and nature the school. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sam consisted of 400 higher secondary students studying in various schools in Kanyakuma district. **Tools used:** Questionnaire on problems faced by higher secondary school studer in learning physics(Jaspin&Pavithra,2015). **Statistical techniques:** Percentage, mea SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings:**i)Rural and Urban students face almost equal level problems in learning physics with respect content, teaching techniques, learning styl and classroom environment. (ii). Government aided and self- financing students fa almost equal level of problems in learning physics with respect content, teachin techniques, learning styles and classroom environment. (iii). Compared to Tamil mediu students, English medium students face more problems in learning physics with respe content, teaching techniques, learning styles and classroom environment. (iv). Compare to girls and co- education school students, boy school students face more problems i learning physics with respect content, teaching techniques, learning styles and classroom

environment. v)Locality , type of management had no influence in problems in learning physics while medium of instruction and type of school are influence factors.

Melba, R. (2015). **Frustration Tolerance And Mental Health Status – A Study On Higher Secondary Students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Mr.. Pavithra Kumar. V.S).

Objectives: (i). To study the level of frustration tolerance and mental health status of higher secondary students. (ii). To compare the mean score of frustration tolerance and mental health status of higher secondary students based on the background variables such as gender, locale, religion, medium of instruction and types of management. iii). To find out the relationship between frustration tolerance and mental health status of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students of Kanyakumari district in Tamilnadu. **Tools used:** (i) Frustration tolerance scale (Sunanda&Mukundan,1998). (ii). Mental health status scales (Siva&Mukundan,1993). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Person's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** (i). Gender, religion, type of management had influence on the frustration tolerance and locale, medium of instruction have no influence on the frustration tolerance of higher secondary school students. (ii). gender, locale, religion, medium of instruction, types of management had no influence on mental health status. iii) positive significant correlation is noted between frustration tolerance and mental health status higher secondary school students.

Muniyamuthu. V. (2015). **Problem solving ability and achievement in mathematics among higher secondary school students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Dr.Bright. C).

Objective:i). To study the problem solving ability and Achievement in Mathematics of the higher secondary students ii). To find out whether there is any significant difference in the mean scores of of problem solving ability and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary with respect to the background variables namely gender, locality, type of management, type of family,community,religion, nature of school, qualification of parents. iii). To study the correlation between problem solving ability and achievement in mathematics of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was

adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools** problem solving ability test. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, ANOVA, Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings** were higher students have problem solving ability. All the background variables have influence on the pro solving ability of higher secondary students. Problem solving ability and achieveme mathematics of higher secondary students is positively and significantly correlated each other.

Nisha, M (2015). **Study Habits of secondary school students of working and N working mothers.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs.Bindu Gouri, V.P).

Objectives: i) To compare the study habits of secondary school students of working non-working mothers. ii) To compare the mean scores of study habits of second school working and non-working mothers based on the background variables nam gender, religion, locality, type of management, community, monthly income of fam type of family and educational qualification of mothers. **Method:** Normative surv method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 secondary school studen **Tools used:** Study habits inventory(Sony&Mukundan,2003). **Statistical technique** Mean, standard deviation, t-test. **Findings:** There is significant difference in study hab of secondary school students of working and non-working mothers. ii) Mothe employment had significant effect on study habits of students in terms of certa background variables.

Pameela,C. M. (2015) **Frustration Tolerance and Emotional Adjustment of colle Students.** Master 's Thesis (Guide : Dr. Minikumari V.S.).

