

A REVIEW OF DOCTORAL STUDIES IN EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF KERALA

**Thesis submitted to the
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2018

DECLARATION

I, Prasheeda P, do hereby declare that this thesis entitled “**A REVIEW OF DOCTORAL STUDIES IN EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF KERALA**” submitted by me is an original work of research carried out by me at Farook Training College Calicut, Research Centre in Education . I further declare that this theses or any part of it has not been previously submitted by me for any degree, Diploma, Title or Recognition.

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I, Dr. T. Mohamed Saleem, do hereby certify that this thesis entitled as “**A REVIEW OF DOCTORAL STUDIES IN EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF KERALA**” is a record of bonafide study and research carried out by **Ms. Prasheeda P** under my supervision and guidance.

Farook Training College, Calicut
10 .12 .2018

Dr. T. Mohamed Saleem
(Supervising Teacher)

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ *Introduction*
- ❖ *Need and significance of the study*
- ❖ *Statement of the problem*
- ❖ *Definition of key terms*
- ❖ *Objectives of the study*
- ❖ *Methodology of the study*
- ❖ *Scope and limitations of the study*
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Education transmits the collective knowledge of the society from one generation to the next. It equips new generation to face future opportunities and challenges with knowledge gathered from the past. It shows the young generation the opportunities ahead for them, and thereby raises their aspiration to achieve more wisdom. Education raises the level of expectations of youth, as well as aspirations for higher income. It also equips youth with the mental capacity to devise ways and means to improve productivity and enhance living standards.

The process of education is always progressive in nature and the base stone of this progressive evolution is research. Sound research is an essential tool for understanding the sources, dynamics, and consequences of social problems and possible solutions to them. Solution to such problems can be arrived on the basis of systematic knowledge. The process of research has been devised to face the challenges on the way to the solution of problems. Research is a hunt for the truth. It is not just collecting materials from the library or editing the available data, it is an art of scientific exploration, a voyage of discovery and an examination of a subject or topic of interest from different points of view.

Research is important for social scientists in studying social relationship and in seeking answers to various social problems. It is a creative work which is undertaken systematically in order to increase the stock of knowledge of individuals, culture and society and further utilize this stock to devise new application and help

to understand any subject and its principles in much better and easier way which will encounter new questions and search for answers of those questions will lead one to learn new theories of any subject. In the broad sense, it covers gathering of any data, information and facts for the advancement of knowledge.

Educational research as a discipline has passed through several stages before it could take the shape of modern movement for the objective study of educational problems. The scope and areas of educational research have greatly extended. A number of researches were conducted all over the world for determining the effectiveness of different aspects of the curriculum, teaching methods, evaluation, guidance, administration practices and planning. Also the objectives are clearly defined through the research process. One needs to study in a systematic and controlled manner, and this is exactly what the research work provides an individual. It helps the researchers to come up with the great conclusions. In this manner the educational research helps in overall improvement of the society. It acts as a lighthouse and empowers the society.

Educational research can also be basic research. Basic research is about research for knowledge and using educational theory to develop an understanding about aspects of education. The findings of educational research also need to be interpreted within the context in which they were discovered as they may not be applicable in every time or place. Educational research refers to a variety of methods, in which individuals evaluate different aspects of education including student learning, teaching methods, and teacher training and classroom dynamics. Being scientific study of educational process, it involves individuals (student,

teachers, educational managers, parents) and institutions (schools, colleges, research institutions).

Educational research in India has evolved over the years slowly but not as an organized and systematic process. Some incidental factors and some deliberate efforts helped in reaching the present state of research in the field of Education. In 1934 department of Education was established at the Calcutta University in accordance with the recommendation made by the Calcutta University Commission (1917-1919). The commission, in fact, envisaged that the department would develop into a centre for studying the problems of education in a systematic way and in close collaboration with other allied areas of study. However, two more decades passed before education could be recognized as a subject of study at the Masters Degree level. It was in 1936 that the Bombay University awarded the first M.Ed. degree. Education received full recognition as an academic subject of study with the introduction of doctoral degree programmes. The first Ph.D in education was awarded to D.V, Chikermane from Bombay University in the year 1943 for his thesis entitled as 'Factor Analysis of Arithmetic Ability'. After this, the Ph.D programme in education made gradual entry into other universities also. Between 1943 and 2015 (over the period of 72 years) there has been tremendous growth of educational research all over the country. Now almost all the universities offer facilities for pursuing doctoral degree in education.

The economy of a country is controlled by several factors, namely, population size, industrial activities, agriculture, policies of the government, culture of the people, educational system and infrastructure facilities. The policies and

guidelines of both the central and state government facilitate the integration, coordination and control of all the activities of the nation with the objectives of maximizing the growth of the nation. Hence it is clear that each entity of the nation is forced to have a competitive role to maximize its productivity for its survival. The productivity of different organizations can be improved through several research studies.

The UGC (University Grants Commission), NCERT(National Council of Educational Research and Training), ICSSR (Indian Council of Social Science Research) and other organizations are playing a significant role in conducting and helping educational research in India. UGC provides financial assistance to research fellows and teachers to promote excellence in research and teaching. The University Grants Commission is an eminent institution functioning in the field of higher education under the ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. It not only provides grants but also monitors institutions of higher education, colleges and universities in India. It supports development in the field of higher education. It also conducts research and suggests suitable measures for the day to day working of higher education.

NCERT performs the important functions of conducting and supporting educational research and offering training in educational research methodology. NCERT supports research programmes of other institution/organizations by providing financial assistance and academic guidance. It assists the Ministry in the formulation and implementation of its policies and programmes in the field of education. It is expected to encourage student teachers and teacher educators to

conduct educational research. In order to fulfill these objectives, it has established National Institute of Education (NIE) at Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore. It also works in collaboration with the departments in the states, the universities and institutes. It also maintains close-contact with similar national and international institutions throughout the world. It communicates the result of its researches to the public through publishing books and journals.

In seventies the Centre of Advanced Study in Education (CASE), M.S University of Baroda, initiated the project of abstracting all Ph.D theses and post-doctoral researches on education in India. The project was financed by the UGC and the ICSSR. This work came out as “A Survey of Research in Education” under the editorship of Prof. M.B. Buch, Head of the Department of CASE in the year 1974. In this survey they made an effort to prepare abstracts from the original work and classify them. In 1979 “Second Survey of Research in Education” published by the society for Educational Research and Development, Baroda. This book surveyed 1481 research studies as against 731 studies in the first survey.

In 1981, the NCERT initiated work on the Third Survey of Research in Education. In 1985 NCERT started work on the Fourth Survey of Research in Education. This survey completed in 1988 which reviews 1652 studies. In this survey the editorial board added new areas such as early childhood education, elementary education, vocational and technical education, women’s education, higher education, education of the disadvantaged sections of the society, social science education, mathematics education, science education, creative functioning

etc. Based on these surveys of researches in Education, Buch concluded that some institutions do not made significant and in-depth study in any educational area. There are a few universities having a sizeable output of educational studies, whereas a large number of institutions do not have significant research activities. It adversely affects the quality of educational research. It is seen that most of the researches in education are undertaken by individuals towards their doctoral requirement. There are very few studies which are undertaken to generate knowledge rather than earn degrees. Review of these research results shows that there is a gap between educational research and practice.

The beginning of research activities in Kerala has started in the institution of the Department of Research in the year 1937 under the support of the University of Travancore. The research programs in various disciplines are undertaken by the departments and centers of teaching and research of the University and also by other research centers recognized by the University.

Research, which is a scholarly and creative endeavor of faculty leading to innovations and development, is a major pillar of strength in a University system. The advancement achieved through research and development contributes significantly towards the academic excellence. However, in a multi-disciplinary diversified university organizational set up, nurturing and promoting scientific excellence through faculty-driven research is a challenging task. The universities have been the birth place of research. It has the advantage of a perennial flow of young and fresh minds.

According to the 2011 census, the literacy level of Kerala was 94 percent. Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam, Nair Service Society and the Muslim Education Society have made significant contributions to growth and development of education in the state. With high literacy rate, Kerala is also home to many other educational institutions. The Central University of Kerala is one of 15 new Central Universities established under The Central Universities Act, 2009 (Act No.25 of 2009) offering courses in science, fine arts and literature. There are state and deemed universities in the state and it also houses some of the institutions of national importance.

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is an autonomous body of the Department of General Education, Government of Kerala. It is recognized on the lines of NCERT at the national level and is a reserve body in the academic matters of school education, policy, curriculum development, research, vocationalisation of education and teacher education programmes in the state. The Honorable Minister of Education is the Chairman of the General Body and the Governing Body of SCERT. Since its inception in 1994, SCERT has been functioning as an apex body at the state level, playing a crucial role in improving the quality of school education in the state of Kerala. SCERT is devoted to quality education by implementing modern curriculum, preparing resource materials and developing an evaluation system that ensures quality education in the schools of Kerala.

The University of Kerala, the oldest university of the state, is located in Thiruvananthapuram. One of the first 16 Universities in India and the first in the

state of Kerala, the University of Kerala was founded as the University of Travancore in the erstwhile princely state of Travancore (now southern part of Kerala and some neighboring parts of state of Tamil Nadu) in 1937. The University has also a number of study centers in specialized areas such as Nano-technology, Kerala Studies, Bioinformatics, and Women's Studies, Learning Difficulties, Sree Narayana Studies and Gandhian Studies etc. Some of these centres have taught programmes (Certificate/Diploma/Masters/M.Phil) and many offers Ph.D programmes. The University has also established 10 University College of Teacher Education (UTECE) and 8 University Institute of Technologies (UIT) both of which offer under-graduate programmes (BEd in UTECEs and BSc Computer Science/IT, Electronics/BBA in UITs). Master's programmes are also available in select UITs. The University College of Engineering at Karyavattom offers Engineering Education at Undergraduate level.

The Department of Education, University of Kerala was started in 1956 and with the launch of Ph.D programme; it became one of the earliest University departments in India to do so. The department has been recognized by the UGC for its high standards of teaching and research. The centre for Educational Technology attached to the department has a video Technology and learning lab. The psychology lab in the department has about 150 research tools developed by the researchers under the supervision of their guides. The department provides extension and consultancy services mainly in curriculum development and evaluation procedures within the state and outside.

The University of Calicut is the largest university in Kerala. Established in the year 1968, it is the second university to be set up in Kerala. The university aims to foster excellence in education and research in its catchment areas of northern Kerala. The University lays its emphasis on fostering quality human resource and promoting productive research that benefit both local communities and wider humanity. 'Nirmaya Karmana Sree' as its motto, the University has been able to face all challenges and emerge as the largest affiliating University in Kerala. Department of Education started in the year 1974 with Post Graduate and research facilities. Through its various academic and extension programmes, the department of education is as popular as one of the reputed department in the country.

Directorate of Research (DoR) of the University of Calicut established as a facilitation centre on 18th April 2012 and plays a key role in providing focused attention guiding and coordinating research activities of various departments and centers of the universities. The research Directorate is responsible for administrating all activities related to research in the campus as well as in affiliated institutions. The number of recognized research centers now stands at 176. There has been a marked growth in students enrolling for Ph.D and the Directorate of Research is committed to provide a platform for solving all the procedural issues associated with their research. Within the established framework the university system, and the identified goals and strategic framework, the Directorate is striving to achieve research excellence which would transform the university as one of the best destinations for quality research and education in the country. The office supports research planning

and policy implementation, and manages the UGC and government requirements for research.

Mahatma Gandhi University was established on 2nd October 1983 in the Kottayam district of Kerala. It has been approved by UGC and accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council of India. This University accomplishes various programmes for under graduate, post graduate, M.Phil and Ph.D levels through its 16 University departments, 7 self-financing departments, 158 un-aided colleges and 73 recognized research institutes. The university has around 300 affiliated colleges spread over five districts in central Kerala. The School of Pedagogical Sciences started functioning in 1992 with a view to facilitate systematic learning from teaching contexts and professional development. School of Pedagogical Sciences intends to promote a global perspective of education placing new demands on learning, envisaging a wide spectrum of cognitive and reflective empowerment to students and to develop uniquely suited teacher education to attain a level of excellence.

The present study is focusing on the review of doctoral studies produced by select three universities of Kerala Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University. The doctoral studies in the subject of education up to 2015 were considered for the present investigation.

Need and Significance of the Study

Academics play a very significant role in molding and creating scholars, researchers and better situations to meet the educational challenges at national and

international level. Higher education system contributes to the majority of this component. The most important ingredient of this happens to be that of doctoral studies in various subjects, which are directly or indirectly contributing to the growth and development of individual and society. It also provides trustworthy information regarding day today lively problems and their solutions. There are many different approaches to doctoral research which are shaped by many different research paradigms. Koul (2008) states that, “the various research paradigms have different criteria for ontology and epistemology to maintain quality standards”. “Research is a combination of both experience and reasoning and must be regarded as the most successful approach to the discovery of truth”(Borg, 1963, as cited by Cohen, Manion& Morrison, 2000).

Research in Education is the main input as well as the output to bring changes in the broad area of education. Finding of research helps to identify the short comings, strength and weakness of various aspects of education and it recommends implementing a plan of action for the enrichment of the process of education. Educational research also helps to evaluate the effectiveness of particular programmes and project which has been undertaken by any governmental or non-governmental agencies. Hence the breadth and width of the educational research is unlimited. It has a scope to conduct research in any area of education which has a chance to contribute knowledge for the development of education of society and nation.

The nature of educational research is analogous with the nature of research itself, which is systematic, reliable and valid to find the truth. It investigates

knowledge and solves problems. Moreover, education research process involves steps to collect the information in order to investigate problems and knowledge. However, the educational research is more complex because, it can use various approaches and strategies to solve problems in educational settings. It also can involve many disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, behaviour and history. In addition, educational research is important because of contributing knowledge development, practical improvement and policy information. Therefore educators can use those research findings to improve their competencies and teaching and learning process (Yulirahmawti, 2008).

Research is carried out in a variety of settings and funded by a number of agencies. Theses and dissertations are known to be the rich and unique sources of information, often the only source for research work that does not find its way into various publication channels. Doctoral dissertations are the manifestations of result of four to five years of intense research work involving huge investment of resources, mental and physical, infrastructural and other support from the universities. A thesis reflects quality of research work conducted by a student and the ability of an institution to lead and support original work of research in a given discipline. The process of scrutiny, validation and approval of doctoral dissertations is confined to few experts. It is not open to the scientific community at large, and therefore quality is sacrificed. The theses collection in most of the Indian libraries is kept in closed access, making it difficult for other students to access them. It remains an untapped and under-utilized asset, leading to unnecessary duplication and repetition that, in effect, is the antithesis of research and wastage of huge

resources, both human and financial. Mandatory submission of thesis and dissertation in electronic format under regulatory framework of an agency like the UGC can be an effective mechanism to improve the quality, accessibility and availability of Indian theses to the world community of researchers. Electronic version of theses provides greater exposure to research students through greater accessibility. The UGC regulations are essentially developed to define systematic creation, collection and compilation of cataloguing information on Ph.D theses submitted to various universities in a standardized format and to commence the process of submission of theses in electronic format, in all universities.

Reviews of educational researches are useful to the society, state as well as the country and it should be planned and implemented properly. It includes conceptualizations, interpretation, and synthesis of literature and scholarly work in a field broadly relevant to education. In the present study, the investigators attempt an integrative and precise review of research in education from select three Universities of Kerala Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University.

Educational research is a cyclic process; begin with identifying a research problem or issue of study. It then involves reviewing the literature, specifying a purpose for the study, collecting and analyzing data, and forming an interpretation of information. This process culminates in a report, disseminated to audiences that is evaluated and used in the educational community. Research in education is significant because of contributing knowledge, development, practical improvement, and policy information. Therefore, educators can use those research findings to

improve their competencies in teaching and learning process. Hence the present study may through light to the research scenario of Kerala in the subject of education and hope that, the outcomes of the study will be a clear and resourceful guideline for the future scholars in the area of research in education.

Statement of the Problem

The present study is entitled as “A Review of Doctoral Studies in Education in the State of Kerala”.

Definition of Key Term

Doctoral Studies in Education

Doctoral studies in Education refer to the Ph.D theses produced in the subject of Education. In the present study it means doctoral researches conducted in Education from the select three Universities of Kerala Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University

Objectives of the study

1. To compare and classify the doctoral studies produced by three universities Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University during the year from 1970 to 2015 for the total sample and sub sample based on:
 - a. University Departments
 - b. Year of Submission.

2. To analyse the trend in production of Ph.D in the subject of Education among the select three Universities for total sample and subsample based on University department.
3. To compare the trend in production of Ph.D in the subject of Education among three universities during the period 1998-2015 for the total sample and subsample based on University departments.
4. To compare and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of gender for the total sample and subsample based on University departments.
5. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of method of research.
6. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in education from select three Universities on the basis of level of study conducted.
7. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of area of the study conducted.
8. To analyse the impact of select 21st century competencies on doctoral studies in education during the period 2000-2015 from select three Universities of Kerala.
9. To identify the research gap in the subject of Education based on the doctoral studies conducted in select three Universities.
10. To analyse the status of digitalisation of doctoral theses in Education from select three universities of Kerala by internal and external sources.
11. To find out the extent of publication of research findings for select three universities through various aspects such as:

- a. Publication of Theses.
 - b. Public documents.
 - c. Books.
 - d. Edited Book.
 - e. Research Articles.
 - f. Seminar presentations.
12. To analyse the status of Ph.D awardees of select three universities with regard to their profession.
 13. To analyse the responses of supervising teachers on doctoral research in Education.
 14. To prepare an E-catalogue-cum abstracts of doctoral studies produced by the three Universities of Kerala Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University.
 15. To propose suggestions for the better practices in the area of doctoral studies in Education.

Methodology

The present study tries to review the doctoral studies in education from select three universities of Kerala. Qualitative design is adopted for the study. Survey cum document analysis is the major strategy used in the methodological part.

Sample

The sample consists of 462 doctoral studies in Education from the select three Universities of Kerala, Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and

Mahatma Gandhi University. The investigator also selected 25 supervising guides and 61 Ph.D awardees for collecting suggestions for the better practices in the area of doctoral studies in Education.

Tools used for the Study

1. Proforma for Information on Doctoral Theses (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2014)
2. Interview Schedule for Supervising Guides (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2015)
3. Proforma for Information from Ph.D Awardees (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2016)
4. Template of Research Abstract (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2016)
5. E-catalogue-cum-abstract viz. Edu Abstract (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2017)

Statistical Techniques Employed in the Study

The study is conducted on the basis of qualitative design. Hence basic descriptive statistics were used to classify and compare data for interpreting the results. Percentage analysis is the major technique used in the study.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

In the present study the investigator tries to review the doctoral studies in Education from the select three universities of Kerala during the year from 1970 to 2015. The study will help to identify the thrust areas of educational researches carried out, methods of research employed, level of the study and also helps to understand the research gap in the subject of education. In Kerala we have the problem of non-availability of an abstract particularly for carrying out research in the subject of education. By this study the investigator also tries to prepare an abstract of educational theses of three universities those are coming under the

review of present investigation. Abstract of theses helps the new researchers to know what is important and identify elements or findings of the theses. Preparation of this abstract will help the new researchers to identify the thrust area of doctoral studies in education, and also help to avoid unwanted duplication and replication of the study. The study also helps to identify the impact of digital repository for the dissemination of research findings. Moreover, the investigator interviewed 25 supervising guides from select three universities for providing suggestions for better practice in the area of educational research and the investigator collected details of 61 Ph.D awardees to get a deeper insight to the topic of the study. Systematic review of research is a decision making tool for policy and practice. And hence the investigator hopes that the present study will be a great help to the new researchers in their due course of time, while dealing with their own investigation on various aspects of education.

In spite of exerting maximum efforts to make the study the most objective and fruitful, the present study has certain limitations also. They are listed as follows.

1. The present study is limited to select three Universities of Kerala.
2. There is a limitation of unavailability of information regarding the awardees of doctoral studies in Education. So the sample is limited to 61 Ph.D awardees.
3. The major aspects of research studies considered for analysis is limited to the gender of scholars, method of research, levels of the study and area of studies conducted. There are other aspects of research studies to be analysed.

4. Only 25 research supervisors were interviewed for the present study.
5. The statutory documents with regard to research such as research regulation of UGC and University were not considered for the document analysis.
6. Only the doctoral studies produced during the period 1970-2015 were selected for the review. Theses after the year 2015 were not considered.

Organization of the Report

The thesis has been organized in five chapters. The details are given below;

Chapter one introduction contains a brief discussion of the context of the problem under study, the need and significance of the study, the statement of the problem and explanation of the key terms, the objectives, and the methodology in brief, followed by the scope and limitations of the study. The Chapter two gives a conceptual framework of theoretical overview, and the studies related to doctoral research in education.

Chapter three methodology presents the details of the method adopted for the study, the sample selected for the study, the tools used for data collection, preparation of the tools and the statistical techniques employed for analyzing the data. The analysis and interpretation of data followed by discussion of results are presented in chapter four and finally chapter five summarizes the major findings, conclusions based on findings, educational implications and suggestion for further research.

Chapter II

**REVIEW OF
RELATED LITERATURE**

- ❖ *Theoretical Overview of
Doctoral Studies in Education*
- ❖ *Studies Related to Educational
Research*
- ❖ *Conclusion*

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The literature review of the research paper provides a synthesis of many scholarly documents and articles. It is like a reminder of how significant the topic really is and that having a summarized article for all that relates to the topic is essential. Doing a careful and thorough literature review is essential when we write about research at any level. It is a basic homework that is assumed to have been done vigilantly, and a given fact in all research papers. It not only surveys but also what research has been done in the past on the topic. It appraises encapsulates, compares and contrasts, and correlates various scholarly books, research articles and other relevant sources that directly related to the current research. It also helps to avoid incidental plagiarism. A literature review in any field is essential as it offer a comprehensive overview from past to present.

This chapter has two sections first section deals with the theoretical overview of doctoral studies in Education. The second section covers the studies conducted at international, national and state level.

Theoretical Overview of Doctoral Studies in Education

The review of theoretical background of the problem is an important aspect of any investigation. Theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena and to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions. The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study.

The Higher Education Scenario

The term “Higher Education” has a very broad concept, for it embraces all kinds of post-metric education such as technical education, medical education, legal education and general or liberal education in arts, sciences and commerce and the various courses in social education. Education is an instrument of social change focuses mainly on individual behavior. It shapes economic development of a nation. Higher education has received a lot of attention in India over the past few years. From the early 20th century, there have been several high level commissions set up to provide policy orientation to the development of higher education in India. On the basis of the report of the Sadler commission (1917-19), also referred to as the Calcutta university commission, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) was set up to define the general aims of educational policy and coordinate the work of various provinces and Universities by guarding against needless duplication and overlapping in the provision of the more costly forms of education. The university Education Commission, presided over by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in its report in 1949 recommended that university education should be placed in the concurrent list so that there is a national guarantee of minimum standards of university education. The constituent assembly did not agree to it. It was much later in 1976 that education was made a concurrent subject with the 42nd Amendment of the constitution.

The Kothari Commission (1964-66) examined various aspects of education at all level and gave a very comprehensive report, full of insight and wisdom. The report became the basis of the National Policy on Education, 1968 with this; a common structure of education (10+2+3) was introduced and

implemented by most states over a period of time. A beginning was also made in restructuring of courses at the undergraduate level; centers of advanced studies were set up for post-graduate education and research. Detailed estimate were made to meet requirements of educated manpower in the country. Higher education is rooted in the country's history and culture. Its growth depends upon the changing socio-economic environment of the country. According to Altbach (1982), the model of higher education growth in India is based on a centre-periphery or dominance-subordination relationship, due to a long colonial relationship with Britain. This is to be distinguished from higher education growth in East Asia, where the focus is on its linkages with economic development.

Higher education institutions in India include universities, colleges and other institutions. While universities award their own degrees, the colleges award their degree through the university to which they are affiliated. The government of India established University Grants Commission (UGC) by an act of parliament in 1956. It discharges the constitutional mandate of coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in the field of university and higher education. UGC serves as a vital link between the union and state governments and the institutions of higher learning. UGC is responsible for coordination, determination, maintenance of standards and release of grants. UGC is the biggest supporter of educational research in the Universities. It provides financial assistance to teachers teaching in universities, researchers, and colleges to promote excellence in teaching and research.

Central government is responsible for major policy relating to higher education in the country. It provides grants to the UGC and establishes central universities in the country. The central government is also responsible for declaration of educational institutions as Deemed University on the recommendation of the UGC. Some of the state governments are also responsible for establishment of state universities and colleges and provide plan, grants for their development and non-plan grants for their maintenance.

The UGC is likely to implement the regulatory frame work with information and library network as its implementing agency. Conducting a research definitely demands some expertise and quite bit of financial expenditure, which is normally one of the more difficult demands for a scholar to meet. Hence most of the universities and governments provide some financial assistance in the form of fellowship or scholarship to the students to help them meet the costs. Similarly MHRD (Ministry of Human Recourse Development) and NCERT perform the important functions of conducting and supporting educational research and offering training in educational research methodology. The Departments of the National Institute of Education (NIE), Regional Institute of Education (RIEs), Central Institute of Educational Technology (CTET) and Pandit Sundarlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE) undertake research programmes on different aspects of school education and teacher education. The NCERT supports research programmes of other institutions/organizations by providing financial assistance and academic guidance. The NCERT also supports individual research scholars by awarding research fellowships. It extends financial assistance for

publication of research reports including Ph.D theses. Research fellowships are offered to encourage studies in school education to create a pool of competent research workers.

Research at Higher level

A doctorate or doctoral degree is an academic degree awarded by universities. The term ‘doctor’ derives from the Latin ‘docere’ meaning “to teach”. The ‘doctorate’ (Latin-doctum meaning “which is taught”) appeared in medieval Europe as a license to teach Latin at University. Its roots can be traced to the early church in which the term doctor referred to the Apostles, church fathers and other Christian authorities who taught and interpreted Bible.

The doctorate of philosophy developed in Germany in the 17th century. The term ‘Philosophy’ does not refer solely to the field or academic discipline of philosophy, but it is used in a broader sense in accordance with its original Greek meaning, which is “love of wisdom”. So the abbreviation of Ph.D is not always for the study of Philosophy. A person who attains a doctorate of philosophy is automatically awarded the academic title of doctor.

There are a variety of doctoral degrees, with the most common being the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D), which is awarded in many diverse fields, ranging from Humanities to the scientific disciplines. Best and Kahn (1993) describe research as “the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events”. Hansen (2009) defined research

as “creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications”.

Research is a vital function of the higher education systems worldwide. Higher education institutions are dedicated to advanced learning, sophisticated research and public service which are important for the functioning of the modern country. While an important function of higher education is to create a pool of qualified people with a wide range of skills including skilled human resources for the research and development system, it is also often the lead player in public research arena.

Research is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solutions to a problem is research. The purposes of research are to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedure. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which hidden and which has not been discovered. A doctorate degree provides an in depth knowledge of a discipline. This degree opens door to corporate careers as well as enables subjects to take up teaching profiles at various leading universities. It enables people to pick their most favored jobs and hence leads to job satisfaction and career growth.

Universities as the major centre of Research

In present scenario, doctoral research programs are considered to be essential to the development of Higher Education, where universities are the key players in

carrying the major responsibility for molding good researchers at different stages in their career. In fact universities are substantially investing in conducting of research, which leads to degrees like Ph.Ds. It is also found that the number of students undertaking and completing higher degree has been growing rapidly, all over the world in recent years. The survey from National Science Foundation (NSF) shows that 423 universities in the United States that conferred research degrees awarded 40,710 doctorates during the 2002-2003 academic year, that shows an increase of 1.9 percent from the 39,964 doctorates awarded in 2002, and a 4.5 percent decline from the all-time high of 42,645 in 1998 (NSF, 2003).

Between 1996 and 2000 there was a 27 percentage increase in the number of doctorates awarded by UK institutions, which stood at 13,670 at the end of 2000 (Beckett, 2002). Genoni and Cowan estimated that the 19,254 enrolments in the year 1991 for higher degree by research programs in Australian Universities rose to 37,374 by 2000. They also accounted that during the same period higher degree by research completions escalate from 2491 to 5325. That means a total of 26,620 Ph.D theses were completed during the decade from 1991 to 2000 in Australia (Genoni and Cowan, 2002). Lee, Kim and Hwang say that in Korea approximately 3,500 doctoral degrees are awarded every year comprising all universities (Lee, Kim and Hwang, 2001).

Indian Higher Education system has around 320 universities and other institutions of national importance offering Doctoral Programs. University Grants Commission, the apex body of Indian Higher Education provides the statistics of doctorates awarded in India during 2000-2001 as 11,534 and during 2001-02 as

11,899 (UGC Website, 2005). Again another statistics based on Ph.D thesis database received at Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) shows that nearly 8000-10000 Ph.Ds are awarding in India, every year (Vijayakumar and Murthy, 2001).

Research in Education

Educational research is a careful, systematic, patient investigation, leads to new knowledge through use of the scientific method, which involves clarifying a problem, formulating research questions or hypothesis obtaining pertinent information, analyzing data, describing the findings, and drawing conclusions that answer the questions or test the hypotheses. Rather strict operating procedures are followed in scientific investigation to ensure that participants are protected, information is reliable, data are analyzed properly and reported accurately and finding and conclusions are persuasively drawn from the data.

Research may involve various aspects of education including student learning, teaching methods, teacher training, classroom dynamics etc. Educational researchers generally agree that research should be rigorous and systematic. However, there is less agreement about specific standards, criteria and research procedures. By collecting scientific data about the important topics in education, educational research can establish the best practices that teachers, counselors, administrators, and students should use to improve learning outcomes. Therefore, educational researchers should focus on practical research projects that will have significant implications for education.

Characteristics of Educational Research. According to Gary Anderson (1998), there are ten characteristics of educational research. He tried to classify those into three categories, viz. the purpose of research, the procedures of research, and the role of researcher. The purposes of research are to solve the problems, investigate knowledge, and establish the principles in educational phenomena. In short, it focuses on solving the problems and developing knowledge. Furthermore, procedure is an important characteristic of educational research, which involves collecting data with accurate observation, objective interpretation, and verification. Finally, researchers need to be experts and familiar with their field of study, using the data to develop solutions and increase knowledge. The researchers also need to be patient and careful to use every step of research's procedures to achieve the purpose of research. Gary Anderson outlined ten aspects of educational research as follows.

1. Educational research attempts to solve a problem.
2. Research involves gathering new data from primary or first-hand sources or using existing data for a new purpose.
3. Research is based upon observable experience or empirical evidence.
4. Research demands accurate observation and description.
5. Research generally employs carefully designed procedures and rigorous analysis.
6. Research emphasizes the development of generalizations, principles or theories that will help in understanding, prediction and control.

7. Research requires expertise—familiarity with the field; competence in methodology; technical skill in collecting and analyzing the data.
8. Research attempts to find an objective, unbiased solution to the problem and takes great pains to validate the procedures employed.
9. Research is a deliberate and unhurried activity which is directional but often refines the problem or questions as the research progresses.
10. Research is carefully recorded and reported to other persons interested in the problem.

Research may involve a variety of methods. Methods may be drawn from a range of disciplines. The basis for educational research is the scientific method. The scientific method uses directed questions and manipulation of variables to systematically find information about the teaching and learning process. In this scenario questions are answered by the analysis of data that is collected specifically for the purpose of answering these questions. Hypotheses are written and subsequently proved or disproved by data which leads to the creation of new hypotheses.

The three main methods of educational researches are qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods. Stead, Graham B.; Perry, Justin C.; Munka, Linda M.; Bonnett, Heather R.; Shiban, Abbey P.; Care, Esther (2012) conducted a Content analysis of 11 journals that published career, vocational, and work-related articles from 1990 to 2009. Out of 3,279 articles analyzed, 55.9% used quantitative methods and 35.5% were theoretical/conceptual articles. Only 6.3% used qualitative research methods. It found that very few studies have been conducted by using

qualitative methods. Among the qualitative empirical studies, standards of academic rigor and procedures that are typically honored within qualitative research were either not followed or were not reported. Fundamental changes need to occur if qualitative research methods are to rise to a higher level of publication and general interest among consumers of career development literature. Recommendations for future training and research are provided. (Stead, Graham B, 2012).

The three main methods of educational researches are briefly discussed below.

Qualitative Method. Qualitative research is centrally concerned with understanding things rather than measuring them. It is best used for problems where the results will increase understanding, expand knowledge, clarify the real issues, generate hypotheses, identify a range of behaviours, explore and explain motivations, attitudes and behaviour, identify distinct behaviour groups or provide input to a future stage of research or development (Gordon & Langmaid, 1988). Qualitative research uses the data which is descriptive in nature.

Defining qualitative research is significant but there is a challenge to define this term clearly (Ritchie, Lewis, Nicholls, & Ormston, 2013), since it does not have its theory or paradigm nor an obvious set of methods or practices that are merely of its own (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). This term also involves a vast array of methods and approaches within the different subjects of research. Hence, the writers have provided the definition of qualitative research distinctively. Strauss and Corbin (1990) stated that, “By the term ‘qualitative research’, we mean any type of research that produces findings not arrived at by statistical procedures or other means of

quantification. It can refer to research about persons' lives, lived experiences, behaviours, emotions and feelings as well as about organizational functioning, social movements, cultural phenomena, and interactions between nations". This means that qualitative research is not statistical and it incorporates multiple realities. Then, Flick (2014) claimed that, "Qualitative research interested in analyzing subjective meaning or the social production of issues, events or practices by collecting non-standardised data and analyzing texts and images rather than number and statistics." This definition stressed on how people make sense of something in the world. So, the qualitative research is basically associated with multiple aspects. Moreover, Denzin and Lincoln (1994) claimed that, "Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter." It is, moreover, apparent that the qualitative research is concerned with multiple perspectives when Van Maanen (1979) defines it as, "an umbrella term covering an array of interpretive techniques which seek to describe, decode, translate and otherwise come to terms with the meaning, not the frequency, of certain more or less naturally occurring phenomena in the social world." Therefore, qualitative research appears to be an overarching concept under which a variety of issues may be placed, and it has positive and negative perspectives.

There are different types of qualitative research; they are Case study, Ethnography, Phenomenological Research, Narrative Research & Historical Research.

Quantitative method. Bryman (2012) defined quantitative research as, "A research strategy that emphasizes quantification in the collection and analysis of

data.” It means quantitative research denotes amounting something. This research method attempts to investigate the answers to the questions starting with how many, how much, to what extent (Rasinger, 2013). In other words, the method lays heavy stress on measuring something or variables existed in the social world. Payne and Payne (2004) stated that, “Quantitative methods (normally using deductive logic) seek regularities in human lives, by separating the social world into empirical components called variables which can be represented numerically as frequencies or rate, whose associations with each other can be explored by statistical techniques, and accessed through researcher-introduced stimuli and systematic measurement.” The quantitative research focuses on those aspects of social behaviour which can be quantified and patterned rather than just finding out them and interpreting their meanings the people bring to their own action.

Mixed method. Mixed method is a methodology for conducting research that involves collecting, analyzing and integrating quantitative and qualitative research. Mixed methods research takes advantage of using multiple ways to explore a research problem.

Different Areas of Educational Research. According to Buch (1991) there is no one ideal way of classifying the studies in to different areas that would be universally acceptable. Before trying to trace growth under individual area, it should be worthwhile to gain an overall understanding of the quantum of research completed across different area.

Amruth G Kumar and Devika R (2008) concluded that Review of Ph.D theses awarded by different universities in Kerala shows that educational

psychology was the thrust area of researchers for a long time. Detailed and in-depth studies conducted in the area of Psychology in education also support this trend. A number of research studies have been conducted in the area of non-formal education. Teacher education at secondary level and Education at primary and secondary level also received due attention from researchers. Recently a number of studies have been carried out to test the effectiveness of models of teaching and other teaching strategies. Preparation of modules for incorporating at secondary level school curriculum, psycho social problems and learning difficulties of students are hot area of research in Kerala.

Gafoor and Sibi (2013) conducted a study and categorized the thrust areas of 50 doctoral researches in education under the University of Calicut from 1988 to 2009, in terms of areas of educational research carried out, variables studied, method of research employed and method of analysis used. The study found that there are gaps existing in the research areas.

Buch's (1997) method of classification which has been described in his book "Survey of Researches in Education" is very popular in the area of educational research. The major areas are, Philosophy of Education, History of Education, Sociology of Education, Inclusive Education, Economics of Education, Psychology of Education, Research in Creative Functioning, Guidance and counseling, Test and measurement, Curriculum, Methods and Textbooks, Language Education, Science Education, Educational Technology, Correlates of Achievement, Teaching, Teacher behavior and Teacher Education, Educational Management and Administration, Non formal education, Adult Education, Early childhood Education, Elementary

education, Vocational Education, Special education, Women's Education, Education of Disadvantaged Population Education, Mathematical Education, Physical Education, Health education and Sports Science, Moral, art and Aesthetic Education, Library Science Education, Human Right Education, Yoga Education, Commerce Education, Environmental Education, Distance Education, Value Education, Continuing Education and Workers Education .

Importance of Dissemination of Doctoral Research Findings

Theses and dissertations are known to be the rich and unique source of information, often the only source of research work that does not find its way into various publication channels. Theses and dissertations remain an un-tapped and under-utilized asset, leading to unnecessary duplication and repetition that, in effect, is the anti-theses of research and wastage of huge resources, both human and financial. Dissemination of research findings is a critical part of the research process; it goes beyond formal publication in journals or books and can include non-refereed publications, web pages, other media, and digital repositories.

Digital repository. The UGC Notification (Minimum standards & procedure for award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree, Regulation, 2016) dated 5th May 2016 mandates submission of electronic version of theses and dissertations by the researcher in universities with an aim to facilitate open access to Indian theses and dissertations to the academic community world-wide. Online availability of electronic theses through centrally-maintained digital repositories, not only ensure easy access and archiving of Indian doctoral theses but will also help in raising the standard and quality of research and poor quality resulting from the “poor visibility” and the

unseen factor in research output. As per the regulation, the responsibility of hosting, maintaining and making the digital repository of Indian Electronic theses and Dissertation (Shodhganga) available to all universities and institutions, is assigned to the INFLIBNET centre. The Shodhganga @INFLIBNET is set up using open source digital repository software called DSpace developed by MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) in partnership between Hewlett Packard (HP). In India, every year large number of research scholars submits their M.Phil/Ph.D theses or dissertation in various institutions.

The Ministry of Human Resources Development is responsible for supervising the functioning of all the universities in India through its chief regulatory body UGC. INFLIBNET centre is an autonomous inter university centre of the UGC of India under MHRD located in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. In march 1991, the centre was initially started as a national project under IUCAA .It became an independent inter university centre in June 1996. It involved in modernizing university libraries in India and connecting them as well as information centers in the country through a national wide high speed data network using the state of art technologies for the optimum utilization of information. INFLIBNET plays a vital role in the collection and disseminate of scientific and technical information to meet the present and future needs of the centre. It also set out to be a major player in promoting scholarly communication among academicians and researchers in India. Major activities of INFLIBNET are as follows;

1. Financial support for the automation of university libraries.

2. Development of a comprehensive data base of the resources in various libraries in India.
3. Development of an integrated Library Management Software for University Libraries (SOUL).
4. UGC infoNet internet connectivity programme.
5. The centre has taken several open access initiatives like OJAS, Shodhganga, Shodhgangothri, IR@INFLIBNET etc.
6. Provide training in to various aspects related to library and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are frequently organized.

Dissemination as a planned process that involves consideration of target audiences and community. It is a critical part of the research process. Typically, research is not fully complete until the findings have been widely available. Dissemination of research findings goes beyond formal publication in journals or books and can include non-refereed publications, web pages, other media and digital repositories. Researchers must ensure that published reports, statistics and public statements about research activities and performance are complete, correct and unambiguous. Researchers should make the results of their research publicly accessible.

The emergence of electronic publishing and digital technologies changed the campuses worldwide, and it is more visible in digital publishing of institutional scholarships such as theses. Lots of projects started at Institutional, Regional and National level along with ETD (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) Consortia

during recent few years. A few and important initiatives selected from different regions are identified here.

The concept of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) was first openly discussed at a 1987 meeting in Ann Arbor arranged by UMI, and attended by representatives of Virginia Tech, University of Michigan, Soft Quad, and Arbor Text. After lots of workshops and meetings, the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertation (NDLTD), which was originally called the National Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations, was established at Virginia Tech in 1996 with the initial funding of Southeastern Universities Research Association (SURA). Its mission was to coordinate ETD-related activities in terms of diffusion of the ETD-DL and support for adoption and implementation of the innovation. NDLTD is a voluntary international federation of universities and other institutions who have an ETD-DL or are interested in learning more about ETD-DLs. It has 174 members as on March 2005 worldwide, which includes 30 effective members who contribute content and 154 Universities from various countries (NDLTD Website, 2005).

UNESCO is also playing an important role in promoting ETDs at international level and developed an ETD Guide, as a resource for graduate students who are writing theses or dissertations, for graduate faculty who want to mentor ETD authors, for graduate deans who want to initiate ETD programs, and for It administrators at Universities. (UNESCO ETD Guide Website, 2004). UNESCO also established an ETD Clearing House in collaboration with Humboldt University, Germany (UNESCO ETD Clearing House Website, 2005).

The Brazilian Digital Library (BDL), as a Brazilian gateway try to integrate electronic full-text journals, electronic full-text proceedings, Internet interesting resources for science and technology, various university OPACs, some ETD data banks, the Brazilian National Library OPAC and various electronic archives. The first attempt to integrate Brazilian theses and dissertations in a unified database was the SITE-Theses System, coordinated by Institute of Brazil for Information Communication Technologies (IBICT).

In 1997, Canada started “Theses Canada Portal”, as a follower of National Library of Canada’s Canadian Theses on Microfiche Service launched in 1965. This aims to acquire and preserve a comprehensive collection of Canadian theses at Libraries and Archives of Canada and to provide free access to this valuable research within the country and around the world, through partnership with the many Canadian Universities (Theses Canada Website, 2005). Apart from this various individual Universities also started their ETD Programmes and the universities already involved in ETD projects have strengthened their initiatives, and serve as a pilot in the national process (Bonnelly, 2003). French Universities are also initiated several ETD Programmes and a Multi-Disciplinary Theses Server is hosted with limited content and access.

In Africa, Rhodes University mounted its digital thesis on the World Wide Web in 1998 and became the first institution in Africa to do so, and made it mandatory for students to submit digital files of their theses and dissertations, Ubogu foreseen that the joining of universities in the Southern African region would lead to the building a digital library of theses and dissertations in the region. In

addition, the South East Academic Libraries (SEALS), a library consortium of tertiary institutions in the Eastern Province of South Africa, is considering an ETD programme (Ubogu, 2001). University of Namibia developed ETD using Green Stone software for the entire country (Namibian Theses Website, 2005).

In Egypt, all theses and dissertations are available on the Ain Shams University Network (ASUNET), including theses and dissertations of Egyptians who graduate from any other international universities are also recorded. The database entries contain bibliographical data as well as the abstract on each thesis. The University of Information Network (UIN), which is headquartered at Ain Shams University in Cairo, serves as a national clearing house for theses and dissertations completed in Egypt, which carries out a set of activities very similar to those of UMI (ASUNET Website). In Venezuela, a group of universities and research institutions created the National Network of Digital Libraries for Electronic Theses in October 2003 and Venezuelan Association of Public and Academic Libraries (ANABISAI) is the leading agency (Rosales and Bauste, 2004).

Australian Digital Theses (ADT) programme under the auspices of Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL) is designed to improve access to, and enhance transfer of, the research information contained in theses by providing a full text version available from the desktop via the web. 26 Australian Universities are part of this programme (ADT Website). Genoni and Cowan report that the programme is based on a distributed database, with member institutions undertaking to load deposited theses onto local servers in PDF format, and load the metadata which provides bibliographic access to theses on a server at the University

of New South Wales (Genoni and Cowan, 2002). Apart from various Universities in Germany and Humboldt University at Berlin started Dissertation Online project and later on it is undertaken by the Co-ordination Agency at the German National Library since 18th September 2002 (Dissertation Online Website).

Chinese Universities have realized the importance of ETDs and some local ETD programmes have been carried out. Later on China Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (CNDLTD) project has been carried out by CALIS (China Academic Library and Information System) to improve the accessibility of local ETD collections. CALIS is a federation of academic libraries in China, and has more than 152 members and seven local centres (Jin, 2004). Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI) have developed a digital library for Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) as a web-based multilingual full-text system, since 1998, known as KIST ETD (Zhang and Lee, 2001).

Indian academic institutions are also started ETD projects in recent years. Indian Institute of Technology in Mumbai, Chennai and Kharagpur has their ETD collections made available on campus network. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and National Chemical Laboratory, Pune have recently established ETD project using DSpace software. Vidyanidhi Initiative at Mysore University tries to evolve as a national level repository of Indian Doctoral Theses. Few Indian Universities already made policies and rule for collecting e-format of Ph.D theses from their students.

It is a fact that, the ever rapidly developing networking and digital library technologies are the reasons for ETDs (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) gaining

momentum on university campuses worldwide. ETDs allow more adventurous students to express their research results in creative and flexible ways that would not be possible if they were limited to paper based output. ‘Born digital’ theses may include audio and visual material and may not even be in a traditional linear format. There is some variation between countries in the use of terminology e.g. some universities refer to doctoral theses and some to doctoral dissertations. The term ETD accommodates these differences and is becoming used internationally. Digital libraries of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) offer an alternative to the waste of valuable academic scholarship in the form of Theses and Dissertations (TDs) and offer researchers and University Libraries opportunities to explore the possibilities of electronic publishing trend in academic sector.

Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) are highly valuable resources for research and Development in the academic institutions. The educational Institutions have also started to deposit the content in the digital form called Institutional Repository (IR) and made it available to the users. Some of the major institutional repositories are discussed below.

Shodhgangotri. The word “Shodh” originates from Sanskrit and stands for “research and discovery”. “Gangotri” is one of the largest glaciers in the Himalayas and source of origination of Ganges, the holiest, longest and largest of rivers in India. The Ganges is the symbol of age-long culture, civilization, ever-aging, ever-flowing, ever-loving and loved by its people.

Under the initiative called “ShodhGangotri”, research scholars / research supervisors in universities are requested to deposit electronic version of approved

synopsis submitted by research scholars to the universities for registering themselves for the Ph.D programme. The repository on one hand, would reveal the trends and directions of research being conducted in Indian universities, on the other hand it would avoid duplication of research. Synopsis in “ShodhGangotri” would later be mapped to full-text theses in "ShodhGanga". As such, once the full-text thesis is submitted for a synopsis, a link to the full-text theses would be provided from Shodhgangotri to "ShodhGanga (<http://shodhgangotri.inflibnet.ac.in/>).

Shodhganga. “Shodhganga” is the name coined to denote digital repository of Indian Electronic Theses and Dissertations set-up by the INFLIBNET Centre. The word "Shodh" originates from Sanskrit and stands for research and discovery. The "Ganga" is the holiest, largest and longest of all rivers in Indian subcontinent. The Ganga is the symbol of India's age-long culture and civilisation, ever changing, ever-flowing, ever-loved and revered by its people, and has held India's heart captive and drawn uncounted millions to her banks since the dawn of history. Shodhganga stands for the reservoir of Indian intellectual output stored in a repository hosted and maintained by the INFLIBNET Centre.