Objectives: (i) To study the level of frustration tolerance and emotional adjustment college students. (ii)To study the influence of the background variables namely gende locality, religion, community, age, level of education and subject of study on frustratio tolerance and emotional adjustment of college students. (iii)To find out the correlatio between frustration tolerance and emotional adjustment of college. **Method:** Normativ Survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 college students **Tools used:** Frustation Tolerance Scale (Pushparaj&Minikumari,2012). (ii) Emotiona

Adjustment Scale (Kavitha &Minikumari,2011). **Statistical analysed:** Arithmetic mean, standarad deviation, t test, ANOVA and Pearsons product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** (i) The college students had moderate level of frustration tolerance and emotional adjustment. (ii) Gender, locality, religion and subject of study had influence on the frustration tolerance and emotional adjustment of college students.(iii) Community, age and level of education have no influence on the frustration tolerance and emotional adjustment of college students. (iv) There exists significant positive correlation between frustration tolerance and emotional adjustment of college students.

Parthiban, J.(2014) **A study on soft skills abilities of higher secondary students.** Master's thesis. (Guide Dr. Bright.C).

Objectives: i). To measure the soft skill abilities of higher secondary students. ii).To find out if there is any significant difference in the mean scores of soft skill abilities of higher secondary school students with respect to the background variables namely Gender, Locality, Type of Management, Religion, Community, Nature of school, Medium of instruction, Qualification of parents. **Method -** Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample –** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary students. **Tools used -** Soft skills scale, **Statistical technique -** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, and ANOVA. **Major findings -**Locality, Type of Management, Religion, Community, nature of the school had significant influence on the soft skill abilities of higher secondary students. ii) Gender and medium of instruction have no significant influence on the soft skill abilities of higher secondary students.

Prince, Asha , P. (2015). **A study on Environmental awareness among Prospective Teachers in Kanyakumari District.** Masters thesis (Guide: Dr.Praveen Kumar.S).

Objectives: i). To study the level of environmental awareness among Prospective Teachers in Kanyakumari District. ii).To study the significant difference in the mean scores of environmental awareness among Prospective Teachers with respect to the background variables namely gender, locality, religion, type of institution and community. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 prospective teachers studying in different colleges. **Tools used:** Environmental awareness test

(Prince&Praveen,2015). **Statistical techniques:** Percentage analysis, arithmetic SD, t test, ANOVA. **Findings** : i)There exists no significant difference in the mean of environmental awareness of a) male and female b) rural and urban c) Hindu, Chr and Muslim d) aided and unaided and e) FC, BC and MBC prospective teachers.

Rajesh. P(2015). **Frustration tolerance and adjustment – A study on high s students.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mr.Gireesh Kumar.K).

Objectives: i)To study the level of frustration tolerance and adjustment of high sc students. ii). To compare the mean score of frustration tolerance and adjustment of school students based on the background variables namely, gender, locality, reli community, type of management and monthly income. 3. To study whether there i significant correlation between frustration tolerance and adjustment of high sc students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample cons of 400 high school students. **Tools used:** i)Frustration tolerance s (Sananada&Mukundan,1998). ii) Adjustment scale (Mukundan&Ragi,2002). **Statisti techniques** :Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA. Pearsons product moment method of correlat **Findings:** Gender ,locality, community, and type of management had significant influe on frustration tolerance and adjustment of students . Significant positive correlat existed between frustration tolerance and adjustment of high school students.

Rani, Vigila .G. (2015). **Personal values and Self-esteem of higher secondary studen** Master's thesis. (Guide: Mrs. Devika. S).

Objectives: i).To compare the mean scores of personal values and self-esteem of high secondary students based on the background variables namely gender, locality, type management, religion and community. ii) To study the correlation between the person values and self-esteem of higher secondary school students. **Method:** Normative Surv method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary scho students in Kanyakumari district. **Tools used:** i) Personal value scale (Vigila &Devi 2015). ii) Self-esteem Inventory (Sreevidhya&Krishna,2010). **Statistical techniqu** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Finding** i) Gender, locality, type of management and religion had influence on the personal valu

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f higher secondary students. ii) Positive significant correlation is noted between personal values and self-esteem of higher secondary school students.

Rathika. R.M. (2015). **Scientific Abilities and Achievement in Chemistry of Higher Secondary Students.** Master's thesis. (Guide : Dr. Minikumari. V.S.).