The Shodhganga@INFLIBNET is set-up using open source digital repository software called DSpace developed by MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) in partnership between Hewlett- Packard (HP). The DSpace uses internationally recognized protocols and interoperability standards. Shodhganga provides a platform for research scholars to deposit their Ph.D theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access. The repository has the

ability to capture, index, store, disseminate and preserve ETDs (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) submitted by the researchers.

DSpace supports "Open Archives Initiative's Protocol for Metadata Harvesting" (OAI-PMH) and uses a qualified version of the Dublin Core schema for its metadata. The INFLIBNET Centre promotes setting-up of institutional and ETD repositories in member universities using OAI-PMH compliant software. A number of member universities have already set-up their institutional and ETD repositories using either DSpace or other OAI-PMH compliant Institutional Repository software. It would be possible for universities having sufficient network and computing infrastructure to maintain their own ETD repositories wherein their research scholars could deposit e-versions of their theses and dissertations. Moreover, they can use Shodhganga to host their theses as backup archives. INFLIBNET Centre, besides maintaining the Central ETD Repository (Shodhganga) would also deploy a central server to harvest the metadata from all such ETD repositories distributed in universities with an aim to provide unified access to theses and dissertations through its harvesting server.

Shodhganga replicates academic structure of each University in terms of Departments/ Centres/ Colleges each University has to facilitate ease of navigation. This structure facilitates research scholars from universities to deposit their theses in the respective Department / Centre / College for simple search and advance search are available on the home page along with browsing facility through universities and departments. The Centre is also developing a semantic web-based interface to

facilitate subject-based browsing, navigation, search and retrieval of content available in the repository.

Institutional repository. It is a place for collecting, preserve and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of a research institution. An institutional repository includes materials such as monographs, e-prints of academic journal articles, electronic theses and dissertations. Mahatma Gandhi University was one of the first fifty universities to come under the UGC-Info Net Programme. Through UGC-InfoNet E-journals Consortium, the Library has access to more than 7500 e-journals and databases including SciFinder Scholar and Web of Science. The Library also has access to major online databases, such as EBSCO, ProQuest Dissertations and Theses, Oxford Scholarship Online, IEEE All Society Periodicals Package etc.

mgutheses.com. Mahatma Gandhi University has won the State IT award during the year 2009 in the e-learning category for its University Online Theses Digital Library. With the launching of the Mahatma Gandhi University Online Theses Digital Library, it has become the first Indian University to adopt Open Access of its doctoral research theses to the academics worldwide through www.mgutheses.in The University Library has a collection of 57,350 books, 2,500 e-books, 2,050 theses and 7,500 bound volumes of journals. In addition to this, the library subscribes 253 current Indian (169) and Foreign (84) journals, 4 Online Databases and 4 Online Journal Archives.

Duplication and Replication are the two important terms usually discussed in the field of research. Duplication is unconscious or more rarely deliberate repetition

of research work. Replication is important because single experiments must be repeated and hypotheses constantly reevaluated. It will help to repeat and confirm one's findings. In this context, replication is essential as it gives proof of another researcher's findings. If an experiment is repeated and does not confirm the original results, the alternative hypotheses must be seriously measured. It must be avoided. In order to avoid duplication there must conduct a periodical review of researches that are already done and make available an abstract of all Ph.D theses and post-doctoral researches to the research community. An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, theses review, conference proceedings or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly understand the paper's purpose.

Abstract of theses. An abstract is essentially a “mini” thesis or paper, as it includes: an introduction/rationale, materials and methods/a study design, results/outcomes and a discussion/summary section. Abstract of theses helps what is important and identify elements or findings of the theses. The Abstract is summary of the content of the journal or manuscript, time saving shortcut for busy researchers and a guide to the most important parts of the study. Abstract should not contain lengthy backward information, reference to other literature, incomplete sentences and abbreviations, terms that may be confusing to the readers and any sort of image, illustration, figure, table or reference to them.

There are four types of abstracts, they are Critical abstracts, Descriptive abstracts, Informative abstracts and highlight abstracts. They discussed below.

Critical abstract. Critical abstract are generally 400-500 words in length due to the additional interpretive commentary. This type is used infrequently.

Descriptive abstract. It indicates the type of information found in the work. It makes no judgments about the work or does it provides results or conclusion of the research. It does incorporate Keywords found in the text and may include the purpose (Keywords are blocks of text that help search engines identify the topics that the content explores) methods and scope of the research. Descriptive abstract only describes the work being summarized. Some researchers consider it an outline of the work, rather than a summary. Descriptive are usually very short, 100 words or less.

Informative abstract. The majority of abstracts are informative, while they still do not critique or evaluate a work, they do more than describe it. Information abstract includes the information that can be found in a descriptive abstract but it also includes the results and conclusions of the research and the recommendations of the author. This abstract is usually no more than 300 words in length.

Highlight abstract. A highlight abstract is specifically written to attract the reader's attention to the study.

Thus research studies and their reports are very significant in the field of education. The studies regarding the dissemination of research findings become more important because of the relevance of research output, both for administrators and future research scholars. Hence the area of research in any field is highly significant.

Studies Related to Educational Research

Review of related literature is very essential for any research. By reviewing the recent related literature the investigator get an idea about various aspects of the topics such as relevance of the study, methodology to be used for data collection and data analysis. It makes a brief review of previous studies on the problem and significant writings related to the topic under study. It also helps to avoid the duplication of research. In this session the investigator made an attempt to review some related studies on doctoral research conducted in Education. The investigator reviewed the literature in journals, books, abstracts and on internet in order to see what researchers have discovered in this area of study so far.

Rubel and Okech (2017) conducted a study which aims to advance the use of qualitative research methods to understand group work. The first part of this study examines the use of qualitative research methods in relationship to group work research. The second part examines recent qualitative group work research using a framework informed by scoping and systematic review methods and the synergies between research challenges and qualitative research potential. The third part describes 4 broad quality criteria for qualitative research, illustrates the criteria using examples drawn from examined studies and describes associated pitfalls related to group work research. Implications for training and research are discussed.

Gibbs et al. (2017) conducted a study and the literature review considered the use of action research in higher education. The review specifically looks at two areas of higher education activity. The first concerns academic teaching practice and includes a discussion of research and pedagogy practice, and staff development. The

second considers student engagement. In both of these core features of higher education, action research has proven to be a central approach to the investigation, reflection and improvement of practice. Each of these includes a discussion of the limitations of the literature.

Polanin, Maynard, and Dell (2017) conducted a study to describe the prevalence and current state of overviews of education research and to provide further guidance for conducting overviews and advance the evolution of overview methods. A comprehensive search across multiple online databases and gray literature repositories yielded 25 total education-related overviews. Their analysis revealed that many commonly reported aspects of systematic reviews, such as the search, screen, and coding procedures, were regularly unreported. Only a handful of overview authors discussed the synthesis technique and few authors acknowledged the overlap of included systematic reviews.

Schoenfeld (2016) conducted a study and provides some deep background on epistemological and other issues that shape current research, with a primary focus on empirical research, which sprouted and flowered over the past 100 years or so roughly coinciding with the existence of the American Educational Research Association as a professional organization. The author begins by tracing the growth and change in research in mathematics education and its interdependence with research in education with an emphasis on changes in research perspectives and methods and the philosophical/empirical/disciplinary approaches that underpin them. He then turns to an overview of currently flourishing research and some indications of potentially productive arenas for future work.

D.T. Chen, Wang, and Lee (2016) found that reviews literature concerning challenges faced by beginning educational researchers in conducting literature review, aiming to help unpack this complicated phenomenon by constructing a coherent story. Based on their review, they propose a framework to conceptualize four types of challenges. They term them LMCO (linguistic, methodological, conceptual, and ontological) challenges. Discussions centers on the four identified challenges, recommendations for future studies and implications to graduate preparatory programs.

Guilbert, Bernaud, Gouvernet and Rossier (2016) conducted a study and their study provides a review of educational research literature focused on pair programming in the undergraduate computer science curriculum. Research suggests that the benefits of pair programming include increased success rates in introductory courses, increased retention in the major, higher quality software, higher student confidence in solutions, and improvement in learning outcomes. Moreover, there is some evidence that women, in particular, benefit from pair programming. The literature also provides evidence that the transition from paired to solo programming is easy for students. The greatest challenges for paired students appear to concern scheduling and partner compatibility. This review also considers practical issues such as assigning partners, teaching students to work in pairs, and assessing individual contributions, and concludes with a discussion of open research questions.

Kyvik and Thune (2015) report a study of the quality assessment of doctoral dissertations, and ask whether examiner characteristics influence assessment of

research quality in Ph.D dissertations. Utilizing a multi-dimensional concept of quality of Ph.D dissertations, we look at differences in assessment of research quality, and particularly test whether prior relationship to supervisor, examiners' assessment experience and the regional affiliation of examiners influence assessment, also controlling for academic fields and type of higher education institutions. The data are drawn from a survey to foreign members of thesis evaluation committees that served in the year 2010 at the Norwegian universities. The sample consisted of 1159 foreign committee members, representing a response rate of 79%. The results indicate that the regional affiliation and previous experience of committee members influence quality assessment significantly, but that the relationship to supervisor(s) was of little importance.

Punitha Govil, Mamun Ali Naji Qasem and Swati Gupta (2015) conducted a study on Evaluation of statistics methods used in Ph.D Theses of social science in Indian Universities. The study aimed at finding out the sustainability of statistical methods used in the analysis of data in Ph.D theses of social science faculty of Indian Universities including 120 statistical methods, the sample consist of 10 theses from department of Education and 10 theses from department of Psychology. The study reveals a series of pathetic situation of the statistics of research in the country. Overall the mistakes found in the evaluated theses are of series nature. Production of such type of theses brings down the standards of quality. So an attempt need be taken to improve the quality of researches in every possible manner.

X. Chen, Fang, and Lockee (2015) conducted a study and provide an overview of the evolution of social presence research in the field of distance

education and identified problems in investigating this construct. The researchers took an integrative review on existing social presence studies to answer three questions: (a) How definitions of social presence evolved since its establishment (b) How research focus shifted (c) What problems exist in social presence measurement. A total of 189 empirical studies in the area of distance education from 1976 to 2013 were selected and reviewed. The results of the study suggested that social presence was still illusive and difficult to define. Moreover, because of its ambiguity, many doubts and problems were identified in measuring social presence. Lastly, this review specified the limitations of similar studies, and provided guidance for future investigations.

Drisko, James, Hunnicatt, Chrestie, Berenson and Laura (2015) conducted a study on ‘A national content analysis of Ph.D programme objectives, structures and curricula. Do programs address the full range of social work’s needs? The study also summarizes specific curriculum requirements including the number of required courses in research, statistics, practice, policy, philosophy of science and teaching, along with elective course requirements. Findings show strong emphasis on research and statistics but wide variation in other areas, including teaching and practice. Compared with estimates of labor force needs in the social work profession and academy, it may be that the current emphasis of social work Ph.D programme does not fully address the core needs of the profession.

Fenesi, Sana, Kim and Shore (2015) reviewed the successes and shortcomings of applying Baddeley's model in accounting for a range of evidence and draw attention to alternative models that have been largely ignored within

educational research. Specifically, we evaluate frameworks of working memory provided by Kane, Engle and colleagues (attention control model) and Cowan (embedded process model). They conclude that these alternative views can support a reconceptualization of the contributions of working memory to academic learning that may not be afforded by interpretations of the prevailing multicomponent model.

Stinson (2015) conducted a study and reviews, analyzes, and reflects upon two important reports released in 2013, both discussing research evidence for the value of dance education or arts education more generally, among school-aged students. One report was created by a large dance education advocacy and support group in the USA, the National Dance Education Organization; the other came from the European-based Centre for Educational Research and Innovation, affiliated with the international Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Studying the two reports next to each other brings into focus important issues facing the field, especially distinctions between advocacy and research, and between values and facts, along with the impact of such distinctions on research questions and methodologies selected to pursue them. The author examines and challenges not only ideas in the reports, but also her own professional choices during a long career as dance educator and researcher.

Paneershelvam (2015) conducted a study on Indian Repository services: A study on Shodhganga. The present study the investigator analyse the participation of Indian Universities in the constructions of the Shodhganga repository, contents and usage of the resources. The study found that the browsers have searched Shodhganga website with page by page, it witnesses that 3, 57, 25,083 visits have

been taken place with page by page searching. The second higher visit made through theses with 32, 04,401 visits.

Parsell, Ambler and Jacenyik-Trawoger (2014) conducted a study and explores some of the reasons why this is the case, looking specifically at the participatory action research methodology. The authors' experience of seeking ethics approval for a project intended to introduce peer review as an enhancement process is described. Initially, ethics clearance was denied. Details are provided of the iterative process that ultimately resulted in ethics approval, with particular reference to the differing views regarding the concepts of "coercion" and "confidentiality".

Acosta and Celis (2014) systematically and comparatively analyzes the emergence of Colombian doctoral programmes within a national and international context. It shows that, while Colombia has experienced a significant growth in the number of Ph.D graduates per million people over the last decade, it continues to lag behind other Latin American countries. Further, it is critical for Colombia to increase funding for doctoral training, both by increasing the number of scholarships for graduate studies and by improving the mobility of researchers and strengthening the infrastructure of doctoral programmes.

Lambie, Hayes, Griffith, Limberg and Mullen (2014) conducted a cross-sectional, correlation investigation and they examined levels of research self-efficacy, interest in research, and research knowledge of Ph.D in education students (N = 67). Higher levels of research self-efficacy scores were predictive of higher interest in research and research knowledge. In addition, the students who engaged in research activities, including publishing manuscripts, scored higher in research

self-efficacy than those "not" engaged in the publication process. Implications for doctoral student educators and higher education are discussed.

Shashi Prabha Sing and Parveen Babbar (2014) published an article *Doctoral Research in Library and Information Science (LIS) in India: Trends and Issues*. The study reveals that research in LIS was at low retreat up to late 1970s, but after that the number of Ph.Ds has been continuously increasing decade by decade. From various titles of Ph.Ds it has been found very limited numbers of studies have been carried out on theoretical aspects to expand the theoretical base of LIS.

Shantha shree senugupta (2013) conducted a study on current status of Shodhgangotri: Repository of Indian Research in Progress. In this study the Investigator collected data exclusively from Shodhgangotri: Indian Research in Progress developed by INFLIBNET. The investigator found that present status of the Shodhgangotri digital Repository of Indian Research is Satisfactory

DeMeulenaere and Cann (2013) conducted a study using two years of field notes and interactive interviews. They present a critical co-constructed auto ethnography that reviews literature on activist research, offers a critical analysis at activist research and provides a framework for reflecting on the impact of different types of activist research, particularly in the field of education.

William and Marilyn Billings (2012) conducted a study on a university library creates a digital Repository for documenting and disseminating community engagement. The study found that digital repositories have the potential to make complex information about engagement with community partners more visible, more valued and more thoroughly understood.

Alves, Azevedo and Goncalves (2012) conducted a study and present some results arising from the meta-analysis of the educational research that has been developed at University Nova de Lisboa (Portugal). The intention was to understand the status of the educational research produced, the main thematic trends studied, affiliated scientific domains, conceptual frames mobilized, and methodological approaches used. The Ph.D theses that have been submitted for the doctoral degree in Educational Sciences were analyzed and for each one they searched for the research questions and/or research objectives pursued, the methodology of research developed, the entities examined (e.g., individuals, institutions, or organizations), the main theoretical perspectives assumed and the disciplinary, multidisciplinary, or trans disciplinary approach embraced. This enquiry revealed the predominance of qualitative approaches to research in education.

Walker and Haley-Mize (2012) conducted a study and compared Ph.D and EdD dissertations from 1997 to 2010 in the content area of special education on the variables of research design, statistics, target populations, significance of results as well as the age and exceptionality category of participants. No differences were found in the percentage of dissertations in special education for type of degree by gender and type of research by degree type. Significant differences, however, were found on the variables of research design, statistics, target populations, significance of results, age of participants, and exceptionality category. The results are discussed as they pertain to the research orientation of Ph.D and EdD programs in special education.

Danby, Susan, Lee and Alison (2012) conducted a study on *Researching Doctoral Pedagogy close up; Design and Action in two Doctoral programmes*. This paper presented two cases of doctoral pedagogical work being undertaken within different disciplinary and institutional settings describe how teaching opportunities were designed and theories what it means to be engaged in doing doctoral pedagogy. The study found that two cases become a resource for ‘slowing down’ and making visible the practice of doctoral pedagogy that often go unrecognized because they appear so ordinary and every day.

Green and Bill (2012) conducted a study on addressing the curriculum problem in Doctoral Education. This study tries to understand the curriculum problem in doctoral research education. It begins by noting that curriculum as such is little referenced and inadequately theorized in higher education and certainly in doctoral education, and indeed has been described as a “missing term”. The paper then reviews a new longstanding research programme in the latter field addressed specifically to research supervision, focusing on notions of pedagogy, textuality, subjectivity and knowledge.

Mc Alpine and Lynn (2012) conducted a study on *Identity-Trajectories: Doctoral journeys from past to present to future*. This paper draws on evidence from a five-year research programme into doctoral experience to argue for a view of identity, identity trajectory, that attends particularly to individual agency, interviewing the academic within the personal and incorporating students pasts and imagined futures. By re-focusing attention on the agency, resourcefulness and

independence of doctoral students, identity-trajectory contributes pedagogically and conceptually distinct ways of framing doctoral experience.

Floresh-Scott and Nerad, (2012) conducted a study on Peers in Doctoral Education: Unrecognized Learning Partners. In this article, the authors argue that peers at the doctoral level are best understood as "learning partners." In support of this assertion, they present empirical evidence from two different studies that show the role that peers can play in the development of doctoral students into independent researchers and members of their academic community. The first study looks at the role of the apprenticeship model in doctoral education, and the second study is an evaluation of interdisciplinary doctoral initiatives funded by the National Science Foundation Integrated Graduate Education and Research Traineeship (IGERT) programs. Finally, the authors conclude that additional research is needed to further understand the unique dynamics of peer learning in doctoral education.

Jalaja and Vasudevan (2012) conducted a study and assess the research scholars ability to use the information efficiency and effectively for their research purposes. The investigator prepared a questionnaire and selected full time research scholars are the representative sample. The study found that majority of research scholars less interest for searching the required information

Herman (2012) prepared an article "the Purpose of the Ph.D-A South African Perspective". The article sets out to explore how Ph.D programme leaders in South Africa view the purpose of the Ph.D and how their views shape their responses to recent policies with regard to the Ph.D It refers in particular to the vision of the department of Science and Technology for a five-fold increase in the number of

Ph.D graduates by 2018, and to the drive to achieve racial and gender equity as part of the transition to democracy. The article is based on interviews with leaders of 16 doctoral programmes in nine top Ph.D awarding South African universities, representing a range of disciplines. The data indicate that there is a strong predisposition among Ph.D programme leaders to perceive the doctorate largely as an academic pursuit.

Dobson and Ian, R (2012) conducted a study on Ph.D in Australia, from the beginning. The aim of this research note is to provide a brief statistical history of the Australian Ph.D noting changes over time between study fields, universities, genders and citizenship groups.

Pramodini and Anu Sophia (2012) conducted a study on the topic “ An evaluation of research in education” . This paper explores different senses of the concept of meaning in educational research, and offering the various types, challenges, benefits and forms of research in practice-based research in educational technology.

Naik, Burande, Ramteke and Dhok (2012) conducted a content analysis of the theses submitted on animal nutrition at Maharashtra animal and fishery Science University, Nagpur 2000-2007. The authors focus on the importance of content analysis to provide the instant information in short period of time in order to save the time of the used.

Hallinger and Philip (2011) reviewed three decades of doctoral studies using the Principal Inspirational Management Rating Scale (PIMRS). The study finds that

interest in instructional leadership among scholars and practitioners remained strong throughout the period of the review, the PIMRS has proven a reliable and valid data collection tool and the use of research methodology has improved in several specific areas. The review adds empirical evidence of trends in research quality gathered over a 30 year period to the renewed debate over the purpose and direction of the doctoral dissertation in this professional field.

Jansen (2011) conducted a study on *The Quality of Doctoral Education in South Africa: A Question of Significance*. One of the underlying concerns in the Study Panel on the South African Ph.D, a large-scale, overview investigation of the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf), was the negative consequences of signaling the need for more doctoral graduates to boost the presumed link to national competitiveness within a global knowledge economy. There was evidence that institutional behaviour in response to increased incentives for more accredited publications led to increased quantity at the cost of quality. Understandably, therefore, the panel feared that policy signals and incentives to produce more doctorates would compromise quality Ph.Ds from the 23 universities. At the heart of this concern was the significance of doctoral research and not simply more Ph.Ds. This article seeks to advance thinking about how significance in doctoral research can be attained against the background of this national study, and its concerns, about quality Ph.Ds.

Serig (2011) conducted a study and explores an often-used process in research--the mind map. He uses this method in his own research and artwork. He also uses this extensively with students, particularly master students when they are

trying to surround issues in their thesis projects. Mind maps are closely associated with brainstorming, as brainstorming is often a part of doing a mind map, whether individually or in a group setting. Mind mapping as a research process, art-making processes, and teaching and learning process attempts to more fully recognize the complexity and interdependence of phenomena. As one part of much grander endeavors, mind mapping may offer opportunities for better understanding of the relationships among convergent and divergent aspects of phenomena. Depending on one's perspective, the principles of mind mapping have derived from, or are used in, artists' practices. The study found that, Mind mapping is a useful process in such a broad range of artistic and educational endeavors because it is about understanding relationships.

Nelson and Coorough (2010) reviewed Ph.D and evaluation dissertation abstracts from 1950 to 1990. Samples of 1007 Ph.D and 960 Educational dissertations were selected from dissertation abstracts. They found that (a) survey research was overwhelmingly the most used design (b) one quarter of the reviewed dissertations reported no of statistics and (c) one third of dissertations reported no statistically significant results. They also reported few changes over time. In terms of difference between Educational Dissertation and Ph.D theses, it found that Ph.D theses were found to use more multivariate statistics and were more general sable than educational theses, which used more survey research and concentrated topics related to educational administration.

Sadowski, Schneider and Thaller (2008) conducted a study on Do We Need Incentives for Ph.D Supervisors? This article presents empirical results of

explorative case studies that examine whether the New Public Management mechanisms have improved the academic performance of Ph.D education in selected German and European economics departments. The study conducted by using document analyses of organizational variables and in-depth semi-structured interviews with professors in Germany and several European countries. We propose a typology of departments along their Ph.D production technology and suggest that organisational improvements should look at the processes through which new professional standards gain acceptance in departments and at the means by which long-term incentive problems of collective action in a department are solved.

Jalaja and Sheeja (2007) conducted a study on the University libraries in Kerala with regard to information sources. The investigator prepared a Questionnaire and conducted a structured interview from 50 full time research scholars regarding this. The study found that the availability of journals in University libraries in Kerala is just adequate to meet the information need to research scholars in University library were significantly different.

Gardner, Hayes and Neider (2007) Conducted a study among 22 faculties and graduate students, were interviewed in one college of education in order to understand what the college and its constituents view as the skills, habits of mind, and dispositions needed to obtain a Ph.D in Education. Analysis of the data was conducted using professional socialization as a theoretical framework, allowing for an understanding of the different perspectives of this topic as viewed through a developmental lens.

Nelson and Coorough (1994) supported for the statement that Ph.D programs were more research oriented, whereas doctorate of education (EdD) programs were more oriented to the educational practitioner. The current study is a comparison of Ph.D and EdD dissertations from 1997 to 2010 in the content area of special education on the variables of research design, statistics, target populations, significance of results as well as the age and exceptionality category of participants. The study found that number of doctorates being awarded around the world has almost doubled over the last ten years, propelling it from a small elite enterprise into a large and ever growing international market.

Wick and Dikes (1973) analyses the dissertation characteristics of a random sample of 199 dissertations abstracts. They coded each dissertation by type, independent variable used, research design, types of measures used, data analysis techniques and sampling plans. The result that are relevant to this study are that 69% of those there were experimental and that only 7% of dissertations used numerical data gathering methods such as interviews.

Avery (1970) examines the reliability of an instrument for the education of doctoral dissertations in education. They reviewed 127 dissertations from Indian university. The items on the instrument were grouped in to the following categories. Presentation of the subject, research material, adaptation, education of facts on data, paragraph, sentences, words form of manuscript and readability. Since this was a measurement study, the result of those dissertations in each of those is not given reliability estimates are given instead.

Conclusion

Researchers should select problems and topics that they felt to be useful to society or in educational field. Without such plans educational research could not relate itself effectively to the formulation of educational policies and improvement of education. The investigator found that very few studies have been conducted about the Ph.D theses in education in universities of Kerala. Most of the studies conducted in other states and countries. Thus the investigator felt the need to fill this gap to a certain extent. So there is a rising need for conducting more studies in this area.

Chapter III

METHODOLOGY

- ❖ *Design of the study*
- ❖ *Objectives of the study*
- ❖ *Sample for the study*
- ❖ *Tools used for collecting data*
- ❖ *Data collection procedure*
- ❖ *Statistical techniques used for analysis*

METHODOLOGY

Methodology of any scientific investigation is highly significant. It provides the appropriateness, relevancy, modes and order of procedure followed in the study. The methodology enables the investigator to look at the problem in a meaningful and orderly way. The present study, tries to review the doctoral studies in education from the select three Universities of Kerala viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University. The methodology of the study is presented under the following heads.

Design of the study

Objectives of the study

Sample for the study

Tools used for collecting data

Data collection procedure

Statistical techniques used for analysis

Design of the study

Research design is the set of methods and procedures used for analysing the variables specified in the research problem. It is a frame work of methods and techniques selected by a researcher to combine various components of research in logical manner. The present study has qualitative design. The collected data were interpreted qualitatively. Survey cum document analysis is the significant strategy

used throughout the study for collecting data. Descriptive statistical analysis and qualitative interpretations are used for interpreting the results.

Objectives of the study

1. To compare and classify the doctoral studies produced by three universities Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University during the year from 1970 to 2015 for the total sample and sub sample based on:
 - a. University Departments
 - b. Year of Submission.
2. To analyse the trend in production of Ph.D in the subject of Education among the select three Universities for total sample and subsample based on University department.
3. To compare the trend in production of Ph.D in the subject of Education among three universities during the period 1998-2015 for the total sample and subsample based on University departments.
4. To compare and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of gender for the total sample and subsample based on University departments.
5. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of method of research.
6. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in education from select three Universities on the basis of level of study conducted.

7. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of area of the study conducted.
8. To analyse the impact of select 21st century competencies on doctoral studies in education during the period 2000-2015 from select three Universities of Kerala.
9. To identify the research gap in the subject of Education based on the doctoral studies conducted in select three Universities.
10. To analyse the status of digitalisation of doctoral theses in Education from select three universities of Kerala by internal and external sources.
11. To find out the extent of publication of research findings for select three universities through various aspects such as:
 - a. Publication of Theses.
 - b. Public documents.
 - c. Books.
 - d. Edited Book.
 - e. Research Articles.
 - f. Seminar presentations.
12. To analyse the status of Ph.D awardees of select three universities with regard to their profession.
13. To analyse the responses of supervising teachers on doctoral research in Education.

14. To prepare an E-catalogue-cum abstracts of doctoral studies produced by the three Universities of Kerala Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University.
15. To propose suggestions for the better practices in the area of doctoral studies in Education.

Sample for the study

Sample is a group of people, objects or items that are taken from a large population for analysis or measurement. The selection of sample is a pre-requisite for the success of any study, the dependability of any study is determined to a great extent by selection of the sample. For the present study, the investigator adopted purposive sampling technique. Doctoral studies produced by the select three universities selected supervising teachers and Ph.D awardees were the sample category. Breakup of the sample is presented as Table 1 followed by figure 1.

Table 1

Breakup of the Sample

Category	University of Kerala	University of Calicut	Mahatma Gandhi University	Total
Doctoral Theses	202	138	122	462
Research Supervisors	8	12	5	25
Ph.D awardees	15	40	6	61

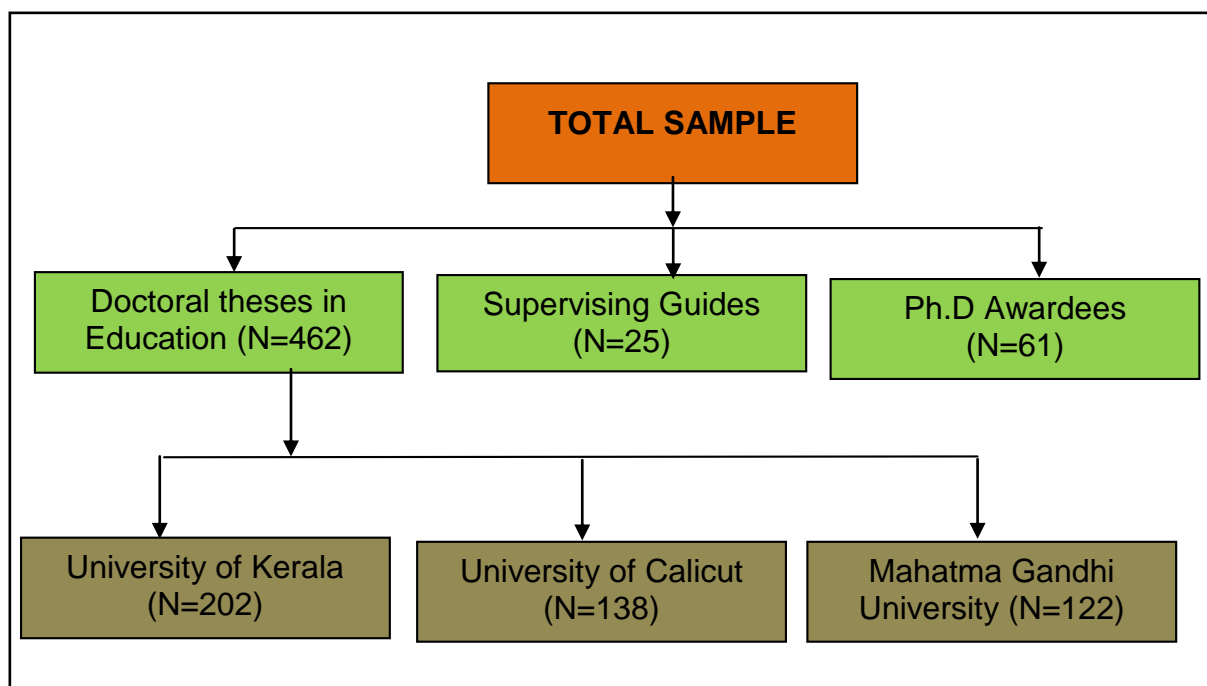


Figure 1. Breakup of the Sample.

462 doctoral studies produced by the select three universities of Kerala during the year 1970-2015 were considered for review. Out of 462 studies 202 studies were from university of Kerala, 138 studies from university of Calicut and 122 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. 25 research supervisors were selected for interview and 61 Ph.D awardees were identified for collecting information regarding their research work.

Tools and Techniques Used for the Study

The success of a research study depends mostly on the nature of the tools and techniques used. An appropriate instrument or tool is very essential for the collection of relevant data in educational research. The tool must be reliable and

valid for getting meaningful result for the study. By keeping various objectives of the study the investigator used the following tools for the study.

1. Proforma for Information on Doctoral Theses (Saleem & Prasheeda, 2014).
2. Interview Schedule for Supervising Guides (Saleem & Prasheeda, 2015).
3. Proforma for Information from Ph.D Awardees (Saleem & Prasheeda, 2016)
4. Template of Research Abstract (Saleem & Prasheeda, 2016)
5. E-catalogue-cum-abstract viz. Edu Abstract (Saleem & Prasheeda, 2017)

The description of each tool is given below.

Proforma for Information on Doctoral Theses.

One of the major objective of the study is to review the doctoral studies in education from select three Universities of Kerala viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University. For this, a proforma for information on doctoral theses have been prepared by the investigator under the guidance of supervising teacher. The proforma includes title of the study, name of research scholar, year of submission, research guide, and major objectives of the study, method/design, and tools/type of tools, area of the study, major findings of the study and levels of the study. A copy of proforma for information on doctoral theses is given as Appendix IV. The major elements of the final proforma for information on doctoral theses are given in Table 2.

Table 2

Elements of Proforma for Information on Doctoral Thesis

Major Elements	Description
1. Primary details	Primary details about the theses such as Title of the study, Name of the Research Scholar, Year of submission, Name of Research Supervisor, and Gender of Scholar
2. Objectives of the Study	Major objectives framed by the investigator for the study.
3. Method used	Method used for the study under the three main classifications quantitative, qualitative and mixed.
4. Sample used for the study	Area of population and sample selected for the study
5. Tools/Type of tools used	Tools and techniques employed by the investigator in order to collect the data.
6. Area of the study	Area of Education in which the studies are conducted. There are different areas of studies and for the present study investigator classified the area on the basis of the book “The survey of research in education” edited by M.B Butch.
7. Levels of the study	The Investigator considered the studies in to the following levels such as Pre- Primary Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Secondary Education, Higher Education and others.
8. Findings of the Study:	Major findings of the study presented by the investigator after analysis and interpretation.

Interview Schedule for Supervising Guides.

To analyse the response of supervising guides in the subject of education, the investigator prepared a semi structured open ended interview schedule for research supervisors to collect data from the select three universities of Kerala. The Interview Schedule covers the following aspects such as, Ph.D regulation, eligibility criteria of research scholars, eligibility criteria of supervising guides, educational research centers in Kerala, area of research study, quality of educational research, implementation of educational research findings, method of evaluation, and plagiarism. Details of items included in the interview schedule for supervising guides are given Table 3.

Table 3

Details of Items Included in the Interview Schedule for supervising Guides

SI No	Dimensions	Items
1	Ph.D. Regulation	9,10,11
2	Area of research study,	2
3	Quality of educational research,	4,7,12
4	Implementation of research findings,	1,5,6,14
5	Method of evaluation	8
6	Plagiarism.	13
7	Implication of the study	3

The schedule consists of 14 questions and the Items were framed in such a way so as to provide necessary information on important aspects of educational research. Some items from the interview schedule are given below. The final form of interview schedule for supervising guides is given as appendix V.

1. Even though the researches in the field of education are very important, their findings are not considered properly. What is your opinion?
2. Can you suggest some areas in Education that you think is important and more researches need to be conducted?
3. Whether the Ph.D theses submitted in various universities are useful to the society or not? Can you suggest some measures to utilise these for the benefit of society?

Validity of the interview schedule. Validity is the essential aspect of any data gathering tool. Thus the drafted schedule is treated for expert analysis and based on the positive feedback from experts regarding the nature of items included, the schedule is considered as a valid one. Thus the content validity of the interview schedule is established.

Proforma for Information from Ph.D Awardees.

To collect the data from Ph.D awardees regarding the various aspects of their doctoral studies, the investigator prepared a proforma which include the name of the author, title of research study, publications in the form of edited book, seminars, journals etc. It is also intended to collect the present professional status of awardees

from select three universities of Kerala. A copy of Performa for information from Ph.D awardees is given as Appendix VI.

Template of Research Abstract.

In the present study investigator made an attempt to compile an abstract of doctoral studies reviewed as the part of investigation. A template of abstract is prepared by the investigator to compile the abstracts of studies accordingly. The template consist of essential information regarding the study such as name of research scholar, year of submission, research guide, major objectives of the study, method/design, tools/type of tools, area of the study, major findings of the study and key terms. Format of abstract is given in Table 4.

Table 4

Template of Abstract

Abs No:	University:	Year of submission:
Scholar:	Research Guide:	
Research Design:	Area of the study:	
Title of the Study		
Major Objectives		
Area of Sample		
Tools/Type of Tools		
Major Findings		
Key Words		

A sample of Abstract is given as table 5.

Table 5

Sample of Abstract

Abs No: 2		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 1998	
Scholar: Celene Joseph (Sr)			Research Guide: Dr Suresh, K P		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of study : Science Education / Psychology of Education / Environmental Education					
Title of the Study		A study of process outcomes in Physics in relation to some select cognitive, affective, social, and environmental variables			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the degree of relationship between process outcomes in Physics and each of the select cognitive, affective, social and environmental variables 2. To develop multiple regression equation for predicting process outcomes in physics with the help of a few independent variables which correlates highest with process outcomes in physics from the set of select independent variables used in the study 			
Area of Sample		Secondary level Students			
Tools/ Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of Process Outcomes in Physics (TPOP) to measure the independent variables. Suresh, K.P and Joseph, c.1996. 2. The Kerala non-verbal group test of intelligence for secondary schools to measure intelligence.Nair,A.S,1968. 3. Scale of attitude towards Science learning-SATSL to measure the attitude of the respondent towards science learning. Suresh, K.P and Joseph, C.1996. 4. Science learning Interest inventory (SLII) to measure the respondents' science learning interest. Suresh K.P. and Joseph, C.1996. 5. General Data sheet (to measure potential education parental occupation, parental income and SES). Nair, A.S.1978. 6. Home Environment Inventory for Science Learning (to measure home learning environment). Suresh, K.P, 1998. 7. Science learning environment inventory (to measure science learning environment-student initiated science learning environment-teacher provided and total science learning environment). Suresh, K.P.1998. 8. Kerala socio-economic scale. Nair, A.S. updated in 1996. 			

<p>Major Findings</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The association between POP and each of the independent variables was investigated by using product moment coefficient of correlation r. The correlation coefficients obtained for the whole sample showed that all the cognitive, affective and social variables correlates significantly with the dependent variables 2. The correlation of all the four environmental variables with the dependent variables was found not significant. Using the multiple regression equation derived in the study, the process achievement of students can be predicted. This equation can be used to identify the potential scores in process outcomes
<p>Key Words</p>	<p>Process Outcomes, cognitive variables, affective variables , social environmental variables</p>

Abstracts of the select three Universities Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut, and Mahatma Gandhi University is given as Appendix I, II and III respectively.

E-catalogue-cum-abstracts (Edu Abstract).

The new technology is the basement of all research endeavors all over the world today. The strength of technology enabled practice in the area of information dissemination became the significant aspects of research today. Everything gets digitalized and all of us are depending the new innovative technology to acquire, analyse and transmit the knowledge in any field. But the digitalization process in the area of dissemination of research findings in our state is not up to the mark.

Now days scholars are exploring the scope of new technology for their research activities. Online data collection, interactive conferencing, webinars and similar strategies are widely using in the area of research. While making the review of related literature for research it is highly significant to get the information about already conducted studies in the particular area. Here comes the need for digitalisation of database regarding the research already conducted. Hence the

present study made an attempt to prepare an E-catalogue-cum-abstract of doctoral studies in education.

The e-catalogue-cum-abstract is named as “Edu-Abstract” and prepared in two forms viz. Mobile App version and Web version. A brief description on the both version are given below.

Edu Abstract (E-catalogue-cum-abstract) mobile app version. A mobile application, commonly mentioned to as an App, is a type of application software designed to run on a mobile device, such as a smart phone, or tablet computer. Mobile applications frequently serve to provide users with similar services to those accessed on PCs. Apps are generally small, individual software units with limited function. One of the biggest advantages of using mobile devices is its ease of access, simple structure and convenience.

The most popular and widely using mobile application software is Google android platform. Hence the investigator selected android platform to develop the App version of Edu Abstracts (E-catalogue-cum-abstract). The design of the App finalised with the help of supervising teacher and major aspects considered while developing the design were clarity, ease of access and simple navigation. The technical aspect of Edu Abstracts (E-catalogue-cum-abstract) is completed with the help of a PG student in Computer Science. The basic structure of App version is presented below as Figure 2. Followed by the Algorithm of App as Figure 3.

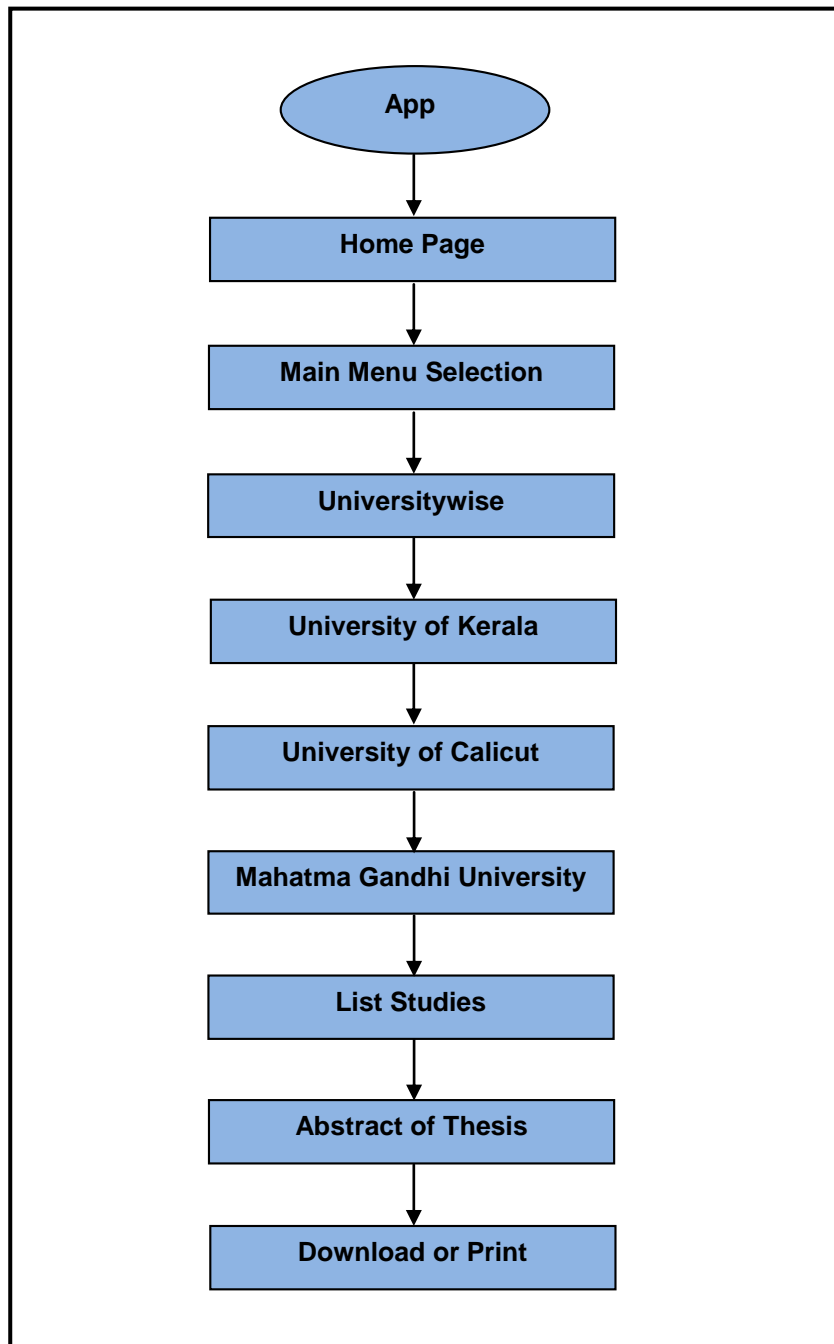


Figure 2. The basic structure of Edu Abstract App version.

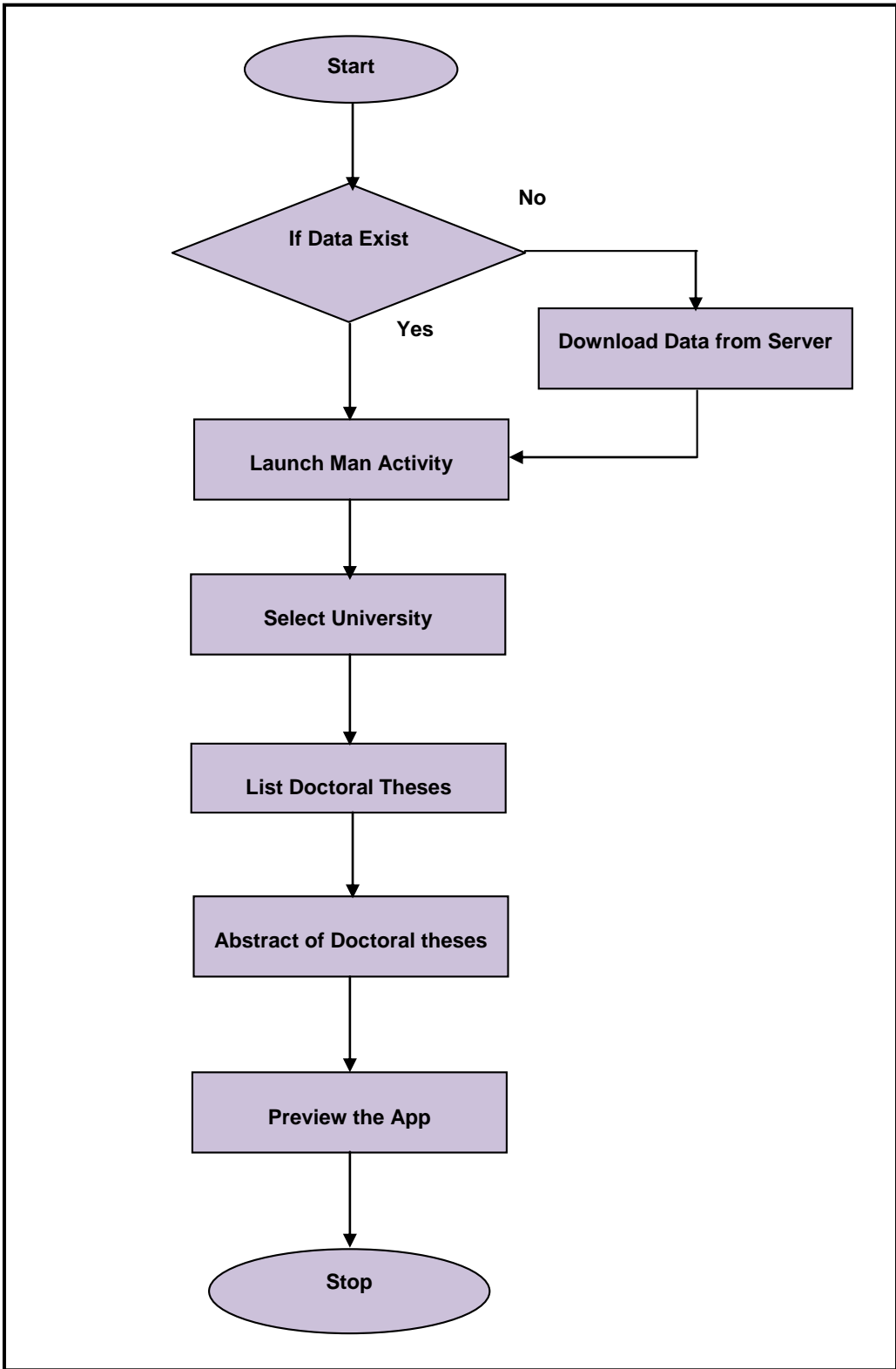


Figure 3. Algorithm of Edu Abstract App version.

Android Studio one of the official integrated development environment (IDE) for Google's Android operating system is used for the development of App version. Android Studio offers more features that enhance the productivity when building Android apps. Each project in Android Studio contains one or more modules with source code files and resource files such as Android app modules, Library modules and Google App Engine modules. These modules to provide quick access to project's key source files. The screen shots of Android Studio project files in the Android project view, as shown in figure 4. Followed by Menu view of the Edu Abstract App version as figure 5.