Objectives: (i) To study the level of scientific abilities and achievement in Chemistry of higher secondary students. (ii) To study the effect of the background variables namely sex, locality, type of school management, caste, religion on Scientific Abilities and Achievement in Chemistry of higher secondary students. (iii) To find out the correlation between scientific abilities and achievement in Chemistry of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative Survey method was adopted . **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students of standard XI. **Tools used:** The Test of Scientific Abilities (Shobha &Minikumari,2011). **Statistical Techniques:** Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Higher secondary students had low scientific ability and achievement in chemistry. (ii) Gender and type of management had influence on the scientific abilities of higher secondary students. (iii) Locality and community had no influence on Scientific Abilities of higher secondary students. (iv)Gender, locality, community and type of management had influence on the achievement in chemistry of higher secondary students. (v) Scientific abilities and achievement in Chemistry of higher secondary students are positively and significantly correlated with each other.

Regi. R. (2015) **A study on relationship between stress and self esteem of high school teachers.** Master's thesis (Guide: Dr. Praveen Kumar.S).

Objectives: i).. To study the significant difference in the stress and self esteem of high school teachers with respect to the background variables namely gender, locality, type of school. ii). To study the relationship between stress and self esteem of high school teacher. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 300 high school students. **Tools used:** Stress Scale, Self Esteem scale. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and pearsons product moment method of correlation.

Findings: i)There is significant difference in the mean scores of a)male and female, rural and urban aluded and self financing high school teachers in their stress. ii) There significant difference is the mean scores of a)male and female b) rural and urban government, aided and self financing high school teachers in their self esteem.

Renya. R. (2015). **A comparative study of learning difficulties in high school mathematics of government and non-government schools.** Master's thesis. (Guide: Sobha.B.C).

Objectives: i) To study the level of learning difficulties in high school mathematics ii) To compare the learning difficulties in high school mathematics of government and non government schools iii) To study the effect of the background variables namely gender, locale, and religion on learning difficulties in high school Mathematics of government and non-government schools. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. Sample: The sample consisted of 400 high school students of which 200 from government and 200 from non government school. **Tools used:** learning difficulties. **Statistical technique:** Arithmetic mean, standard deviation and t test. **Findings:** i) Learning difficulties in high school Mathematics of government schools is higher than that of non-government schools ii) The female students of government and non-government schools are found to have almost same level of learning difficulties in high school.iii)the learning difficulties in high school Mathematics among rural students of government schools is higher than that of non-government schools iv) the urban area students of government and non-government schools are found to have almost same level of learning difficulties in high school Mathematics v) the learning difficulties in Mathematics among Hindu students of government school is higher than that of non-government schools.vi) the Christian students of government and non-government schools are found to have almost same level of learning difficulties in high school Mathematics vii) the Muslim students of government and non-government schools are found to have almost same level of learning difficulties in high school Mathematics.

Santhini Jeba.N. (2015). **Effectiveness of Modular approach in learning environment science - A study on VIII standard students.** Master's thesis.(Guide: Ms.Bindu Goe .V.P).

Objectives: i) To develop a module for standard VIII on the topic "Air water and land pollution". ii)To Study the Effectiveness of Modular approach in learning environmental science of eighth standard students. **Method:** Experimental method-Non equivalent Pre-test Post test design.. **Sample:** The study was conducted on a sample of 60 VIII standard students.**Tool used:** Lesson transcripts based on modular approach in learning environmental science and Achievement test. **Statistical Techniques:** Mean, standard deviation, t test, ANOVA and ANCOVA. **Findings:** i)Experimental and conventional groups showed significant difference in their achievement in learning Environmental Science at post-test level ii) Modular teaching approach is an effective method to learning Environmental Science for eighth standard students.

Senthamizh.R.(2015). **Creative Thinking and achievement in History of high school students.** Master'ws thesis. (Guide: Dr.Bright.C).