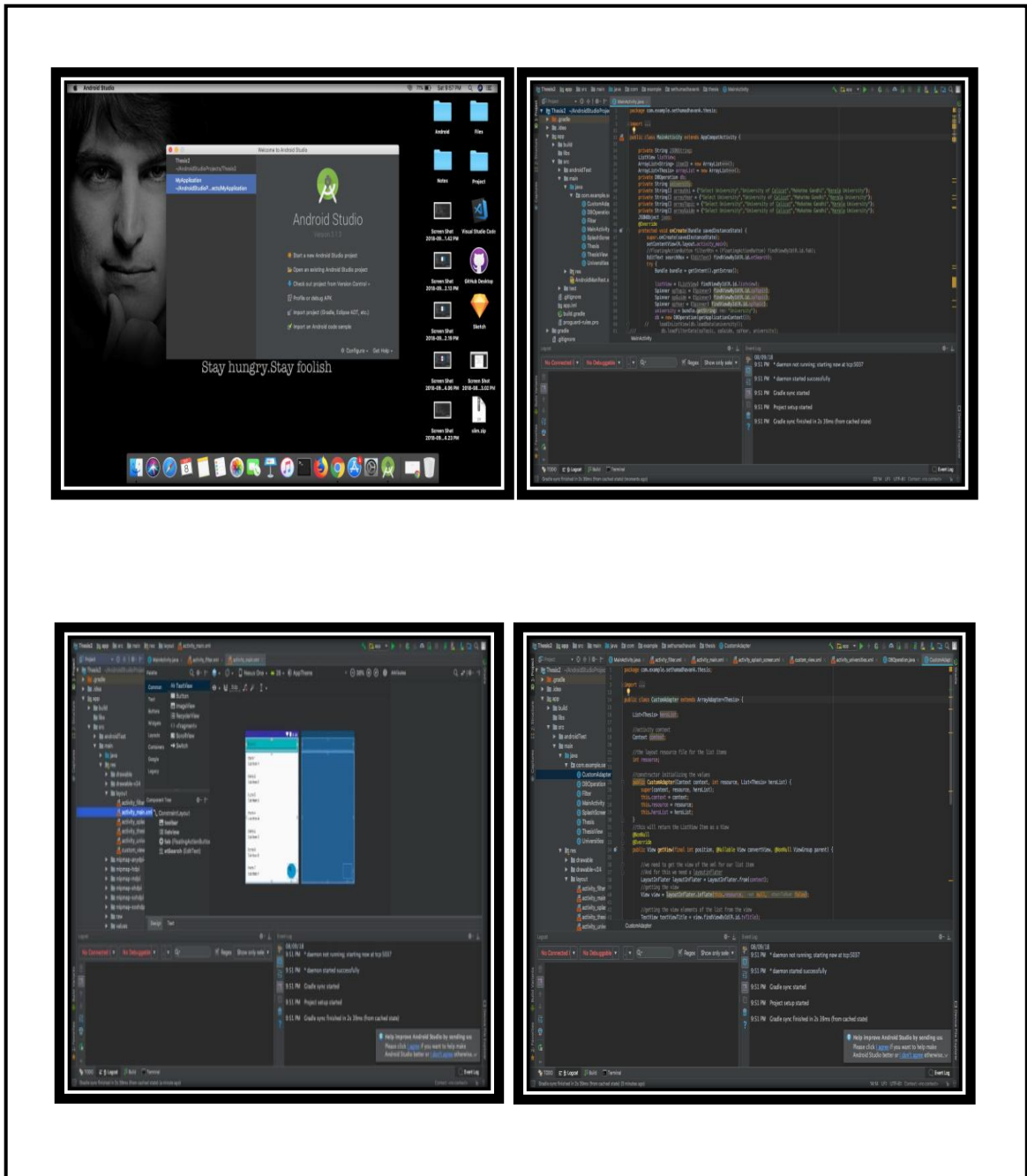


Figure 4. The screen shots of Android Studio project files of Edu Abstract.



Figure 5. Menu view of the Edu Abstract App version.

Edu Abstract (E-catalogue-cum-abstract) web version. Web version of Edu Abstract (E-catalogue-cum-abstract) is developed in PHP platform with the help of a Post Graduate student in Computer Science. The same design developed for App version is used for the Web version also. Since it is more reachable and comfortable, Web version may easily linked with various online interfaces. The web link can be embedded to any webpage which is related to websites such as college website or university website. Thus any scholar can easily access the Edu Abstract (E-catalogue-cum-abstract) from anywhere in the world. The screen shots of Web version of Edu Abstract (E-catalogue-cum-abstract) is given as Figure 6.

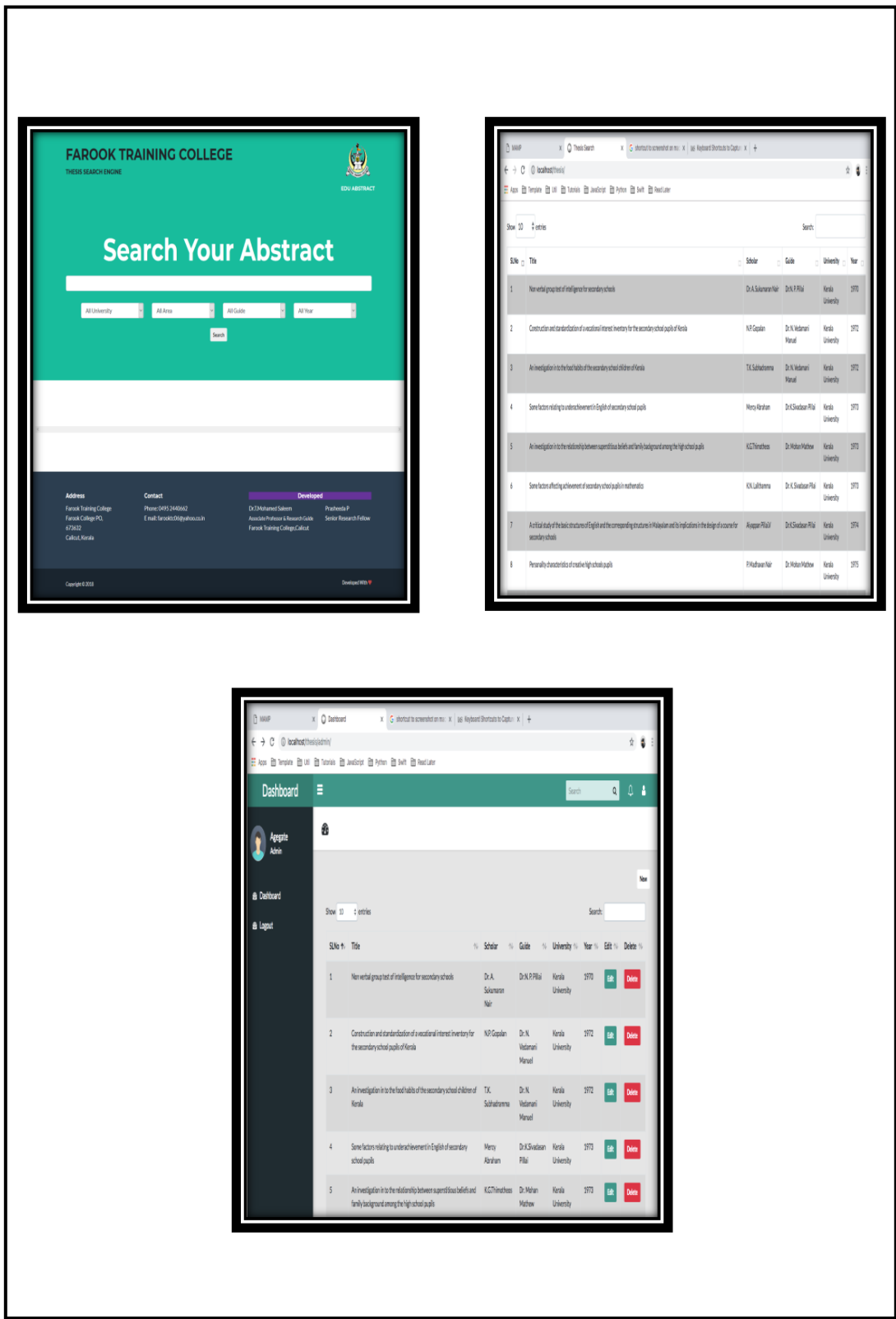


Figure 6. The screen shots of Web version of Edu Abstracts (E-catalogue-cum-abstract).

The Web links of Edu Abstract (E-catalogue-cum-abstract) for both App version and Web version is separately attached for valuation along with the thesis in a CD. After the valuation of thesis, it is expected to formally release the App version and Web version of EduAbstract(E-catalogue-cum-abstract) with the formal permission of University authorities. App version can be uploaded to Google Play Store and Web version may be linked with the Website of Farook Training College (www.farooktrainingcollege.org), research centre in education, where the present study is conducted. It is also proposed that the web link of Edu Abstract (E-catalogue-cum-abstract) may be linked with the website of University of Calicut, especially the web page of Directorate of Research (DOR).

Data collection procedure

The present study is intended to review the doctoral studies in Education from the select three Universities of Kerala viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University. To fulfil the objectives, qualitative research design is used and data were consolidated and interpreted accordingly. The study was conducted in three phases. The first phase involved the document analysis that is review of the doctoral studies in the subject of Education from the select three Universities of Kerala. After getting prior permission from the authorities of select three university libraries, the investigator personally visited all three libraries to review the doctoral studies. The data were recorded as per the prepared proforma for reviewing doctoral studies.

The second phase of the study focused on interview with supervising guides and data collection from Ph.D awardees. 25 supervising teachers were interviewed and data were collected from 61 Ph.D awardees. Data were collected both in personal visit and online mode. During the third phase abstracts of doctoral theses were prepared and it is converted in to anE-catalogue-cum-abstract namely Edu Abstract.

Statistical Technique Used for Analysis

The method adopted for the present study is qualitative design. Survey-cum-document analysis is used to collect the data. Collected data were treated for descriptive analysis. Percentage analyses were used to interpret the extent of data and simple comparison. Some of the observations are interpreted qualitatively.

Chapter IV
ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION

- ❖ *Review of Doctoral Studies in Education*
- ❖ *Results and Discussion*
- ❖ *Critical Examination of the Results*

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis of data is considered to be the heart of any research. It is the critical and essential supporting pillars of research. The present study is an attempt to review the doctoral studies in education from select three universities of Kerala, viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut, and Mahatma Gandhi University. Investigator selected 462 doctoral studies from these three universities, formally awarded during the years 1970 to 2015. Detailed reviews of theses were made for multiple ways of interpretations. Information regarding the theses was collected by using already prepared proforma. The collected data were analysed and presented in this chapter under the following major heads.

Review of Doctoral Studies in Education from Select Three Universities of Kerala.

During the years 1970-2015, around 462 doctoral theses were produced by the select three universities of Kerala. Theses reviews were conducted by using the prepared proforma for the purpose. The Proforma consists of almost all major elements such as name of the university department, year of submission, supervising guide, gender of scholars, area of the study, method of the study, sample used, title of the study, major objectives of the study, tools used and major findings of the study. Collected data were consolidated on the basis of university and tabulated the details for further analysis. To get a quantitative view on doctoral research in universities of Kerala on the subject of education, the data were treated in multiple ways.

The following table gives a comprehensive picture of the doctoral studies in education from select three universities of Kerala. The studies were categorized on the basis of period of theses produced and the annual average rate of theses production was also computed. The details presented in Table 6.

Table 6

Doctoral Studies from Select Three Universities of Kerala in the Subject of Education

Name of University	Period	Year	N	Annual average of theses production
University of Kerala	1970-2015	45	202	4.49
University of Calicut	1979-2015	36	138	3.83
Mahatma Gandhi University	1998-2015	17	122	7.18
Total	1970-2015	45	462	10.27

Table 6 reveals that a total of 462 theses were produced from the select three universities of Kerala during the year 1970-2015. Within a period of 45 years (1970-2015), an average of 10.27 studies were produced by the three universities together.

Out of 462 doctoral studies, 202 doctoral studies were produced in education from University of Kerala during the year 1970 - 2015. Within period of 45 years, an average of 4.49 doctoral studies were produced in every year from University of Kerala. 138 doctoral studies were produced from University of Calicut during the

year 1979-2015. Within a period of 36 years, an average of 3.83 doctoral studies produced in every year from University of Calicut. In the case of Mahatma Gandhi University, during the year 1998-2015, the total numbers of 122 doctoral studies were produced. Within a period of 17 years, an average of 7.18 doctoral studies was produced in every year.

Among the three universities under study, University of Kerala was the first University established in Kerala. For the present study the investigator selected doctoral theses produced from the year 1970 onwards from University of Kerala. After nine years, in 1979 University of Calicut also started producing Ph.D in education. Mahatma Gandhi University started producing theses in education in the year 1998. The annual average production of doctoral studies in education from Mahatma Gandhi University is greater than any other universities under investigation.

The following table gives a comprehensive picture of the doctoral studies in education from University of Kerala. It categorizes the studies in gender wise and also gives the annual average production of theses in five year period of duration. The details are given as Table 7.

Table 7

Doctoral Theses Produced by University of Kerala in the Subject of Education during the Period 1970-2015

Years	Gender of scholars		Total	Annual average of these production
	Male	Female		
1970-1974	4	3	7	1.40
1975-1979	16	4	20	4.00
1980-1984	18	8	26	5.20
1985-1989	9	9	18	3.60
1990-1994	14	11	25	5.00
1995-1999	3	9	12	2.40
2000-2004	6	12	18	3.60
2005-2009	6	12	18	3.60
2010-2015	13	45	58	9.60
Total	89	113	202	4.49

Table 7 shows that during the period of 1970-2015, a total number of 202 Ph.D theses were produced by the University of Kerala in the subject education and the annual average rate of Ph.D production is 4.49. When we analyze the theses production in detail, it is evident that after 2010 the rate of thesis production is increased in number.

The following table gives a comprehensive picture of the doctoral studies in education from University of Calicut. It categorizes the doctoral studies in gender wise and also gives the annual average production of theses in five year period of duration. The details are given in Table 8.

Table 8

Doctoral Theses Produced by University of Calicut in the Subject of Education during the Period 1979-2015

Year	Gender of scholar		Total	Annual average of theses production
	Male	Female		
1979-1983	3	-	3	0.60
1984-1988	3	2	5	1.00
1989-1993	7	5	12	2.40
1994-1998	7	10	17	3.40
1999-2003	19	11	30	6.00
2004-2008	13	17	32	6.40
2009-2013	11	7	18	3.60
2014-2015	6	15	21	10.50
Total	69	69	138	3.83

Table 8 shows that during the period of 1979-2015, a total number of 138 Ph.D theses were produced by the University of Calicut in the subject of Education and the annual average rate of Ph.D production is 3.83. The detailed analysis shows that, after 2010 the rate of Ph.D production is increased in number.

The following table gives a comprehensive picture of the doctoral studies in education from Mahatma Gandhi University. It categorizes the doctoral studies in

gender wise and also gives the annual average production of theses. The details of are given as Table 9.

Table 9

Doctoral Theses Produced by Mahatma Gandhi University in the Subject of Education during the Period 1998-2015

Year	Gender of awardees		Total	Annual average of theses production
	Male	Female		
1998-2002	8	16	24	4.80
2003-2007	9	20	29	5.80
2008-2012	17	21	38	7.60
2013-2015	11	20	31	6.20
Total	45	78	122	7.18

Table 9 show that during the period of 1998-2015 a total number of 122 Ph.D theses were produced by the Mahatma Gandhi University and the annual average rate of Ph.D production is 7.18. The detailed analysis shows that the rate of Ph.D production is increased after 2010 onwards.

Comparison of Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education by Select Three Universities of Kerala

The present study considered doctoral theses from select three universities for detailed review. The duration of research period for each of these universities are different since the inceptions of universities are in different years. The department of education, University of Kerala started in 1956 while department of education

University of Calicut in 1968 and Mahatma Gandhi University in 1983. Hence the period from 1998 to 2015 were selected for comparison analysis. During this period all the three universities are actively engaging in doctoral level research and also all these universities are getting available financial assistance and grants from research promoting agencies such as UGC, ICSR, and MHRD etc.

During the period 1998-2015, a total number of 324 doctoral theses produced by all the select three Universities. The details are presented as Table 10 followed by Figure 7.

Table 10

Doctoral Studies in Education from Select Three Universities of Kerala during the Period From 1998-2015

Name of University	N	Annual average of theses production	%
University of Kerala	99	5.82	30.56
University of Calicut	103	6.06	31.79
Mahatma Gandhi University	122	7.18	37.65
Total	324	19.06	100.00

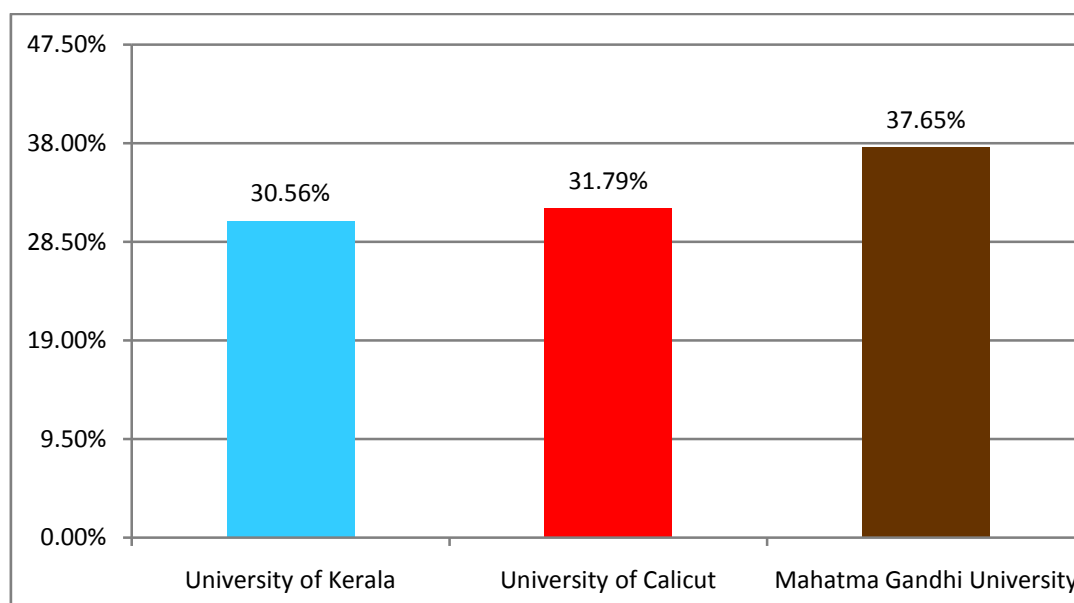


Figure 7. Doctoral studies in education from select three universities of Kerala during the period from 1998-2015.

Table 10 and Figure 7 reveals that a total of 324 doctoral studies were produced from the select three universities of Kerala during the year 1998-2015 and the annual average of production is 19.06. Within a period of 17 years, the number of theses produced from University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University are 99, 103, and 122 respectively. The annual average productions of doctoral studies in Education from these select three Universities are 5.82, 6.06 and 7.18 respectively. Out of 324 doctoral studies, 30.56% doctoral studies were produced in Education from University of Kerala, 31.79% doctoral studies were produced from University of Calicut. 37.65% of doctoral studies produced from Mahatma Gandhi University during the year 1998-2015 and compared to other universities, Mahatma Gandhi University has the highest number of doctoral studies produced in Education.

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education among the Select Three Universities of Kerala during 1970-2014

From 1970 to 2015, 462 doctoral theses were produced by the select three universities. To analyse the trend in Ph.D production, the investigator classified the number of Ph.D theses produced in every five years of interval during the period 1970-2014. Analyses were made on 446 doctoral theses in Education during the period 1970-2014. The details are presented as Table 11 followed by Figure 8.

Table 11

Trend In Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education during the Period from 1970-2014 by the Select Three Universities of Kerala

Universities of Kerala		
Year	N	Annual average of theses production
1970-1974	7	1.40
1975-1979	22	4.40
1980-1984	30	6.00
1985-1989	22	4.40
1990-1994	39	7.80
1995-1999	33	6.60
2000-2004	75	15.00
2005-2009	84	16.80
2010-2014	134	26.80
Total	446	10.13

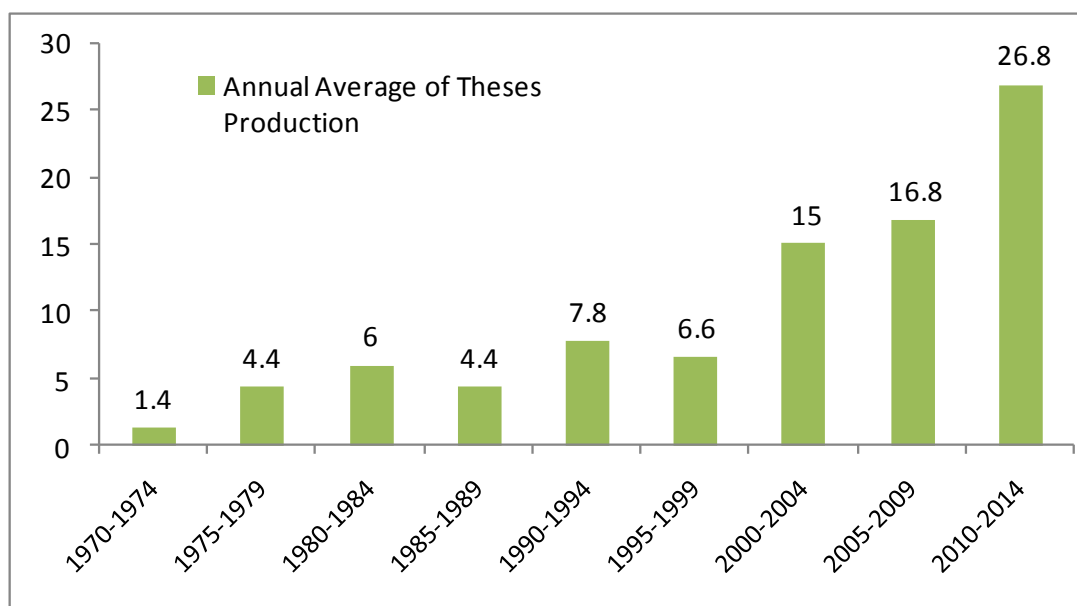


Figure 8. Trend in Ph.D production in the subject of education during the period from 1970-2014 by the select three Universities of Kerala.

Table 11 and Figure 8 show that from 1970 to 2014, 446 doctoral studies were produced in education from select three Universities of Kerala during the year 1970-2014 with an annual average of 10.13. During the year 1970-1974, there were 7 studies produced, with an annual average of 1.40. Similarly 22 doctoral studies were produced during the year 1975-1979 and the annual average is 4.40. During the year 1980-1984, there were 30 doctoral studies produced and annual average production is 6.00. In the period of 1985-1989, 22 studies were produced and the annual average is 4.40. There are 39 doctoral studies produced during the period from 1990-1994 with an annual average of 7.80. During the period from 1995-1999, there are 33 doctoral studies were produced and annual average is 6.60. In the year 2000-2004, 75 doctoral studies were produced with an annual average is 15.00. Similarly during 2005-2009, 84 studies were produced with an annual average of

16.80 and during 2010-2014, 134 studies were produced with an annual average of 26.80.

It shows that there is an increasing trend in the average number of doctoral theses produced during the years 1970-2014. But a sudden decrease is noticed during the years 1985-1989 and 1995-1999. It conveys that increase in doctoral studies is happening because majority of the education departments are now having qualified research guides and are paying due attention on developing adequate infrastructure for research.

Trend in Ph.D Production in the subject of Education from University of Kerala during the period from 1970-2014.

From 1970-2015, 202 doctoral theses were produced by the University of Kerala. To analyse the trend in Ph.D production, the investigator classified the number of Ph.D produced in every five years of interval during the period 1970-2014. Analysis was made on 194 doctoral theses in Education during the period 1970-2014. The details are presented as Table 12 followed by Figure 9.

Table 12

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from University of Kerala during 1970-2014

University of Kerala		
Year	N	Annual average of theses produced
1970-1974	7	1.40
1975-1979	20	4.00
1980-1984	26	5.20
1985-1989	18	3.60
1990-1994	25	5.00
1995-1999	12	2.40
2000-2004	18	3.60
2005-2009	18	3.60
2010-2014	50	10.0
Total	194	4.41

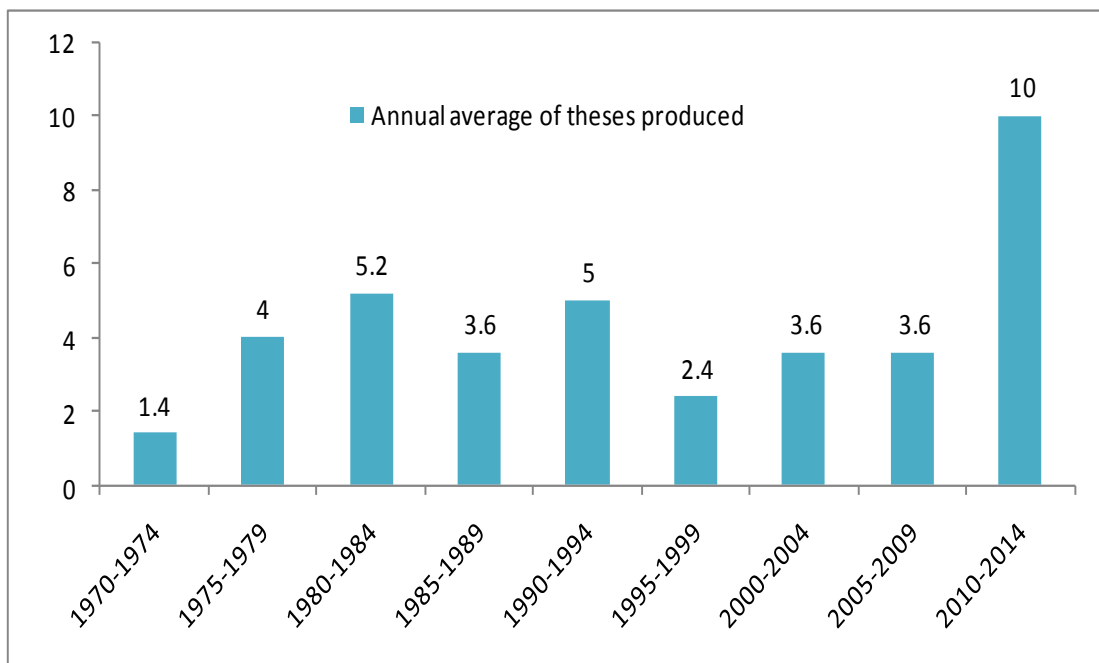


Figure 9. Trend in Ph.D production in the subject of education from University of Kerala during 1970-2014.

Table 12 and Figure 9 show that from 1970 to 2014, 194 doctoral studies were produced in education from University of Kerala with an annual average of 4.41. During the year 1970-1974, there are 7 doctoral studies produced with an annual average of 1.40. Similarly 20 doctoral studies were produced during the year 1975-1979 and the annual average is 4.00. During 1980-1984, there are 26 doctoral studies produced and annual average is 5.20. In the period of 1985-1989, 18 doctoral studies were produced and the annual average is 3.60. There are 25 doctoral studies produced during the period from 1990-1994 and annual average is 5.00. During the period from 1995-1999, there are 12 doctoral studies were produced and annual average is 2.40. In the year 2000-2004, 18 doctoral studies were produced with an annual average of 3.60. Similarly during 2005-2009, 18 studies were produced with

an annual average of 3.60. During 2010-2014, 50 doctoral studies were produced, and annual average is 10.00.

It is observed that there is an increasing trend in the average number of doctoral theses produced in the year 1970 to 2014. But a sudden decrease is noticed in the year 1985-2009 and most of the studies have been conducted in the year 2010-2014.

Trend in Ph.D Production in the subject of Education from University of Calicut during 1975-2014

From 1979-2015, 138 doctoral theses were produced by the University of Calicut. To analyse the trend in Ph.D production, the investigator classified the number of Ph.D produced in every five years of interval during the period 1975-2014. Analyses were made on 129 doctoral theses in Education during the period 1975-2014. The details are presented as Table 13 followed by Figure 10.

Table 13

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from University of Calicut during 1975-2014

University of Calicut		
Year	N	Annual average of theses production
1975-1979	2	0.40
1980-1984	5	1.00
1985-1989	4	0.80
1990-1994	14	2.80
1995-1999	16	3.20
2000-2004	31	6.20
2005-2009	33	6.60
2010-2014	24	4.80
Total	129	3.31

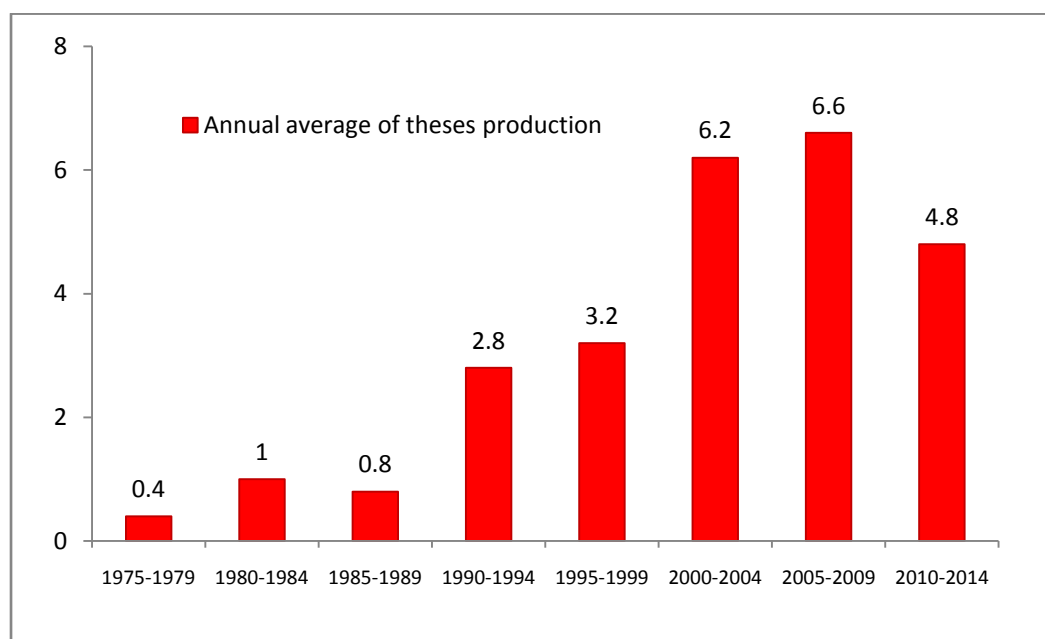


Figure 10. Trend in Ph.D production in the subject of education from University of Calicut during 1975-2014.

Table 13 and Figure 10 reveals that 129 doctoral studies were produced in the subject of education from University of Calicut during the period from 1979-2014, with an annual average of 3.31. In the year 1975-1979, 2 doctoral studies were produced and the annual average is 0.40. During 1980-1984, there are 5 doctoral studies produced and annual average is 1.00. In the period of 1985-1989, 4 studies were produced and annual average of 0.80. There are 14 doctoral studies produced during the period from 1990-1994 and annual average is 2.80. During the period from 1995-1999, there are 16 studies were produced and annual average is 3.20. In the year 2000-2004, 31 studies were produced with an annual average is 6.20. Similarly during 2005-2009, 33 studies were produced with an annual average of 6.60. During 2010-2014, 24 studies were produced and the annual average is 4.80. There is an increase in the production of doctoral theses during the period 1975-2009, but a slight difference is noticed in the year 2010-2014.

Trend in Ph.D Production in the subject of Education from Mahatma Gandhi University during 1995-2014

During 1998-2015, 122 doctoral theses were produced by the Mahatma Gandhi University. To analyse the trend in Ph.D production, the investigator classified the number of Ph.D produced in every five years of interval during the period 1995-2014. Analysis was made on 118 doctoral theses in education during the period 1995-2014. The details are presented as Table 14 followed by Figure 11.

Table 14

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from Mahatma Gandhi University during 1995-2014

Mahatma Gandhi University		
Year	N	Annual average of theses production
1995-1999	4	0.80
2000-2004	26	5.20
2005-2009	37	7.40
2010-2014	51	10.20
Total	118	6.21

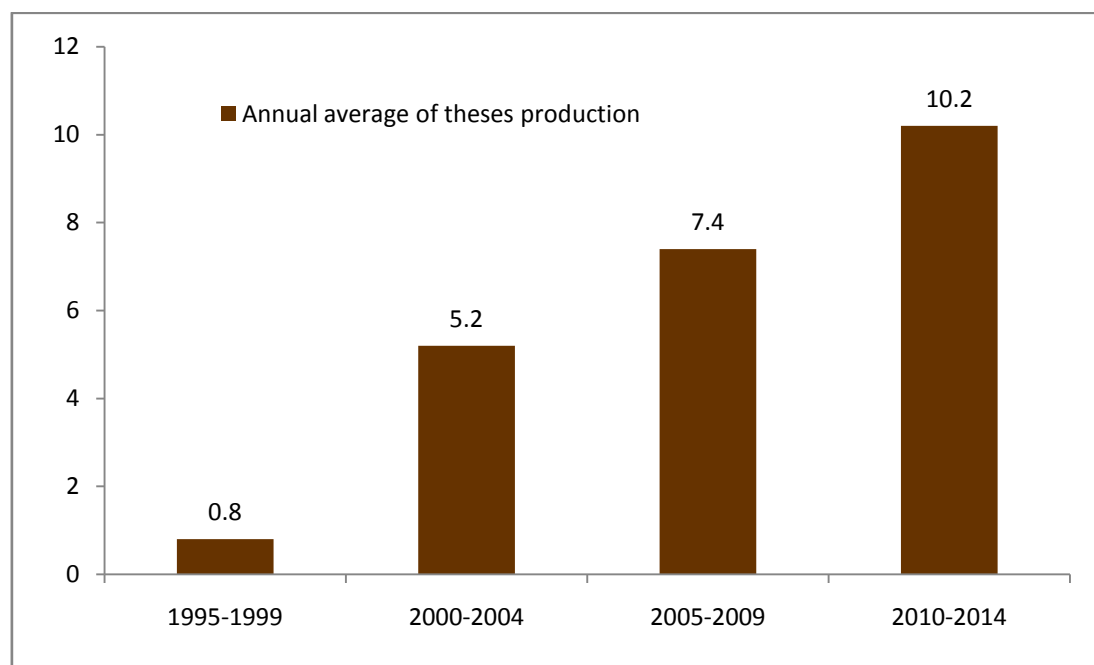


Figure 11. Trend in Ph.D production in the subject of education from Mahatma Gandhi University during 1995-2014.

The Table 14 and Figure 11 show that, 118 doctoral studies were produced by Mahatma Gandhi University, during the period from 1995-2014 with an annual average of 6.21. It is observed that in year 1995-1999, 4 studies were produced and annual average is 0.80. In the year 2000-2004, 26 studies were produced with an annual average of 5.20. Similarly during the period 2005-2009, and 2010-2014, there are 37 and 51 doctoral studies were produced with an annual average of 7.40 and 10.20 respectively. It is observed that there is an increasing trend in the average number of doctoral theses produced in the year 1995-2014 from Mahatma Gandhi University.

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education among the Select Three Universities of Kerala during 1998-2015

To analyse the trend in Ph.D production during the period of 1998-2015, the collected data were consolidated and tabulated on the basis of three years of interval period. The period of 1998-2015 was selected because it is the period in which all the select three Universities are actively engaged in doctoral research. Details presented as Table 15 followed by Figure 12.

Table 15

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education during 1998-2015 among Select Three Universities of Kerala

Universities of Kerala		
Year	N	Annual average of theses production
1998-2000	27	9.00
2001-2003	51	17.00
2004-2006	49	16.30
2007-2009	51	17.00
2010-2012	65	21.70
2013-2015	81	27.00
Total	324	19.06



Figure 12. Trend in Ph.D production in the subject of education during 1998-2015 among select three Universities of Kerala.

Table 15 and Figure 12 show that 324 doctoral studies were produced during the year 1998-2015 with an annual average of 19.06. During the year 1998-2000, 27 doctoral studies were produced and annual average is 9.00. In the year 2001-2003, 51 doctoral studies were produced with an annual average of 17.00. Similarly during the period 2004-2006, 49 doctoral studies were produced and annual average is 16.30. During 2007-2009, there are 51 studies produced with an annual average of 17.00. During the year 2010-2012 there are 65 doctoral studies produced and annual average is 21.70. 81 studies were produced during the period 2013-2015 and annual average is 27.

The study found that, there is an increasing trend in conducting doctoral studies in education from Universities of Kerala during the period from 1998-2015.

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from University of Kerala during 1998-2015

To analyse the trend in Ph.D production, investigator classified the number of Ph.D produced in every three years of interval during the period 1998-2015. Analysis was made on 99 doctoral theses in education from University of Kerala during the period 1998-2015. The details are presented as Table 16 followed by Figure 13.

Table 16

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from University of Kerala during 1998-2015

University of Kerala		
Year	N	Annual average of theses production
1998-2000	5	1.70
2001-2003	14	4.70
2004-2006	14	4.70
2007-2009	8	2.60
2010-2012	35	11.70
2013-2015	23	7.60
Total	99	5.82

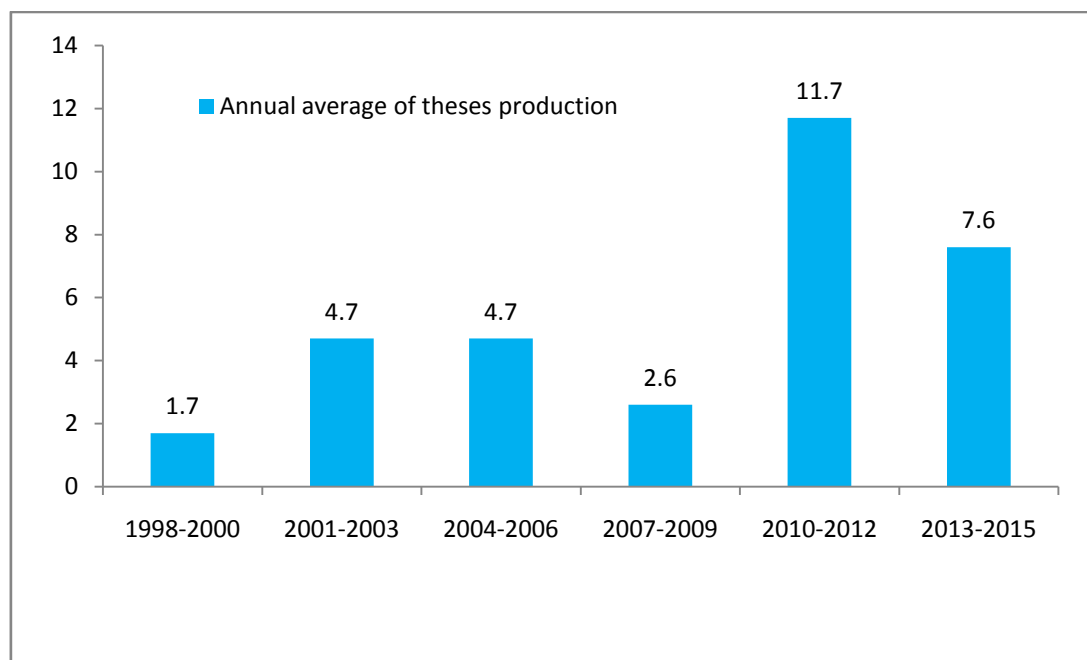


Figure 13. Trend in Ph.D production in the subject of education from University of Kerala during 1998-2015.

Table 16 and figure 13 shows that during the year 1998-2000, there are 5 studies produced and annual average is 1.70. In the year 2001-2003, 14 doctoral studies were produced with an annual average of 4.70. Similarly during the period 2004-2006, 14 studies were produced and annual average is 4.70. During the period 2007-2009, there were 8 studies produced and the annual average is 2.60. There are 35 studies were produced during the period 2010-2012 with an annual average of 11.70 and 23 doctoral studies were produced during the period 2013-2015 and annual average is 7.60. Data reveals that there exists an increasing trend in the production of Ph.D during the period 1998-2015 from University of Kerala.

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from the University of Calicut during 1998-2015

To analyse the trend in Ph.D production, the investigator classified the number of Ph.D produced in every three years of interval during the period 1998-2015. Analysis was made on 103 doctoral theses in education from University of Calicut during the period 1998-2015. The details are presented as Table 17 followed by Figure 14.

Table 17

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from University of Calicut during 1998-2015

University of Calicut		
Year	N	Annual average of these production
1998-2000	12	4.00
2001-2003	20	6.70
2004-2006	21	7.00
2007-2009	17	5.70
2010-2012	6	2.00
2013-2015	27	9.00
Total	103	6.06

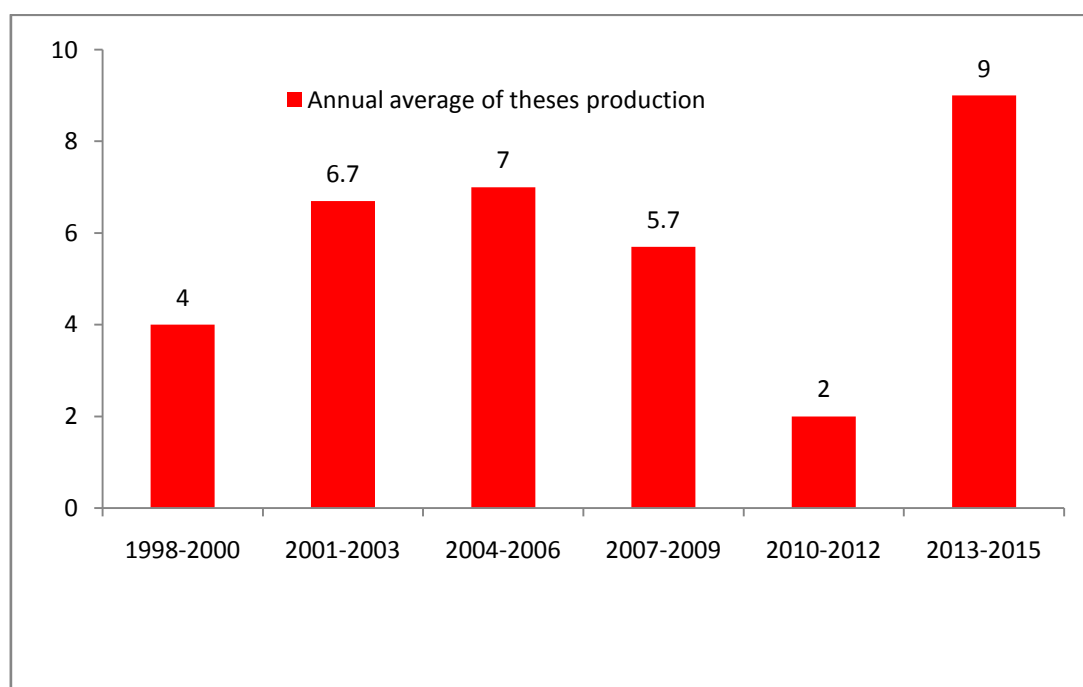


Figure 14. Trend in Ph.D production in the subject of education from University of Calicut during 1998-2015.

Table 17 and Figure 14 show that 103 doctoral studies were produced by University of Calicut during the period 1998-2015 with an annual average of 6.06. During the year 1998-2000, 12 studies were produced and annual average is 4.00. In the year 2001-2003, 20 doctoral studies were produced with an annual average of 6.70. Similarly during the period 2004-2006, 21 studies were produced and annual average is 7.00. During 2007-2009, there are 17 studies produced and the annual average is 5.70. There are 6 studies produced during the period 2010-2012 with an annual average of 2.00 and 27 studies were produced during the period 2013-2015 and annual average is 9.00. There exists an increasing trend in the production of Ph.D during the year 1998-2015 but in the year 2010-2012 it shows a sudden decrease in the theses production.

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from Mahatma Gandhi University during 1998-2015

To analyse the trend in Ph.D production, investigator classified the number of Ph.D produced in every three years of interval during the period 1998-2015. Analyses were made on 122 doctoral theses in education from Mahatma Gandhi University during the period 1998-2015. The details are presented as Table 18 followed by Figure 15.

Table 18

Trend in Ph.D Production in the Subject of Education from Mahatma Gandhi University during 1998-2015

Mahatma Gandhi University		
Year	N	Annual average of theses production
1998-2000	10	3.30
2001-2003	17	5.66
2004-2006	14	4.70
2007-2009	26	8.70
2010-2012	24	8.00
2013-2015	31	10.33
Total	122	7.18

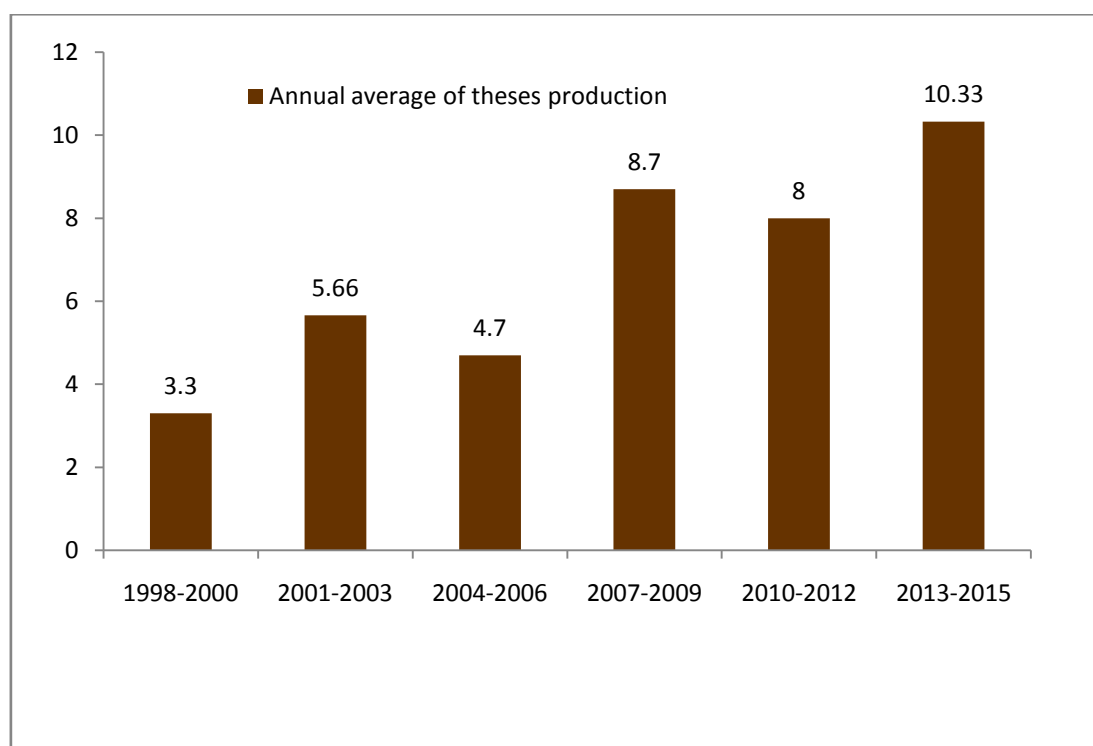


Figure 15. Trend in Ph.D production in the subject of education from Mahatma Gandhi University during 1998-2015.

Table 18 and Figure 15 reveal that, during the period from 1998 to 2015, 122 doctoral studies produced by Mahatma Gandhi University with an annual average of 7.18. During the period 1998-2000, 10 doctoral studies produced and annual average is 3.30. In the year 2001-2003, 17 doctoral studies were produced with an annual average of 5.66. Similarly during the period 2004-2006, 14 studies were produced and annual average is 4.70. During 2007-2009, 26 studies were produced and the annual average is 8.70. There are 24 studies produced during the period 2010-2012 with an annual average of 8.00 and 31 studies were produced during the period 2013-2015 and annual average is 10.33. The analysis shows that there is an increasing trend in the Ph.D production and compared to other universities Mahatma Gandhi University have maximum production of doctoral studies in Education during the period from 1998 to 2015.

Gender Wise Analysis in the Production of Doctoral Theses under Select Three Universities of Kerala

To make a gender wise analysis in the production of doctoral research in the subject of education from select three Universities of Kerala, the data were consolidated and organised for further interpretations. Table 19 presents the gender wise statistics of Ph.D produced in select three universities of Kerala for the total sample followed by Figure 16.

Table 19

Gender Wise Statistics in Ph.D Production from Select Three Universities of Kerala for the Total Sample

Select Universities	Period	Gender of scholars				Total
		Male		Female		
		N	%	N	%	
University of Kerala	1970-2015	89	44.06	113	55.94	202
University of Calicut	1979-2015	69	50.00	69	50.00	138
Mahatma Gandhi University	1998-2015	46	37.70	76	62.30	122
Total	1970-2015	204	44.16	258	55.84	462

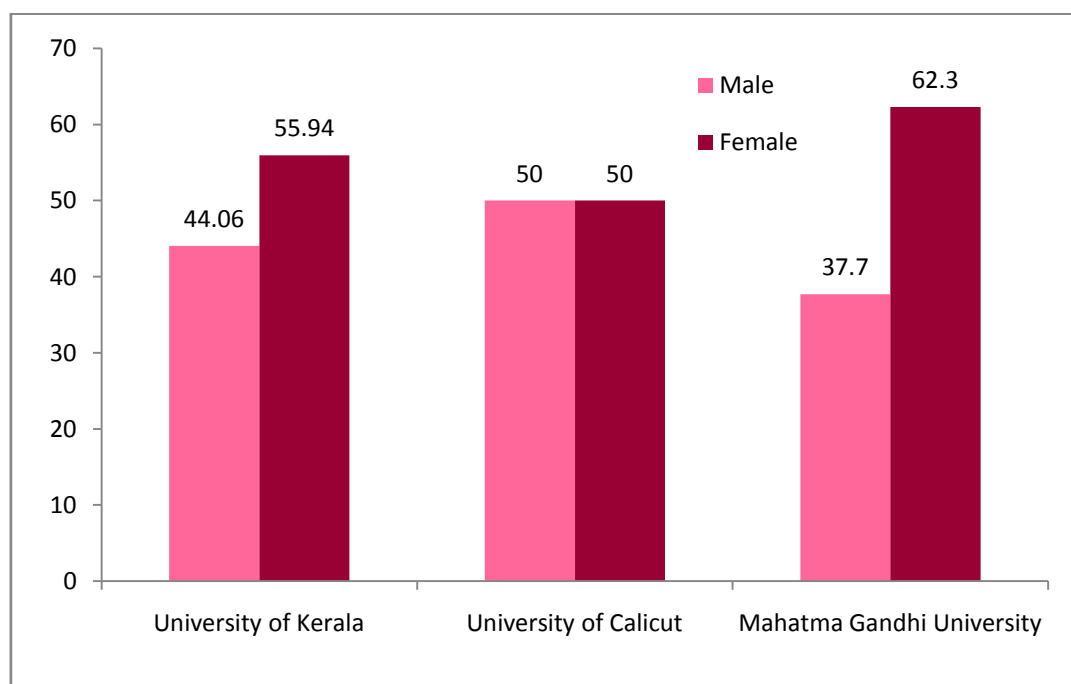


Figure 16. Gender wise statistics in Ph.D production from select three Universities of Kerala for the total sample.

Table 19 and Figure 16 show that out of 462 doctoral theses, 204 (44.16%) male awardees and 258 (55.84 %) female awardees produced doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities of Kerala during the period from 1970 -2015. Out of 202 doctoral studies produced in the University of Kerala, there were 89 (44.06 %) male awardees and 113 (55.94 %) female awardees during the period 1970-2015. It shows that more number of female awardees are there when compared to male awardees.

During the period from 1979-2015, out of 138 doctoral studies, there are 69 (50%) male awardees and 69 (50%) female awardees in the subject of education from University of Calicut. The numbers of male and female awardees are equal in the case of University of Calicut.

Out of 122 doctoral studies, from Mahatma Gandhi University, there are 46 (37.70 %) male awardees and 76 (62.30 %) female awardees in the subject of education during the period from 1998-2015. It show that the contribution of female awardees are more in number than male awardees.

Among the select three universities of Kerala, female awardees are more in number compared to male awardees in the subject of Education. But in the case of University of Calicut, the ratio of male and female is almost equal with regard to the production of doctoral studies in the subject of education.

Gender Wise Analysis in the Production of Ph.D during the Year 1970-2014 under the University of Kerala

To make a gender wise analysis in the production of doctoral theses in the subject of Education from University of Kerala, the data were consolidated and organized for further interpretations. The details are presented in Table 20 followed by Figure 17.

Table 20

Gender Wise Statistics in Ph.D Production during the Year 1970-2014 from University of Kerala

Years	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	
1970-1974	4	4.59	3	2.80	7
1975-1979	16	18.39	4	3.74	20
1980-1984	18	20.69	8	7.48	26
1985-1989	9	10.34	9	8.41	18
1990-1994	14	16.09	11	10.28	25
1995-1999	3	3.46	9	8.41	12
2000-2004	6	6.90	12	11.22	18
2005-2009	6	6.90	12	11.22	18
2010-2014	11	12.64	39	36.44	50
Total	87	100	107	100	194

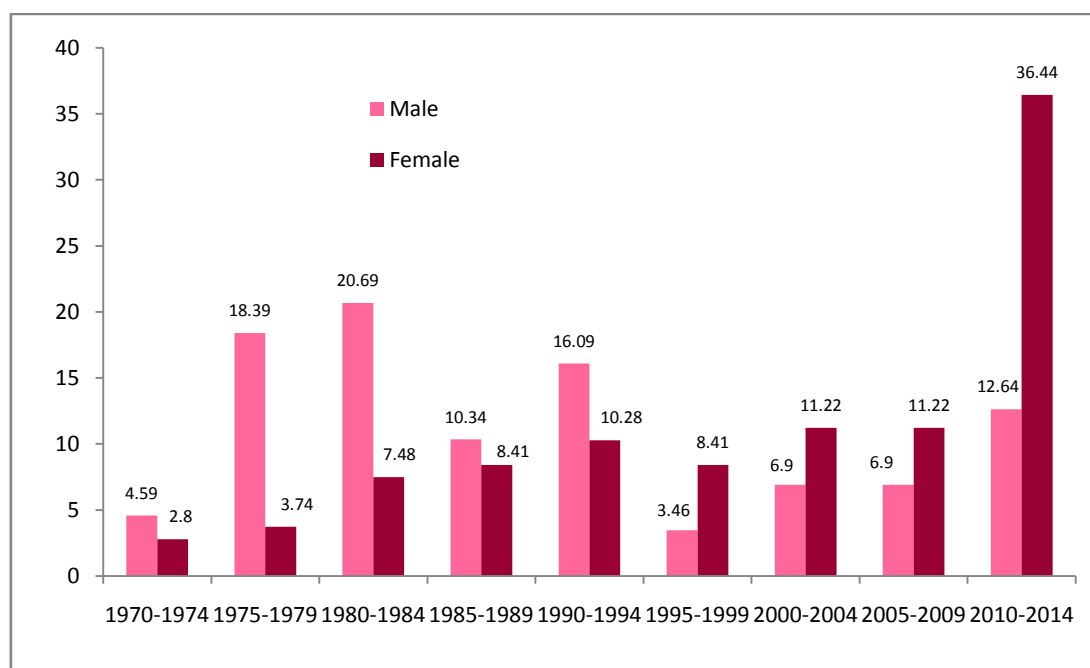


Figure 17. Gender wise statistics in Ph.D production during the year 1970-2014 from University of Kerala.

Table 20 and Figure 17 show that, during the period from 1970-2014, there are 194 doctoral studies produced in education from University of Kerala. It consists of 87 male and 107 female awardees. It shows that contribution made by male and female scholars in the production of doctoral studies in Education is different. Female awardees are more in number when compared to male awardees in the production of doctoral studies in the subject of education.

The above table and figure show that, there are 7 doctoral studies produced in education from University of Kerala during 1970-1974. It includes 4 (4.59 %) male and 3 (2.80 %) female of awardees produced doctoral studies in education. In the year 1975-1979, there are 20 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 16 (18.39 %) male and 4 (3.74 %) female awardees. In the year 1980-1984, there are

26 doctoral studies and it includes 18 (20.69 %) male and 8 (7.48 %) female awardees. In the year 1985-1989, there are 18 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 9 (10.34 %) male and 9 (8.41%) female awardees. In the year 1990-1994, there are 25 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 14 (16.09 %) male and 11 (10.28 %) female awardees. In the year 1995-1999, there are 12 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 3(3.46 %) male and 9 (8.41 %) female awardees. In the year 2000-2004, there are 18 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 6 (6.9 %) male and 12 (11.22 %) female awardees. In the year 2005-2009, there are 18 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 6 (6.9 %) male and 12 (11.22 %) female awardees. Similarly 2010-2014, there are 50 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 11 (12.64 %) male and 39 (36.44%) female awardees.

The above analysis shows that, the contribution of male awardees is greater than female awardees in the production of doctoral studies in the subject of education during the period from 1970-1994. But it is evident that an opposite trend in the production of doctoral studies from the year 1995, that is contribution of female awardees are more in number than male awardees.

Gender Wise Analysis in the Production of Ph.D during the Year 1975-2014 under University of Calicut

To attempt a gender wise statistics in the production of doctoral studies in the subject of education from University of Calicut during 1975-2014, the data were consolidated and organized for further analysis. The investigator classified the number of Ph.D produced in every five years of interval during this period. Table 21

presents the gender wise statistics of Ph.D produced under University of Calicut followed by Figure 18.

Table 21

Gender Wise Statistics in the Production of Ph.D during the Year 1975-2014 under University of Calicut

Years	University of Calicut				Total
	Male		Female		
	N	%	N	%	
1975-1979	2	3.07	0	0	2
1980-1984	3	4.62	2	3.13	5
1985-1989	3	4.62	1	1.56	4
1990-1994	6	9.23	8	12.5	14
1995-1999	6	9.23	10	15.63	16
2000-2004	19	29.23	12	18.75	31
2005-2009	16	24.62	17	26.56	33
2010-2014	10	15.38	14	21.87	24
Total	65	100	64	100	129

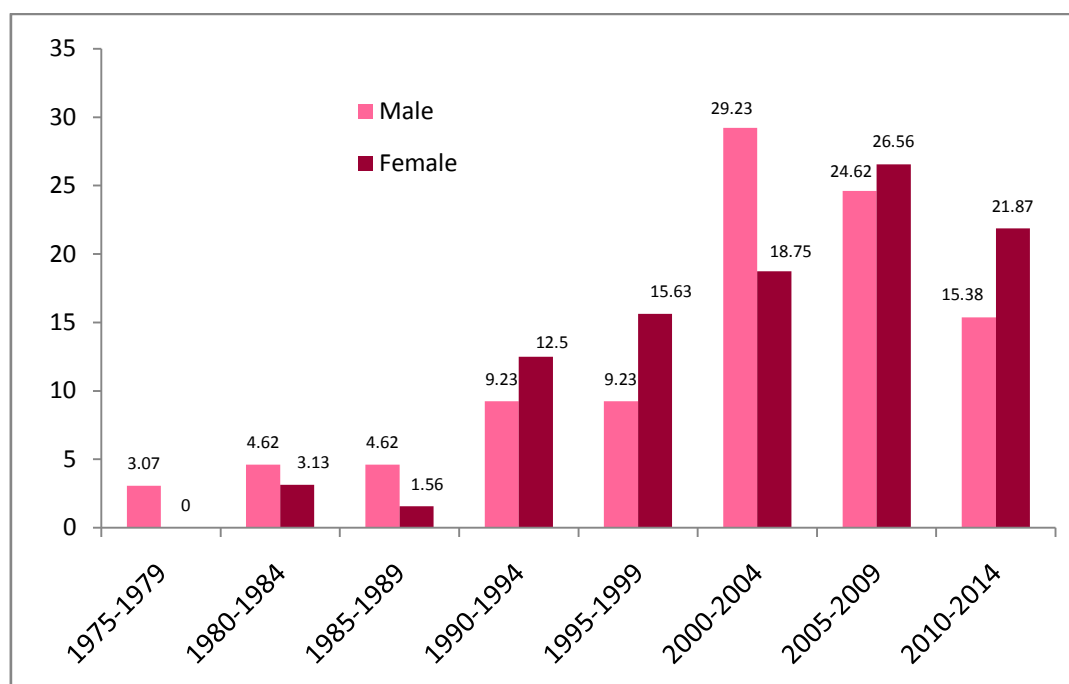


Figure 18. Gender wise statistics in the production of Ph.D during the year 1975-2014 under University of Calicut.

Table 21 and Figure 18 show that, during the period 1975-2014, there were 129 doctoral studies produced in education under University of Calicut. It includes 65 male and 64 female scholars. It shows that almost equal contribution was made by male and female scholars in the production of doctoral studies in education from University of Calicut.

In the year 1975-1979, there are 2 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 2 (3.07 %) male and there is no female awardee in this period. During the year 1980-1984, there are 5 doctoral studies and it includes 3 (4.62 %) male and 2 (3.13 %) female awardees produced doctoral studies in the subject of education. During the year 1985-1989, there are 4 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 3 (4.62 %) male and 1(1.56 %) female awardees. During the year 1990-

1994, there are 14 doctoral studies produced in education and it consist of 6 (9.23 %) male and 8 (12.5 %) female awardees produced doctoral studies in education. In the year 1995-1999, there are 16 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 6 (9.23 %) male and 10 (15.63 %) female awardees. In the year 2000-2004, there are 31 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 19 (29.23 %) male and 12 (18.75 %) female awardees. In the year 2005-2009, there are 33 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 16 (24.62 %) male and 17 (26.56 %) female awardees. In the year 2010-2014, there are 24 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 10 (15.38 %) male and 14 (21.87 %) female awardees produced doctoral studies in education.

Gender Wise Analysis in the Production of Ph.D during the Year 1995-2014 under Mahatma Gandhi University

To attempt a gender wise statistics on the production of doctoral research in the subject of education from Mahatma Gandhi University, the data were consolidated and organised for further analysis. The investigator classified the number of Ph.D produced in every five years of interval during this period. Table 22 presents the gender wise statistics of Ph.D produced under the Mahatma Gandhi University followed by Figure 19.

Table 22

Gender Wise Statistics in the Production of Ph.D during the Year 1995-2014 under Mahatma Gandhi University.

Years	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	
1995-1999	1	0.02	3	4.1	4
2000-2004	11	27.5	15	20.5	26
2005-2009	10	22.2	27	37.0	37
2010-2014	23	51.1	28	38.4	51
Total	45	100.00	73	100.00	118

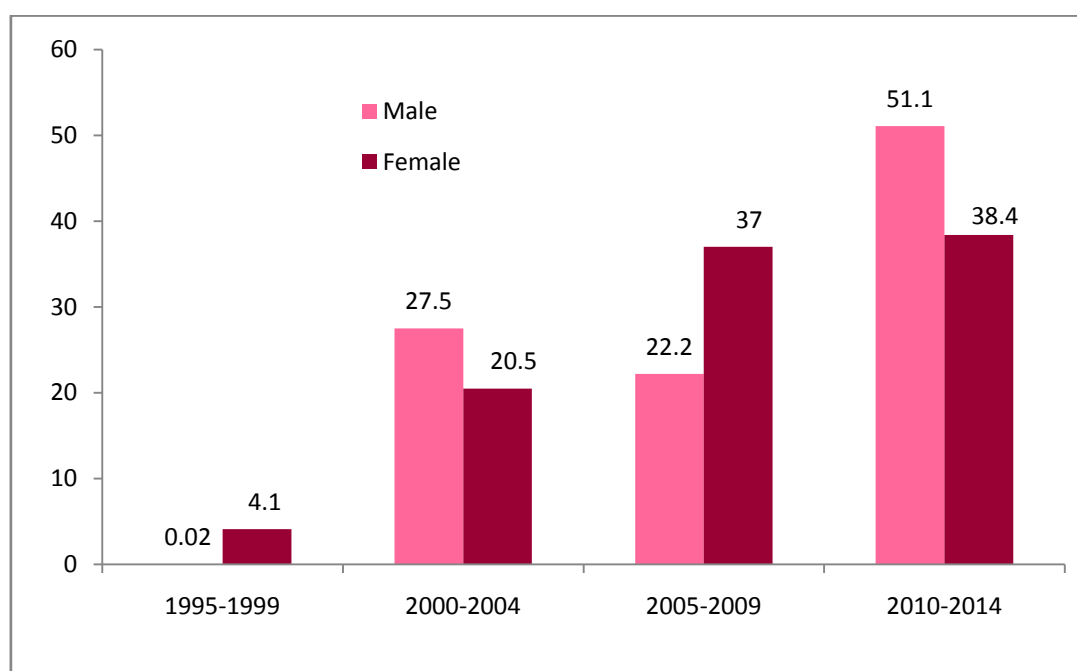


Figure 19. Gender wise statistics in the production of Ph.D during the year 1995-2014 under Mahatma Gandhi University.

Table 22 and Figure 19 show that, during the period from 1995-2014, there are 118 doctoral studies produced in education from Mahatma Gandhi University. It includes 45 male and 73 female awardees.

In the year 1995-1999, there are 4 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes one (0.02%) male awardees and 3 (4.1%) female awardees. During the year 2000-2004, there are 26 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 11(27.5 %) male and 15 (20.5 %) female awardees. During the year 2005-2009, there are 37 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 10 (22.2%) male and 27 (37.0 %) female awardees. In the year 2010-2014, there are 51 doctoral studies produced in education. It includes 23 (51.1 %) male and 28 (38.4 %) female awardees.

In the case of Mahatma Gandhi University, the contribution of female scholars are more in number than male scholars during the period from 1995-2014. While comparing the select three Universities, the female dominance in the doctoral educational research is more clearly evident in Mahatma Gandhi University.

Method wise analysis in the production of doctoral studies from the Select Three Universities of Kerala in the Subject of Education

Collected the data regarding the doctoral studies produced during the period 1970-2015 were consolidated on the basis of method of research viz. qualitative, quantitative and mixed. The details are presented as Table 23 followed by Figure 20.

Table 23

Classification of Doctoral Theses on The Basis of Method of Research from Select Three Universities of Kerala

Methods	Total	
	N	%
Qualitative	60	12.99
Quantitative	394	85.28
Mixed Methods	8	1.73
Total	462	100

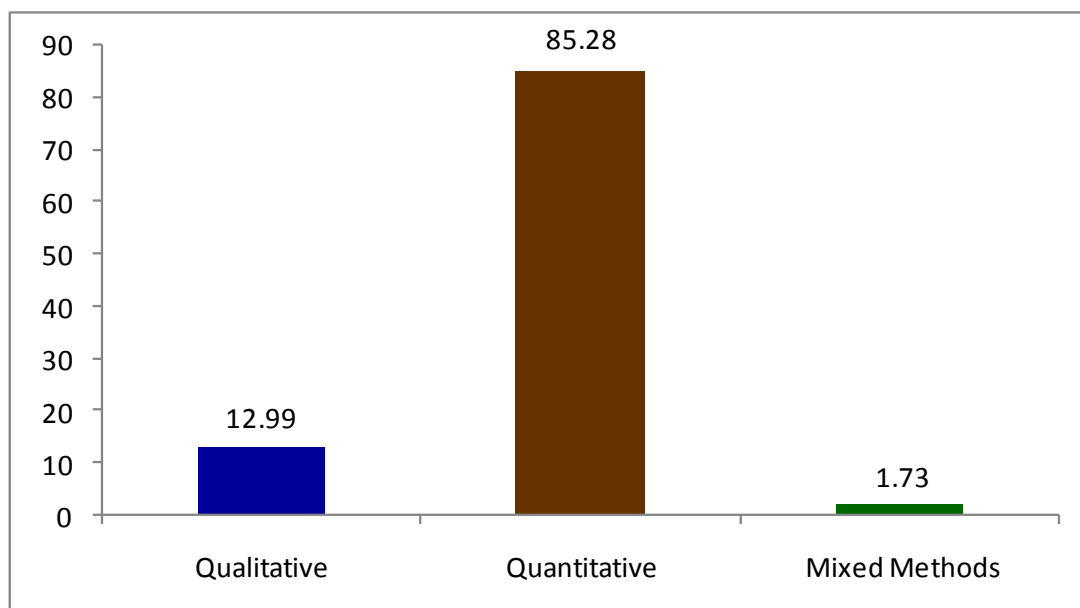


Figure 20. Classification of doctoral theses on the basis of method of research from select three Universities of Kerala.

Table 23 and Figure 20 show the classification of theses on the basis of method of research. During the period from 1970-2015, it is clear from the table that out of 462 doctoral studies, only 60 (12.99 %) studies were conducted on qualitative research methods. Similarly 394 (85.28 %) studies were conducted on quantitative methods and 8 (1.73 %) doctoral studies were conducted on mixed method. It is evident that there exists a domination of quantitative method on the doctoral research in the subject of education.

Method wise analysis in the production of doctoral theses by the University of Kerala in the subject of Education

During the years 1970-2015, around 202 doctoral theses were produced by University of Kerala. The studies were classified on the basis of method of research and the details are presented as Table 24 followed by Figure 21.

Table 24

Classification of Doctoral Theses On The Basis of Method of Research from University of Kerala

Methods	University of Kerala	
	N	%
Qualitative	33	16.30
Quantitative	167	82.70
Mixed Methods	2	1.00
Total	202	100.00

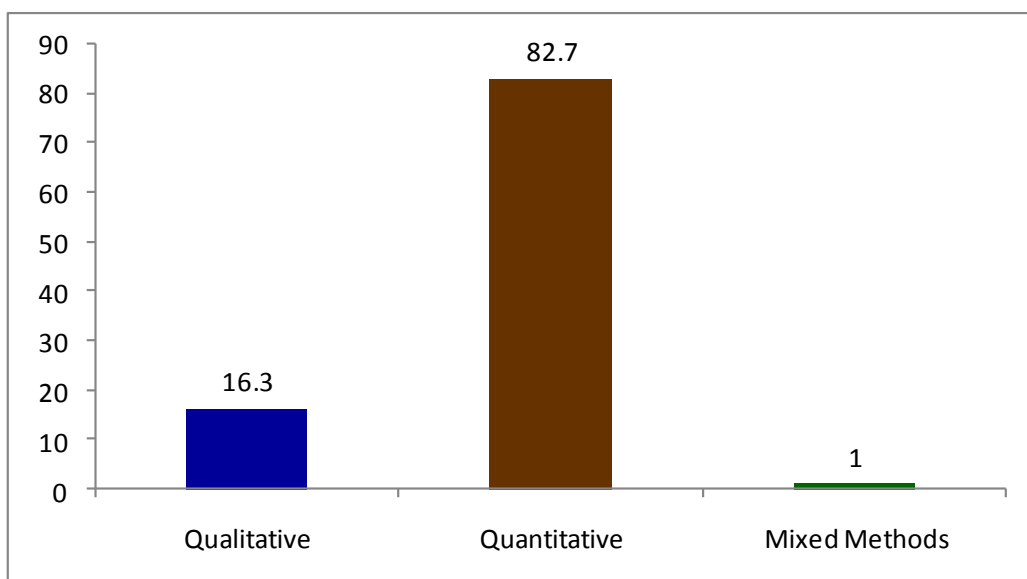


Figure 21. Classification of doctoral theses on the basis of method of research from University of Kerala.

Table 24 and Figure 21 show that out of 202 doctoral studies conducted in University of Kerala during the period from 1970-2015, only 33(16.30 %) studies were conducted on qualitative research method, but 167 (82.70 %) doctoral studies were conducted on quantitative research method and only 2 (1.00 %) doctoral studies were conducted on mixed method. It shows that most of the studies were conducted on quantitative research design.

Method wise analysis in the production of doctoral studies from University of Calicut in the subject of Education

During the year 1979-2015, around 138 doctoral theses were produced by University of Calicut. The studies were categorized on the basis of method of research and the details are presented as Table 25 and Figure 22.

Table 25

Classification of Doctoral Theses on the basis of Method of Research from University of Calicut

Methods	University of Calicut	
	N	%
Qualitative	18	13.04
Quantitative	116	84.06
Mixed Methods	4	3.00
Total	138	100

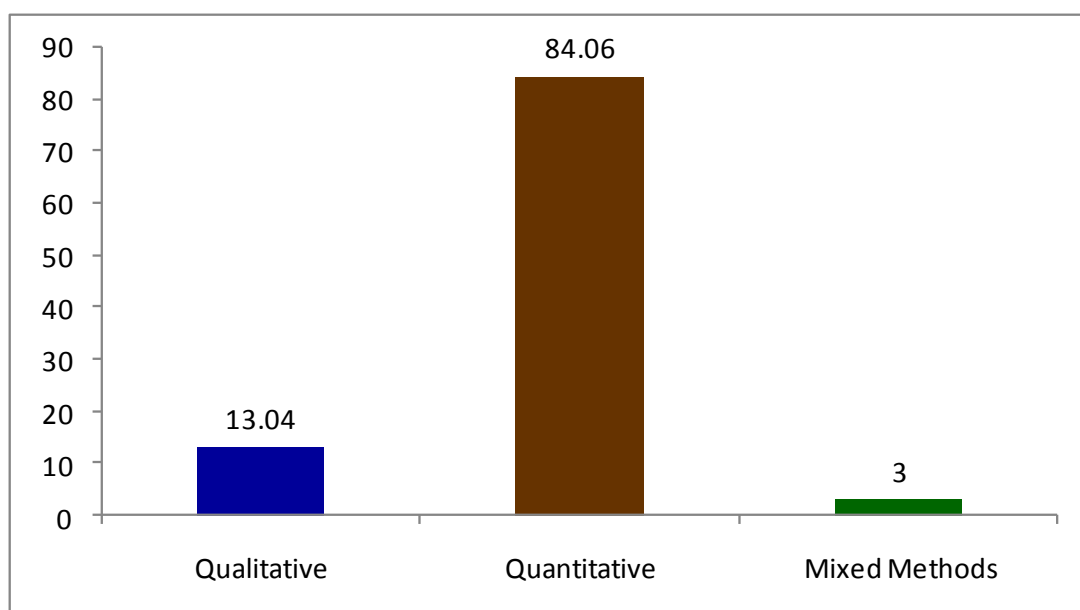


Figure 22. Classification of doctoral theses on the basis of method of research from University of Calicut.

Table 25 and Figure 22 reveal that 138 doctoral studies were conducted in University of Calicut, during the period from 1979-2015. Only 8 (13.04%) studies were done by using qualitative research method. But 116 (84.06%) doctoral studies

were conducted on quantitative research method and only 4 (3.00%) doctoral studies were conducted by using mixed method. It shows that most of the studies were conducted on quantitative research design.

Method wise analysis in the production of doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University in the subject of Education.

During the years 1998-2015, around 122 doctoral theses were produced by Mahatma Gandhi University. The studies were categorized on the basis of method of research and the details are presented as Table 26 and Figure 23.

Table 26

Classification of Doctoral Theses on the Basis of Method of Research from Mahatma Gandhi University

Methods	Mahatma Gandhi University	
	N	%
Qualitative	9	7.38
Quantitative	111	90.98
Mixed Methods	2	1.64
Total	122	100

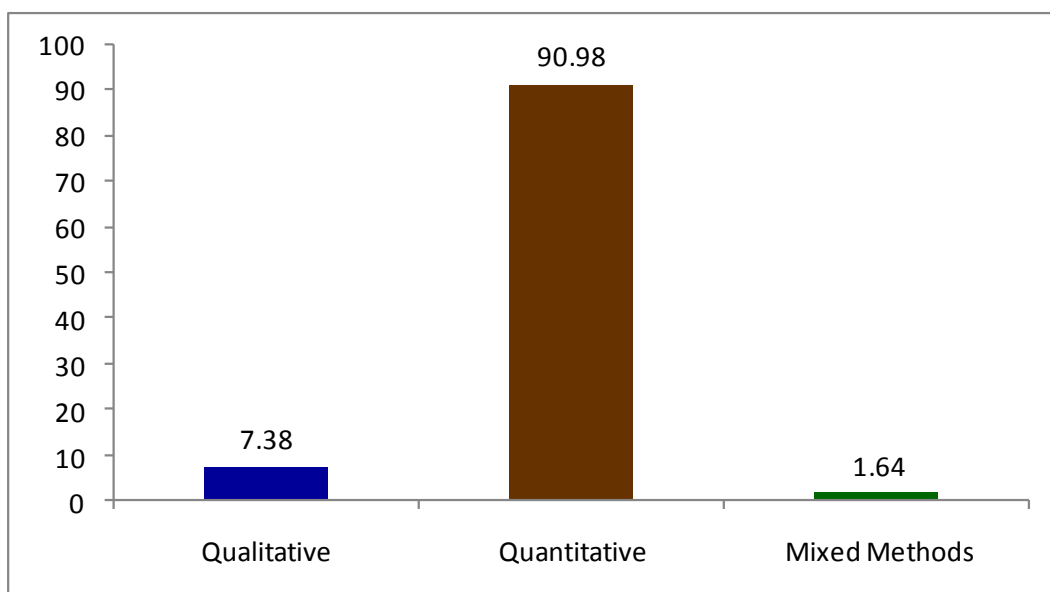


Figure 23. Classification of doctoral theses on the basis of method of research from Mahatma Gandhi University.

Table 26 and Figure 23 shows that out of 122 doctoral studies conducted in Mahatma Gandhi University, during the period from 1998-2015, only 9 (7.38%) studies were conducted on qualitative research method. But 111 (90.98%) doctoral studies were conducted by using quantitative research method. Similarly only 2 (1.64 %) doctoral studies were conducted on mixed method. It shows that in Mahatma Gandhi University, most of the studies were conducted on quantitative research design.

Analysis shows that researchers of all the three universities prefer quantitative research methods instead of qualitative or mixed method of research.

Comparative analysis of doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities of Kerala with national level Universities on the basis of method of study conducted

For the comparison analysis, the investigator collected data from randomly selected three Universities from Shodhganga, the digital reservoir of Indian theses. The selected Universities were University of Calcutta, Savitribai Phule Pune University and V.B.S Purvanchal University. These are the first three of top ten universities listed by Shodhganga as on 2nd November 2018. The doctoral studies from selected Universities of Shodhganga and the three Universities under the investigation were categorized on the basis of method of research.

In Calcutta University Out of 116 doctoral studies, 50 studies (43.10 %) were done by using qualitative research, 54 (46.56 %) doctoral studies were conducted by using quantitative research method and 12 (10.34 %) doctoral studies were conducted by using mixed method. The qualitative, quantitative and mixed ratio in percentage is 43:47:10.

Out of 254 doctoral studies conducted in Savitribai Phule Pune University, during the years 1970-2015, 106 studies (41.73 %) were done by using qualitative research method, 134 (52.76 %) doctoral studies were conducted by using quantitative research method and 14 (5.51 %) doctoral studies were conducted by using mixed method. The qualitative, quantitative and mixed percentage ratio is 42:53:6.

Out of 580 doctoral studies conducted in V.B.S Purvanchal University, during the years 1970-2015, 244 (42.07 %) studies were done by using qualitative research method, 290 (50 %) doctoral studies were conducted by using quantitative research method and 46 (7.93 %) doctoral studies were conducted by using mixed method. The qualitative, quantitative and mixed percentage ratio is 42:50:8.

The comparative analysis reveals that, the select universities in Kerala, viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University are far behind in the area of qualitative research in the subject of Education. In other national level universities mixed studies are less in number but both qualitative and quantitative studies are given almost equal importance. But the trend in Kerala is significantly different. The trend in method of study reveals that select Universities of Kerala produced more number quantitative studies than qualitative and mixed studies.

Analysis on The Basis of Levels of Research from the Select Three Universities of Kerala in the Subject of Education

The levels of research mean the levels of education at which the doctoral studies are conducted such as pre-primary, primary, secondary, higher secondary, and higher education. Apart from these levels, a category of ‘others’ also added to include those studies which cannot be included in above said levels. Collected data about the theses from the period 1970-2015 were consolidated on the basis of levels of research viz. Pre-Primary, Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary, Higher Education and Others and details are presented as Table 27 followed by Figure 24.

Table 27

Classification of Theses on The Basis of Levels of Research by the Select Three Universities of Kerala

Levels of the study	Select three Universities	
	N	%
Pre primary	6	1.3
Primary	45	9.7
Secondary	185	40.0
Higher secondary	56	12.1
Higher Education	54	11.7
Others	116	25.2
Total	462	100

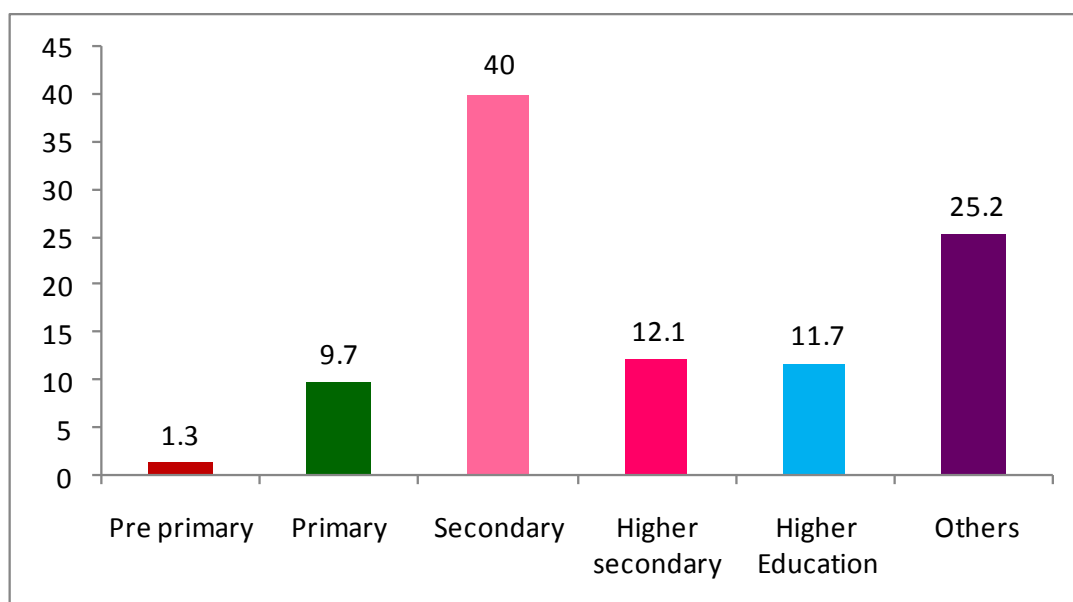


Figure 24. Classification of theses on the basis of levels of research by the select three Universities of Kerala.

The Table 27 and Figure 24 show that the classification of theses on the basis of various levels of research. During the year from 1970 to 2015, out of 462 doctoral studies, only 6 (1.3 %) studies were conducted in pre-primary level. Likewise, 45 (9.7%) studies were conducted in primary level and 185(40%) studies were conducted in the secondary level. Similarly 56 (12.1 %) studies were conducted in the higher secondary level, 54 (11.7%) studies were conducted in higher education level and 116 (25.2 %) studies were conducted in other areas. It shows that more than 40% doctoral studies were conducted in the problems related to secondary level and very few studies have been conducted in the area of pre-primary and primary levels. Only few studies were conducted in higher secondary and higher education levels.

Analysis on The Basis of Levels of Research from University of Kerala in the Subject of Education

Collected data about 202 doctoral studies produced by University of Kerala in the subject of education during the period 1970-2015 were consolidated on the basis of levels of research and details are presented in Table 28 followed by Figure 25.

Table 28

Classification of Doctoral Studies on the Basis of Levels of Research from University of Kerala

Levels of the study	University of Kerala	
	N	%
Pre primary	1	0.5
Primary	9	4.5
Secondary	68	33.6
Higher secondary	29	14.4
Higher Education	25	12.4
Others	70	34.6
Total	202	100

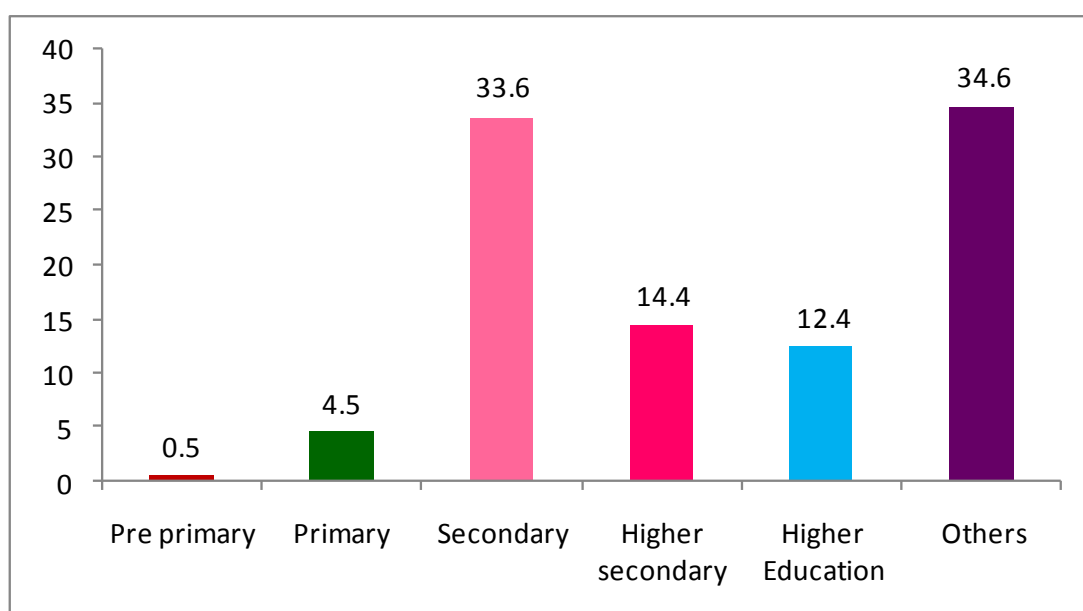


Figure 25. Classification of Doctoral Studies on the Basis of Levels of Research from University of Kerala

The Table 28 and Figure 25 show that, out of 202 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, only one (0.5%) study has been conducted in the pre-primary level of education, 9 (4.5%) studies were done in the primary level, 68 (33.6 %) studies were done in the secondary level. Likewise, 29 (14.4 %) studies were in the higher secondary level, 25 (12.4 %) studies in the higher education level and 7 (34.6 %) studies were conducted in the category of other areas. It shows that very few studies conducted in the elementary level and most of the studies were conducted in secondary level.

Analysis on The Basis of Levels of Research from University of Calicut in the subject of Education

138 doctoral theses were produced by University of Calicut during the period of 1979-2015, collected data were consolidated on the basis of levels of research and the details are presented in Table 29 followed by Figure 26.

Table 29

Classification of Doctoral Studies on The Basis of Levels of Research from University of Calicut

Levels of the study	University of Calicut	
	N	%
Pre primary	3	2.2
Primary	15	10.9
Secondary	72	52.2
Higher secondary	11	7.9
Higher Education	21	15.2
Others	16	11.6
Total	138	100.0

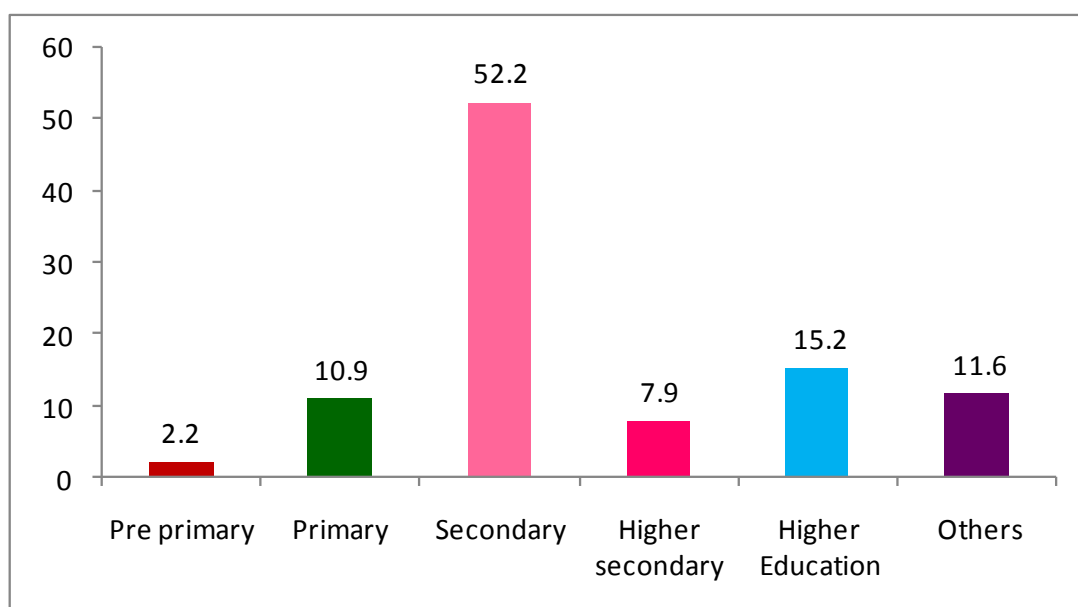


Figure 26. Classification of doctoral studies on the basis of levels of research from University of Calicut .

The Table 29 and Figure 26 show that, out of 138 doctoral studies conducted from University of Calicut, only 3 (2.2 %) studies were done in pre-primary level and 15 (10.9%) studies were done in primary level. Likewise, 72 (52.2 %) doctoral studies were done in secondary level and 11 (7.9 %) were conducted in higher secondary level. Similarly, 21 (15.2%) studies were done in higher education and 16 (11.6 %) doctoral studies were conducted in the category of others. Majority of the studies were conducted in the problems related to levels of secondary and little attention have been made in the area of pre-primary, primary and higher secondary levels. Elementary level did not get much attention in the area of educational research.

Analysis on The Basis of Levels of Research from Mahatma Gandhi University In the subject of Education

From 1998-2015, 122 doctoral theses were produced by Mahatma Gandhi University. Collected data were consolidated on the basis of levels of study and the detailed data were presented as Table 30 followed by Figure 27.

Table 30

Classification of Doctoral Studies Based on the Levels of Research from Mahatma Gandhi University

Levels of the study	Mahatma Gandhi University	
	N	%
Pre primary	2	1.6
Primary	21	17.2
Secondary	45	36.9
Higher secondary	16	13.1
Higher Education	8	6.6
Others	30	24.6
Total	122	100.0

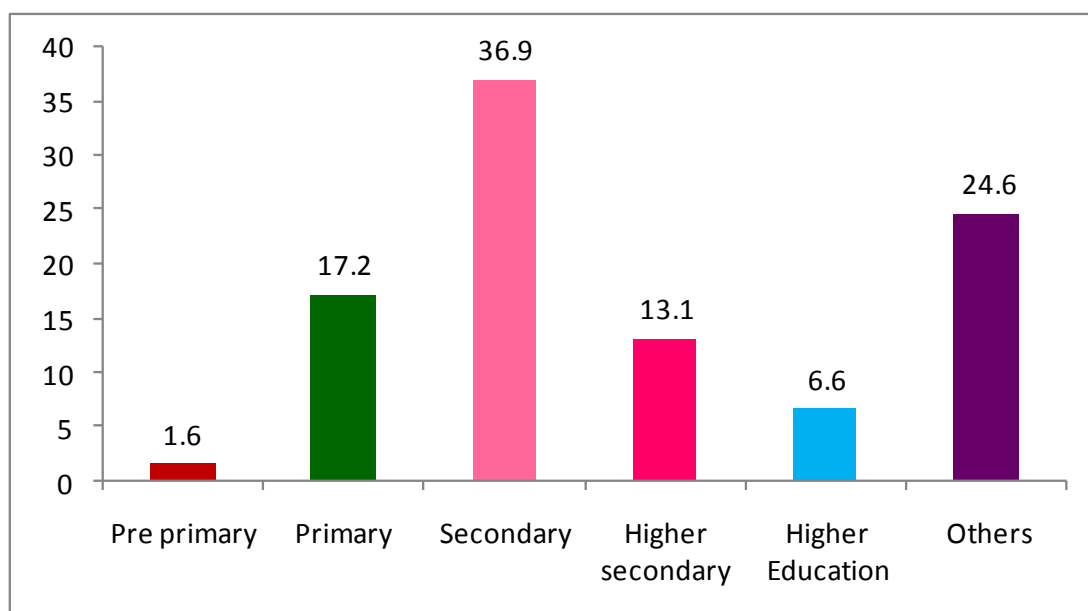


Figure 27. Classification of doctoral studies based on the levels of research from Mahatma Gandhi University.

The Table 30 Figure 27 show that, out of 122 studies conducted from Mahatma Gandhi University, only 2 (1.6 %) studies were done in pre-primary level, 21(17.2 %) were in primary level, 45 (36.9 %) were in secondary level, 16 (13.1 %) studies focused in higher secondary level, 8 (6.6 %) were done in higher education and 30 (24.6 %) studies were conducted in the category of others. It can be seen that most of the studies were conducted in the secondary level and very few studies were conducted in the pre-primary and primary levels.

Primary education is the first stage of formal education, coming after pre-school and before secondary education. The role of primary education is to ensure the basement of all developmental aspects of pupil. Education at this levels helps to develop their cognitive, social, emotional, cultural and physical skills to the best of their abilities and preparing them for their further school career. So conducting researches in this level is very important. There is a scope for new researchers doing research in this level. Similarly, higher education is valuable for the individual and beneficial to an economy and society. Higher education is experiencing rapid and potentially important changes that could have far-reaching effects on many aspects of the educational system, including assessment. There is a rising need for conducting more researches in this level also.

Classification of Doctoral Theses on the Basis of Area of the Study from Select Three Universities of Kerala

As for as the research is concerned the area of study conducted is highly significant. In India it was the first attempt when the Centre of Advanced Study in Education (CASE), M.S University of Baroda, initiated the project of abstracting all

Ph.D theses and post-doctoral researches by classifying on the basis of area of study. The project was financed by the UGC and the ICSSR. This work came out as “A survey of Research in Education” under the editorship of Prof. M.B. Buch, Head of the Department of CASE in the year 1974. For the present study the investigator considered the work of M.B. Butch as reference and 462 doctoral theses in the subject of Education produced by select three Universities of Kerala during the years 1970-2015 were classified under 36 study areas. Based on the nature of the topic of study, it is evident that a particular study may be coming under different study areas. The data were consolidated on the basis of number of studies in each area. The areas were categorized under four tables. Table 31 includes areas in which above 10% of total doctoral studies were conducted, Table 32 includes areas in which doctoral studies conducted in between 2% to 10%, Table 33 consist of areas in which between 1% to 2 % doctoral studies were conducted and Table 34 includes the area in which below 1% of total doctoral studies were conducted.