Objectives: i). To study the creative thinking of high school students ii).To study the achievement of high school students in History iii). To find whether there is any significant difference in the mean scores of creative thinking and achievement in History of high school students with respect to the background variables namely Gender, locality, religion, community and type of management iv). To study the correlation between creative thinking and achievement in history of high school students. **Method -**Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample** – The sample consisted of 400 high school students from Cuddalore district. **Tools used** –Creative Thinking Ability Test. **Statistical technique -** Arithmetic mean, SD, 't' test ANOVA, Persons moment method of correlation. **Findings i)** High school students had low creative thinking. ii)All the background variables had influence on the creative thinking of high school students. iii) High school students have average achievement in history. Creative thinking and achievement in history of higher secondary students are positively and significantly correlated with each other.

Shalmi S.M. .(2015). **Home Environment and Reasoning Ability of High school Adolescent Students.** Master's Thesis. (Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S).

Objective: i) To study the level of home environment of high school adolescent students in kuzhithurai educational district. ii) To compare the mean scores of home environment

of high school adolescent students in kuzhithurai educational district with respect background variables namely gender, locale, community, religion, type of manage type of family, educational qualification of parents, parental occupation. iii) To stu level of reasoning ability of high school adolescent students in kuzhithurai educa district. v) To study the correlation between home environment and reasoning abi high school adolescent students. **Method:** Normative Survey method was ad **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school adolescent students in kuzhit educational district. **Tools used:** i) Home environment inventory iii) reasoning ab test. **Statistical techniques:** Percentage, Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, T ANOVA, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** A conside proportion of the high school adolescent students had medium level of home environ A considerable proportion of the high school adolescent students had medium leve reasoning ability.

Shankar, V .(2015) **Mathematical aptitude of high and how achievement mathematical among higher secondary students.** Master's thesis(Guide: Dr.Bright.

Objectives: i). To study the level of Mathematical Aptitude. ii. To study the leve Mathematical aptitude of high and low achievers in the Mathematics. iii). To comp the mean scores of mathematical aptitude of high and low achievers in mathematic basis of Gender, Locale, Type of Management, Nature of school, Medium of instructi **Method -** Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of XI standard students from Namakkal district. **Tools used:** Mathematical aptitude Te **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, and ANOVA. **Findings:** Gender, and local had high influence in mathematical aptitude and the type of the school, nature of school, and medium of instruction had no influence in mathematical aptitude of high an low achievers in mathematics among higher secondary students.

Sivethi, C .(2015). **Emotional Stability and Self-concept of high school students kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis (Guide: Dr. R.P.Deepa.)

Objectives: i) To measure the emotional stability and self-concept of high school student ii) To study the significant difference if any in the mean scores of emotional stability an

self-concept of high school students with respect to age, gender, locality, birth order, type of school, nature of school, type of family, religion, community and occupation of parents. ii) To study the correlation between emotional stability and self-concept of high school students. **Method:** Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 students of 9th standard studying in various high schools of kanyakumari district.**Tools used:**i) Emotional Stability Inventory (Gupta and Singh 2010) ii) Self-Concept Inventory (Evangelin Smitha and Deepa 2009). **Statistical techniques:** t test, ANOVA, Carl Pearson product moment coefficient of correlation. **Findings:** i) The high school students had moderate level of emotional stability and self-concept based on their age, gender, birth order, type of family, father's occupation of high school students. ii) Positive significant correlation existed between Emotional Stability and Self-concept of high school students.

Sopha,R.(2015). **Metacognition and Creativity of high school students.** Master'thesis. (Guide: Mrs.. Devika. S).

Objectives: i)To compare the mean scores of creativity and metacognition of high school students based on the background variables namely gender, locality, type of management, medium of instruction and type of family. ii) To study the correlation between metacognition and creativity of high school students. **Method:** Normative Survey Method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students in Kanyakumari district. **Tools used:** i) Metacognition Inventory (Sopha&Devika ,2015). ii) Creativity test (Modified Version of Wallach kogan Creativity test). **Statistical techniques:** Percentage, mean, SD, t test, Pearson's product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Gender, type of management, medium of instruction had influence on the meta cognition of high school students. ii)Gender, locale , medium of instruction had influence on metacognition of high school students. iii) Positive significant correlation existed between metacognition and creativity of high school students.