Table 31

Classification of Doctoral Theses on the Basis of Area of the Study (Areas in which Above 10% Doctoral Studies)

Sl. No.	Area of the Study	University of Kerala	University of Calicut	Mahatma Gandhi University	Total	
					N	%
1	Psychology of Education	56	62	52	170	36.80
2	Science Education	33	27	26	86	18.61
3	Correlates of Achievement	24	32	18	74	16.02
4	Teaching, Teacher Behavior and Teacher Education	19	21	22	62	13.42
5	Language Education	26	22	10	58	12.55

Table 31 shows that, during the period 1970-2015, there were 462 doctoral studies conducted in the subject of Education. In this period, 170 (36.80%) doctoral studies were conducted in the area of Psychology of Education from select three Universities of Kerala. It consists of 56 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, during the period 1970-2015, 62 doctoral studies from University of Calicut during the period 1979-2015 and 52 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University during the period 1998-2015. During the period 1970-2015, there were 86 (18.61%) doctoral studies were conducted in the area of Science Education. It consists of 33

doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 27 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 26 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University.

In the area of Correlates of Achievement, total 74 (16.02%) doctoral studies were conducted from select three Universities of Kerala. It consists of 24 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 32 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 18 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. Total 62 (13.42%) doctoral studies were conducted in the area of Teaching, Teacher Behaviour and Teacher Education. It consists of 19 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 21 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 22 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University.

There are 58 (12.55%) doctoral studies conducted in the area of Language Education from select three Universities of Kerala. It consists of 26 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 22 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 10 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. Compared to other areas less number of doctoral studies were conducted in the area of Language Education under Mahatma Gandhi University.

Table 32

Classification of Doctoral Theses on the Basis of Area of the Study(Areas in which the Doctoral Studies Between 2 to 10 %)

Sl. No.	Area of the Study	University of Kerala	University of Calicut	Mahatma Gandhi University	Total	
					N	%
6	Curriculum, Methods and Textbooks	18	11	13	42	9.09
7	Mathematical Education	19	12	10	41	8.87
8	Educational Technology	11	2	10	23	4.98
9	Sociology of Education	4	11	6	21	4.55
10	Environmental Education	9	2	8	19	4.11
11	Special Education	3	6	10	19	4.11
12	Education of Disadvantaged	5	5	7	17	3.68
13	History of Education	5	5	3	13	2.81
14	Philosophy of Education	6	3	4	13	2.81
15	Research in Creative functioning	8	4	1	13	2.81
16	Vocational Education	4	3	6	13	2.81
17	Non-Formal Education	9	1	1	10	2.16

Table 32 shows that during the period 1970-2015, 42 (9.09%) doctoral studies were conducted in the area of Curriculum, Methods and Textbook. It consist of 18 doctoral studies from University of Kerala during the period 1970-2015, 11

doctoral studies from University of Calicut during the period 1979-2015 and 13 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University during the period 1998-2015. In total 41 (8.87%) doctoral studies were conducted in the area Mathematical Education and it consist of 19 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 12 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 10 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. There are 23 (4.98%) doctoral studies conducted in the area Educational technology and it consist of 11 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 2 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 10 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. There are 21 (4.55%) doctoral studies conducted in the area Sociology of Education and the share of University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University are 4,11 and 6 respectively.

In total 19 (4.11%) studies were conducted in the area of Environmental Education and it consist of 9 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 2 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 8 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. In the case of Special education 19 (4.11%) doctoral studies were conducted from select three Universities of Kerala. It consists of 3 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 6 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 10 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. There are 17 (3.68%) doctoral studies conducted in the area of Education of Disadvantaged and it consist of 5 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 5 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 7 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. In the area of History of Education 13 (2.81%) doctoral studies were produced from select three Universities of Kerala. It consists of 5 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 5

doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 3 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University.

In the case of Philosophy of Education, there are 13 (2.81%) studies produced from select three Universities of Kerala and it includes 6 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 3 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 4 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. There are 13 (2.81%) doctoral studies produced from select three Universities of Kerala in the area of Research in Creative Functioning and it consist of 8 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 4 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 1 doctoral study from Mahatma Gandhi University. In the area Vocational Education, there are 13 (2.81%) doctoral studies produced from select three Universities of Kerala. It consists of 4 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 3 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 6 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. There are 10 (2.16%) doctoral studies produced in the area Non Formal Education, It consist of 9 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 1 doctoral study from University of Calicut and 1 doctoral study from Mahatma Gandhi University.

Table 33

Classification of Doctoral Theses on The Basis of Area of the Study(Areas in which the Doctoral Studies Between 1 to 2%)

SI. No.	Area of the Study	University of Kerala	University of Calicut	Mahatma Gandhi University	Total	
					N	%
18	Physical Education, Health Education and Sports science	5	3	1	9	1.95
19	Adult education	6	2	0	8	1.73
20	Women’s Education	4	3	1	8	1.73
21	Economics of Education	3	1	2	6	1.29
22	Moral art and Aesthetic Education	3	2	1	6	1.29
23	Commerce Education	0	1	4	5	1.08

Table 33 shows that during the period 1970-2015, 9 (1.95%) doctoral studies were conducted in the area of Physical Education, Health Education and Sports and Science. It consist of 5 doctoral studies from University of Kerala during the period 1970-2015, 3 doctoral studies from University of Calicut during the period from 1979-2015 and 1 doctoral study from Mahatma Gandhi University during the period 1998-2015. In total, 8 (1.73%) studies were conducted in the area of Adult Education and it consists of 6 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 2 doctoral studies from University of Calicut. There are 8 (1.73%) doctoral studies were conducted in the area of Women Education from select three Universities of Kerala. Only 6 (1.29%) doctoral studies were conducted in the area of Economics Education

and Moral art and Aesthetic Education from select three Universities of Kerala. Similarly, there are only 5 (1.08%) studies conducted in the area of commerce Education from select three University of Kerala.

Table 34

Classification of Doctoral Theses on The Basis of Area of the Study (Areas in which Below 1% Doctoral Studies).

Sl. No.	Area of the Study	University of Kerala	University of Calicut	Mahatma Gandhi University	Total	
					N	%
24	Educational Management and Administration	2	2	0	4	0.87
25	Value Education	0	2	2	4	0.87
26	Test and Measurement	1	0	2	3	0.65
27	Continuing Education	1	1	0	2	0.43
28	Early childhood Education	0	1	1	2	0.43
29	Guidance and Counseling	0	1	1	2	0.43
30	Library Science Education	2	0	0	2	0.43
31	Population Education	0	1	1	2	0.43
32	Elementary Education	0	0	1	1	0.22
33	Human Rights Education	1	0	0	1	0.22
34	Inclusive Education	0	0	1	1	0.22
35	Workers Education	1	0	0	1	0.22
36	Yoga Education	0	0	1	1	0.22

Table 34 shows that during the period 1970-2015, there were 4 (0.87%) studies conducted in the area Educational Management and Value Education. Similarly 2 (0.43%) studies were conducted in the areas of Continuing Education, Early Childhood Education, Guidance and Counseling, Library Science Education and Population Education. The present study reveals that very few studies have been conducted in the areas of Elementary education, Human Right Education, Inclusive Education, Workers Education and Yoga Education.

21st Century competencies and doctoral studies in education from select three Universities of Kerala.

The new century changed the outlook towards life because of the advancement in Technology. The speedy growth and drastic changes in the field of technology made an unpredictable impact on day to day life and those changes reflected in education especially teaching and learning also. In this session of review, the investigator attempted to analyse the impact of new century development upon the doctoral studies of Kerala in the subject of Education. Among many innovative concepts of new century, three significant competencies were considered for the analysis, they are ICT Enable Pedagogy, Learner Centered Constructive Pedagogy and Life skill Oriented Pedagogy. The studies during the period of 2000-2015 were selected for analysis.

Total 311 doctoral studies were produced in the subject of Education by the select three Universities of Kerala during the year 2000-2015. The studies coming under the selected competencies such as ICT Enabled Pedagogy, Learners Centered

Constructive Pedagogy and Life Skill Oriented Pedagogy were tabulated and presented as Table 35.

Table 35

Doctoral Studies Produced by The Select Three Universities in The Area of ICT Enabled Pedagogy, Learner’s Centered Constructive Pedagogy And Life Skill Oriented Pedagogy during The Period 2000-2015

SI No	Areas	University of Kerala		University of Calicut		Mahatma Gandhi University		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	ICT enabled pedagogy	12	12.77	3	3.09	14	11.67	29	9.32
2	Learner’s centered constructive pedagogy	0	0	0	0	2	1.67	2	0.64
3	Life skill oriented pedagogy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		12	12.77	3	3.09	16	13.34	31	9.96
Total Studies During 2000-2015		94		97		120		311	

The data reveals that, there are 311 doctoral studies produced in the subject of education during the period from 2000-2015, which consist of 94 doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 97 doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 120 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University.

Table 35 shows that during this period, there are 31 (9.96%) doctoral studies conducted in this selected areas such as ICT Enabled Pedagogy, Learners Centered Constructive Pedagogy and Life skill Oriented Pedagogy. It consist of 12 (12.77%) doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 3 (3.09%) studies from University of

Calicut and 16 (13.34%) doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. Out of 16 studies from Mahatma Gandhi University, it consists of 14 (11.69%) studies conducted in the area of ICT enabled Education and 2 (1.67%) doctoral studies conducted in the area Learners Centered Constructive Pedagogy. The study shows that no studies have been conducted in the area Life Skill Oriented Pedagogy from the select Universities of Kerala.

The analysis also shows that the number of doctoral studies in the area of ICT, Learner Centered Pedagogy and life skill were too less in number, which is a clear indication that recent developments in the field of teaching and learning not reflected on the doctoral studies in the subject of education from select three Universities of Kerala.

Research Gap in the Broad Area of Educational Research

The identification of research gaps from systematic review of research helps the new researchers, and policy makers. In the present study, the investigator identified some research gaps in method of research, Levels of the research, Area of research and select areas such as ICT enabled pedagogy, Learner Centered Constructive Pedagogy and Life skill Oriented Pedagogy.

Qualitative research is widely used in academic research. It is essential for commercial applications and it develops and generates original insights, concepts and ideas among researchers. It is used to understand the cognitive, emotional landscape of society and educational field. So there is a rising need for conducting more researches in the field of qualitative research. In the present study reveals that

very few studies have been conducted in qualitative research from select three Universities of Kerala. Hence the scope of qualitative research is more than any of the other methods.

During the period from 1970-2015, most of the doctoral studies conducted in the level of secondary education and very few doctoral studies have been conducted in pre-primary and primary level. The social, emotional, cognitive, cultural and physical development of a child starts from Pre-primary and Primary education. So there is rising need for conducting more researches in these levels.

Area wise classification shows that Psychology of Education, Science Education, Teacher Education, Language Education, and Mathematical Education are the thrust areas of research from select three University of Kerala. Very few studies have been conducted in areas such as Continuing Education , Guidance and Counseling Population Education , Elementary Education, Human Rights Education, Inclusive Education, Workers Education and Yoga Education

Women are the weapon who yields positive impact on society, home and professional field. So the solutions of their problems are very important. Similarly in the areas like Continuing Education, Population Education and Value Education are very important. Inclusive Education provides quality education for all students by meeting their needs. It provides positive climate, common learning environment and provide sufficient levels of support to the disabled children. So this area is also very important. Guidance helps the students to make choices about their lives and to make transitions consequent on these choices. Counseling refers to the support

provided to students who are experiencing personal difficulties in their lives in a developmental sequence.

The new ICT enabled strategies should be used in wide range, throughout the research activities both by scholars, supervisors and research centers. More facilities should be provided for the scholars to use the new digital technology in order to face the needs in the research areas of review, data collection, analysis and preparation of research report. The number of doctoral studies in the area of ICT, Learner Centered Pedagogy and Life skill was too less in number, which is clear indication of recent developments in the field of teaching and learning not reflected on the doctoral studies in the subject of education from select three Universities of Kerala.

Status of Digitalization of Doctoral Studies in Education from Select Three Universities of Kerala

Digitalization of theses by internal sources

Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs) are highly valuable resources for research and development in the academic institutions. The educational institutions have also started to deposit the content in the digital form called Institutional Repository (IR) and made it available to all. It is a place for collecting, preserving and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of a research institution or University. An institutional repository includes materials such as monographs, e-prints of academic journal articles, electronic theses and dissertations. The status of digitalization of doctoral studies through internal sources by the selected Universities is given Table 36.

Table 36

Digitalization of Doctoral Studies through internal sources by Select Three Universities of Kerala

SI No	Select Universities	Digitalisation of Theses
1	University of Kerala	0
2	University of Calicut	0
3	Mahatma Gandhi University	122

The above Table 36 shows that, only 122 doctoral theses of Mahatma Gandhi University have been published in the university website. It reveals that the theses of University of Kerala and University of Calicut are not available in full digital format. Among the three Universities of Kerala, it is found that ETD (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) initiatives have been taken up by the University Library of Mahatma Gandhi University (MGUL). MGUL have developed online Digital Libraries of Theses and enabled open access. The MGU Online Theses Library is accessible at www.mgutheses.in. The MGU Online Theses Library is the first of its kind in the state and more wide-ranging than any other theses digitalization programme of a single university.

Digitalization through external sources

The new technology changed the traditional concepts of information dissemination and it became the backbone of today's information data base. ICT Enabled Teaching, Learning and Evaluation is become the common practice in our

educational system. Wide use of digital technological strategies changed the research arena also. Digital repositories and various in data bases are widely used the research field. In India, UGC and MHRD made big initiatives in this regard and two popular data bases were launched, Shodhganga and Shodhgangotri. For the present study, the investigator considered these two electronic digitalized theses data bases and analyzed its impact in the dissemination of research studies of the select three Universities of Kerala.

Shodhgangotri

Shodhgangotri is a digital repository of the Indian synopses and research proposals of the Ph.Dprogrammes. It has been described as a repository of the details of Indian Researches in progress. It gives us the trends and directions of research being conducted in Indian Universities. Doctoral synopses in different subjects and in Education from select three Universities of Kerala is published in Shodhgangotri. The details are given in Table 37.

Table 37

Doctoral Synopses Published in Shodhgangotri from Select Three Universities of Kerala

SI. No.	Universities	Total Synopses	%	Educational Synopses	%
1	University of Kerala	2	0.52	0	0
2	University of Calicut	16	4.13	0	0
3	Mahatma Gandhi University	369	95.35	27	5.84
Total		387	100	462	100

Data as on 2nd November 2018

Table 37 shows that total 387 doctoral synopses were contributed in Shodhgangotri in different subjects from select three Universities of Kerala. It consists of only 2 (0.52 %) doctoral studies from University of Kerala during the period from 1970-2015. During the period 1979-2015, there are 16 (4.13%) doctoral synopses contributed from University of Calicut and 369 (95.35%) doctoral synopsis contributed from Mahatma Gandhi University during the period from 1998-2015. This is the status of publication of theses in Shodhgangotri as on 2nd November 2018. In the subject of education only 27 (5.84%) synopses are there in Shodhgangotri which is from Mahatma Gandhi University. No studies were found from University of Kerala and University of Calicut in the subject of education. From select three universities, out of 462 studies only 27 (5.84 %) doctoral theses is contributed in to Shodhgangotri.

Shodhganga

Shodhganga is a digital repository of theses and dissertations submitted by Indian universities. It is maintained by INFLIBNET Centre which is an autonomous Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India. The full text of all the theses submitted to Shodhganga is available to read and download in open access to the academic community worldwide. The repository has a collection of 208408 theses and 5050 synopses so far. The top ten universities in Shodhganga, in terms of the numbers of theses submitted are University of Calcutta, SavithribaiPhule Pune University, V.B.S Purvanchal University, Aligarh Muslim University, Panjab University, Anna University, University of Madras, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and

Gauhati University. In the present study the investigator analysed the contribution of top ten universities to the Shodhganga data base. It is given in Table 38.

Table 38

Contribution of Top Ten Universities towards the Publication of Doctoral Studies in Shodhganga

No	Universities	N
1	University of Calcutta	11502
2	Savithribhai Phule Pune University	9547
3	V.B.S Purvanchal University	8037
4	Aligarh Muslim University	7434
5	Punjab University	7084
6	Anna University	6748
7	University of Madras	5416
8	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwadas University	5035
9	Jawaharlal Nehru University	4715
10	Gauhati University	4680

Data as on 2nd November 2018

Table 38 exposes that, among the top ten Universities, University of Calcutta has contributed more theses to Shodhganga than any other universities in the country. The University of Calcutta has uploaded 11502 theses in to Shodhganga. The second position is occupied by SavithribhaiPhule Pune University. It contributed 9547 doctoral theses in to shodhganga. V.B.S Purvanchal University has listed third in the table; the University has uploaded 8037 theses to shodhganga .The table further shows that Aligarh Muslim University contributed 7336 theses to this

digital repository. Punjab University contributed 7084 theses, Anna University contributed 6748 theses. University of Madras contributed 5416 theses, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University contributed 5035 theses, Jawaharlal Nehru University contributed 4715 theses and Gauhati University contributed 4680 theses in to Shodhganga.

All the three universities under study were signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of Shodhganga and contributed theses into it. The following session analyzed the contribution of theses by the select three universities of Kerala.

Table 39

Doctoral studies in Education Submitted to Shodhganga from Universities of Kerala

SI. No.	Universities of Kerala	Total theses		Educational Theses	
		N	%	N	%
1	University of Kerala	2983	42.73	40	28.99
2	University of Calicut	1309	18.75	59	42.75
3	Mahatma Gandhi University	2689	38.52	39	28.26
Total		6981	100	138	100

Data as on 2nd November 2018

Table 39 shows that there are 6981 doctoral theses were uploaded to Shodhganga from select three Universities of Kerala in different subject as on 2nd November 2018. It consist of 2983 doctoral theses from University of Kerala produced during 1970-2018, 1309 doctoral theses from University of Calicut which are produced during 1979-2018 and 2689 doctoral theses from Mahatma Gandhi

University produced during 1998-2018. It shows that University of Kerala contributed more doctoral theses in to Shodhganga when compared to other two Universities. The least contributor is University of Calicut. In the subject of Education 138 doctoral theses were contributed from Universities of Kerala. 40 (28.99%) doctoral studies from University of Kerala, 59 (42.75%) doctoral studies from University of Calicut and 39 (28.26%) doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University. University of Calicut contributed more theses in education when compared to other two Universities. University of Kerala is the least contributor of educational theses in to Shodhganga. It is evident that out of 462 doctoral studies in education from select three Universities of Kerala only 138 studies were contributed to Shodhganga.

There is a need for intensive effort by researchers, departments of education and universities to upload dissertations produced in India in a unified database like Shodhganga. Each university has to make periodical check and ensure the availability of theses of various departments of the university in the digital repositories. It must be made mandatory to upload the theses in Shodhganga immediately after the awarding of Ph.D.

Publication of Doctoral Studies in the Subject of Education from Select Three Universities of Kerala

The doctoral theses and dissertations are significant and unique sources of information which are the result of three or more years of hard work put in by the research scholars and their supervisors. These sources contain new ideas, innovations and new results in highly specific and minute topics. Researchers are

often quite good at communicating with other researchers through scientific publications, presentations and news releases. Key findings should be disseminated appropriately among all relevant community groups, including those who have collaborated in research, may be affected by new practices and programs and need to invest in or implement the findings. In fact, many people view the appropriate distribution of research findings as an ethical obligation of researchers and research institutes. Universities as institutions of higher learning play a major role in generation and dissemination of knowledge by conducting research and producing Ph.D theses. Developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have enabled to provide open access to the fruits of research carried out in the universities and research institutions, which were once under-utilised due to restrictions and limitations of accessibility. In the present study the investigator collected information from research awardees about the dissemination of their research findings. There are different modes for disseminating the various aspects of doctoral study including publication of the theses and different types of publications such as books, articles, edited books, abstracts etc.

During the year 1970-2015, around 462 researchers produced their theses from the select three Universities of Kerala. In the present study the investigator surveyed 61 Ph.D awardees which consist of 27 awardees belonged to part time research and 34 were belonged to full time research. The survey was conducted by using a proforma which is designed by the investigator. The Proforma consists the elements such as Name of awardee, Title of the doctoral theses, Designation, Mode of registration (Part time/Full time/FIP), Duration of the study, Number of papers

published/Presented during the Ph.D course (Seminars / Articles / Books), Implementation of Doctoral theses and Benefit of Ph.D work (Monitory / Academic / Both). This survey gives an idea regarding the nature of output from the research studies in the subject of education from select three universities. The data were collected on the basis of full publication of theses, publication as public documents, seminar presentations, edited book, book, and research articles in journal. Details are presented in Table 40.

Table 40

Publication of Research Studies in various forms in the Subject of Education

SI No	Mode of Publication	N	%
1	Full publication of theses	0	0
2	Public documents	0	0
3	Books	3	4.92
4	Edited books	7	11.48
5	Research articles	17	27.87
6	Seminar presentations	61	100

N=61

Table 40 shows that, out of 61 awardees surveyed, it is noticed that no individual effort has been made to publish the doctoral studies in full publication. It is found that no individual effort has been taken to disseminate the Ph. D works in the form of a public document. Only 3 (4.92 %) awardees published their work in the form of books. There are 7 (11.48 %) awardees published their research work in

the form of edited book, 17 (27.8 %) awardees published their research topic in the form of research articles and 61 (100 %) awardees published their research work in the form of seminars.

Professional Development of Ph.D Awardees from select three Universities of Kerala.

All Ph.D holders in the subject of education are professionals post graduates because they are completed the Ph. D in education with M.Ed which is the basic qualification for research in education. Majority of them are engaged in teaching profession. In the present study investigator made an attempt to analyse the present professional profile of Ph.D awardees in the subject of education from select three Universities of Kerala. Out of 61 awardees, most of them are in same field of the teaching which is closely associated to their research.

In the present study investigator analyzed present status of 61 Ph.D awardees from select three universities of Kerala by using proforma for Ph.D awardees. The details are given in Table 41.

Table 41

Professional Status of Ph.D Awardees in the Subject of Education from Select Three Universities of Kerala

SI No	Designation	No of awardees	%
1	Assistant Professor	31	50.82
2	Principal	2	3.28
3	Associate professor	5	8.19
4	Professor	6	9.84
5	Teacher Educator	1	1.64
6	High school Assistant	5	8.19
7	Higher secondary school teacher	9	14.76
8	Post-Doctoral Fellowship	1	1.64
9	University Assistant	1	1.64
Total		61	100.00

Table 41 shows out of 61 Ph.D awardees, 31 awardees are presently working in the post of assistant professors. Among them 30 awardees are working in Training Colleges and only one person is working in Arts and Science College. Two awardees are working as Principals in training colleges, 5 as Associate Professors, 6 Professors, 5 High School Assistants and 9 Higher Secondary School Teachers. One awardee is working as Teacher Educator, one as University Assistant and one awardee doing PDF in Education. It shows that majority of the Ph.D awardees are

still working in same field of Education in various positions and it indicates that they are professionally benefited from their doctoral degree.

Reflection of Doctoral Level Supervising Teachers in the Subject of Education from Select Three Universities of Kerala

Educational research is important because it is conducted in order to provide truthful information regarding educational problems and their solutions, contributing knowledge development, practical improvement, and policy information. Therefore, educators can use those research findings to improve their proficiencies and teaching and learning process. During the years 1970-2015, around 462 doctoral studies were produced by select three Universities of Kerala, There are 69 supervising teachers guided theses from select three universities of Kerala. Among them 31 guides are from University of Kerala, 21 from University of Calicut and 23 from Mahatma Gandhi University. The investigator found that, 6 supervising guides guided studies from two universities simultaneously. In the present study, the investigator made an attempt to collect the reflection of supervising teachers in the subject of Education from select three Universities. 25 supervising teachers were randomly selected for interview. An interview schedule was prepared to collect the data. Qualitative description of collected data is presented as follows.

Most of the supervising guides opined that educational research findings are not considered properly, Nowadays researches are done for the sake of obtaining the degree or for monetary benefits. Supervising guides mentioned the various areas of education must be given priority in educational research. Few of them believe Sociology of education and Educational psychology are the thrust area of

Educational Researches. Moreover, they also reported that, no serious efforts are taken for dissemination of the research output. In their view, it should be mandatory that the researcher and the guide to give evidence of their initiatives in disseminating the contents through popular media in addition to publication in specialised journals. The implementation of research findings in education have a significant impact on students, teachers, administrators, curriculum and heads of the institutions.

Most of the supervising guides opined that there should be a strict mechanism to evaluate the educational theses and the implementation of their research findings. Few of them suggested that, there is need for linking Educational research with agencies such as DIET, SCERT for the implementation of research findings. Most of them give a positive response towards plagiarism check. The supervising guides suggested some neglected areas such as studies related to Transgender, Disaster management and First Aid. There is a rising need for conducting more researches in these neglected areas.

Chapter V

**SUMMARY OF MAJOR
FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND
SUGGESTIONS**

- ❖ *Study in Retrospect*
- ❖ *Methodology*
- ❖ *Summary of major findings*
- ❖ *Conclusion*
- ❖ *Educational Implications*
- ❖ *Suggestions for further research*

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter gives the study in retrospect, major findings, educational implications of the study and suggestion for further research. In the light of analysis and interpretation of data, findings, conclusions and generalizations are formulated.

The Study in Retrospect

The present study is intended to review the doctoral studies in education from select three Universities of Kerala viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University. 462 doctoral studies in the subject of education produced by these universities during the year 1970-2015 were considered for the review. The study is entitled as “A Review of Doctoral Studies in Education in the State of Kerala”.

Objectives of the study

1. To compare and classify the doctoral studies produced by three universities Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University during the year from 1970 to 2015 for the total sample and sub sample based on:
 - a. University Departments
 - b. Year of Submission.

2. To analyse the trend in production of Ph.D in the subject of Education among the select three Universities for total sample and subsample based on University department.
3. To compare the trend in production of Ph.D in the subject of Education among three universities during the period 1998-2015 for the total sample and subsample based on University departments.
4. To compare and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of gender for the total sample and subsample based on University departments.
5. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of method of research.
6. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in education from select three Universities on the basis of level of study conducted.
7. To analyse and classify the doctoral studies in Education from select three Universities on the basis of area of the study conducted.
8. To analyse the impact of select 21st century competencies on doctoral studies in education during the period 2000-2015 from select three Universities of Kerala.
9. To identify the research gap in the subject of Education based on the doctoral studies conducted in select three Universities.
10. To analyse the status of digitalisation of doctoral theses in Education from select three universities of Kerala by internal and external sources.
11. To find out the extent of publication of research findings for select three universities through various aspects such as:

- a. Publication of Theses.
 - b. Public documents.
 - c. Books.
 - d. Edited Book.
 - e. Research Articles.
 - f. Seminar presentations.
12. To analyse the status of Ph.D awardees of select three universities with regard to their profession.
 13. To analyse the responses of supervising teachers on doctoral research in Education.
 14. To prepare an E-catalogue-cum abstracts of doctoral studies produced by the three Universities of Kerala Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University.
 15. To propose suggestions for the better practices in the area of doctoral studies in Education.

Methodology

The present study tries to review the doctoral studies in education from select three universities of Kerala. Qualitative design is adopted for the study. Survey cum document analysis is the major strategy used in the methodological part.

Sample

The sample consists of 462 doctoral studies in Education from the select three Universities of Kerala, Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and

Mahatma Gandhi University. The investigator also selected 25 supervising guides and 61 Ph.D awardees for collecting suggestions for the better practices in the area of doctoral studies in Education.

Tools used for the Study

For conducting the review of doctoral studies and analysing various documents, the following tools were developed and administered.

1. Proforma for Information on Doctoral Theses (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2014)
2. Interview Schedule for Supervising Guides (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2015)
3. Proforma for Information from Ph.D Awardees (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2016)
4. Template of Research Abstract (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2016)
5. E-catalogue-cum-abstract viz. Edu Abstract (Saleem&Prasheeda, 2017)

Statistical Techniques Employed in the Study

The study is conducted on the basis of qualitative design. Hence basic descriptive statistics were used to classify and compare data for interpreting the results. Percentage analysis is the major technique used in the study.

Summary of Major findings

1. As per the available data, 462 doctoral theses were produced from the select three Universities of Kerala within a period of 45 years Viz.1970-2015.
2. The annual average production of doctoral studies in Education from Mahatma Gandhi University is 7, which is greater than any other

Universities under investigation. It is 5 per year for University of Kerala and 4 per year for University of Calicut.

3. The period from 2010 to 2015 is the maximum theses production period for select three Universities. University of Kerala produced 58 theses, University of Calicut produced 33 doctoral studies and Mahatma Gandhi University produced 55 doctoral studies during this period.
4. 1998 to 2015 is the period when all the three universities are actively engaged in doctoral research in the subject of Education. During this period, there are 324 doctoral studies produced.
5. During the period 1998-2015, Mahatma Gandhi University has the highest number of these and University of Kerala having the lowest number of these in the subject of education. In this period University of Kerala produced 99 doctoral theses in education with an annual average of 6. University of Calicut produced 103 doctoral studies in education with an annual average of 6 and 122 doctoral theses produced by Mahatma Gandhi University with an annual average of 7.
6. Trend in Ph.D production shows that, all the select three universities are in progressive growth from 1970 to 2014. But a slight difference noticed during the years 1985-1989 and 1995-1999 in the case of University of Kerala and University of Calicut.
7. It shows that all the select three Universities are produced maximum number of theses during the period 2010-2014, except University of Calicut.

8. There is an increasing tendency in the rate of Ph.D production during the period of 1998-2015 for all the select three universities. In this period Mahatma Gandhi University has the highest number of theses in the subject of Education.
9. Gender wise analysis of Ph.D awardees shows that out of 462 doctoral studies 56 % female awardees and 44 % male awardees are there in the subject of Education among select three Universities of Kerala.
10. Among the select three Universities, Mahatma Gandhi University has the highest number of female awardees Viz. 62%. It is 56% in University of Kerala and 50% in University of Calicut.
11. Gender wise analysis reveals that, in all three Universities, up to the period 1990-1995 the number of male awardees is greater than female awardees. But after 1990-1995, it is very clear that the number of female awardees is greater than male awardees in select three Universities.
12. When considering the total sample, out of 462 doctoral studies in education, 85 % studies are conducted by using quantitative method, 13% doctoral studies are conducted in qualitative method and 2% of studies are in mixed method.
13. University of Kerala produced 83 % of doctoral studies on the basis of quantitative method, 1 % of studies in mixed method and 16% of doctoral studies produced on qualitative method.

14. University of Calicut produced 84 % of doctoral studies on the basis of quantitative method, 3 % of studies in mixed method and 13 % of doctoral studies produced on qualitative method.
15. Mahatma Gandhi University produced 91% of doctoral studies on the basis of quantitative method, 2% of studies in mixed method and 7% of doctoral studies produced on qualitative method.
16. When compared to other national level reputed Universities, Universities of Kerala lagging behind in the area of qualitative studies in the subject of Education. In other universities it is almost 50:50 proportion in the case of quantitative and qualitative studies.
17. Out of 462 doctoral studies, more than 40% studies were conducted in the secondary level of Education. Only 10 % of studies are there in primary level and 1% of studies are there in pre-primary level.
18. Out of 202 doctoral studies from university of Kerala, 1% of studies have been conducted in the pre-primary level of education and 34 % studies were done in the secondary level and 5% of studies were conducted in primary level.
19. Out of 138 doctoral studies conducted in University of Calicut, only 2% of doctoral studies were done in pre-primary level, 11% of studies were done in primary level, but 52 % doctoral studies were conducted in secondary level.
20. Out of 122 doctoral studies from Mahatma Gandhi University only 2% of studies have been conducted in pre-primary level, 17% of studies have been

conducted in primary level and 37% of studies were conducted in secondary level.

21. Out of 462 doctoral studies produced during the period from 1970-2015, 37% doctoral studies were produced in the area of Psychology of Education. 19% doctoral studies conducted in the area of Science Education. 16% doctoral studies in the area of Correlates of Achievement, 12% doctoral studies in the area of Language Education and 13% doctoral studies in the area of Teaching, Teacher Behavior and Teacher Education.
22. Out of 462 studies from three universities, less than 5 % of studies are conducted in the areas of Environmental Education, Special education, Education of Disadvantaged, Vocational education and Non-Formal Education.
23. Out of 462 doctoral studies in education, only 2% of studies were conducted in the area of Women's Education and Adult education.
24. The number of studies conducted in major areas of education such as Educational Management and Administration, Value Education, Early childhood education, Continuing Education, Elementary education, Human Right Education, Inclusive Education etc. are less than 1 %.
25. Regarding the select 21st century competencies in Education, out of 311 doctoral studies during the period 2000-2015, only 31 studies Viz. 10% of studies were conducted in this area.

26. Present study reveals the major neglected areas of research in the subject of education with regard to method of research. There exists research gap in qualitative method of research.
27. Regarding the level of research study conducted in Education, there exist research gap in primary and pre-primary levels of Education.
28. While analysing the areas of study conducted in Education, there exists research gap in Women Education, Educational Management and Administration, Value Education, Early childhood education, Continuing Education, Elementary education, Human Right Education, Inclusive Education and Adult education
29. Mahatma Gandhi University published all its theses through their own online digital media. University of Kerala and University of Calicut not yet published the theses in the digital format, through internal sources.
30. Only 27 synopses are uploaded to Shodhgangotri in the subject of education, from select three Universities of Kerala up to 2018.
31. Out of 462 doctoral studies only 138 doctoral studies were uploaded to Shodhganga from select three Universities of Kerala up to 2018.
32. Regarding the publication of research studies, out of 61 awardees 5 % awardees published their work in the form of books. 12% of awardees published their research work in the form of edited book, 28 % of doctoral awardees published their research in the form of articles and 100 % of awardees published their research work in the form of seminars.

33. Out of 61 awardees selected, no studies were published in the form of full theses publication and in the form of public document.
34. Out of 61 awardees 59 Ph.D holders are working in the same field of Education, having various positions in the teaching field both in general education and higher education.
35. Research supervisors opined that, the findings of research in Education is not at all considering for the implementation purpose by any agencies of education in our state.
36. Most of the supervisors expressed their concern over the less number of research publication based on the doctoral studies conducted.
37. Majority of the supervisors opined that, there should be strict, transparent and speedy mechanism for the evaluation of theses.
38. Some of the supervisors expressed their views regarding the need for collaboration with DIET and SCERT in the area of research especially in the implementation of research findings.
39. Some of the Supervisors opined that proper attention should be given in the areas like transgender, disaster management etc. which is the needs of present society.
40. In general, research supervisors are satisfied with the facilities for research provided by universities and agencies such as UGC, ICSR etc.

41. Abstracts of all doctoral studies may be converted to e-content and it is easy to disseminate the study abstract by using the new media especially through social learning tools.

Conclusions of Study

1. For the last 45 years around 462 doctoral studies were produced by the select three universities of Kerala Viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University.
2. The annual average rate of theses production from select three Universities in the subject of Education is in low range and it is not up to the level when compare with national and international perspectives.
3. After the UGC research regulation 2009 more number of theses were produced in the subject of Education. It indicates the encouragements provided by the research agencies and the improved awareness regarding the research programmes.
4. Mahatma Gandhi University leading forefront in the production of educational doctoral studies when compared to other two Universities Viz.. University of Kerala and University of Calicut.
5. Trend in Ph.D production shows that all the select three universities are keeping progressive growth in theses production in the subject of education.
6. The study reveals that among the Ph.D awardees, female scholars are more in number compared to male scholars in the subject of Education. It is

significant to see that Mahatma Gandhi University has the maximum number of female research awardees. All these clearly focus on the importance of girls' education in our state especially in higher education.

7. All the selectthree universities of Kerala produced more number of studies on quantitative research method. Mixed and Qualitative studies are too less in number, which is not a good trend in research especially in the subject of Education.
8. Majority of the studies from select three Universities were conducted in secondary level of Education. The most significant levels such as primary and pre-primary were not given much priority which is one of the crucial issues to be discussed.
9. Regarding the area of study conducted, the present study identifies serious negligence in some areas such as Educational Management and Administration, Value Education, Test and Measurement, Continuing Education, Early Childhood Education, Guidance and Counselling, Elementary education, human rights education, inclusive education, workers education and Yoga Education.
10. The study reveals that the doctoral research in the state of Kerala giving less attention to the 21st century trends in Education. Innovative areas like, learner centred pedagogy and ICT enabled pedagogy were not given much importance.

- 11.** The study is opening new wide areas of research in the subject of Education by identifying the research gap such as qualitative method, pre-primary level, primary level and areas of research such as Educational Management and Administration, Value Education, Test and Measurement, Continuing Education, Early Childhood Education, Guidance and Counselling, Elementary Education, Human Rights Education, Inclusive Education, workers Education and Yoga Education.
- 12.** Out of select three universities only Mahatma Gandhi University has its own facility for digitalised dissemination of their doctoral studies. University of Calicut and University of Kerala didn't take any step in this regard.
- 13.** Regarding the contribution to the national level digital repositories of research theses, the select Universities of Kerala lagging behind especially in the subject of education and no serious efforts have seen in this regard from the part of these universities.
- 14.** Research awardees from the select Universities of Kerala in the subject of education lagging behind in the dissemination of their research findings in the form of books, articles, Public documents and full thesis publications.
- 15.** Universities and other authorities paying no attention to publish the thesis for future reference or confer the thesis as public document in the field of Education.

16. Majority of Ph.D awardees in Education are working in the Educational field especially in teaching and they are getting the benefit of doctoral degree throughout their profession.
17. Though the research supervisors are almost satisfied in the facilities provided for the doctoral research, they are pointing some areas need to be strengthened such as, evaluation of theses, collaboration with other educational agencies, publication of research findings and selection of new problem areas.
18. The dissemination of research studies through new digitalised media should be encouraged properly. It is the easiest way to bring out the essence of doctoral studies for the benefit of society as a whole.

Educational Implications of the Study

1. The select three universities of Kerala produced 462 doctoral studies in the subject of education for the last 45 years, which gives an average of 10 studies per year. This rate of production should be increased by providing more research centres and departments throughout the state with advanced facilities for research in Education.
2. More systematic and effective monitoring system should be implemented by the UGC and University to control and maintain the standards in research.
3. To sustain the quantitative growth rate in the production of doctoral thesis, better encouragements and incentives should be provided to the research aspirants and institutions in the form of research facilities, fellowships etc.

4. The study reveals that female scholars are more attracted by Educational research than male scholars. Hence more girls friendly facilities should be provided in all research centres for the welfare of lady scholars.
5. In order to address the problem of research gap in different areas of method of study, level of study and area of study, collaborative monitoring mechanism between the research centres and universities may be implemented.
6. Research collaboration should be promoted between research centres in Education and Educational agencies such as NCERT, SCERT, and DIET etc, in order to update with new trends in Education, such as 21st century competencies.
7. The new ICT enabled strategies should be used in wide range, throughout the research activities both by scholars, supervisor and research centres.
8. More facilities should be provided to the scholars by using the new digital technology in order to face the needs in the areas of review, data collection, analysis and preparation of research report.
9. All the Universities may publish their collection of abstracts by using the scope of various ICT enabled strategies.
10. It should make mandatory for every university to create digital repository of thesis internally and research controlling agencies like UGC and ICSR should issue mandatory provisions to upload the thesis regularly by the

universities to the national digital repositories like Shodhgangotri and Shodhganga.

11. More strict and mandatory provisions should be implemented to publish the research findings in various forms both by research scholars and supervising guides.
12. Additional incentives for Ph.D holders in Education should be extended to school Education also. Additional increments should be given to pre-primary, primary and secondary teachers for their doctoral level contribution.
13. An inter university research advisory council in the subject of Education may be constituted to ensure the quality and usefulness of research activities in the field of Education.
14. State and central government should establish exclusive department to implement the findings of research in the subject of education.
15. All Universities should start a special publication wing to disseminate the research findings in various forms with special reference to full publication of research studies at doctoral level.

Suggestions for Further Research

The present study made an attempt to review the doctoral studies in Education from three universities of Kerala viz. University of Kerala, University of Calicut and Mahatma Gandhi University. 462 doctoral studies from the year 1970-2015 were taken for the review. The significant aspects of the studies such as

method of study, area of the study conducted, levels of the study, gender wise status, digitalization of research reports, responses of research supervisors and PhD awardees were taken for detailed analysis. Hence the present study through light to various aspects of doctoral studies in education. Still there exist significant areas and dimensions to be studied in detail. Some of them are listed below for the consideration of future researchers in this area.

1. The study can be extended to compare the doctoral studies in education between Kerala and other states.
2. The study can be extended to compare the attitude of research scholars, Teacher trainees and supervising guides towards educational research.
3. A critical study can be conducted on the analysis of contribution of UGC towards educational research and regulation made by UGC with regard to Research.
4. Studies can be conducted on the variables used in Educational researches from Universities of Kerala.
5. Critical analysis may be conducted regarding the approach of supervising teachers in the subject of education, while selecting the problems of research and method of research.
6. A similar study can be conducted by including all the Universities of Kerala.
7. A study can be conducted on the various types of tools developed in the area of educational research in Kerala.

8. A study can be conducted on the implementation of research findings in the subject of education on current system of general education of Kerala.
9. A study can be initiated on the significance of ICT enabled strategies in the areas of research in education.
10. Comparative study can be conducted on contributions of universities of Kerala in the area of research in education.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Abstracts of Doctoral theses in Education from University of Kerala

Abs No:1		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1970
Scholar: A. Sukumaran Nair		Research Guide: Dr.N. P. Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Non-verbal group test of intelligence for secondary schools		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To construct and standardize a point scale of intelligence which will yield a measure of the g factor or a close approximation of the g factor 2. To construct and standardize a point scale of intelligence which will yield a measure of the g factor or a close approximation of the g factor of rural and urban group and girls and boys 		
Area of Sample	5252 secondary school students		
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. g –Factor test of Intelligence for secondary school students 2. Raven’s Progressive Matrices test 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highly significant differences were noticed between the intelligence of rural and urban group 2. A highly significant difference was seen to exist between the two groups in intelligence and measured by the test, the boys having a clear advantage over girls in this respect. 		
Key Words	Non-verbal group test, intelligence		

Abs No:2		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1972
Scholar:N.P. Gopalan		Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Vocational Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Construction and standardization of a vocational interest inventory for the secondary school pupils of Kerala		
Major Objectives	To construct and standardize vocational interest inventory for the secondary school pupils of Kerala		
Area of Sample	secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. vocational interest inventory 2. Questionnaire 3. Data Sheet 		
Major Findings	There exist significant difference in vocational interest of secondary school pupils of Kerala for the total sample and subsamples		
Key Words	Vocational interest, interest inventory		

Abs No:3		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1972
Scholar: T.K. Subhadramma		Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Health Education	
Title of the Study	An investigation in to the food habits of the secondary school children of Kerala		
Major Objectives	To identify the food habits of the secondary school children of Kerala		
Area of Sample	Secondary school children		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Personal Data Sheet 		
Major Findings	There exist significant difference in food habits of total sample and subsamples		
Key Words	Food habits, health		

Abs No:4		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1973
Scholar: Mercy Abraham		Research Guide: Dr.K.SivadasanPillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Some factors relating to underachievement in English of secondary school pupils		
Major Objectives	To study some factors relating to the underachievement in English of secondary school pupils		
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attitude test for Academic work 2. Attitude test for English language 3. Interest inventory for English Language 4. Teacher effectiveness scale 5. Personal adjustment 6. Study habits 7. Achievement Test in English 8. Social adjustment 9. Socio economic status scale 		
Major Findings	The test of significance for underachievers reveal that there is no significant difference between the proportion of under achieving students in the two categories of schools		
Key Words	Underachievement, secondary school pupils		

Abs No: 5		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1973
Scholar: K.G.Thimotheos		Research Guide: Dr. Mohan Mathew	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	An investigation in to the relationship between superstitious beliefs and family background among the high school pupils		
Major Objectives	To find out the nature and extent of superstitious beliefs prevalent among the high school pupils in Kerala		
Area of Sample	Secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Check list 3. Interview Schedule 4. Superstition inventory 		
Major Findings	There is a significant relation between superstitious beliefs and family background. Out of the sixty superstitious beliefs included in the superstition inventory more than 42 statements were heard by more than 50% of the 1560 high school pupils.		
Key Words	Superstitious beliefs, family background		

Abs No:6		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1973
Scholar: K.N. Lalithamma		Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Some factors affecting achievement of secondary school pupils in mathematics		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the general nature of the performance of pupils in standard IX in Mathematics based on gender 2. To construct and standardize an achievement test in Mathematics for standard IX 3. To study the general nature of intelligence of pupils in standard IX 		
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement in Mathematics for standard IX students 2. Intelligence 3. Interest Inventory 4. Study Habits Inventory 5. Socio- Economic Status Scale 		

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is significant difference in the performance of boys and girls in mathematics. Interest in mathematics is closely related to their achievement in the subject as is evident from the correlation coefficient. There is positive relationship between achievement in mathematics and the socio economic status 2. There is high significant positive correlation between achievement of pupils and their intelligence 3. Interest in mathematics is closely related to their achievement in the subject as is evident from the correlation coefficient. Interest in a subject has a direct bearing on achievement in that subject
Key Words	Performance in Mathematics, achievement, socio economic status

Abs No:7		University of Kerala	
Year of Submission: 1974			
Scholar: Aiyappan Pillai.V		Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	A critical study of the basic structures of English and the corresponding structures in Malayalam and its implications in the design of a course for secondary schools		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To select and adapt from among the many descriptions of English syntax, a form which is suitable for the purpose of contrastive study with Malayalam syntax 2. To suggest a suitable methodology of teaching emphasizing a productive use of the constructive findings 		
Area of Sample	Secondary school students, teachers and Administrators		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for pupils 2. Questionnaire for teachers 3. Personal interview with administrators 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study revealed that the students understanding of the objective of English teaching was vague and erroneous. 2. A comparison of the students native language and the language to be learned, furnishes a basis for a better description of language learning problems involved and the preparation of better teaching materials 		
Key Words	Language learning, structure of English		

Abs No:8		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1975	
Scholar: P. Madhavan Nair		Research Guide: Dr. Mohan Mathew			
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Creativity/ Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Personality characteristics of creative high schools pupils				
Major	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To check the Personality characteristics of creative high schools 				

Objectives	pupils 2. To highlight the adjustive traits of the creative thinker in the classroom by contrasting him with the non-creative thinker
Area of Sample	488 high school pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Test of creative Thinking for secondary schools(P Madhavan Nair and H.Sam Sanadana Raj) 2. Language interest inventory (standardised by Mercy Abraham) 3. Kerala Scale of Achievement Motivation (Standardised by A.S Nair) 4. Kerala University General Anxiety scale(A.S Nair) 5. Social adjustment scale standardised by A.S Nair 6. Achievement Test in mother tongue
Major Findings	1. The study found that different personality exist among creative high schools pupils 2. The creative pupils were found to differ from the non-creative pupil in respect of the adjustment variables like sense of personal freedom, freedom from withdrawing tendencies, freedom from anti-social tendencies, social relations, family relations, community relations and anxiety to a high degree and in respect of the variable self-reliance, sense of personal worth, feeling of belonging, freedom from nervous symptoms, social standards and social skills to comparatively lesser degree.
Key Words	Personality, creativity, achievement motivation, anxiety

Abs No: 9	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1975
Scholar: Thomas Mathew	Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education/Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	Some personality factors related to under achievement in science	
Major Objectives	To study the effect of personality factors related to under achievement in science	
Area of Sample	Science students	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Verbal intelligence test (Kerala university verbal group test of intelligence) 2. Nonverbal Intelligence tests 3. Achievement test in science 4. The Kerala University Personality Scale 5. The Kerala University General Anxiety Scale 6. The Kerala University Test Anxiety Scale 7. Personality Inventory 9(Kerala University, Department of Psychology) 8. Scale for attitude towards Academic Work	
Major Findings	Comparison of the mean scores of unselected groups of over, normal and under achievers in the different personality variables indicated that many	

	of the variables are helpful in discriminating between the achievement levels. It was also noted that the variables differ widely in their ability to discriminate between achievement levels. The best discriminating variables are: social standards, test anxiety and maladjustment. Variables which are average in their discriminating ability (those for which there is significant differences in two out of the three achievement pairs) are sense of personal freedom, withdrawing tendencies, nervous symptoms, social skills, antisocial tendencies, family relations, community relations and general anxiety.
Key Words	Under achievers, personality variables, maladjustment, anxiety

Abs No:10		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1975	
Scholar: K. Sreedharan Nair			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Language Education		
Title of the Study	A study of the concept of standards in English through an analysis of the text books prepared for secondary school pupils in Kerala since 1952				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyze the textbook in English of secondary school pupils of Kerala since 1952 in terms of the accepted criteria for evaluation of textbook 2. To compare the findings of the analysis of the text books to find out the concept of standards in English 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	Content Analysis				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that the changes of Textbook in English for each standard range from 4-5 times during the period from 1952-1975. The changes have resulted in changes in all aspects of textbooks-content, vocabulary, structures., sentence patterns, Exercises and poems 2. The analysis of text book shows that the concept of standards of attainment in English has changed with changes in text books. Most of the passages in the books prescribed for study during 1952-53 are extracts from renowned writers and thus an attempt has been made to attain a level of literacy excellence 				
Key Words	English text book, sentence patters, vocabulary				

Abs No:11		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1976	
Scholar: Pushpita John			Research Guide: Dr. N.P. Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Some socio personal attitudes related to high and low academic performance of secondary school levels				
Major Objectives	To identify the certain variable which discriminate between the groups of high and low achieving pupils, to identify through factor analysis				

Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Attitude scale 2. Questionnaire
Major Findings	The study found that certain attitudes, higher means are associated with higher achieving groups whereas for certain others, higher means are associated with lower achievement groups. The teachers should be prepared to step down from their role as teacher of cognitive behaviour alone. They should prepare themselves to function as teacher of affective behaviour. Since attitude lend themselves to maximum educational manipulation, it is highly desirable that attitudinal change should receive special attention in the hands of educators and other educational authorities
Key Words	Attitude, low achievers, factor analysis, cognitive behaviour, affective behaviour

Abs No:12		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1976	
Scholar: Narayanan Nambiyar A			Research Guide: Dr.N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Qualitative					
Area of Study: Educational Management and Administration					
Title of the Study	Administration of school education in the state of Kerala				
Major Objectives	To critically analyze the administration of school education during a period of twenty years				
Area of Sample	School Education				
Tools/Type of Tools	Document analysis				
Major Findings	The investigator found that the state had expanded considerable effort in the field of school education during the eight year period under review				
Key Words	School Education, critical analysis, role of State in school education				

Abs No:13		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1977	
Scholar: K.R. Gopalakrishnan			Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Qualitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Curriculum, Methods & Textbooks					
Title of the Study	A critical analysis of the new mathematics syllabus and textbooks used in the upper primary classes in Kerala				
Major Objectives	To analyze the new mathematics syllabus and textbooks used in the upper primary classes in Kerala				

Area of Sample	Mathematics teachers, educational experts, parents, students,
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Interview schedule 2. Questionnaire
Major Findings	The study found that the new textbook in Mathematics for the Upper primary classes in Kerala can be considered a progeny of several textbooks published at home and abroad. Majority of teachers, guardians and educational experts feel that the mathematical concepts presented are psychologically and the students interviewed do not hold the view. Almost all the topics in the Mathematics text books of standard V to VII are clearly dealt with so that the structure can be understood easily, However there are certain cases like 'prime numbers' which has contradictory explanations.
Key Words	Critical analysis, mathematics syllabus

Abs No: 14		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1977	
Scholar: Babu. N A			Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of study: Psychology of Education/Creativity					
Title of the Study	A comparative study of the personality variables of high intelligence high creative thinkers in secondary schools				
Major Objectives	To compare the personality factors of high intelligence and high creative thinkers in secondary school students				
Area of Sample	4982 secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Intelligence test 2. Kerala University Personality Scale 3. Text anxiety scale				
Major Findings	The study found that relationship between personality factor general anxiety is high and positive in high intelligence and high creative thinkers in secondary school students. Among the fourteen personality variables subjected to investigations, it was noticed that eight variables below discriminated significantly between the two groups. 1. Self-reliance 2. Withdrawing tendencies (freedom from) 3. Nervous symptoms (freedom from) 4. Social standards 5. Anti-social tendencies (freedom from) 6. Family relations 7. School relations and 8. General anxiety. The magnitude and directions of the differences were also seen to vary for the above variables				
Key Words	Intelligence, personality, creative thinking				

Abs No: 15		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1977	
Scholar: Krishna Iyer. R			Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair		
Design: Quantitative			Area of study: Mathematics Education		

Title of the Study	Some factors related to underachievement in mathematics of secondary school students
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of a set of personality and non-personality variables which lead to or are associated with under each in Mathematics on the basis of available research data and classroom experience 2. The empirical test to find out which of the selected variables discriminate the three levels of achievement
Area of Sample	862 secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intelligence test(Verbal and Non Verbal) 2. Mathematics achievement
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal factors which are identified as casual factors of under achievement in Mathematics 2. Study found that those personality variables which are somewhat effective in discriminating i.e. those variables which discriminate in two out of the three achievement pairs are sense of standards and community relations
Key Words	Under achievement, intelligence

Abs No:16	University of Kerala	Year of submission: 1977
Scholar: Soman. K	Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of study: Mathematics Education/Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	Some affective correlates of mathematics achievement of secondary school students	
Major Objectives	Identify the extent of overlap of cognitive outcomes in mathematics with certain select affective correlates	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	The Kerala University Personality Factor	
Major Findings	The study found that almost fifteen percentage of the general sample are under achievers in Mathematics	
Key Words	Achievement, cognitive and affective correlates	

Abs No:17	University of Kerala	Year of Submission : 1977
Scholar: Umamahesan. P	Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Physical Education		
Title of the Study	Practices and prospects of physical education in the colleges under the university of Kerala	

Major Objectives	What are the current procedures and practices that govern the operation of physical education in the colleges under study? The role of senior community members?
Area of Sample	Physical education teachers at collegiate level
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Attitude Scale 3. Interview 4. Examination of records, literature and rules relating to different aspects of physical education
Major Findings	The disbelief of senior community members, including teachers in other subjects, heads of colleges and parents, has very much to do with the ineffectiveness of the physical education programmes. The university department of physical education should be given the power to inspect the department of physical education of the colleges, to assess the adequacy of the materials and equipments
Key Words	Physical education, community members

Abs No:18		University of Kerala		Year of submission: 1977	
Scholar: Thomaz Zachariah			Research Guide:Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of study: Psychology of Education/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	Impact of attitude and interest on achievement of secondary school pupils in social studies				
Major Objectives	To construct and standardise an achievement test in social studies for std X. and to study the impact of attitude and interest on achievement of secondary school pupils in social studies				
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attitude Scale 2. Interest Inventory 3. Achievement test 4. Intelligence Test 				
Major Findings	The study brought to light the significant relationship between pupil's attitude and achievement and interest and achievement in social studies.				
Key Words	Attitude, achievement, social studies				

Abs No:19		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1978	
Scholar:P.N. Gopalakrishnan Nair			Research Guide:Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of study: Science Education/Methods		

Title of the Study	The impact of creative methods of teaching on the attainment of higher objectives in Science
Major Objectives	To find out whether creative methods of teaching Physics and Chemistry are superior to the traditional methods like verbal illustration and demonstration in the matter of attaining higher objectives
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices 2. Socio-economic Scale 3. Opinionnaire 4. Achievement Test
Major Findings	The study has shown that creative methods of teaching are superior to traditional methods in attainment of higher objective in science
Key Words	Creative methods, traditional methods, verbal illustration, demonstration

Abs No:20		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1978
Scholar: G. Swarnamma		Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai	
Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	An enquiry into the teaching of biology in the upper primary schools of Kerala		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify topics to be deleted from biology syllabus of standard VI and VII from the point of view of pupils 2. To identify activities which are found rather difficult by pupils of standards VI and VII 		
Area of Sample	500 secondary students, 50 teachers and 50 experts		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teachers 2. Observation schedule for teachers 3. Interview schedule for experts 4. Achievement Test 5. Information Blank and Check list for Pupils 6. Check list 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study has been revealed that certain topics included in biology syllabus of standard VI and VII are beyond the reach of the pupils of the respective classes 2. The pupils find it difficult to draw disgraced to mark parts thereof. So more attention has to be paid in developing these skills among the pupils. For this teachers have to be oriented properly through in-service-courses 		
Key Words	Biology teaching, upper primary		

Abs No:21		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1978
Scholar: Sam Sananda Raj		Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Creativity as correlates	

Title of the Study	Overlap of creativity with certain cognitive and affective variables
Major Objectives	To examine the overlap of creativity dependence of one variable category on others
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of intelligence 2. Aptitude test 3. Spatial ability test 4. Paper form board test 5. Test battery of General achievement test 6. Socio-Personal adjustment scale 7. Anxiety scale 8. Masculinity-Feminity scale 9. Introversion-Extroversion scale
Major Findings	The findings of the present study indicated that some important gap in creativity research, especially about the nature of creativity and its possible overlap or otherwise with the traditional ability and personality measures
Key Words	Creativity, cognitive and affective variables, anxiety, personality

Abs No:22		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1978	
Scholar: T.S. Lakshmikutty Amma			Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	The role expectations of teachers				
Major Objectives	To ascertain whether the roles expected of the teachers as viewed by them are put into actual practice				
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role Expectations Scale 2. Questionnaire 				
Major Findings	There is high positive correlation between the role expectations of teachers and actual performance of teachers as viewed by themselves				
Key Words	Role expectations, actual performance of teachers				

Abs No:23		University of Kerala		Year of submission: 1979	
Scholar: Joseph.T.T			Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	Study of some predictors of achievement in chemistry at the pre- degree level				

Major Objectives	Identification of select list of psychological variables which can be used for predicting achievement in chemistry of pre-degree students of Kerala
Area of Sample	Pre-degree students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Attitude test 2. Achievement test
Major Findings	The study found that the identified variables can be used for different situations and to help in improving the efficacy of instruction and the consequent silent learning
Key Words	Predictors of achievement, psychological variables

Abs No:24		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1979	
Scholar: K.R. Sivadasan			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Group behaviour of pupils and the attainment of educational objectives in secondary schools				
Major Objectives	1. To obtain a consensus in the objectives of Science education 2. To identify different classroom situations for learning Science on the basis of group behaviour of pupils				
Area of Sample	435 science teachers in secondary school				
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Personal data 2. Rating scale 3. Schedule				
Major Findings	1. There is significant differences in the effectiveness of the three classroom situations on the attainment of composite objectives of Science education 2. The study found that there exist significant difference in the extent of effectiveness of classroom learning behaviours of pupils on attainment of different categories of particular area of the curriculum				
Key Words	Group behaviours, learning behavior, curriculum				

Abs No:25		University of Kerala		Year of submission: 1979	
Scholar: K.V. Eapen			Research Guide: Dr. Pushpita John		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of study: Philosophy of Education		
Title of the Study	A study on the contribution of the church mission society to the progress and development education in Kerala				
Major Objectives	To estimate the contribution of church missionary society to the progress and development of education in Kerala				
Area of Sample	Contribution of missionaries				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary sources 2. Secondary sources 3. Interview
Major Findings	The investigator found that the educational activities of the CMS have their impact on the social, economic, religious, political, moral cultural aspects of life in Kerala. The educational work of the missionaries had its impact also on the political life of Kerala. The missionary schools and colleges were mainly responsible for the diffusion of western political ideas in Kerala
Key Words	Contributions of church missionary society, missionary schools and colleges, diffusion of western political ideas

Abs No:26		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1979	
Scholar: R.Sujatha Rani		Research Guide: Dr. Vasantha Ramkumar			
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Adolescence Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	A study of the relationship of masculinity femininity trait in adolescents to their adjustment patterns and academic achievement				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To measure masculinity femininity trait in adolescents and to determine the influence of certain demographic and environmental variables on the trait 2. To measure adjustment at home, school and community for adolescents who are classified into groups on the basis of age, sex, religion, economic status and demographic variables 				
Area of Sample	Adolescence students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The masculinity femininity scale 2. Adjustment scales to measure adjustment at home, school and community 3. Questionnaire to collect personal data 4. Achievement indices 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The adolescents of the study are characterized by low masculinity. Adolescence belonging to high economic status homes possess higher masculinity 2. Positive and significant relationship between masculinity femininity trait and adjustment at home, school and community are established 				
Key Words	Masculinity, femininity trait, adjustment patterns, academic achievement				

Abs No:27		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1979	
Scholar: S Sivamohan		Research Guide: Dr. Vedamani Manuel			
Research Design: Qualitative		Area of study: Philosophy of Education			

Title of the Study	Educational philosophy of poet Thiruvalluvar
Major Objectives	To identify the contribution of poet Thiruvalluvar to Educational philosophy
Area of Sample	Internal and external sources
Tools/Type of Tools	Historical study
Major Findings	The investigator identified the contribution of poet Thiruvalluvar is that the Indian thought pattern and life pattern have long dominated by Manu's influence which among other things have emphasized social and educational discrimination of on caste lines
Key Words	Contribution of Thiruvalluvar, social & educational discrimination, educational philosophy

Abs No:28		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1980	
Scholar: W.Boel			Research Guide: Dr.N.Vedamani Manual		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: History of Education		
Title of the Study	Analysis of the Kerala education act of 1958 and the related rules and regulations 1980				
Major Objectives	To Analyse the Kerala education act of 1958 and the related rules and regulations 1980				
Area of Sample	Internal and External sources				
Tools/Type of Tools	Document analysis				
Major Findings	The investigator highlight the main recommendation regarding the educational act of 1958.The education bill sought to regulate appointments and conditions of teachers' salaries of Teachers were to be paid through the treasury				
Key Words	Kerala Education Act 1958, education bill, appointment of teachers, salaries of teachers				

Abs No:29		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1980	
Scholar: G.Sankarankutty Nair			Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Non-Formal Education		
Title of the Study	Preparation of a training programme for non-formal education workers in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ascertain the different types of training programme prevalent in Kerala and study the various programme formulated by the directorate of adult education and the University Entrance commission 2. To find out the opinion and pool the suggestion from experts, community leaders and social workers regarding the training 				

	programmes for non-formal education workers
Area of Sample	Experts, non-formal education workers, practitioners, instructors and learner
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Checklist 3. An interest inventory 4. An Attitude scale 5. Draft training programme 6. Self-evaluation programme 7. An Evaluation proforma of the Rater rating scale 8. An Observation Schedule 9. Manual for the training of adult Education
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difference have been found in the objective, content, scope, methodology, personal involved, Evaluation follow up etc. In the training programme organized by different agencies in Kerala and also in the scheme suggested by the directorate of adult Education association and the University Entrance commission 2. Training of instructor should as far as possible, be given the locality or the project areas. A central institute at the university or state level to train trainees be established so that regular apply of trainees/resources persons and effectiveness of training are ensured
Key Words	Non formal education, adult education, University Entrance Commission

Abs No: 30	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1980
Scholar: P. Kuttyraman Nair	Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of Study: History of Education	
Title of the Study	Education in Kerala and the development of human resource	
Major Objectives	To investigate the present educational conditions in relation to its impact on the productive capacity of the people	
Area of Sample	318 Teachers, 45 educationists, industrialists and 100 student leaders	
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Personal Interview Schedule 	
Major Findings	Study found that industrialists, educationists and students leaders view self-employment as an important objective though its prevalence is very low in our system. Educationists and industrialists consider technical skill as a very important objective, while teachers do not give the same importance. Mobilizing ones potentials also does not get the importance it deserves and its prevalence also is very low	
Key Words	Education in Kerala, development of human resource, self-employment, technical skills	

Abs No:31		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1980
Scholar: K.Karunakaran		Research Guide:Dr. N.P.Pillai,&Dr.K. SivadasanPillai	
Research Design: Qualitative		Area of Study: Non-Formal Education	
Title of the Study	Identification of factors to be tackled in an effective programme of non-formal education and training of farmers		
Major Objectives	To identify the factors to be tackled in an effective programme of non-formal education and training of farmers and to find out the level of knowledge of the farmers visiting the national demonstration regarding the package practices demonstration		
Area of Sample	Farmers		
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Data Sheet to study the socio economic status of farmers 3. Household data sheet 		
Major Findings	Farm and home visit are more effective than group discussion and film show for giving knowledge of innovative extension teaching method in all the three practices		
Key Words	Non-formal education, training of farmers		

Abs No:32		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1980
Scholar:V.Sukumaran Nair		Research Guide: Dr. K. SivadasanPillai	
Research Design: Qualitative		Area of Study: Philosophy of Education	
Title of the Study	Educational ideas of Swami Vivekananda		
Major Objectives	To analyse the Educational ideas of Swami Vivekananda		
Area of Sample	Internal and external sources		
Tool/ Type of Tools	Document analysis		
Major Findings	The study is significant in this context that Vivekananda's great message to the west was about the religion of India which included all the religions of the world Educational ideas of Swami Vivekananda		
Key Words	Swami Vivekananda, messages /ideas of Swami Vivekananda		

Abs No:33		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1980	
Scholar: Santhamma Zachariah			Research Guide: Dr. VasanthaRamkumar		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Adolescence Education/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	Fantasy life adolescent girls and its influence on educational achievement				
Major Objectives	To identify the systematic and casual fantasy materials of adolescent girls				
Area of Sample	Adolescent girl students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fantasy Inventory 2. Nafde's Non formal Test of Intelligence 3. Kerala University Personal Scale 4. Value Inventory 5. Questionnaire 6. Spontaneous Story writing test 7. Sentence completion Test 8. Academic Achievement of the sample 				
Major Findings	The investigator found that certain fantasy areas like educational Fantasies and Familial fantasies are not significantly related to achievement moreover the influence of fantasy on different school subject is not the same				
Key Words	Adolescent girls, Educational Achievement				

Abs No:34		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1980	
Scholar:J. Exemmal			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/Models/Environmental Education					
Title of the Study	Construction of certain models for teaching school botany using environment and ethnic resources and listing the efficiency of such models				
Major Objectives	To construct certain models for teaching botany(Using environmental and ethnic resources)				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teaching models on Botany topics 2. Rating scale on teaching model 3. Achievement test in botany 4. Scale for measuring the attitude of pupils towards science teaching and learning 5. Judgment schedule for teachers and students 6. Verbal group test of Intelligence 7. General Data Sheet 				

Major Findings	The constructed models for teaching botany using environmental and ethnic resources are more effective
Key Words	Models of teaching, environment, ethnic resources

Abs No: 35	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1981
Scholar: C. MabelLahi	Research Guide: Dr.K.N. Lalithamma	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Sociology of Education	
Title of the Study	A critical study of the work experience programme in secondary schools of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study how the work Experience programme is organised in secondary school pupils 2. To study the details regarding the working of the work experience programme and the difficulties experienced in the programme 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students, parents and teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to heads of secondary schools 2. Questionnaire to pupils of secondary schools 3. Attitude scale for secondary pupils 4. Attitude Scale for Teachers 5. Attitude Scale for parents towards the work experienced programme 6. Interest inventory for secondary school pupils 7. Interview 8. Observation 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that most of the schools organised the work experience programme during the period 1975-1979 and the management or locality does not influence the organisation of work experience in schools 2. Work experience programme is given only less importance than other subjects in the curriculum. If this trend continues, it will naturally affect the pupils interest in the subject 	
Key Words	Work experience, organization of work experience programme	

Abs No: 36	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1981
Scholar: K. Anandan Nair	Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	Facilitations and hindrances to the modernization of physics teaching in the schools of Kerala	
Major Objectives	To study the various kinds of factors-conceptual, attitudinal, administrative, social, psychological and cultural which could facilitate/hinder modernisation process in schools and to arrive at a consensus regarding the concept of modernisation of school science and to analyse the attitudinal resistances diagnosed through a study of select individual items and group items in a Likert type scale	

Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Attitude scale 3. Curricular item rating scale 4. Schedule
Major Findings	There is high positive correlation between male and female respondents in judging the items under the concept of modernization and anti-modernization. The responses regarding the use of environmental factor appear encouraging at least on their face value, but the observation of hundreds of classes by the investigator gives the impression that most of these efforts are just cases of incidental correlation
Key Words	Modernization, Physics teaching, anti-modernization

Abs No:37		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1982	
Scholar: K. Sivarajan			Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Mixed Method					
Area of Study: Educationally Backward/Non-formal Education					
Title of the Study	Facilities and constraints in providing non formal education for Harijans				
Major Objectives	To study the educational status of Harijans				
Area of Sample	Heads of Harijan families, harijan leaders, officials, teachers and experts in the field of non-formal education				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interest inventory(for heads of families) 2. Data sheet 3. Observation schedule 4. Questionnaire 5. Socio-economic scale 6. Check list I,II,III and IV 7. Interview schedule 				
Major Findings	Of the respondents, nearly 60% are illiterate. Only about 1% has education beyond the secondary stage. Approximately 1% has some technical or professional qualifications. No one has a post graduate degree				
Key Words	Constraints in non-formal education, educational status of Harijans				

Abs No:38		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1982	
Scholar: Santhamma Raju			Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Science Education					
Title of the Study	A study of the interaction of the cognitive and affective outcomes in secondary school biology				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To obtain evidence of any possible overlap of the cognitive and affective variables of the study in terms of relevant inter- 				

	<p>correlations and shared variance</p> <p>2. To examine any possible interdependence of the cognitive and affective variables of the study by comparing the mean cognitive scores of high and low affective achievers for significant differences and comparing the non-affective scores of high and low cognitive achievers for significant differences</p>
Area of Sample	Secondary school Pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	<p>1. The Kerala Test of biology Achievement for Standard (Based on blooms Taxonomy of the cognitive domain)</p> <p>2. The Kerala test of Biology Achievement for standard X(Based on Blooms Taxonomy of the affective Domain)</p>
Major Findings	Cognitive and affective outcomes in secondary school biology cannot be treated as independent of each other
Key Words	Cognitive outcomes, affective outcomes, Biology teaching

Abs No:39	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1982
Scholar: P.G. George	Research Guide: Dr. Vasantha Ramkumar	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	Role expectations role performance and training needs of teachers of English in the secondary schools of Kerala	
Major Objectives	To describe the role expectations of teachers of English at the secondary school level held by different rating groups, teachers of English, language experts, language teachers, subject teachers, parents and teacher trainees	
Area of Sample	Secondary school teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<p>1. Rating Scale</p> <p>2. Observation</p> <p>3. Interview schedule</p>	
Major Findings	The role expectations of teachers of English at the secondary school level will differ for different rating groups, teachers of English, language experts, language teachers, subject teachers, parents and teacher trainees	
Key Words	Role expectations, role performance, training needs, teachers of English	

Abs No: 40	University of Kerala	Year of Submission:1982
Scholar: A. Suriakanthi	Research Guide: Dr. Pushpitha John	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of study: Educationally Backward/Language Education	
Title of the Study	A study of language development of socially disadvantaged rural pre-primary children of Madurai district	
Major Objectives	<p>1. To find out the language development of selected socially disadvantaged rural pre-primary children</p> <p>2. To compare the language development of socially disadvantaged and advantaged children of the pre-primary school children</p>	

Area of Sample	250 socially disadvantaged children and 138 socially advantaged rural pre-primary children
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observation Schedule 2. Picture Vocabulary Test 3. Socio-Economic Status Scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socially disadvantaged children are deficient in their language development when compared with the socially advantaged children. This means that he is actually in need of some special language development programme 2. Significant difference that is observed in the language development of socially disadvantaged and advantaged children of pre-primary schools
Key Words	Language development, socially disadvantaged, pre-primary children

Abs No:41		University of Kerala		Submitted Year: 1982	
Scholar: John Elanjimannil			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of study : Curriculum		
Title of the Study	An explanation of explanation: a theoretical analysis of the nature of pedagogical explanation				
Major Objectives	To analyse the nature of pedagogical explanation				
Area of Sample	Teaching pedagogy				
Tools/Type of Tools	Rational Analysis				
Major Findings	The study deals with theory and practice of Teaching; It includes teaching strategies, teacher actions and teacher judgments. Explaining is a fundamental human activity. It is an off-shoot of the expressive and communicative tendency in man. More precisely it is part of the sense of prudence. Like most other natural gifts, explanation sense is best appreciated in its absence. One of the first senses the senseless person loses is the explanation sense. That is why he does not know what to say, where to say and how to say				
Key Words	Theoretical analysis, pedagogy, pedagogical explanation				

Abs No:42		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1983	
Scholar: M. Bavakutty			Research Guide: Dr. M.S.GomathyAmmal		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Library Science Education		
Title of the Study	A critical study of the organisation and utilization of libraries in higher educational institutions in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the existing state of libraries in the colleges under study 				

	2. To assess the existing library facilities and resources in the college under study, in terms of its availability to cater to the varied requirements of modern higher education
Area of Sample	Librarians
Tools/ Type of Tools	1. Questionnaire to Librarians, representatives 2. Interview with representative group of librarians 3. Check list 4. Observation 5. Records
Major Findings	1. The college libraries are not comfortable for study. From teachers and students view point that the library environment is not conducive to serious reading and study. The physical facilities of the libraries in the private colleges are better than that in government colleges 2. The study revealed that the college libraries are facing acute shortage of both professional and non-professional staff and evidence called that the utilisation of the college library resources and facilities for curricular requirements by students is not agree
Key Words	Utilization of libraries, higher education, college libraries

Abs No:43	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1983
Scholar: P.Muhammad Sali	Research Guide: Dr. M.S. Gomathy Ammal	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	A diagnostic study of the difficulties of pupils in the learning of Arabic in the secondary schools of Kerala	
Major Objectives	1. To frame the syntactical items based upon the text books in Arabic from Std VIII to X. 2. To assess the methods adopted by teachers in teaching Arabic	
Area of Sample	Arabic teachers at secondary level	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Questionnaire for Arabic teachers 2. Attitude Scale for Arabic teachers	
Major Findings	1. The students learning Arabic have reached a satisfactory standard. The inability of pupils in the different phases of application shows that teaching is not effective 2. Educationalist have suggested a number of methods for the effective teaching of language such as in-service course, educational seminars and conference etc	
Key Words	Learning Arabic, teaching methods, diagnostic study	

Abs No: 44		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1983
Scholar: V. Reghu		Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of study: Non-formal	
Title of the Study	Instructional strategies and techniques in functional literacy programmes		
Major Objectives	To study the instructional strategies and techniques adopted in Rural Functional Literacy Programmes (RELP) in the state with special reference		
Area of Sample	Secondary students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 3. Observation Schedule 4. Check list 5. Interview Schedule 6. Evaluation Schedule 		
Major Findings	The investigator found that RELP is more effective than other method		
Key Words	Instructional strategies, functional literacy programmes, RELP		

Abs No: 45		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1983
Scholar: Baby Prasanna.K.C		Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of study: Psychology of Education/Adolescence Education	
Title of the Study	A study of certain mental health variables associated with high and low achieving adolescents		
Major Objectives	To study the certain mental health variables associated with high and low achieving adolescents		
Area of Sample	Adolescent students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socio-Economic status scale 2. Attitude test 3. Achievement test 		
Major Findings	There is significant difference exist in mental health variables associated with high and low achieving adolescence		
Key Words	Mental health, adolescents, socio economic status		

Abs No: 46		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1983
Scholar: A.K Raveendranathan		Research Guide: Dr.K.N. Lalithamma	
Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	A comparative study of the impact of medium of instruction on the science achievement, science interest and mental health status of secondary school students		

Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the science achievement of secondary school pupils in the English medium and the Malayalam medium classes on the total sample 2. To compare the science achievement of secondary school sub samples
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in Biology 2. Achievement test in Physical science 3. Science interest inventory 4. Raven's progressive matrices test 5. Mental health status scale 6. Socio economic status scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the science achievement, science interest and mental health of pupils in the English medium classes are better than those in the Malayalam medium classes and there is positive and significant relationship between medium of instructional and science achievement, science interest and mental health of pupils in secondary schools. 2. Attending English medium class is better than attending Malayalam medium classes for girls pupils in rural areas, urban areas, government schools, private schools and pupils belonging to forward and backward communities
Key Words	Comparative study, medium instruction, science interest, mental health status

Abs No: 47	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1983
Scholar: Jerald J Pereira	Research Guide: Dr. M.S.Gomathy Ammal	
Research Design: Mixed Method	Area of study: Philosophy of Education	
Title of the Study	Narayanaguru as a social educator	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the contribution of Sreenarayana Guru to Indian Education 2. To assess the principles of teaching suggested by the Guru and identify the teaching method of Narayana Guru as a nomadic teacher 	
Area of Sample	Teachers	
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content analysis 2. Opinionnaire 3. Interview schedule 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator concluded that he is a philosopher as well as Educator ,He believed that other than the freedom from the curse of untouchability, the downtrodden classes needed education and wealth 2. The Guru's theories on democracy, duties of a citizen, need for co-operation etc are essential for modern democratic administration. It 	

	gives special attention to the observation of the Guru on organisation, mechanization and mutual understanding, protection of weaker sections, the necessity for developing culture and religion on the native style, the preservation, transmission and innovation of what is Indian in print are some of the other important aspects covered by the study
Key Words	Sree Narayana Guru, untouchability, downtrodden classes

Abs No:48		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1983	
Scholar: V. Madhava Kurup			Research Guide: Dr. M.S.GomathyAmmal		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Language Education		
Title of the Study	A lexical morphemic and content analysis of Malayalam reader for standards i-iv in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the potentialities of variety of themes, variety of concepts, variety of language and 2. To find out the potentialities of variety of literacy form in the Malayalam textbook 				
Area of Sample	Primary teachers (Standard I-IV)				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content analysis of Malayalam reader for standards i-iv in Kerala 2. Questionnaire 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that the potentialities of Variety of themes ,variety of concepts, variety of language and variety of literacy forms in the Malayalam textbook for standards I,II,III and Iv in achieving the expected language outcomes are very high in the opinions of primary school teachers, Headmasters. Assistant Educational Officers, Teacher Educators and Educational Experts. 2. The text book for all the four standards are to be written and produced based on scientific research study regarding vocabulary of children of the concerning age groups 				
Key Words	Lexical morphemic, content analysis, Malayalam reader				

Abs No:49		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1983	
Scholar: N.D. Joshi			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Educationally Backward		
Title of the Study	Socio-cultural and educational conditions of adivasis in Kerala				
Major Objectives	To enquire into the socio cultural and educational conditions of Adivasis in Kerala				
Area of Sample	Tribal students				

Tools/ Type of Tools	1. Interview Schedule 2. Socio-Economic status scale 3. Questionnaire 4. Observation schedule
Major Findings	The conditions of tribals in respect of loan facilities, new occupation, savings etc are not satisfactory
Key Words	Socio-cultural, Educational conditions of adivasis, tribals

Abs No:50		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1984	
Scholar:K.V. Radha			Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Teacher Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	A comparative study of the personality characteristics of high and low success science teachers in teacher training 1984				
Major Objectives	1. To compare the two contrasted teacher success group for an differences with respect to each of the personality variables of high and low success science teachers in Teacher training 1984 2. To explore the association between 'teaching performance in Science' and each of the personality variables using the product-moment coefficient of correlation for the whole sample of student teachers				
Area of Sample	Student Teachers				
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Personality Test for student teachers 2. Attitude scale for student teachers				
Major Findings	1. The study found that the nine personality variables covered by the study and the Personality factor structures associated with contrasted levels of teaching success are different from each other				
Key Words	Comparative study, personality characteristics, science teachers, teacher training				

Abs No:51		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1984	
Scholar: L. Vasantha			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Qualitative					
Area of Study: Music Education					
Title of the Study	Comparative analysis of music education with its implication for improved music education in India				
Major Objectives	To compare the music education with its implication for improved music education in India				
Area of Sample	Experts, school teachers and students				
Tools/ Type of Tools	1. Interview Schedule for experts and teachers 2. Observation schedule for students				

Major Findings	The Investigator found that music is an important and integrated part of curriculum; it is a way of educating a human being. Musical education is essential for national awareness and integration and for international understanding. The curriculum and methods are varied and comprehension as well, integrating practice and theory taking off from natural singing and natural rhythms to the deepest complexities to make the child develop a sense of critical appreciation and evaluation of even the great composers like Bach and Bethovan
Key Words	Comparative analysis, music education, improved music education

Abs No:52		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1984	
Scholar: P.A. Shaharban			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Qualitative					
Area of Study: Non-Formal Education/Models of teaching					
Title of the Study	Potentiality of certain elements of traditional culture among Muslims in Kerala for multidimensional models of non-formal education				
Major Objectives	To study the various elements of traditional culture among Muslims in Kerala				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/ Type of Tools	Documents Questionnaire				
Major Findings	The study found that there exist various culture among Muslims in Kerala for preparation of multidimensional models of non-formal education				
Key Words	Traditional cultural, multidimensional models, non-formal education				

Abs No:53		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1984	
Scholar: D Nelson			Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Qualitative					
Area of Study: Non-Formal Education					
Title of the Study	A study of the possibility of using the agencies of formal education for the practice of non-formal education in Kerala				
Major Objectives	To study the physical facilities available in the formal educational institutions in Kerala				
Area of Sample	Selected formal educational institutions in Kerala				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Interview 3. Observation 				
Major Findings	The formal educational institutions in Kerala like the schools and colleges possess sufficient physical facilities such as buildings, science laboratories-cum-lecture rooms, libraries and reading rooms,				

	auditoriums, audio visual aids, musical instruments, arts/crafts equipments, sports/games articles, play grounds, water supply and toilets, means of transport and first aid facilities
Key Words	Agencies of formal education, non-formal education

Abs No:54		University of Kerala		Year of submission: 1985	
Scholar: P.Radhamany			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of study: Science Education/Curriculum		
Title of the Study	Lexical morphemic and syntactic analysis of the language of chemistry in the Kerala text books(Malayalam version) and its implication for science education				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the different language groups which enter into the Malayalam of text book Chemistry 2. To analyse different types of terminology in the text book and appraise the value of this in the communication of scientific ideas 				
Area of Sample	UP school students, teachers, experts				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analytical pre-constructs 2. Learning approach inventory for students 3. A questionnaire to teachers 4. Questionnaire to experts 5. An intervention construct for the informal experiment 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is absence of figural syntax to resolve the complexity of concepts. Bringing the sub-concepts before explaining the basis concept itself. Abrupt introduction of terms like dravyam which have different meanings in chemistry and in life. Using multiple terms for the same concept without indicating that they refer to the same 2. The prepared model is more effective than conventional method 				
Key Words	Lexical morphemic, syntactic analysis, language of chemistry, science education				

Abs No:55		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1985	
Scholar: P. Jayasree			Research Guide: Dr. K.R. Sivadasan		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Environmental Education		
Title of the Study	Extent of concrete and formal thinking abilities linked to age and environment of high school science students in Kerala state				
Major Objectives	To find out the extent of high school pupils' concrete-and formal-thinking abilities and learning environment and socio economic status.				
Area of Sample	High school students				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concrete Thinking Ability Test 2. Formal Thinking Ability Test 3. Learning Environment Inventory 4. The Socio-economic Status Scale 5. The Longeot Test of Cognitive development 6. A Non-verbal Group Test of Intelligence 7. Achievement Test in Physical Science for Standard IX 8. Achievement Test in Biology for Standard IX 9. Pupils' Class marks in Science Subjects (from school records)
Major Findings	The study reveals that the extent of concrete thinking ability and formal thinking ability of high school students in Kerala is not so high as expected according to Piaget's theory of cognitive growth. The full maturity as proposed by Piaget has not been attained but the high school students in Kerala even at the age of 15 years. The average learning environment and average socio economic status of 13 year olds have a significant influence in their development of concrete and formal thinking abilities, but this is not seen with the other age groups
Key Words	Concrete thinking, formal thinking abilities, learning environment, socio economic status

Abs No:56		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1986	
Scholar: V Sumangala			Research Guide: Dr. K.Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Creativity		
Title of the Study	Some psychological and social, familial correlates of creative behaviour among secondary school children				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare three creativity groups in pairs in respect of each of the independent variables using two tailed test of significance of difference between mean of large independent groups 2. To estimate the association of creativity with each of the independent variables for the whole sample and the three sub samples based on differing levels of creativity 				
Area of Sample	262 secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creativity test 2. Standardized tools 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The information provided by the t tests and the product moment correlation were combined to identify the correlates of creativity. The variable yielded a significant t value and significant t's. 2. Study has not identified correlates of creativity for the sub samples likes boys, girls, rural subjects, urban subjects etc 				
Key Words	Psychological correlates, social and familial correlates, creative behaviour				

Abs No:57		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1986
Scholar: K.V. George		Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Adolescent Education/ Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Identification of sex related problems of adolescents in the colleges of Kerala and their perception of sex education		
Title of the Study	To study the common sex-related problems (Physical/physiological, psychological and social) experienced by adolescent boys and girls in the colleges of Kerala		
Major Objectives	College students (adolescents)		
Area of Sample	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Sex related problem checklist (for Girls) 3. Sex related problem checklist (for Boys) 4. Interview Schedule 5. Socio-economic Status Scale 		
Tools/Type of Tools	A great majority of the students under study are found to have insufficient knowledge about sex. Many of them are obviously uninformed or misinformed about the structure and functions of the sex organs. Besides, majority of the students are found to have good number of superstitious beliefs about sex, which adds to their sex-related problems. Adolescent boys in the colleges of Kerala are found to experience a number of sex related problems, which are physical, physiological, psychological and social in nature. The problems are excessive sexual urge, appearance of pimples, inadequate size of sex organs, lack of adequate hair growth on face, too frequent erection of penis		
Major Findings	Sex related problems, adolescents, perception of sex education		
Key Words	sex related problems ,adolescents ,perception of sex education		

Abs No:58		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1986
Scholar: A. Sudharma		Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Sociology of Education	
Title of the Study	A study of the efficiency of certain measures adopted for preventing wastage and stagnation in the schools of Kerala		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the efficacy of certain measures adopted for preventing wastage and stagnation in the secondary school of Kerala 2. To find out the incidence of wastage and stagnation (total educational waste)with respect to subsamples under study 		
Area of Sample	408 high school teachers, administrators, 100 dropouts and 192parents		
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for secondary school teachers 2. Questionnaire for secondary school administrators 3. Information Blanks A and B 4. Interview schedule for parents 5. Interview schedule for students 		

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are number of problems faced in higher secondary students such as lack of facilities, libraries, lack of efficient Teachers etc. The investigator suggests some measures for avoiding wastage and stagnation in the secondary schools of Kerala. The conclusions arrived at point to the fact that the school has a definite influence in causing a change in the food habits of the population and that proper education in the sound principles of food and nature can go a long way in steering this change to the right direction by eliminating many food fads and fallacies and by improve the health and well-being of the nation 2. The study brought out the revealing finding that the incidence of wastage and stagnation in the secondary schools of Kerala during the five year period under study is not a negligible one. This highlights the imperative need for taking further concretes steps for the proper evaluation of the existing measures for preventing wastage and stagnation in the secondary schools of Kerala and introducing further effective steps to minimize wastage and stagnation
Key Words	Efficiency, Wastage, Stagnation

Abs No:59		University of Kerala		Year of submission: 1986	
Scholar: K. RadhamonyAmma			Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of study : Science Education		
Title of the Study	Evolving instructional techniques appropriate to the development of various scientific skills among secondary school pupils in Kerala				
Major Objectives	To prepare an instructional techniques appropriate to the development of various scientific skills among secondary school pupils in Kerala				
Area of Sample	Secondary school Boys				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observation 2. Opinionnaire 3. Achievement test 4. Lesson plans for selected topic from physics, Chemistry and Biology 				
Major Findings	The prepared techniques is more effective to develop various scientific skills among secondary school pupils				
Key Words	Instructional techniques, scientific skills, secondary school pupils				

Abs No:60		University of Kerala		Year of submission: 1987	
Scholar: Molley Cheriyan			Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Science Education		
Title of the Study	Facilitations and hindrances to the modernisation of chemistry teaching in the schools of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the perception of modernisation by the participants in education in Kerala 				

	2. To find out the major facilitations and hindrances-physical, administrative, attitudinal
Area of Sample	69 experts, 97 teachers, 42 post graduate students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Text book analysis 2. A scale of attitude to the modernisation of science in schools 3. Questionnaire to teachers 4. Rating scale 5. Checklist
Major Findings	1. The study found that there was a gap of a decade between the introduction of modern concepts in chemistry and the corresponding modern pedagogical approach 2. Several facilitating and hindering facts were identified which related mainly to the administrative aspects followed by developing independent learning skills by pupils using affective method of presenting scientific ideas to children and developing scientific creativity share the standard 4 th rank. In the exploration of the concept of modernisation of school science, making science more experience centred gets the first rank
Key Words	Chemistry teaching, modern pedagogical approach

Abs No:61		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1987	
Scholar: Bernd P Flug			Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study :Health Education		
Title of the Study	Preventive aspects of Ayurveda in people's education				
Major Objectives	To study the perennial health problems in India				
Area of Sample	Health Education				
Tools/Type of Tools	Case study				
Major Findings	<p>The study analyse in detail the possibilities of secondary and tertiary prevention in Ayurveda</p> <p>Ayurveda health education says that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Love would arouse love (b) Health would arouse health c) Happiness would arouse happiness d) Usefulness would arouse usefulness e) Productiveness would arouse productiveness <p>The concept of love ought to be taken as the basis principles of health education in people's education</p>				
Key Words	Health education, preventive aspects, Ayurveda				

Abs No: 62	University of Kerala	Year of submission: 1987
Scholar: P.J. Paulose	Research Guide: Dr. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study : Science Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	The influence of certain personality variables sex and residence on process outcomes in physics of university entrants	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess separately the possible influences of each of the sex of subjects on the process outcomes in Physics 2. To assess the possible influence of personality variables and residence of subjects on process outcomes in Physics 	
Area of Sample	Second year Pre degree students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of process outcomes in Physics 2. General Response Sheet 3. Self-Concept Scale 4. Personality Test Response Sheet 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study found that sex was found to have a significant influence on process outcomes. Male students were seen to be superior to the female subjects in the process achievement 2. Out of the seven personality variables studied only four personality variables are found to have significant influence on POP. The sex and residence of the subjects will significantly influence process outcomes in physics of university entrants 	
Key Words	Personality variables, process outcomes in Physics, university entrants	

Abs No: 63	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1987
Scholar: R.Gopalan Chettiar	Research Guide : Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai	
Research Design: Qualitative		
Area of Study: Educational Management & Administration		
Title of the Study	A study of the organisation and conduct of a new typical institutions engaged in rural higher education in terms of their objectives	
Major Objectives	To study the organisation and conduct of a new typical institutions Engaged in Terms of Their objectives	
Area of Sample	Heads of rural colleges and teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Check list 	
Major Findings	The investigator found that higher education studies like MSc,DRs students face difficulties to follow the Courses	
Key Words	Typical institutions, higher education	

Abs No:64		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1987
Scholar: J.W. Christal Fiory		Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Correlates of Achievement			
Title of the Study	A study of under achievement in mathematics of university entrants with a view to developing a guidance profile		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the three groups-under achievers, normal achievers and over achievers in pairs with in an unselected groups of university entrants within equated groups, with tests of significance for difference between means 2. To compare the factor patterns of the four groups viz, total group under achievers, normal achievers and over achievers 		
Area of Sample	681 students of Kerala		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raven's progressive matrices test of intelligence 2. Test of Achievement in Mathematics 3. Personality factor 4. Attitude scale 5. Socio economic scale 6. Activity inventory 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study shows that there is significant difference between the mean scores of normal achievers and under achievers with respect to eight variables under study-1. Emotionally stable 2. Dominative 3. Conscientious 4. Venturesome 5. Imaginative 6. Attitude towards Academic work 7. Attitude towards personal authority 8. Involvement in politics 2. Comparison of the factor structures of total sample and normal achievers revealed that they are highly comparable, completely dissimilar, dissimilar to a very great extent, completely dissimilar. The study clearly indicate that the influence of certain personality, attitudinal and social interaction variables on academic performance related to achievement in Mathematics of University Entrants 		
Key Words	Achievement, university entrants, guidance profile		

Abs No:65		University of Kerala	Year of submission: 1987
Scholar: Jessy Mathew		Research Guide: Dr.(Miss) Pushpita John	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Correlates of Achievement			
Title of the Study	A study of certain familiar attitudes parental expectations of child rearing practices related to the academic achievement of children		
Major Objectives	To find out the relationship between the different parental attitudes and achievement of children		
Area of Sample	Secondary level students		

Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attitude Scale 2. Parental expectations scale 3. Parental Involvement Inventory 4. Questionnaire relating to their child rearing practices
Major Findings	The study found that there is significant relationship between different parental attitude and achievement of children. The influence of fathers and not that of mother's educational and occupational status have been found to be causative of the development of achievement oriented factors in their children
Key Words	Parental expectations, academic achievement

Abs No:66		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1988	
Scholar: Seethamoney. D			Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study :Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	Familial and social factors associated with under achievement in school subjects				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To classify the general sample of secondary school children of Kerala into the three achievement levels, viz, over, normal and under achievers 2. To identify the Familial and social factors associated with under achievement in school subjects, normal and under achievers, over and under achievers, over and normal achievers 				
Area of Sample	680 secondary school students and parents				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intelligence test(verbal and Non-verbal) 2. General achievement Test 3. Parental attitude scale 4. Family integration inventory 5. Attitude Scale for Academic Work 6. General Data Sheet 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the incidence of under achievement among secondary school children is more in number and the study classified the sample into over, normal and under achievers 2. The study highlight the influence of family significantly affects the child's scholastic performance 				
Key Words	Familial factors, under achievement, social factors				

Abs No:67		University of Kerala		Year of Submission 1988	
Scholar: Shahul Hameed Rawther			Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Sociology of Education		
Title of the Study	Comparative study of the aims of education at primary and secondary levels as perceived by different sections of the community				
Major Objectives	To find out the aim of Education at primary and secondary level as perceived by different section of Community				

Area of Sample	Primary and secondary
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check list 2. Documentary 3. Data Sheet
Major Findings	The study found that all sections of the community have invariable
Key Words	Comparative study, aims of education