Sreeja,T. (2015). **Cognitive style and Problem Solving Ability of higher secondary school students in Kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis. (Guide:Mrs. Devika.S).

of higher secondary students based on the background variables namely gender ...style and problem solv... type of management, medium of instruction and type of family. ii) To study the co... between cognitive styles and problem solving ability of higher secondary school... in Kanyakumari district. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. Sam... sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students selected from Kany... district. **Tools used :** i) Cognitive style test (Sreeja &Devika,2015). ii) Problem s... ability test (Dubey,2010). **Statistical techniques:** Mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pea... product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Gender, Type of manageme... medium of instruction had influence on Cognitive style of higher secondary s... students. ii) Religion, type of management , medium of instruction and type of f... had influence on problem solving ability of higher secondary school students. iii) Po... significant correlation is noted between cognitive style and problem solving abili... higher secondary school students.

Sreeji .R. (2015). **A study on the problems faced by high school students in lear... history in Kuzhithurai educational district.** Master's Degree (Guide: Dr. Pra... Kumar.S).

Objectives: i) To construct and validate a tool to indentify the problems faced by... school students in learning history. Ii) To study the problems of high schools student... learning history based on content, teaching techniques and classroom environment... To study the difference of the problem faced by high school students in learning his... with respect to the background variables namely gender, locality, religion and type... management. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sam... consisted of 400 high school students. **Tools used:** Stress Scale, Self Esteem Sc... **Statistical techniques:** arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearsons product mom... method of correlation. **Findings:** There exists significant difference in the mean sco... of a) male and female b)rural and urban c) Hindu, Christian and Muslim d) governme... aided and self financing high school students in their problems on learning history.

...kila, Angel .N (2015). **Metacognition and Reading Skill among prospective teachers of Kanyakumari district.** Master's thesis (Guide: Dr..Deepa. R.P).

Objectives: i) To study whether there is any significant difference in the mean scores of metacognition and reading skill of prospective teachers with respect to gender, age, locality, and community, subject of study and educational qualifications. ii) To study the correlation between metacognition and reading skill of prospective teachers of kanyakumari district. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 350 prospective teachers. **Tools used:** i) Metacognitive inventory (Rekha and Bright, 2012).ii) Reading skill test in English language. **Statistical techniques:** Mean, Standard deviation, t test, ANOVA, Pearson's Product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Prospective teachers had medium level of metacognition and reading skill. ii) There is a significant difference in the mean scores of metacognition of prospective teachers based on their age, sex and subject of study .iii) There is a significant difference in the mean scores of reading skill of prospective teachers based on their gender, age, community, subject and educational qualification.

Thankapandiyan,N(2015). **Religious perception among adolescents in relation to their home environment.** Master's thesis. Guide: (Mr.Gireesh Kumar.K).

Objectives:i). To study the level of religious perception and home environment of adolescents. ii). To compare the mean score of religious perception and home environment of adolescents based on the background variables namely gender, locality, religion, community, type of school and monthly income of parents. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 adolescent students. **Tools used:** i)Religious perception inventory (Thankapandiyan&Gireeh,2015),ii).Home inventory Krishna&Giressh,2012). **Statistical techniques :** t test, ANOVA, Pearsons product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** i) Gender, locality had influence on religious perception and home environment of high school adolescents. ii) Positive significant correlation existed between religious perception and home environment of adolescents.

Vitiya.V .(2015). **Critical thinking ability and achievement in science of high** students in Kanyakumari district. Master's thesis. (Guide: Dr. Sobha.B.C).

Objectives: i) To study the level of critical thinking ability and achievement in scie high school students. ii) To study the effect of background variables namely g locale, type of school management, religion, community in critical thinking of high students. ii) To study the correlation between the critical thinking ability and achieve in science of high school students. **Method:** Normative survey method was add **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 high school students of various school Kanyakumari district. **Tools used:** i) iCritical thinking ability test (Sadanandan & D , 2014). **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, Pearson product mo method of correlation. **Findings:** the study revealed that the level of critical thin among high school students is medium and their level of achievement in science is al medium and their level of achievement in science is also at medium. It is also found gender, locale, religion, community, type of management have influence on critical thin ability and achievement in science. The study conducted that mean scores of cri thinking ability and achievement in science of high school students are neglig correlated. That is when critical thinking is low achievement in science is also low am high school students.

Vimala, M (2015). **E-learning awareness and E-resoures utilization of prospect teachers.** . Master's Thesis.(Guide: Mr. Prasad P.S).

Objectives: i) To study the level of e-learning awareness of prospective teachers. ii) compare the e-learning awareness of prospective teachers with respect to the back grou variables such as age, gender, community, locality of the college, subject, computer home, browsing habit, computer course, E-mail ID, send-receive mail, computer skill.i To study the level of e-resources utilization of prospective teachers. iv) To study t relation existing between e-learning awareness and e- resources utilization of prospectiv teachers. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consiste of 400 B.Ed students in Kanyakumari district. **Tools used:** i) E-learning awareness te (Jalal &Prasad ,2015). ii) e-resources utilization questionnaires (Deepa & Sahitha, 2011

atistical technique: Percentage, Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, t test, ANOVA, earson's product method correlation. **Findings:** i) The study indicated that prospective achers have low e-learning awareness. ii) Gender, age, community, locality of the college, pe of management, computer at home, internet browsing habit, E-mail ID, e-mail usage, nline usage, social network, computer skill have influence on the e-learning awareness f prospective teachers. iii) Subject, online chatting has no influence on e-learning wareness of prospective teachers. iv) Subject, religion, computer at home have no nfluence on the resources utilization of prospective teachers. v) There is no significant elationship between e-learning awareness and e-resources utilization of prospective eachers.

Vincy, M. (2015) .**Problem Solving Ability in Physics in Relation to Intelligence-A Study on Higher Secondary Students.** Master's thesis (Guide: Dr. Minikumari. V. S.).

Objectives: (i) To Study the level of problem solving ability in Physics of higher secondary students. (ii) To Study the influence of the background variables namely sex, community, religion, locality of the school, type of management on problem solving ability in Physics of higher secondary students. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. **Sample:** The sample consisted of 400 Higher Secondary students. **Tools used:** (i) Problem Solving Ability Test (Vincy&Minikumari,2015). (ii) S.S. Intelligence Test (Raj(1995). **Statistical Techniques:** Arithmetic mean, SD, t test, ANOVA and Pearson product moment method of correlation. **Findings:** (i)Higher Secondary Students had low level of Problem Solving Ability in Physics. (ii) Gender, locality, type of management, religion and community had influence on the problem solving ability in Physics higher secondary school students. (iii) Intelligence and Problem solving ability in Physics of higher secondary school students are positively and significantly correlated with each other.

Vinitha .(2015). **A study on the problems faced by higher secondary school students in learning zoology.** Master's thesis .(Guide: Dr. Praveen Kumar.S).

Objectives: i)To study the level of problems faced by higher secondary school students in learning zoology. ii) To study the level of problems faced by higher secondary school students in learning Zoology based on content, teaching techniques and learning styles.

iii) To study the significance difference in the problems faced by higher secondary students in learning zoology with respect to the background variable namely locality, type of management. **Method:** Normative survey method was adopted. S The sample consisted of 400 higher secondary school students. **Tools used:** a questi on problems faced in learning zoology. **Statistical techniques:** Arithmetic mean test, ANOVA and Pearsons product moment method of correlation. **Findings: i)** exists significance difference in the mean scores of male and female students their pro faced in learning zoology with respect to content, teaching techniques, learning and class room environment.

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