Abs No:68	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1988
Scholar: Fr. Jacob Cherian	Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	A study of the association between certain basic language skills in English and achievement in pre-degree common examination	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the degree of association between each of the basic language skills in English and achievement in each of the eight scholastic subject areas for the pre-degree course using the product-moment coefficient of correlation ,for the total sample and the relevant sub samples of the study 2. To compare the three subject-based achievement pairs (high-average, average-low and high low) in respect of each of the four basic language skills in English using t-tests 	
Area of Sample	900 higher secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Data sheet 2. Standardized test 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that significant correlations for each of the four basic language skills and achievement in the different scholastic subject areas covered by the study .The significant correlates were obtained not only for the total sample but also for different sub samples 2. Study also found that all the four language skills discriminate between the achievement pairs, with respect to all the eight scholastic subject areas 	
Key Words	Language skills, achievement, common examination	

Abs No:69	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1989
Scholar: Vijayakumar B	Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Science Education/Models/Curriculum	
Title of the Study	Development of optimal models of chemistry curricula at college level	
Major Objectives	To develop an optimal models of chemistry curricula at college level	

Area of Sample	Graduate and post graduate Teachers in universities , students
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chemistry learning approach Inventory 2. Personal Data Sheet 3. Schedule introduced in the Chemistry learning approach inventory 4. Judgement schedule
Major Findings	The developed optimal models are more effective than other methods of chemistry curricula at college level. A research of this kind has some implication for action. While answering the schedule a large proportion of students in their free remarks added that such modules should be presented to this teachers so that future sets of students might benefit
Key Words	Optimal models, Chemistry curricula

Abs No: 70	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1989
Scholar: Mary Varghese	Research Guide: Dr. Vasantha Ramkumar	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Health Education/Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	A study of the health status of primary school pupils and its influence on achievement for framing a school health programme	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the relationship between health status and achievement for primary school pupils 2. To investigate influence of intelligence on the relationship between health status and achievement of primary school pupils 3. To provide suggestions for improving the school health programme 	
Area of Sample	Primary school students	
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical Examination with check list as guideline to obtain the examination schedule 2. Interview schedule 3. Questionnaire 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a significant variation in the intelligence and health status of primary school pupils 2. Identification of health status as a condition for academic achievement indicates several consequence and also suggests measures for changes 3. The study indicate that close to fifty percent of the primary school population are unhealthy and that the health status level of pupils had progressively deteriorated as they moved to higher standards. Common patterns of time, strength and methods one adopted in unit level classes 	
Key Words	Health status, achievement, school health programme	

Abs No:71		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1989
Scholar:Usha Susan Varghese		Research Guide: Sivadasan Pillai	
Research Design: Qualitative		Area : Language Education/Adult Education	
Title of the Study	Evaluation of teaching materials in Malayalam used in the adult education centres in Kerala		
Major Objectives	Identify the various types of teaching learning materials like primers, workbooks, handbooks and guide books used in the adult education centres in Kerala; and to find out the extent of use of the teaching learning materials by different agencies		
Area of Sample	Adults, teachers of adult education centres		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to teachers 2. Evaluation Schedule 3. Text book analysis 		
Major Findings	Different agencies at work in adult education are producing and using different primers. Unified efforts are not yet put forth by these agencies to standardize the curriculum of the adult learners		
Key Words	Teaching materials, adult education		

Abs No:72		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar:T.T. Sivapalan Unnithan		Research Guide:Dr. K. Sivadasan Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Workers Education	
Title of the Study	An enquiry into the workers education programme in Kerala with a view to suggest improvements		
Major Objectives	To ascertain the nature and scope of the activities carried out under the worker Education programme in Kerala		
Area of Sample	Workers, officials		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview schedule 2. Questionnaire 3. Check list 4. Discussion with officials 		
Major Findings	There are number of activities carried out for the improvement of worker Education programme in Kerala		
Key Words	Workers education		

Abs No:73		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar: Raju.M Mathew		Research Guide: Dr. N. Vedamani Manuel	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Library science	
Title of the Study	Allocation of resources in recently started university libraries in developing countries in the specific reference to some Indian university libraries		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and compare the allocation of resources in recently started university libraries in developing countries in the specific 		

	reference to some Indian university libraries 2. To examine the nature and pattern of allocation of resources in two relatively new university libraries in India viz, Calicut University, Madurai Kamaraj University
Area of Sample	University students, research scholars and teachers
Tools/ Type of Tools	1. Questionnaire for students 2. Questionnaire for research scholars 3. Questionnaire for teachers 4. Standardized tools
Major Findings	1. The investigator identified the Allocation of resources and exist difference in recently started university libraries in developing countries in the specific reference to some Indian university libraries 2. Attaining greater Library effectiveness optimality in library resource allocation and used resources interactions. The study reveals the university library are less effective, their resource allocation are done at a sub-optimal level and the user-resource interaction are very low
Key Words	Allocation of resources, university libraries, Indian University libraries

Abs No: 74	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar: V.V. Pennamma	Research Guide: Dr. Vasantha Ramkumar	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Vocational Education	
Title of the Study	Patterns of occupational choices of secondary school levels	
Major Objectives	To find out the relationship between the patterns of occupational choices of school pupils and school leavers	
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils and leavers	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Questionnaire A Part I and & part II for school pupils 2. Questionnaire A Part I and & part II for school leavers 3. Questionnaire B, for school leavers only 4. Kerala socio-economic status scale 5. Family Climate Inventory 6. Self-esteem Inventory 7. Mal-adjustment Inventory	
Major Findings	There is only very low relationship between ideal occupational choices, preferred occupational choice and actual occupational choice of school pupils and school leavers.	
Key Words	Ideal Occupational choice, preferred occupational choice, actual occupational choice, school leavers	

Abs No:75		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar: S Sarala		Research Guide: K.N.Lalithamma	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Mathematics Education	
Title of the Study	Conceptual errors of secondary school pupils in learning select areas in modern mathematics		
Major Objectives	To study the attainment of the different concepts in sets, Trigonometry and statistics at each objective level		
Area of Sample	Secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intelligence test 2. Interest inventory 3. Study habit inventory 4. Personal data sheet 		
Major Findings	The study concluded that the level of pupil attainment in each concept decreases as they pass on higher objective in instruction		
Key Words	Conceptual errors, modern mathematics		

Abs No:76		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar: B Remadevi		Research Guide: Sivadasan Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Adult Education	
Title of the Study	A comparative study of the organisation and conduct of various agencies involved in the adult education programmes in Kerala		
Major Objectives	To identify the organisation and conduct of various adult Education agencies of Kerala		
Area of Sample	Supervisors and instructors of adult education centres		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unstructured interview to supervisors ,Instructors 2. Document analysis 3. Questionnaire 4. Observation schedule 		
Major Findings	Majority of instructors of all the agencies were found be female. It may be due to the higher literacy rates and interest of girls to take part in such social activities. Considerable percentage of the instructors of all the agencies belonged to the age group 21 to 25		
Key Words	Comparative study, agencies of adult education, literacy rates		

Abs No:77		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar: P J Jacob		Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education/Adult Education	
Title of the Study	Identification of certain curricular areas in functional science and construction of select models for adult education		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Identify certain curricular areas in functional science and adult education 		

	2. To analyse the adult education curriculum with respect to the functional science aspects in it
Area of Sample	290 learners, 310 instructors from education centres of Kerala
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Observation 2. Content analysis 3. Interview 4. Questionnaire
Major Findings	1. Study found that major science areas are not included in both primers. The science areas included are very little and due emphasis is not given to the functional aspects 2. Most of the adult education centres were not so relevant to the adults. The learners showed poor interest in attending the adult education classes and not activity participating in the activities of the centre
Key Words	Curricular areas, functional science, adult education, construction of models

Abs No:78	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar: Sumi Chandi	Research Guide: Vasantha Ramkumar	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Language Education/Correlates of Achievement/Model		
Title of the Study	Application of certain pupil deficit models of differential achievement in English	
Major Objectives	To measure the extent of relationship of reach of the variables taken up for the study to achievement in English and to identify the combination of variables related to low achievers in English to arrive at pupil deficit models	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-verbal Test of Intelligence 2. Socio Economic Status Scale 3. Family Climate Inventory 4. Punishment Inventory 5. Mathew Maladjustment Short Scale 6. Rating Scales to measure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Study habits (at home) (b) Study distractions (at home) 7. Social Status Checklist 8. Questionnaire to obtain information on <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Demographic details b) Physical study facilities c) Family stability d) Parental motivation in studies e) Parental motivation in the study of English 9. English Achievement Test 	

Major Findings	The contributions of the study to the understanding of achievement in English are significant. Family climate which plays a vital role as a facilitating condition for higher achievers evident through factor analysis and stepwise multiple regression is not seen to function for low achievers and also low parental motivation in studies and in the study of English which can be termed as negative conditions.
Key Words	Achievement in English, family climate, parental motivation

Abs No:79	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar: Koshiy P Chacko	Research Guide: P.M.Jaleel	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study :Economics of Education/Sociology of Education		
Title of the Study	Education and Economic development in rural areas of Kerala in a socio-Cultural and developmental perspective	
Major Objectives	To find out the relationship between education and economic development in rural areas of Kerala with reference to earning and socio-cultural status	
Area of Sample	Peoples from the rural areas	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socio cultural status scale 2. Questionnaire 3. Family climate inventory(Chacko,1972) 4. Self-esteem inventory(Thomas and Raj 1984) 5. Mal adjustment inventory(Mathew,1975) 	
Major Findings	The study found that there exist significant relationship between the contributions of education to economic development among various educational categories for a representative sample of people to the rural areas of Kerala	
Key Words	Economic development, socio-cultural perspective, developmental perspective	

Abs No:80	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1991
Scholar:J. GourikuttyAmm	Research Guide: Dr. A. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	A study of certain ability correlates of secondary school mathematics achievement measured using bloom's taxonomy (cognitive domain)	
Major Objectives	To explore the association between each of the generalised ability variables and the cognitive achievement variables	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	

Type of Tools	Achievement Test
Major Findings	Study found that the ability variables correlate significantly with mathematics achievement. It has been also found that only low relationship exists with certain outcomes of the taxonomy
Key Words	Mathematics achievement, bloom's taxonomy, ability correlates

Abs No:81		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1991	
Scholar: V G Moneyamma			Research Guide: Vasantha Ramkumar		
Research Design: Qualitative Backward			Area of Study: Educationally		
Title of the Study	A study of the causes and correlates of wastage among scheduled caste pupils at the primary stage				
Major Objectives	To identify the causes and correlates of wastage among scheduled cast pupils at the primary stage				
Area of Sample	Primary school scheduled caste students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Interview Schedule 				
Major Findings	The study found that lack of food, facilities, inferiority complex and low social status are main causes of wastage among scheduled cast pupils at the primary stage				
Key Words	Correlates of wastage, scheduled caste pupils, primary stage				

Abs No:82		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1992	
Scholar: R. Vijithampy Solomon			Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Adult Education		
Title of the Study	Development of problem-based awareness education programmes for adults of a minority group in Kerala				
Major Objectives	To identify the major problems experienced by the adult learners of the Tamil -Speaking minority group in Kerala				
Area of Sample	Adult learners				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview 2. Observation schedule 3. Awareness scale 4. Evaluation schedule 				
Major Findings	There are number of problems faced in Tamil speaking adults in Kerala, the problems are ill-health, Oppression of women, Environmental degradation, Unemployment and child labour				
Key Words	Problem-based awareness education, adult education, minority group				

Abs No:83		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1992
Scholar: S Venugopu		Research Guide: Vedamani Manuel	
Research Design: Qualitative		Area of Study: Music Education	
Title of the Study	Youth festivals and institutional music climate in schools and colleges of Kerala		
Major Objectives	To study the Youth festivals and institutional music climate in schools and colleges of Kerala		
Area of Sample	Students from selected schools and colleges in Kerala		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for school students 2. Questionnaire for college students 		
Major Findings	The investigator concluded that Kerala School festivals were started in January 1958 and are organized by public instruction. From 1975 onwards government announced scholarship to private winners. The school climate significantly related to youth festivals and institutional music in schools and colleges of Kerala		
Key Words	Youth festivals, institutional music climate		

Abs No:84		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1992
Scholar: M A Saradamma		Research Guide: Sivadasan Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Women Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	An enquiry into the learning needs of illiterate women in Kerala with a view to evolve a suitable curriculum		
Major Objectives	To enquire learning needs of illiterate women in Kerala		
Area of Sample	illiterate women		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Interview schedule 3. Observation schedule 		
Major Findings	The study confines to the illiterate women of Kerala .The women's keep their home clean and tidy, but this cleanliness is not enough to prevent them from getting various diseases ,they need education to prevent the diseases		
Key Words	Learning needs, illiterate women, curriculum		

Abs No:85		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1992
Scholar: T K Lalitha Bhai		Research Guide: K. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Mathematics Education	
Title of the Study	A comparative study of the cognitive factor structures of high, average and low achievers in secondary schools Mathematics		

Major Objectives	To compare the cognitive factor structures of high, average and low achievers in secondary schools Mathematics
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	Achievement test in Mathematics
Major Findings	There is a significant relationship between the cognitive factor structures of high, average and low achievers in secondary schools Mathematics
Key Words	Comparative study, cognitive factors, achievement in mathematics

Abs No:86		University of Kerala		Year of submission: 1992	
Scholar: B Subhash			Research Guide: Dr.K.RSivadasan		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Science Education		
Title of the Study	Effect of disequilibration equilibration model of teaching biology on achievement and cognitive development of higher secondary students				
Major Objectives	To develop an instructional model, called disequilibrium-equilibrium model of teaching based on cognitive conflict situations and to determine the extent of effectiveness of disequilibration equilibration model of teaching on student performance				
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students				
Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of models 2. Achievement test in biology 				
Major Findings	The prepared model is more effective than conventional method of disequilibration equilibration of teaching biology on achievement and cognitive development of higher secondary students				
Key Words	Disequilibration model, biology teaching, achievement, cognitive development				

Abs No:87		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1992	
Scholar: Varghese V J			Research Guide: Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Non-formal Education/Art Education		
Title of the Study	Folk arts as a medium for non-formal education				
Major Objectives	To identify the Folk arts as a medium for non-formal education				
Area of Sample	Secondary studetns				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview schedule 2. Opinionnaire 3. Observation and documents 4. Case study
Major Findings	The study found that folk arts are classified broadly according to the theme of ritualistic, Occupational, marital and cultural
Key Words	Folk arts, non-formal education

Abs No:88		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1993	
Scholar: Rajam P.R.S Pillai			Research Guide: Vasantha Ramkumar		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Special Education		
Title of the Study	Effect of individualized training programme on communication skills and certain associated variables in the mentally retarded				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To measure the level of communication skills in the mentally retarded classified as educable mentally retarded and trainable mentally retarded and to compare the level of communication skills of educable mentally and to measure the level of motor and socio emotional skills in the mentally retarded and to compare the level of motor and socio emotional skills of educable mentally retarded and trainable mentally retarded 				
Area of Sample	Disabled children				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individualised training module 2. Questionnaire to teachers 3. Observation 				
Major Findings	The level of attainment of communication skills and motor and socio-emotional skills of EMR can be stated to be significantly higher than the level of attainment of communication skills and motor and socio-Emotional skill of TMR				
Key Words	Individualized training programme, communication skills, mentally retarded				

Abs No:89		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1993	
Scholar: G Ravindran			Research Guide: K.Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: History of Education		
Title of the Study	History and development of higher education in Kerala				
Major Objectives	To identify important landmarks in the early developments relating to higher education in the constituent areas of Travancore, cochin and Malabar				
Area of Sample	Experts, documents				

Tools/Type of Tools	Documents
Major Findings	The study found the important landmarks such as universities in Kerala and Research centers in Kerala among Travancore, cochin and Malabar areas
Key Words	History, development of higher education, landmarks

Abs No:90		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1993
Scholar: T V Thulasidharan		Research Guide: N.D. Joshy	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Educationally Backward	
Title of the Study	An enquiry into the extent and use of welfare measures available to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students and their influence on the educational attainment and levels of aspiration		
Major Objectives	To study the special problems confronted by tribes in getting organised sector employment in the awake of organisation		
Area of Sample	SC/ST students		
Tools/Type of Tools	Documents		
Major Findings	Investigator found that low income can be a major reason for literacy and ill health as well as hunger and undernourishment, conversely better education and health help in the earning of higher education		
Key Words	Welfare measures, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, educational attainment, levels of aspiration		

Abs No:91		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1993
Scholar:Mini. P		Research Guide: Vasantha Ramkumar	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	A study of proficiency in language components and achievement in English language at secondary school level		
Major Objectives	To assess the proficiency levels in English language components for the secondary school pupils and compare the relationship between proficiency in language components and achievement in English of the relevant sub samples		
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in English for secondary school pupils 2. Test of language skills in English 		
Major Findings	The significant correlations obtained for the language skills and achievement clearly indicates that proficiency in language skills plays a very crucial role in determining the pupils' achievement test. Study		

	indicates that the four language skills in English-listening, speaking, reading and writing –discriminate between the three subject based achievers and the four language skills constitute the criterion measure in determining one’s achievement in English and that the relationship between the two groups of variables under study is real
Key Words	Language components, achievement in English

Abs No: 92		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1993	
Scholar: R J Hepzi Joy			Research Guide: K.N.Lalithamma		
Research Design: Qualitative					
Area of Study: Women Education/History of Education					
Title of the Study	History and development of education of women in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the contributions of various missionary society’s' to women's education in Kerala. To compare the education and status of women in Kerala of the 18th and the first half of the 20th centuries 2. To find out the origin of women’s education in Kerala 				
Area of Sample	Documents related to women’s education				
Tools/Type of Tools	Primary and secondary sources				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The educational activities of the missionaries helped to eradicate many evil customs and practices in the society, to develop a favorable attitude towards girls' education and to spread education among women without caste or creed distinction. The missionaries considered all aspects of the child’s school life as part of the curriculum. In girls’ schools, missionaries considered religious instruction as an unavoidable part of their educational system. The Bible was a compulsory text book for all students 2. Study found that the condition of women in the 18th century was very miserable. Her birth right to education and progress was restricted by certain evil customs and practices which prevailed in the society. Attitude of the society towards girl's education was also not favorable. 				
Key Words	Missionaries, women’s education, status of women				

Abs No: 93		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1993	
Scholar: S Premkumar			Research Guide: Dr.K.N. Lalithamma		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	An investigation in to the effectiveness of using programmed learning materials for low achievers in mathematics				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effectiveness of programmed supplementary learning materials for low achievers in mathematics for immediate 				

	achievement and retention of the materials learned 2. To compare the effectiveness of programmed supplementary learning materials and conventional supplementary learning material for low achievers in mathematics for immediate achievement and retention of the materials learned
Area of Sample	Low achievers in Mathematics
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Achievement test in Mathematics for standard IX developed by cheriyan(1989) 2. Programmed learning materials in mathematics for low achievers in standard IX (developed by investigator) 3. Unit test in Mathematics
Major Findings	1. The programmed learning materials for low achievers in mathematics are more effective in compare to other methods. The conventional supplementary learning materials are more effective for low achieving urban pupils than the rural pupils 2. The study revealed that the low achievers using programmed supplementary learning materials performed better in the immediate achievement than their counterpart in all the objectives of teaching mathematics, namely , computation, comprehension, application and analysis
Key Words	Programmed learning, low achievers, supplementary learning materials

Abs No: 94	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1994
Scholar: Sunny Skariah	Research Guide: Dr.K.N. Lalithamma	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Teacher Education/Creativity	
Title of the Study	A study of creativity in student teachers in relation to their self-concept attitude towards teaching and success in teaching	
Major Objectives	To study the creativity in student teachers in relation to their self-concept and attitude towards teaching	
Area of Sample	Student teachers	
Type of Tools	1. Attitude of teacher trainees towards teaching profession 2. Self-concept scale 3. Test of creative thinking for secondary school and observation schedule	
Major Findings	There is positive relationship between creativity in student teachers and their self-concept. Also found that attitude towards teaching is also directly related to the creativity in student teachers	
Key Words	Creativity, student teachers, self-concept, attitude towards teaching, success in teaching	

Abs No:95		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1994	
Scholar: A John			Research Guide: Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Reactions of secondary school pupils to punishment				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the type of punishments that are meted out to secondary school pupils of Kerala 2. To identify the common reactions of secondary school pupils of Kerala to punishment with respect to total group and sub samples 				
Area of Sample	805 secondary school students				
Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Punishment rating scale 3. Punishment reaction scale 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that secondary school pupils of Kerala have different types of punishments like verbal, physical and symbolic punishments. 2. The study found that the most intense negative reaction of the 14 groups under study is 'Anxiety ' while only one sub sample viz, children from high income families has pessimism as their most intense negative reaction. It was also found that while the least intense punishment reaction of the total group and other 13 subsamples are 'Antisocial attitudes' children punished by mainly be teacher. Secondary school pupils of Kerala are meted out different type of punishment (verbal, physical and symbolic). Verbal, physical and symbolic type punishment by parents' teacher and others. Vernal and symbolic punishments are more common than physical punishments 				
Key Words	Types of punishments, reactions of secondary school students				

Abs No:96		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1994	
Scholar:Sister Sabeeha			Research Guide: Dr.N.Vedamani Manual		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Women Education		
Title of the Study	Role of women in formal and non-formal education in Kerala; a dialectic of tradition and change				
Major Objectives	To study the role of women in formal and non-formal education in Kerala				
Area of Sample	Women				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Document analysis 				
Major Findings	The study reveals that the role of women had changed in a greater extent. Its reflection is visible in the society also.				
Key Words	Role of women, formal education, non-formal education, dialectic of tradition				

Abs No:97		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1995	
Scholar:Prema S Nair			Research Guide :Dr.J.Exemmal		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Environmental Education		
Title of the Study	Construction and testing of environment based models for teaching botany at degree level				
Major Objectives	To Construct and test environment based models for teaching botany at degree level				
Area of Sample	Degree level students, teachers and experts				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental teaching models in Botany 2. Achievement test in botany based on the discovery learning model 3. Attitude scale 4. Judgments schedule for experts and degree students 5. Questionnaire for experts and teachers 6. General data sheet 				
Major Findings	The environment based models for teaching botany at degree level is more effective. The study reveals that students belonging to rural locality can core significantly higher marks in Botany. If environmental resources are properly utilised for teaching/learning Botany. The study also revealed that available environmental resources are not being properly utilised for teaching/learning Botany at degree level				
Key Words	Models for teaching Botany, environment based models, achievement in Botany				

Abs No:98		University of Kerala		Year of Submission:1995	
Scholar: Grace Annie Mathews			Research Guide: Dr.N.Vedamani Manual		
Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	Multidimensional analysis of the situational potentialities of colleges of education in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the historical antecedents of the training colleges in Kerala and the related education complexes 2. To identify the facilitations and hindrances to the developments of modernized and broad version of training programmes in Kerala 				
Area of Sample	College students				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Interview Schedule 3. Observation 4. Case Study 				
Major Findings	The study found that almost all the colleges have professional and enlightening motives and the Christian mission colleges have strong ethical and spiritual motives .All the colleges have except one have sister institutions bearing similar motives, some of them antedating the opening of the training college by decades. Most of the colleges, especially the Christian colleges, have very close relationship with the				

	sister institutions
Key Words	Multidimensional analysis, situational potentialities, colleges of education

Abs No:99	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1996
Scholar: Joseph K T	Research Guide: P.M.Jaleel	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of Study: Economics of Education	
Title of the Study	Economics of education of the weaker sections of people in Kerala state	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the economic and social significance of investment in Education of the weaker sections of people in Kerala State 2. To suggest policies and programmes for the upliftment of weaker section of the people in Kerala state 	
Area of Sample	500 heads of households	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socio economic status scale 2. Questionnaire for heads of households 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study found that an economic impact of education persists over generations. Lack of education/skill is a major factor causing the backwardness of weaker sections. The status of weaker section of Kerala is very low even at the end of the 20th century and is likely to continue even the 21st century if the problem is not approached strategically 2. The most important emerging policy implication is that the backward of the backward need be given preferential treatment in education besides the existing employment reservations 	
Key Words	Economics of education, weaker sections, investment in Education	

Abs No:100	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1996
Scholar: A Mercy Kutty	Research Guide: Vedamani Manuel	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Models	
Title of the Study	Developing and testing models of teaching mathematics using environmental resources	
Major Objectives	<p>To analyse the school text books in Mathematics from the point of view of environmental references and of their value for inviting children to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Learn Mathematics taking off from environmental experiences b) Apply the principles formally taught in Mathematics in environmental situations 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Models of teaching in Mathematics 2. Achievement test in mathematics 	
Major	The developed models of teaching in mathematics using environmental	

Findings	resources more effective than other methods
Key Words	Models of teaching, environmental resources, teaching of Mathematics

Abs No: 101	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1997
Scholar: Jojen Mathew	Research Guide: Vasantha Ramkumar	
Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Effect of certain school deficit models on differential achievement of secondary school pupils	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To measure the extent of relationship of each of the variables taken up for the study to pupils differential achievement 2. To study the combined / partially out influence of the variables on pupils achievement in school 3. To arrive at models through combinations of variables which could increase the explained variance of low achievement 	
Area of Sample	100 Secondary school students and 120 teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socio economic status scale 2. School climate Inventory 3. Scale of attitude towards school 4. Punishment check-list 5. Teacher effectiveness rating scale 6. Observation schedule 	
Major Findings	All the independent variables (pupil-mix, school climate, attitude of pupils towards school, punishment in school, teacher effectiveness, physical study facilities) taken up for the study exhibited significant relationship with achievement for total sample	
Key Words	Differential achievement, school deficit models	

Abs No: 102	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1997
Scholar: Thankam K Samuel	Research Guide: K.N.Lalithamma	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study : Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Effects of mastery learning on certain affective outcomes of mathematics learning	
Major Objectives	To compare the effect of the mastery learning approach and the traditional method on the mathematics interest of ninth standard pupils	
Area of Sample	390 IX th standard students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unit Test in Mathematics for standard IX 2. Formative Tests (Diagnostic progress tests) in Mathematics 3. Mathematics Interest Inventory 4. Ramkumar Q-Sorts Set 5. Raven's Progressive Matrices Sets A,B,C,D and E 6. Kerala University Socio-economic Status Scale 	
Major	The mastery learning approach is more effective than the traditional	

Findings	method in enhancing the mathematics interest of Ninth standard pupils. It is more effective than the traditional method in enhancing the mathematics interest of boys than girls. Mastery learning approach is more effective than the traditional method in enhancing the Mathematics interest of urban school pupils
Key Words	Mastery learning, affective outcomes, mathematics learning, traditional method

Abs No: 103		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1997	
Scholar: T. Krishnankutty			Research Guide: Dr.N. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Curriculum		
Title of the Study	Development oriented curriculum models relevant for coastal students				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make a conceptual analysis of education, development, development- based education and related terms 2. To examine the curricular potentiality of indigenous developmental folk practices and ethno science of the littoral region 				
Area of Sample	coastal students, 200 teachers, 20 experts				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observation 2. Interview Schedule 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The present school curriculum is bookish and examination oriented and is different or even antagonistic to development 2. The Science, Technology and Environment report on Kerala coast was analyzed from the point of view of a model for a constant dialectic with school curriculum. It covers the geographical location, geology, geomorphology, mud banks, developmental resources of the Kerala coast population, agriculture, water resources, forests and mangroves, wetlands, mineral resources, energy, human settlement, transport, tourism, coastal protection and classes with environmental problems in the coastal zone such as coastal erosion, water supply, health and pollution problems, coir retting and associated problems, flooding, salinity and related problems 				
Key Words	Development oriented, curriculum, coastal students				

Abs No: 104		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 1998	
Scholar: P Yesudasi			Research Guide : Dr.P.Viswanathan Nair P		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	A comparative study of certain personality variables of high and low process achievers in Science				
Major Objectives	To find out the effect of certain personality variables of higher and low process achievers in science				

Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils, teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Personality factor questionnaire 2. Questionnaire for teachers
Major Findings	The study reveals that personality variables are positively related to high and low process achievers in Science
Key Words	Comparative study, personality variables, high and low process achievers

Abs No: 105	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1998
Scholar: Agasa K.S.M.N	Research Guide: Vasantha Ramkumar	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Health Education/Correlates of Achievement/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effects of noise level in the school environment on achievement, psychological adjustment and health conditions of secondary school pupils	
Major Objectives	To assess and compare the academic achievement of pupils of schools classified on the basis of noise level in the environment To assess and compare the psychological adjustments of pupils of schools classified on the basis of noise level in the environment	
Area of Sample	35 Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Structured Interview Schedule 2. Psychological Adjustment Inventory (Asha 1979) 3. "Arphi" Audiometer 4. Oto-Scope 5. Observation checklist to assess physical facilities of the school s 6. Prepared data sheet 7. Socio-economic status scale (Pillai 1973) 8. Achievement scores	
Major Findings	The study provide explanation for health and hearing problems, psychological adjustment problems and academic achievement of pupils in relation to high and low noise level in the school environment	
Key Words	Noise level, school environment, achievement, psychological adjustment, health conditions	

Abs No: 106	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1998
Scholar: Beenamma Jacob	Research Guide: Viswanathan Nair P	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement/Vocational Education		
Title of the Study	Selected variables associated with achievement in chemistry of vocational higher secondary school students	
Major Objectives	1. To find out the association between each of the independent variables(socio economic status, family environment, science process outcomes, science interest, scientific attitude, scientific	

	reasoning, achievement motivation, examination anxiety, self-concept and chemistry learning approach) and achievement in chemistry of total sample and relevant sub samples in terms of sex, place of residence, institutional type and achievement levels 2. To find the main effects and relevant interaction effect of the selected variables upon the achievement in Chemistry using stepwise multiple regression
Area of Sample	Vocational higher secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of process outcomes in Science 2. Science interest inventory 3. Test of scientific attitude 4. Test of scientific reasoning 5. Family environment index inventory 6. Kerala scale of achievement motivation 7. Kerala social economic scale 8. Kerala self-concept scale 9. Kerala examination anxiety 10. Chemistry learning approach inventory 11. Achievement test in Chemistry
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The relationship between achievement in Chemistry and the ten independent variables of the study was investigated by Pearson's product moment correlation and the results revealed that there were significant correlation between each of the independent variables and achievement in Chemistry for the total sample and relevant subsamples 2. Stepwise multiple regression of the ten independent variables showed that, of the ten independent variables, each of them are significant predictors of achievement in Chemistry
Key Words	Achievement in Chemistry, vocational higher secondary

Abs No: 107	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1998
Scholar: Chitra Nair	Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Environmental Education	
Title of the Study	Development of certain models for creating awareness of environmental protection among secondary school children of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the content of the present secondary school textbooks of different school subjects of Kerala in order to assess the extent to which environmental protection aspects are dealt with in them 2. To assess the extent of awareness of secondary school students of Kerala regarding the various aspects of environmental protection 3. To develop certain models for creating awareness of environmental protection among secondary school children of Kerala 	
Area of Sample	613 Secondary school students	

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rating Scale on Environmental aspects (for teachers) 2. Questionnaire on environmental aspects (for students) 3. Attitude Scale (attitude towards environment -for students) 4. Models developed-Environmental Protection Awareness Models(EPA Models) 5. Environmental Protection Awareness Test (EPA-Test)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many of the text books are not suitable for developing environmental awareness 2. The Environmental Protection Awareness Models (EPA) is effective in developing the environmental protection aspects
Key Words	Environmental protection, awareness models, environmental awareness

Abs No: 108	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 1999
Scholar: Annamma Mathew	Research Guide : Dr. Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Vocational Education/Special Education		
Title of the Study	A study of the educational and vocational needs and problems of juvenile delinquents in Kerala and development of a guidance profile for rehabilitation	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the educational needs of the juvenile delinquents in Kerala 2. To study vocational needs of the juvenile delinquents in Kerala 	
Area of Sample	310 Juvenile delinquents (Boys 220, girls 90), teachers (55) and officials	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview schedules 2. Interview schedule for teachers and official of the juvenile delinquents 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the juvenile delinquents under study showed that they are first generation educates, who come from broken homes with very low soio-economic status. Only 50.65 percent of the juvenile delinquents under study had regular schooling, others being either dropouts or truants or never enrolled in schools. They are coming from socio economically backward families and are likely to get involved in delinquent acts and hence be deprived of proper education 2. The investigators identified several vocational needs of the juvenile delinquents. The potent vocational needs identified are need for training in new and demanding vocations, need for opportunities for mastery at least one trade, need for training in interesting and useful trades, need for vocational training followed by production work 	
Key Words	Educational needs, vocational needs, problems of juvenile delinquents, guidance profile, rehabilitation	

Abs No: 109		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2002
Scholar: Valsamma Jacob		Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal J	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	Development of models for teaching English at the secondary school level		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare discovery learning model (DLM) and computer assisted model (CAM) for teaching the topic NOUN at secondary school level 2. To test the effectiveness of DLM and CAM by inter group comparison of the achievement in English of the treatment groups-Discovery Learning Model (DLM), Computer Assisted Model (CAM), Self Learning Method (SLM) and Lecture Method (LM) and to collect suggestions of Teachers for the successful implementation of DLM and CAM at secondary level 		
Area of Sample	Secondary school students, experts and teachers		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discovery learning model (DLM) 2. Computer Assisted Model (CAM) 3. Achievement test in English (on the topic NOUN) 4. Judgments schedule for experts, secondary school English teachers and 8th standard students 5. Questionnaire for secondary school English teachers 6. General Data Sheet 7. Kerala University Group Test of Intelligence (verbal) 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis shows that Discovery learning model is significantly superior computer assisted model, self-learning and lecture method with regard to immediate post-test achievement and delayed memory achievement 2. The teachers reported that they are not at all practicing Computer Assisted Model for teaching English at secondary level. This may be due to lack of Computer facilities and lack of awareness and practice in the preparation of Computer Assisted Models 		
Key Words	Models of teaching, discovery learning, computer assisted models		

Abs No: 110		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2002
Scholar: Jibby George		Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal J	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Models	
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of models for teaching geometry at secondary level		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare discovery learning model and computer assisted model for teaching PRISMS in Geometry for standard IX 2. To collect suggestion for secondary school Mathematics teachers for successful implementation of Discovery Learning Model and Computer Assisted Model for teaching Geometry 		
Area of Sample	Secondary school students, secondary school Mathematics teachers (104)		

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discovery learning model (DLM) 2. Computer assisted model (CAM) 3. Achievement test in Geometry 4. Judgments schedule for experts, secondary school mathematics teachers and IX standard students 5. Questionnaire for secondary school mathematics teachers 6. General Data Sheet 7. Kerala university verbal group test of intelligence
Major Findings	The effectiveness of Discovery Learning Model (DLM) and Computer Assisted Model (CAM) was tested experimentally only on the topic PRISMS in Geometry and found that there is no significant difference between DLM and CAM groups with regard to pre-test achievement
Key Words	Models for teaching, geometry, discovery learning, computer assisted model

Abs No:111		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: B Suresh			Research Guide: R. Sujatha Rani		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Adolescence Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	A study of the relationship of extra version-introversion in adolescents to their adjustment and academic achievement				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To measure extraversion-introversion sub-traits in adolescents and to determine the influence of certain demographic and environmental variables on these sub-traits 2. To measure adjustment at home school and community for adolescents who are classified into groups on the basis of gender status, age, caste, economic status, locality and demographic variables 				
Area of Sample	Adolescents (1418) studying in X th standard and 43 teachers				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Kerala introversion-extraversion scale to measure extraversion -introversion dimension 2. The extraversion-introversion Trait Scale to measure 16 sub traits of extraversion and introversion 3. Adjustment scale to measure adjustment at home, school and community 4. Personal data sheet to collect personal details of subjects 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The extraverted adolescents possess significantly higher scores on sub traits denoting extraversion and introverted adolescents possess significantly higher scores on sub traits denoting introversion 2. Adolescents' adjustment at home is high as the mean value of adjustment scores for total sample is higher than the average value possible. There are significant differences between sub samples in adjustment at home. Adjustment at home of girl is higher than that of boys. Likewise, adolescents who being to the 				

	younger age group, those who belong to forward castes, those who belong to the groups single child families, sister alone alive and brothers alone alive and those who belong to nuclear as well as small families are more adjusted at some than their counterparts
Key Words	Extraversion, introversion, adolescents, adjustment, academic achievement

Abs No: 112		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: B H Helen Joy			Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal J		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/Vocational Education/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study	Diagnosis of errors and development of remedial materials for teaching chemistry at vocational higher secondary level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the areas of difficulty in learning Chemistry 2. To prepare a two- tier diagnostic test in Chemistry to identify the extent of errors committed by students at VHS level 3. To study the opinion of experts and teachers regarding necessity for the remedial teaching of the selected topics in Chemistry 				
Area of Sample	VHSC students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. General Data Sheet 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the average of error scores of students for the topics selected for the topic, structure of atoms, particle nature of matter, Chemical bonding, Periodic table atomic weight and molecular weight and Language of Chemistry 2. Remedial teaching is superior to Lecture Method. Teacher Assisted Remedial Teaching can attribute a positive effect on the achievement and hence remedial teaching should be given due importance in the curriculum in Chemistry at VHS level 3. Suggestions for the effective use of diagnostic testing and remedial teaching showed that majority of the teachers stressed the need for separate periods for remedial teaching and training in diagnostic test and in preparation of remedial instructional materials 				
Key Words	Diagnosis of errors, development of remedial materials				

Abs No: 113		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: V S Mini Kumari			Research Guide: Dr. Viswanadhan Nair P		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Effect of intelligence, adjustment and anxiety on process outcomes in science of secondary school children				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess separately the possible influence of each of the independent variables selected for the study on process outcomes in science for total sample and relevant subsamples 				

	2. To assess the possible influence of the interaction effects (two-way and three-way interaction effect) of each of the independent variables. Sex and residence of subjects on their process outcomes in Science
Area of Sample	800 Secondary school students (IX th standard)
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of process outcomes in science 2. The Kerala university verbal group test of intelligence 3. The Kerala non-verbal group test of intelligence 4. Kerala university test for spatial ability 5. Kerala personal adjustment scale 6. The Kerala University general anxiety scale The Kerala examination anxiety scale
Major Findings	There is positive correlation between verbal intelligence, process outcome in Science. For giving adequate training to teachers so as to enable them to teach science by process approach depending on the levels of pupils of each grade
Key Words	Intelligence, adjustment, anxiety, process outcomes

Abs No: 114		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: M Vijayakumari Amma			Research Guide: Dr.Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Qualitative					
Area of Study: Teacher Education/History of Education					
Title of the Study	History and problems of teacher preparation programme in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To trace the historical development of the teacher preparation programme in Kerala 2. To find out the attitude of the student teachers (total sample and different sub samples) towards the existing teacher preparation programme in Kerala 				
Area of Sample	700 students, 100 teacher educators, 22 principals, 50 drop outs, 25 experts				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attitude Scale (student learners) 2. Interest Inventory (student learners) 3. Check list (dropped out) 4. Un structured interview with experts, educationists and administrators 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The appropriate suggestions and recommendations given by the educationists, experts, teacher educators and even by the student teachers could be taken into consideration for their implementation of the qualitative improvement of the programme 2. The study found there is significant positive attitude 				
Key Words	Teacher preparation, tribal students, study habits				

Abs No: 115		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: M S Geetha			Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of remedial programmes in improving the word recognition skills and reading comprehension skills of the low achievers in English in higher secondary schools of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the views of secondary school teachers of English regarding the different aspects of teaching learning English in the secondary schools of Kerala 2. To identify the low achievers in English among secondary school pupils (Std IX) of Kerala 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students (N=1050), teachers (N=50)				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teachers 2. Generalised Achievement test in English (for std.IX) 3. Word recognition test in English 4. Reading comprehension test in English 5. Evaluation schedule for subject teachers 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the teachers are of the opinion that pupils are not interested in learning English, as it is a difficult subject for them. They do not resort to extra reading in English. The teachers also feel that pupils do not get the correct spelling, pronunciation, stress and different derivatives of a word while reading 2. The study also throws light on the difficulties experienced by pupils in achieving the word recognition skills in English. Majority of the teachers 'texts' in English 				
Key Words	Remedial programmes, word recognition skills, reading comprehension skills, low achievers				

Abs No: 116		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: K S Anitha			Research Guide: K.R. Sivadasan		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Teacher Education/ Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	An assessment of the efficiency of teacher education programme based on the transfer of teaching skills				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a profile of essential teaching skills implicit in the BEd teacher Education programme in Kerala University 2. To examine to what extent the basic teaching skills are demonstrated in the actual teaching situation 				
Area of Sample	BEd Students				

Tools/Type of Tools	(1)Teaching skills observation schedule to assess the professional of beginning teachers (2) Questionnaire to identify the difficulties and problems confronted by the beginning teachers (3) Opinionnaire regarding pre-service preparation (4) Score card of teachers qualifying examination
Major Findings	1.The study found that there is low transfer of the teaching skills developed during the training period to the actual classroom situation 2.The beginning teachers do not have problems and difficulties in transferring the teaching skills developed during training to the actual classroom situation
Key Words	Teacher education, teaching skills, teacher efficiency

Abs No:117		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: V M Sasikumar			Research Guide: Dr.K.Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Continuing Education		
Title of the Study	Training or preraks (continuing education functionaries) in Kerala- a SWOT analysis				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To find out the nature and types of training programmes prevalent in Kerala for the preraks for the total sample and subsample based on locale and gender To identify the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats in the training of preraks 				
Area of Sample	Preraks				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Observation schedule Interview Schedule Attitude scale and Questionnaire 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is no significant difference among urban and rural preraks towards training and the female have more favourable attitude towards training than male The study found that preraks were recruited through interviews. Majority of the preraks expressed that evaluation of the training was done by writing only 				
Key Words	Preraks, continuing education, SWOT analysis, training programmes				

Abs No:118		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2003	
Scholar: TT Sheeja Kumari			Research Guide: Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Personal familial and social variables influencing students perception of marriage and family life				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To Study the perception of the college students in Kerala regarding the different aspects of marriage and family life To study the opinions and suggestions made by the teacher under 				

	study regarding the implication of family life and education in schools and colleges for preparing the youth for marriage and family life
Area of Sample	College students
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for students 2. Family Environment Inventory 3. Family relation inventory 4. Students activity political Inventory 5. Students social activity inventory 6. religious participation sale 7. Interview schedule for teachers
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students have their own perception about the different aspects of marriage and family life and their perception various from individual to individual 2. The family environment influences the perception of the youth regarding the different aspects of marriage and family life
Key Words	Perception of marriage, perception of family life, social variables

Abs No: 119	University of Kerala	Year of Submission : 2003
Scholar: A Ajitha Nayar	Research Guide: Exemmal. J	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	Development of certain models for teaching biology at the secondary level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare Discovery learning Model(DLM) on feeding adaptations in bird, ,Memory Model(MM) on characteristics of lower organism and Computer based model (CBM) on cell structure and function 2. To test the effectiveness of the developed models(DLM, MM, CBM) by comparing the achievement of treatment groups with that of lecture Method Group (LMG) for total samples in terms of: Pre-test scores, Immediate post-test achievement scores, Delayed memory achievement scores and extent of forgetting scores 	
Area of Sample	Secondary School Students	
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discovery learning model on feeding adaptation in birds for Std VIII 2. Memory Model on characteristics of lower organisms 3. Computer based model on the structures of the cell and functions of various organelles 4. Achievement test in biology based on the topics selects for preparing the models 5. Judgments schedule for Experts and teachers to rate the effectiveness of the models (DLM, MM, CBM) 6. Questionnaire for teachers to rate the suitability of the developed 	

	models for teaching biology 7. Kerala non-verbal group test of intelligence
Major Findings	1. The investigator prepared DLM, MM and MBM and found that these methods are effective than Conventional method 2. Test of significance between means of pre-test achievement scores of DLG and LMG revealed that there was no significant difference between treatment groups (DLG and LMG) with regard to pre-test achievement
Key Words	Models of teaching Biology, discovery learning model, memory model, computer based model

Abs No: 120		University of Kerala		Year of Submission : 2003	
Scholar: C Narayana Pillai			Research Guide: K. Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Language Education		
Title of the Study	Development and testing of criteria for the preparation of neo-literate books in Malayalam				
Major Objectives	1. To find out the reading interest of neo-literate 2. To pool the opinion of experts on the preparation and production of neo-literate books in Malayalam				
Area of Sample	Instructors/Preraks				
Tools/ Type of Tools	1. Interest inventory 2. Questionnaire to collect the opinions 3. Check List to collect the opinion of experts regarding the criteria to be followed in the preparation of neo literate books in Malayalam 4. Interview Schedule for veterans in the field of education				
Major Findings	1. Most of the neo-literate prefer reading than other activities during their leisure time 2. Majority of them prefer books than other available reading material				
Key Words	Neo-literate books, reading interest, preparation and production of neo-literate books				

Abs No: 121		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2003	
Scholar: K S Vijayakumaran Nair			Research Guide: K. Sivadasan Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	Problems and prospects of teacher education at secondary level Kerala since 1964				
Major Objectives	1. To study the changes effected in teacher education since 1964 2. To identify the existing problems of teacher education both academic and administration				
Area of Sample	Teacher Educators				

Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire related various aspects of teacher education 2. Attitude Scale of Likert type 3. Interview with Experts and veterans in the field of teacher education 4. Checklist addressed to teacher Educators
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The curriculum should be updated and adequate importance should be given to modern technology including information Technology 2. The existing system of recruiting teacher trainees is defective and it is needed a thorough overhauling. The teacher trainees have positive attitude towards the programme and teaching profession
Key Words	Teacher Education, information technology modern technology

Abs No: 122		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2003	
Scholar: Giby Geevarughese			Research Guide: K.N. Lalithamma		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Influence of certain school related variables and intelligence on process outcomes in mathematics at the secondary school stage				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the attainment of process skills in Mathematics of secondary school pupils in the whole sample and subsamples 2. To compare the mathematics process outcomes of secondary school pupils 				
Area of Sample	Secondary Level students				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of process outcomes in Mathematics for secondary school pupils 2. Questionnaire for teachers 3. teacher effectiveness rating scale 4. Learning environment Inventory 5. Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices Sets A,B,C,D and E 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The attainment of process skills in Mathematics of secondary school pupils in the total sample is not satisfactory 2. There is significant difference at .01 level between pupils in the sub samples classified on the basis of intelligence and school related variables with respect to their attainment of process skills 				
Key Words	Intelligence, process outcomes, process skills				

Abs No: 123		University of Kerala		Year of Submission : 2004	
Scholar: Sindha P			Research Guide: Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study	Role of punishment in behaviour modification: perception of parents and teachers of secondary school children of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the attitude of parents and teachers of secondary school children of Kerala towards punishing children 				

	2. To find out the type and extent of punishments meted out to secondary school children of Kerala by their parents and teachers
Area of Sample	Secondary Level students
Tools/ Type of Tools	1. Scale of attitude towards punishing children 2. Punishment Rating Scale 3. Questionnaire for parents and teachers 4. Behaviour Modification Index Scale for parents/teachers 5. Socio Economic Status Scale for parents
Major Findings	1. Majority of the parents and teachers expressed the view that punishment evoke more negative reactions than positive reactions 2. Parents and teachers of secondary school children of Kerala have a positive attitude towards punishing children
Key Words	Punishment, behaviour modification, perception of parents

Abs No: 124		University of Kerala		Year of Submission : 2004	
Scholar: Reena George			Research Guide: Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Adolescence Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	A study of the defence mechanisms adopted by under achieving adolescents in the age group 13-17				
Major Objectives	1. To identify the underachieving adolescents in the secondary and higher secondary schools of Kerala using regression equations 2. To identify the defence mechanisms adopted by achieving adolescents in the age group (13-17) whole samples and sub samples				
Area of Sample	Secondary and higher secondary level students				
Tools/ Type of Tools	1. Raven's standard progressive matrices test of Intelligence sets (A,B,C,D and E) 2. Composite Test of Achievement for Standard VIII and XII science group and 3. composite test of achievement for standard XII Humanities group				
Major Findings	1. There is significant difference in the proportion of male and female sub samples of under, normal and over achieving adolescent in the age group 13-17 2. The incidence of underachievement among students at the secondary level is higher than that at the higher secondary level				
Key Words	Defence mechanism, under achievers, adolescents				

Abs No: 125		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2004
Scholar: P G Ajimol		Research Guide: Dr.R. Sujatha Rani	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Special Education	
Title of the Study	Needs and adjustment at home, school and community of orthopedically handicapped children		
Major Objectives	To analyse the needs and adjustments at home, school and community of orthopedically handicapped children		
Area of Sample	Handicapped students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Data Sheet 2. Observation Schedule 3. Inventory 		
Major Findings	There is no gender difference in needs and adjustment at home and school and community. Most of the pupils have similar needs and faces adjustment problems in school and community		
Key Words	Orthopedically handicapped, adjustment at home, adjustment problems		

Abs No: 126		University of Kerala	Year of Submission : 2004
Scholar: Jaya Mary Louis		Research Guide: Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	Some variables influencing acquisition of language arts with special reference to English: a study among university entrants of Kerala		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the influence of the personal, familial, institutional, psychological and sociological variables in the acquisition of language arts in English of university entrants of Kerala 2. To examine the perception of university entrants of Kerala regarding the variables that may influence the acquisition of language arts in English and to compare their sub samples based on gender and locale 		
Area of Sample	College students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for University entrants 2. Questionnaire for teacher 3. Personal familial institutional information sheet 4. Comprehensive socio-economic status scale 5. Personality factor questionnaire 6. student's social welfare activity inventory 7. Language Arts Test Battery in English for university entrants 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The university entrants of Kerala under study were of the view that all the personal, familial, institutional, psychological and sociological variables discussed can influence language arts acquisition in English 2. The perception of the male and female university entrants of Kerala differ significantly with respect to the variable. The perception of the rural and urban university entrants of Kerala under study 		
Key Words	Acquisition of language, university entrants		

Abs No: 127		University of Kerala	Year of Submission : 2005
Scholar: S Maya		Research Guide: Exemmal. J	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Educational Technology	
Title of the Study	Development of computer based models on genetics for higher secondary level		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop Computer based Models on Genetics for higher secondary level and to compare the effectiveness of computer based models DP, TL and SN 2. To compare the effectiveness of computer based models (Drill and practice CDP), Tutorial (TL) and simulation (SN) with regard to post-test achievement scores for the variables income, community, educational status of parents 		
Area of Sample	172 higher secondary students		
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rating Scale 2. Judgments Schedule 3. Questionnaire 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was no significant difference among Drill and Practice (DP), Tutorial (TL) and Simulation (SN) with regard to Post-test achievement scores 2. There was significant different among Drill and Practice, Tutorial and Simulation with regard to post-test achievement scores 		
Key Words	Computer based models, genetics, achievement		

Abs No: 128		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2005
Scholar: V Vijayalakshmi		Research Guide: Dr.V.Reghu	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Educationally Backward	
Title of the Study	A study of certain problems experienced by tribal students studying in the high schools of Kerala		
Major Objectives	To study certain problems experienced by tribal students studying in the high schools of Kerala		
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for students 2. Questionnaire for Teachers 3. Personal Data Sheet 4. Interview schedule for parents 		
Major Findings	The investigator found some problems faced by tribal students studying in the high schools of Kerala such as lack of food, lack of good home atmosphere, poverty etc. The investigator suggest some measurers to avoid it		
Key Words	Problems of Tribal students		

Abs No: 129		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2005
Scholar: N K Arjunan		Research Guide: Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Psychology of Education /Environmental Education			
Title of the Study	A study of the environmental attitude of secondary school students in relation to certain cognitive, affective and behavioural variables		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the environmental attitude of secondary school students of Kerala for the total and sub samples 2. To assess the Environmental Experience of secondary school students of Kerala 		
Area of Sample	Secondary School Students		
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Attitude Scale, Environmental Experience Inventory 2. Environmental Interest Inventory 3. Pro-environmental Behaviour Scale 4. Malayalam version of Rotter's Internal-External Locus of Control Scale 5. Environmental Protection Awareness Scale 6. Mental Health Status Scale 7. Kerala University verbal group test of intelligence 8. The Kerala non-verbal group test of intelligence for secondary schools 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the secondary school students of Kerala do not have a high positive attitude towards environment, they possess only average environmental attitude, and there is significant difference between the sub samples based on gender and locale with respect to their attitude towards environment 2. There is significant difference between the subsamples of secondary school students of Kerala with respect to their environmental experience 		
Key Words	Environmental attitude, behavioural variables		

Abs No: 130		University of Kerala	Year of Submission : 2005
Scholar: Esther Gladiz		Research Guide: Exemmal J	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Science Education/Educational Technology			
Title of the Study	Development of computer assisted model to teach biology at higher secondary level		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare and test the Computer Assisted Model for teaching EUGLENA in Biology at Higher Secondary Level 2. To compare the effectiveness of Lecture method and self-learning method 		
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students		

Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computer Assisted Model on EUGLENA for higher secondary level 2. Activity manuals 3. Achievement test in Biology 4. Judgments schedule for experts 5. Higher secondary school biology teachers and plus one students 6. Questionnaire for higher secondary school biology teachers 7. Socio economic status scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computer assisted group is more effective than self-learning group and lecture method group with regard to immediate post-test achievement 2. Lecture method group is more effective than self-learning group with regard to immediate post-test achievement
Key Words	Computer assisted model, EUGLENA, activity manuals, Biology teaching

Abs No: 131		University of Kerala		Year of Submission : 2005	
Scholar: K Y Benedict			Research Guide: Dr. Vedamani Manuel		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Non-formal Education/Science Education					
Title of the Study	Non formal methods in chemistry education				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To test the product (models) and process in terms of relevance, acceptability and integration potential in the system 2. To explore the concept of non-formal education in chemistry with a variety of positive, flexible, life-relevant, creative dimension 				
Area of Sample	Secondary School Students and Teachers				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to students 2. Questionnaire to Teachers 3. Personal Data Sheet 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non formal education is visualized as child centred, environment oriented, flexible system to meet the educational needs of the comparatively deprived geographical areas and socio economic sections of society 2. The non-formal education is effective in chemistry education 				
Key Words	Non formal methods, non-formal education, Chemistry education				

Abs No: 132		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: A R Supriya			Research Guide: K Sivadasan Pillai		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Adult Education					
Title of the Study	The perception and involvement of college students in Kerala on adult and continuing education programmes				

Major Objectives	To identify the perception and involvement of college students in Kerala on adult and continuing education
Area of Sample	College students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Personal Data Sheet 3. Inventory Schedule
Major Findings	There exist significant effect on perception and involvement of college students in Kerala on adult and continuing education
Key Words	College students, adult education, continuing education

Abs No: 133	University of Kerala	Year of Submission : 2006
Scholar: S Madhubala	Research Guide: Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Environmental Education	
Title of the Study	Development of a self-instructional package for learning environmental science using distance education mode	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine the views of science teachers of Kerala regarding the need and relevance of self-instructional material for learning environmental science using distance education mode and the extent of availability of such materials in their schools 2. To determine the effectiveness of the self-instructional package for learning environmental science, using experimental and control groups 	
Area of Sample	Secondary School Students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teachers 2. Self-instructional package prepared for learning environmental science-using distance education mode 3. Evaluation schedule for subject expert 4. Environmental awareness test 5. Environmental attitude scale 6. Pro-environmental behaviour scale 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The self-instructional package developed for learning EVS using distance education mode can enhance environmental awareness, environmental attitude and pro environmental behaviour of the learners and Majority of the science teachers in Kerala feel that the contents of environmental science presented in the text books are not suitable for activity oriented self-learning 2. The self-instructional package developed for learning environmental science using distance education mode (print and video) can enhance environmental awareness, environmental attitude and pro environmental behaviour of the learners 	
Key Words	Self-instructional package, environmental science, distance education mode	

Abs No: 134		University of Kerala		Year of Submission : 2006	
Scholar: S Renjini Devi			Research Guide: Viswanathan Nair P		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Human Rights Education/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study		Preparation and validation of an instructional module on human rights education for secondary school teacher trainees			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a self-instructional module on human rights education for secondary school teacher trainees 2. To identify certain components suitable for developing human rights awareness among secondary school teacher trainees 			
Area of Sample		Secondary level students & teacher trainees			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An awareness test on Human Rights 2. A self-instructional module on human rights education 3. A test of attitude towards Human Rights Education 4. General data sheet 			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-instructional module prepared was found to be effective. It may be used to the benefit of Teacher Trainees 2. The study reveals that the self-instructional mode on Human Rights Education was effective in increasing the Human Rights awareness and attitude towards HRE of teacher trainee's irrespective of difference in gender, locale, qualification, achievement, income or optional subjects selected for training 			
Key Words		Instructional module, human rights education, teacher trainees			

Abs No: 135		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: Sajna Jaleel			Research Guide: Vasantha Ramkumar		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study		A study of the relationship of certain teacher related variables to teacher aptitude of student teachers in mathematics at the secondary level in the state of Kerala			
Major Objectives		To estimate the degree of relationship between the teacher related variables selected for the study and teacher aptitude of student teachers for the total sample and to compare the different levels of teacher aptitude –high, average and low in respect of the teacher related variables selected for the study			
Area of Sample		Secondary students			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal Data Sheet 2. Observation schedule for teacher related variables(OSTRV) 3. Teacher Aptitude Test Battery (TATB) 			
Major Findings		The investigator found that there is a significant relationship between the entire teachers' related variables and teacher aptitude for the total sample and subsamples. Among the teacher related variables instructional planning, subject knowledge, teaching methods and student-teacher			

	relationship are related to teacher aptitude higher than the variables like class management, teacher-learner interaction, communication process, student evaluation and classroom presence
Key Words	Teacher related variables, teacher aptitude, student teachers

Abs No: 136		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: Geetha Janet Vitus			Research Guide: Viswanathan Nair P		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study : Language Education		
Title of the Study	Influence of select adjustment motivational variables of personality on certain basic language skills in English				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the correlation between "listening skills in English" and each of the following personality variables viz (a) Achievement motivation (b) personal adjustment (c) social adjustment (d) self-concept and (e) Examination Anxiety 2. To compare the mean scores in each of the three language abilities for each of the two contrasted personality groups based on (a) Achievement motivation (b) personality adjustment (c) social adjustment (d) self-concept (e) examination anxiety 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tests of Aural -oral skills in English 2. Kerala scale of achievement motivation 3. Kerala personal adjustment scale 4. Kerala social adjustment scale 5. Kerala self-concept 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The influence of the personality variable achievement motivation on listening skills in English is substantial. The higher the individual's achievement motivation, the higher will be his listening skills in English and vice versa 2. There is a significant relationship between the three language abilities for each of the two contrasted personality groups based on (a) Achievement motivation (b) personality adjustment (c) social adjustment (d) self-concept (e) examination anxiety 				
Key Words	Motivational variables, personality, basic language skills				

Abs No: 137		University of Kerala		Year of Submission : 2007	
Scholar: Lakshmi K Nair			Research Guide: Viswanathan Nair P		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	A study of the association between attitude towards teaching self-concept achievement motivation, creativity and performance in practice teaching of students teachers				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find the relationship between each of the independent variables (attitude towards teaching, self-concept, achievement 				

	<p>motivation, creativity) and performance in practice teaching of student teachers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To compare different groups classified in terms of performance in practice teaching (HPPTG-APPTG, APPTG-LPPTG, HPPTG-LPPTG) with respect to each of the independent variables using two-tailed test of significance of difference between means for large independent groups
Area of Sample	Student teachers
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Attitude of teacher trainees towards teaching profession Self-concept scale Kerala Scale of Achievement Motivation Test of creative thinking for secondary school and observation schedule
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is positive correlation between attitude towards teaching and performance in practice teaching. Self-concept has positive correlation with performance in practice teaching. Positive correlation exists between achievement motivation and performance in practice teaching There is a significant positive correlation between the independent variables using two tailed test of significance of difference between means of large independent variables
Key Words	Self-concept, achievement motivation, creativity, practice teaching

Abs No: 138	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2007
Scholar: T V Kunchiraman	Research Guide: Mercy Abraham	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Development of tests for identification of learning among primary school children and assessment of their learning disabilities	
Major Objectives	To develop a test for identification of learning among primary school children and assessment of their learning disabilities	
Area of Sample	Primary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment scale for learning disabilities Personal Data Sheet Questionnaire Preparation of test 	
Major Findings	The test is effective for identification of learning among primary school children and assessment of their learning disabilities	
Key Words	Learning disabilities, primary school children, development of tests	

Abs No: 139		University of Kerala	Year of Submission : 2007
Scholar: K Ushakumari		Research Guide: K.R. Sivadasan	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Models of Teaching/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of guided inquiry model of teaching for the development of formal thinking ability of higher secondary students in Kerala state		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the extent of formal thinking ability of higher secondary students in the Kerala state 2. To compare the effect of guided inquiry model of instruction and the conventional teaching method on the achievement of formal thinking ability of HSS in the Kerala state 		
Area of Sample	Higher secondary students		
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts based on Inquiry Training Model of teaching 2. Formal thinking ability test I 3. Formal thinking ability test II 4. Achievement test 5. Learning environment inquiry 6. Socio-economic status scale 7. Longot test of cognitive development 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The students who were taught using guided inquiry model of instruction scored high scores in formal thinking ability test than the students who were taught using conventional teaching method 2. Guided Inquiry Model of instruction is more effective than the conventional method of teaching in enhancing the achievement of higher secondary students 		
Key Words	Guided Inquiry Model. Formal thinking ability, conventional teaching method		

Abs No: 140		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2007
Scholar: K A Andrew		Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal J	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of field study method for teaching biological science at secondary level		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare field study model for learning ecology in std VIII 2. To test the effectiveness of field study model (for learning ecology) in terms of (1) Achievement in Biology (2) Realisation of educational outcomes categorized under cognitive, affective, psychomotor, process skills, social and interdisciplinary aspects 		
Area of Sample	Secondary school students		

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity Schedule 2. Field Study Model on Ecology for standard VIII 3. Achievement test in Biology for standard VIII 4. Rating Scale for secondary school teachers (Biology)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparison of pre-test achievement scores of field study method group and activity method group using analysis variance shows that field study method is more effective than activity method with regard to post-test achievement 2. The study revealed that field study method is effective in realizing the majority of (acquisition of knowledge of Biological terms, facts, concepts, principles and formulae, developing the ability to apply the knowledge of Biology in unfamiliar situation, developing the ability to appreciate biological phenomenon in nature and the contribution of biology to human welfare, developing an interest in plants and animals and their respective environment in developing scientific attitudes towards biological phenomena
Key Words	Field study method, biological science, activity method

Abs No: 141		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Pramod G Nair			Research Guide: Bindu T V		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	A study of wastage at BEd level in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the extent of wastage of B.Ed level in the state of Kerala learning the period 2001-2005 2. To identify the causes of wastage in teacher education both academic and administrative 				
Area of Sample	B.Ed students, 41 experts, 147 dropouts, 210 BEd degree holders of 2001-2002 academic year				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to educational experts 2. Questionnaire to B.Ed degree holders 3. Questionnaire to the sample underwent wastage 4. Opinionnaire to teacher educators 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study found that the reasons for wastage are personal (29%) physical (14%) medical (15%) institutional (15%) and other reasons (27%). Majority of the sample who left the course due to physical reasons belong to female unmarried, post graduate, arts students, secured marks between 50 - 75% aided college category, left during first term and did not completed the practice teaching. The study further reveals that a large majority of the dropouts who left the course due to medical reason were female, single, science subject students who secured marks between 50 – 75% students in aided college, left during the second term, day 				

	<p>scholar and did not complete practice teaching</p> <p>2. The major causes of wastage were got employment during course (19.2%), got admission to another course (17.7%), got married during the course (19.2%) physical fatigue (9.6%) and lost interest (7.7%)</p>
Key Words	Wastage, teacher education

Abs No: 142	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2009
Scholar: L R Renuka Sony	Research Guide: Reghu V	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Environmental Education		
Title of the Study	Preparation & testing of environment based model for teaching botany at higher secondary level	
Major Objectives	To study the response of teachers regarding existing teaching/learning strategies applied in Botany at higher secondary level	
Area of Sample	Higher secondary students, teachers, experts	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teachers 2. Questionnaire for students 3. Environment based model on plant families 4. Achievement test in Botany 5. Attitude Scale to compare the attitude of students towards EBM 6. Questionnaire for teachers to rate the availability of resources in school premise 7. Unstructured interview for experts 8. Kerala non-verbal group test of intelligence 	
Major Findings	<p>Regarding the availability of resources in school premises majority of the teachers reported that plants planted in school premises are less. Regarding the extent of practice of EBM for teaching/learning Botany cent percentage of higher secondary school Botany teachers reported that they are not practicing EBM at higher secondary level. Regarding the suitability of EBM majority of the teachers reported that syllabus, time table, grading, evaluation, training for teachers and co-curricular activities are suitable only to some extent. Regarding the qualification majority of the teachers reported that post-graduation and BEd degree are sufficient for practicing EBM. Comparison of pre-test achievement scores of FBM and LM groups on total sample revealed that there is significant difference between FBM and LM with regard to pre-test achievement scores</p>	
Key Words	Environment based model, teaching of Botany	

Abs No: 143		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2009	
Scholar: Annie Paul			Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal J		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Environmental Education/Model			
Title of the Study	Development of strathclyde model for learning human effect on biotic components of ecosystem at degree level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare Strathclyde Model for learning human effect on the components ecosystem (Ecology) at degree level and to test the effectiveness of strathclyde model for learning ecology 2. To identify the practical difficulties likely to be encountered by teachers while using Strathclyde model 				
Area of Sample	Degree level students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strathclyde Model in Ecology 2. Achievement test in Ecology 3. Rating Scale for experts, degree level teachers and students 4. Questionnaire for Botany and Zoology teachers 5. Socio economic status scale for degree level students 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strathclyde model is more effective than lecture method. Strathclyde model is more effective in developing the process skills like observing, classifying, formulating hypothesis, testing hypothesis, interpreting data, raising questions, discovering relationships, inferring, predicting and problem solving 2. Analysis of the ratings of degree level teachers revealed that the following practical difficulties are encountered by majority of them while using Strathclyde model: rigid time table, inadequate knowledge about SM, lack of time and lack of suitable evaluation method 				
Key Words	Strathclyde model, biotic components, ecosystem, human effect				

Abs No: 144		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2009	
Scholar: Vikas K S			Research Guide: Theresa Susan A		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Development of a performance test in chemistry for assessing the process skills of students of standard VIII				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To standardise test in Chemistry for assessing the process skills of students of standard VIII 2. To compare the performance of standard VIII boys and girls in the performance test in Chemistry 				
Area of Sample	Secondary School students				
Tools/Type of Tools	Performance test in Chemistry to assess the process skills				
Major Findings	1. The performance test prepared and standardised by the investigator is a valid and reliable means of measuring the process skill of students				

	of standard VIII of Kerala state syllabus 2. The students in the higher performance group had higher percentage of performance scores than the average performance group of students whose percentage score was in turn higher than that of the students in the low performance group. The developed performance test is not gender biased
Key Words	Performance test in Chemistry, process skills

Abs No: 145		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2010	
Scholar: T M Vijalekshmi			Research Guide: Theresa Susan		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/Educational Technology/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study	Developing computer managed instructional material for learning the methodology of teaching physical science at the BEd degree level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To test the effectiveness of techno pedagogy and conventional pedagogy 2. To find out the relation between techno pedagogical awareness and achievement of students-teacher learned through techno pedagogy 				
Area of Sample	B.Ed level students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teacher educators 2. Techno pedagogical awareness test 3. Validation schedule 4. Techno pedagogical package 5. Awareness Evaluation Proforma 6. Scholastic Achievement test 7. Observation schedule 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prepared course was found to be effective compared to conventional pedagogy for the same topic with respect to the theoretical achievement students teachers 2. The achievement of student teachers and the techno pedagogical awareness are positively related. The prepared course was find to be effective compared to conventional pedagogy for the same topic with respect to the practical achievement of student teachers 				
Key Words	Computer Managed Instructional Material, learning methodology, Physical science teaching				

Abs No: 146		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2010	
Scholar: K J Bindu			Research Guide: Dr. Theresa Susan		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Special Education/Correlates of Achievement/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Influence of family & classroom climate on certain behaviour problems and achievement of educationally handicapped students				
Major Objectives	To identify the extent of behaviour problems among educationally handicapped students				

Area of Sample	Handicapped students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Data Sheet 2. Observation Schedule 3. General Achievement Test 4. Group intelligence test 5. Revised Behaviour Problem Inventory 6. Family Integration Inventory 7. Classroom climate inventory
Major Findings	There is significant difference in the behaviour problems of the educationally handicapped students. There exists significant difference in the achievement of educationally handicapped students.
Key Words	Influence of family, classroom climate, behaviour problems, achievement, educationally handicapped students

Abs No: 147		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2010	
Scholar: Reetha Ravi H			Research Guide: Theresa Susan		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Educational Technology /Language Education			
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of multimedia CD-ROM in learning English language at the higher secondary level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the view of higher secondary school students and teachers of English regarding methods adopted by teachers, use of CD-Rom in teaching-Learning of English 2. To determine experimentally the comparative effectiveness of Multimedia CD-ROM and Direct Method in the learning English at the higher secondary level 				
Area of Sample	Higher secondary				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teachers 2. Questionnaire for students 3. Multimedia CD-ROM (English in the +2 syllabus) 4. Software evaluation checklist for experts 5. Multimedia project evaluation Rubric for teachers 6. Multimedia project Rubric for students 7. Lesson transcript based on direct method 8. Achievement test in English 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the higher secondary school teachers under study adopt direct method for teaching English without using multimedia CD-ROM. Higher secondary school teachers and students have positive attitude towards using Multimedia CD-ROM in the teaching learning of English and at the same time higher secondary school students do not have adequate awareness regarding Multimedia CD-ROM and its applications 2. Multimedia CD_ROM is more effective than Direct Method which is used at present by the teachers for the teaching learning of English at the higher secondary level. 				
Key Words	Multimedia CD-ROM, learning English, direct method				

Abs No: 148	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2010
Scholar: Tessy Xavier	Research Guide: B Suresh	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Models/Creativity/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of an instructional material in biological science based on discovery learning model for fostering science process skills, scientific creativity and science curiosity in higher secondary students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the effectiveness of an instructional material in biological science based on the discovery learning model for fostering science process skills of higher secondary students with respect to the total test scores and for the seven major process skill tests, viz, Fluency, Flexibility, Originality, Sensitivity to the problem and Elaboration and Redefinition 2. To compare the effectiveness of discovery learning model based Biological Science teaching and Lecture method of Biological Science teaching on the achievement of higher secondary students 	
Area of Sample	322 higher secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instructional Material in Biological Science based on Discovery Learning Model 2. Test of process skills in Biological science 3. Test of creativity in Biological science 4. Science Curiosity Inventory 5. Achievement Test in Biological Science 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discovery learning model based Biological Science teaching was significantly superior to lecture method in terms of post-test performance of science process skills and for fostering of seven major process skills-initiation, hypothesising, manipulation, processing data, conceptualisation, generalisation and open-endedness 2. Discovery Learning Model based Biological Science teaching was significantly superior to Lecture Method for the fostering of Science curiosity. Discovery Learning Model based Biological Science teaching was significantly superior to Lecture Method with regard to post-test achievement 	
Key Words	Instructional material, discovery learning model, science process skills, creativity, science curiosity	

Abs No: 149	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2010
Scholar: Lidson Raj J	Research Guide: Dr.Viswanathan Nair P	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Mathematics of Education/Correlates of Achievement/ Psychology of Education
Title of the Study	Spatial ability and perceptual speed as predictors of mathematics achievement at secondary school level	
Major	To find out the inter relations between Spatial Ability and Perceptual	

Objectives	Speed and Mathematics Achievement taken in pairs for the whole sample and relevant sub samples
Area of Sample	Secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A test of Achievement in Mathematics 2. Perceptual Speed Test 3. Spatial Ability Test
Major Findings	The study proved that there is significant positive correlation among spatial ability, perceptual speed and achievement in mathematics. There is positive correlation between all the components of spatial ability and mathematics achievement of students when all other components are partially out
Key Words	Spatial ability, perceptual speed, achievement in mathematics

Abs No:150		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2010	
Scholar: Indira C			Research Guide: Dr.ASukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Language Education		
Title of the Study	A study of the inter relationship of some basic language skills in Hindi among secondary school pupils in Kerala				
Major Objectives	Estimate the interrelationships of the selected six language skill variables taken in pairs, for the total sample and interpret the relations. Assess the influence of the two demographic variables on each of the similar paired correlations among the six language skill variables				
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generalized test of Hindi language skills 2. General data sheet 3. Verbal intelligence test 4. Non-verbal intelligence test 				
Major Findings	All the six language skills in Hindi are all significantly interrelated. Similar correlation pairs of the two groups, boys and girls, did not differ significantly from each other, showing the gender of the subjects does not exist a significant influence on the compared correlations, on the basis of two tailed tests				
Key Words	Basic language skills in Hindi, skill variables				

Abs No:151		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2011	
Scholar: Meenakshy Ramachandran			Research Guide: Vasantha Ramkumar		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Development of multisensory packages for remedial instruction for backward readers and spellers in English				

Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify backward readers and backward spellers in English among the upper primary pupils and to develop multisensory packages for remedial instruction 2. To compare the effectiveness of multisensory packages for remedial instruction for (a) the total sample, good and backward readers and (b) the total sample, good and backward spellers
Area of Sample	Upper Primary pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instruction package 2. computer assisted multisensory package
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The remedial package developed using multisensory packages are effective in improving the literal comprehension and the computer assisted multisensory package for remedial teaching in spelling effective in improving the spelling skill of the backward spellers 2. The remedial package developed using multisensory experiences is effective in improving the literal comprehension of the (a) total sample of readers and (b) good readers. The study also found that the computer assisted multisensory package developed for the backward spellers is not effective in improving the spelling skill of the good spellers
Key Words	Multi-sensory package, remedial instruction, backward readers, backward spellers

Abs No: 152	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Divya C Sinan	Research Guide: Asha J V	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Educational Technology/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Developing and validating multimedia learning package in physics using constructivist learning strategies with special reference to some select affective variables	
Major Objectives	To design, develop and to check the effectiveness of a constructivist multimedia learning package and to compare the effect of instruction using the constructivist multimedia learning package and the conventional strategies of instruction on the development of attitude of secondary school students towards Physics	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement Test in Physics 2. Physics attitude scale 3. Course interest survey schedule 4. Constructivist multimedia learning package 	
Major Findings	The constructivist multimedia learning package approach is more effective than the conventional strategies of instruction in enhancing achievement of secondary school students	
Key Words	Multimedia learning package, teaching of Physics, constructivist learning strategies, affective variables	

Abs No: 153		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Joselin J Russel		Research Guide: Dr.A Sudharma	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Socio-psychological correlates of cognitive ability with special reference to institutionalized children in Kerala		
Major Objectives	To study the correlation between cognitive ability and various socio-psychological variables of institutional children		
Area of Sample	Institutionalized children, caretakers		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cognitive ability test 2. Mental health status scale 3. Alienation scale 4. Introversion scale 5. Personal data schedule 6. Interview schedule for caretakers 		
Major Findings	There exist significant correlation between cognitive ability and the psycho-social variables like, attitude towards self, self-actualization, integration, autonomy, perception of reality, environmental mastery, powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, isolation, self-estrangement and introversion of institutionalized children		
Key Words	Socio-psychological correlates, cognitive ability, institutionalized children		

Abs No: 154		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Smitha J M		Research Guide: B Suresh	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education/ Models/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of discovery learning model for learning Hindi grammar at secondary school level		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To collect views of secondary school teachers in Hindi language regarding the different aspects of teaching Hindi grammar at secondary level. 2. To test the effectiveness of Guided Discovery Learning Model and Pure Discovery learning model 		
Area of Sample	Secondary level teachers and pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to secondary school teachers 2. Guided Discovery learning Model for learning Hindi grammar 3. Pure Discovery learning Model for learning Hindi grammar 4. Achievement test in Hindi Grammar 5. Judgmental schedule for experts and secondary school teachers 6. Judgmental schedule for students 7. Questionnaire for secondary school teachers 8. General Data Sheet 		

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GDLM was found more effective than PDLM. 2. GDLM and PDLM were not influenced by any of the sub variables: Gender, Locality, Management, medium of instruction and community
Key Words	Guided Discovery Learning Model, learning Hindi, Pure Discovery Learning Model

Abs No: 155	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Smitha S	Research Guide: Dr. Asha J V	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Preparation of a learning package of vedic mathematics and testing its effectiveness on secondary school student's computational ability and their affective domain	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare learning Package of Vedic Mathematics for selected topics of secondary level mathematics 2. To determine the effectiveness of the prepared Learning Package of Vedic Mathematics, using experimental and control groups in enhancing Computational Speed, Numerical Ability, Problem Solving Ability, Mathematics Interest, Mathematics Attitude and in diminishing Mathematics Anxiety 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mathematics Anxiety Scale 2. Diagnostic test in mathematics 3. Opinionnaire for teachers to collect their views on the need of an alternate strategy 4. Mathematics Attitude Scale 5. Mathematics Interest Inventory 6. Computational Ability Test Battery 7. Learning Package of Vedic Mathematics 8. Package Validation Schedule 9. Vedic Mathematics Opinionnaire for Mathematics teachers 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conceptual understanding in Mathematics of secondary school students is good whereas their computational ability of secondary school students is very poor. 2. The learning package of vedic mathematics is effective for the secondary school students in improving their total computational ability, numerical ability, problem solving ability, computational speed and interest and attitude towards mathematics as well as reducing their mathematical anxiety 	
Key Words	Learning package, vedic Mathematics, computational ability, numerical and problem solving ability	

Abs No: 156		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Mary Sheeba Jose		Research Guide: Dr.PViswanathan Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Language Education/Creativity/ Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	A study of literary creativity in English in relation to certain demographic and cognitive variables among degree students		
Major Objectives	To construct a literacy creativity test in English, which will measure the literacy creativity in English of students at secondary level		
Area of Sample	Degree students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literacy Creativity Test in English for degree students 2. Achievement test in English for degree students 3. Kerala university verbal intelligence test for adults 4. General data sheet 		
Major Findings	The study found that familial background of students as well as type and locale of institutions are associated with higher measure of literacy creativity in the case of degree students. It can thus be observed that the environment plays a significant role in developing literacy creativity. The pedagogy, as graduate entrants occupy a pivotal position in the progressive development of the educational system as well as the whole society		
Key Words	Literary creativity, cognitive variables, degree students, familial background		

Abs No: 157		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Velayudhan Nair T		Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal J	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language of Education	
Title of the Study	Development of pattern practice models for learning English handwriting for beginners		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare pattern Practice Models for the learning of English handwriting for beginners (five models-Model 1 (basic patterns Model), Model II (Advanced Patterns Model), Model III (Script O'Robics Model), Model IV (Picture Patterns Model) and Model V (Linear Designs Model) 2. To study the responses of primary school teachers regarding the reasons for students committing errors in English handwriting. 		
Area of Sample	Primary school students and teachers		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Five pattern Models for Learning English handwriting for beginners 2. Alphabet test in English Handwriting 3. Draw-A-man Test for Indian children 4. Questionnaire for Primary school teachers 5. General Data Sheet 		
Major Findings	1. The number of errors committed by students using Model III (Script O Robics Model) that incorporated music in handwriting instruction was significantly less as compared to all other models and the number of errors committed by students taught using other four		

	models does not differ statistically. Hence the script O Robics model was found to be the most effective in learning English Handwriting. 2. Majority of the teachers have the opinion that hand writing is a neglected area in school today and in this electronic age; it is considered by any as obsolete
Key Words	English learning handwriting, practice models

Abs No: 158	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Jayasree T K	Research Guide: B Suresh	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of an instructional module based on select models of teaching for enhancing mathematical abilities among secondary school students	
Major Objectives	To check the Effectiveness of an instructional module based on select models of teaching for enhancing mathematical abilities among secondary school students	
Area of Sample	secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. General Data Sheet 3. Interview Schedule 4. Achievement test in Mathematics 	
Major Findings	The teacher assisted instructional module prepared by the investigator was found to be more effective than the existing practices of activity method for learning Mathematics at secondary school level. Such modules can attribute a positive effect on the achievement of students in Mathematics and hence due importance should be given to learn materials of the present module in Mathematics curriculum	
Key Words	Instructional module, models of teaching, mathematical abilities	

Abs No: 159	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Sheeba P	Research Guide: Theresa Susan	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Psychology of Education
Title of the Study	The role of emotional intelligence of secondary school teachers on the quality of their instructional performance	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the level of quality of instructional performance and emotional intelligence of secondary school teachers based on the total sample and for groups based on each of the select presage variables of instruction 2. To test the efficiency of each of the dimensions of emotional intelligence in predicting the quality of instructional performance 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students, teachers	

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bar-On Eq-i(Bar-on(1997)(adapted) 2. Quality of instructional performance observation schedule (Theresa Susan & Sheeba,2006) 3. Quality of instructional performance self-rating scale(Theresa susan&Sheeba,2006) 4. Personal Data Sheet(Theresa Susan&Sheeba,2006)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the level of quality of instructional performance and the level of emotional intelligence of secondary school teachers have moderate level of quality of instructional performance and moderate level of emotional intelligence 2. The level of quality of instructional performance and the level of emotional intelligence of secondary school teachers based on the select presage variable of instruction viz, gender, teaching experience, educational qualification, choice of academic stream and type of management of the school found that based on all the presage variables have moderate level of quality of instructional performance moderate level of emotional intelligence
Key Words	Emotional intelligence, quality of the instructional performance

Abs No: 160	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Sheeba. L	Research Guide: Dr.G R Santhosh Kumar	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Vocational Education		
Title of the Study	Development of instructional packages for vocational higher secondary school students for enhancing the awareness on freshwater ornamental fish culture & aquarium maintenance	
Major Objectives	To prepare a Self Learning Module (SLM) for enhancing the awareness of Vocational Higher Secondary school students on Freshwater Ornamentation Fish Culture and aquarium maintenance	
Area of Sample	VHSE students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A test of Awareness on Freshwater Ornamentation Fish Culture and Aquarium Maintenance 2. Instructional packages developed on Freshwater Ornamentation fish culture and aquarium maintenance 3. Lesson transcript on freshwater ornamentation fish culture and aquarium maintenance for lecture demonstration strategy of instruction 4. A rating scale for the expert validation of the instructional packages developed 	
Major Findings	The self-learning module developed on freshwater ornamentation fish culture and aquarium maintenance is effective in enhancing the awareness of vocational higher secondary school students on freshwater ornamentation fish culture and aquarium maintenance	
Key Words	Instructional packages, vocational higher secondary school students, freshwater and ornamental fish culture, aquarium maintenance	

Abs No: 161		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Sobha V K		Research Guide: Dr.Asha J V	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Educational needs of intellectually superior students at plus two stage and the strategies adopted by teachers in meeting the needs		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the intellectually superior students at plus two stage. 2. To identify the educational needs of intellectually superior students at plus two stage 3. To compare the strategies adopted by teachers in meeting the needs of intellectually superior students 		
Area of Sample	Higher Secondary School Students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices Test 2. Inventories 3. General Data Sheet for teachers 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The intellectually superior students at plus two stage in Kerala have some special educational needs. 2. Female students have more educational needs than male students. Govt. school students have significantly higher educational needs. 3. The present strategies adopted by teachers to meet the educational needs of intellectually superior students are inadequate. Gender, locality, stream of teaching, type of school, teaching experience and age of teachers were found to have no significant influence on the strategies adopted by teachers 		
Key Words	Educational needs, intellectually superior students, teaching strategies		

Abs No: 162		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Chitra L		Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal J	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of concept maps for teaching chemistry at higher secondary level		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare concept maps for teaching Chemistry 2. To test the effectiveness of concept maps for teaching Chemistry by comparing the achievement scores of treatment groups for total sample 3. To identify the practical difficulties likely to be encountered by teachers while using concept maps 		
Area of Sample	Higher Secondary School Students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept maps on the selected topics 2. Rating Scale for experts, teacher and students 3. Questionnaire for teachers 4. An achievement test in Chemistry 		
Major	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept maps are more effective than activity method for 		

Findings	<p>teaching Chemistry at higher secondary level.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. There is significant difference between the male and female students with respect to post-test achievement scores in Chemistry, when the groups are exposed to concept map method 3. Regarding the practical difficulties encountered by teachers while using concept maps are lack of time, overcrowded classroom, inadequate knowledge about innovative teaching methods, lack of library reference materials, rigid time table, lack of training in using concept maps and difficulty in maintaining discipline
Key Words	Concept maps, teaching of Chemistry, activity method, achievement

Abs No: 163	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Chandrika Devi Ammal	Research Guide: Dr. Theresa Susan A	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Educational Technology		
Title of the Study	Preparation and listing of computer assisted maps for teaching biology at higher secondary level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare a standardised achievement test in Biology on the unit "Recombinant DNA technology" for higher secondary school students 2. To test the effectiveness of Computer Assisted Concept maps and activity method for teaching the unit Recombinant DNA technology 	
Area of Sample	Higher Secondary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standardised achievement test in Biology for the unit "Recombinant DNA technology" 2. Questionnaire for higher secondary Biology teachers 3. Computer Assisted Concept Maps 4. Comprehensive socio-economic scale 5. Concept mapping ability test 6. Lesson transcripts based on activity method 7. Evaluation schedule for experts 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computer assisted concept mapping method is more effective than the activity method. It is more capable of enhancing delayed memory when compared to the activity method. 2. The computer assisted concept maps developed by the investigator were effective in enhancing the achievement of students belonging to the low economic status also. Majority of the teachers are of the view that the content of all the sub units pertaining to Recombinant DNA technology are suitable to a great extent for computer assisted instruction. Computer assisted concept maps facilitate self-learning to a great extent and are helpful in promoting optimum development of the students' potential 	
Key Words	Computer assisted maps, teaching of Biology, activity method	

Abs No: 164		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Anvar K		Research Guide: Dr.P M Jaleel	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	A study on the relationship between stress and academic achievement in secondary school children		
Major Objectives	To develop a standardised scale to measure stress among secondary school students. To study the effect of personal, familial, social and school related components causing stress		
Area of Sample	Secondary students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students Stress Measuring Scale 2. Comprehensive Achievement Test 3. Socio-economic Status Scale 4. Personal Data Sheet 		
Major Findings	There exist strong relationship between the personal, familial, social and school related component and general stress.		
Key Words	Stress, academic achievement, components of stress		

Abs No: 165		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Raveendran Nair S		Research Guide: Dr.Exemmal J	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	Development of in-service course materials in teaching English to facilitate minimum level of comprehension in secondary school teachers		
Major Objectives	To Develop an in-service course materials in teaching English to facilitate minimum level of comprehension in secondary school teachers		
Area of Sample	Secondary school Teachers, secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of in-service course material 2. Achievement test in English 3. Personal Data Sheet 		
Major Findings	The developed in-service course materials in teaching English is effective to facilitate minimum level of comprehension in secondary school teachers		
Key Words	In-service course, teaching English, minimum level of comprehension, course Materials		

Abs No: 166		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Bindu S V		Research Guide: Dr.M S Geetha	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	Need analysis of preparation of an additional course module on teaching of English at higher secondary levels in Kerala		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To probe into the adequacy of the existing teacher education programme in preparing prospective teachers of English for the 		

	<p>higher secondary school level</p> <p>2. To prepare an additional course module for the prospective teacher of English at the higher school level in Kerala</p>
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<p>1. Opinionnaire</p> <p>2. Evaluation schedule</p> <p>3. Course module</p> <p>4. Focus group discussion evaluation schedule II</p>
Major Findings	<p>1. Teacher education programme for the secondary school level followed in the universities in Kerala along with a study of the opinions and views collected from the higher secondary school teacher.</p> <p>2. Prospective teachers and teacher educators of English formed the background for the preparation of the module. This was followed by a focus group discussion among the higher secondary level teachers of English. The module prepared was found to be very effective in teaching English.</p>
Key Words	Additional course module, achievement in English

Abs No: 167		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Sunikumari P			Research Guide: Dr.K R Sivadasan		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Preparation and validation of an instructional design in physics for standard ix by integrating Bruner's concept attainment model and Goldon'ssynetics model				
Major Objectives	<p>1. To prepare an instructional design in Physics based on Bruner's concept attainment model and Gordon's synetics model.</p> <p>2. To compare the effectiveness of various models</p> <p>3. To compare the effectiveness of the integrated Instructional Model and conventional method in developing creative thinking of students</p> <p>4. To validate the new instructional design, integrated instructional model by comparing it with that of conventional method of teaching Physics in attaining concepts and in developing creative thinking skills</p>				
Area of Sample	Secondary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<p>1. Instructional design based on the models of Bruner and Gordon</p> <p>2. Lesson transcripts based on the instructional design</p>				

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The instructional design based on the models of Bruner and Gordon is an effective strategy for the students learning of concepts and the development of their creative thinking. 2. These are effective strategies than the conventional method of teaching for the attainment of concepts in Physics 3. The instructional design based on the models of Bruner and Gordon is a more effective strategy than the conventional method of teaching for the development of students' creative thinking 4. The integrated instructional model (IIM) is equally effective for boys and girls for the learning of concepts and for the development of creative thinking
Key Words	Instructional design, Bruner's concept attainment model, Gordon's Synetics models

Abs No: 168		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Joju John			Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal J		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Language Education/Models		
Title of the Study	A study of the educational problems of slow learners with a view to developing instructional models in English at secondary level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the incidence of slow learning in the students of standard VIII. 2. To test the effectiveness of Memory Models by comparing the achievement scores of slow learners of the treatment groups(MMA group, MM group and AM group) 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students , experts and secondary school teachers				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memory Models 2. Autosuggestion Schedule 3. Judgement Schedule for Experts and secondary school English teachers 4. Achievement Test 5. Questionnaire for slow learners 6. Kerala University verbal group test of intelligence 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is found that fifteen percent of the students in the government and aided schools in the Thiruvananthapuram districts are slow learners. 2. When the treatment groups: MMA(Memory Models with Autosuggestion), MM (Memory Models)and AM(Activity Method) groups, are exposed to experimental teaching there is significant difference among MMA, MM and AM groups with regard to Delayed Memory Achievement Scores based on total sample. MMA is superior to MM and AM and immediate post-test achievement scores 				
Key Words	Educational problems, slow learners, instructional models in English, memory models				

Abs No: 169		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Chandini K K			Research Guide: Dr.A Sudharma		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study		Effectiveness of web based activity oriented instruction in developing English usage competencies at the primary level			
Major Objectives		To develop a web based activity oriented instructional material (WBAI) for enhancing the usage competencies of upper primary school pupils in English. To test the effectiveness of web based activity oriented instruction in developing usage competencies in English			
Area of Sample		Primary school teachers and students			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for Upper Primary School Teachers 2. Achievement test in English 3. Web based Activity Oriented Instructional Materials 4. Expert Rating Scale 5. SES Scale 			
Major Findings		Students learn more in classes that utilise web based instruction than in classes that do not, web based instructions are more efficient than traditional instruction, and that students generally have more positive attitudes towards instruction when it incorporates web-based material. Web based technology is ushering in a new, improved way of teaching and learning, All indications are that these systems to improve learning. At the same time, they allow faculty to enrich their knowledge through improved instruction rather than spending tedious hours preparing tests and grading			
Key Words		Web based activity oriented instruction, English usage competencies, traditional instruction			

Abs No: 170		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: S Radhakrishnan			Research Guide: Dr. M S Geetha		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study		Teaching learning strategies for developing oral communication skill in English of the secondary school pupils of Kerala			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the strategies adopted by teachers in developing oral communication skill in English. 2. To collect the opinions of teachers regarding the impediments in developing oral communication skill in English in secondary school pupils 3. To collect the suggestions from teachers for improving the oral communication skill of the secondary school pupils in English 			
Area of Sample		Secondary school students and secondary school teachers			

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for secondary school teachers 2. Questionnaire for secondary school pupils
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teachers use varied methods for developing oral communication skill in their pupil's right from traditional direct method to brain storming. 2. Interference of mother tongue, Inappropriate Syllabus, Unsuitable teaching method, inefficient teachers, No help at home, teachers are disinterested in giving a correct model, lack of interest on the part of pupils are the various impediments in developing the oral communication skill in pupils 3. Exposure to oral language precedes competence in oral communication. For this pupils should be encouraged to listen to radio broadcasts and TV news, sports commentaries, English films and other programmes in English
Key Words	Teaching learning strategies, oral communication skill

Abs No: 171	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Madhu N R	Research Guide: Dr. A Sudharma	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of Study: Philosophy of Education	
Title of the Study	A reflective analysis of perceptions on education of swami Vivekananda and Sri. Aurobindo	
Major Objectives	To compare the contributions of Swami Vivekananda and Sri Aurobindo	
Area of Sample	Documents regarding Sri. Swami Vivekananda and Sri. Aurobindo	
Tools/Type of Tools	Documents	
Major Findings	<p>Both give importance of spirituality in education. They believed that the contemporary educational system would cause much damage to the nation and a Bharateeya system was essential, nobody could teach anybody else anything new and that through education one only realised what is within oneself, ignorance too was a form of knowledge...a kind of partial knowledge, and both considered emancipation of soul as the ultimate aim of education.</p> <p>While Vivekananda's vision was based on the concept of Advaita, Aurobindo's thought was rooted in 'PoornaAdvaita' (Integral Dualism). Aurobindo believed that before the ascending phase of the soul, it had descended. This is a core idea of his philosophy. However Vivekananda has not made this a main theme of his philosophy. The idea of the evolution of human into supramental being was solely the 'original and unique idea of Sri Aurobindo. Swami Vivekananda and Aurobindo had obviously differing views on the different levels of mental development. These are unique to Aurobindo's thought</p>	
Key Words	Reflective analysis, perceptions o education, Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo	

Abs No:172		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Gireesh Cholayil		Research Guide: Dr. K Ida Nancy	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Influence of emotional intelligence on capacity building of secondary school teacher educators of Kerala		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and capacity building 2. To find out whether there exist statistically significant difference in the Capacity Building among the three levels of Emotional Intelligence groups of Secondary School Teacher Educators of the whole sample and relevant sub samples 		
Area of Sample	Secondary school teacher educators		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emotional Intelligence Inventory 2. Capacity Building Inventory 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Six components have significant correlations with the capacity building. The relationship between emotional intelligence and capacity building between male and female sample(CR=5.92) and rural and urban sample(CR=3.47) differ significantly 2. One was ANOVA results show that there exists significant difference in the mean scores of Capacity Building of teacher educators with high, moderate and low level of Emotional Intelligence for the whole sample and relevant sub samples. Hence it is inferred that Emotional intelligence has significant influence on Capacity Building of secondary school teacher educators 		
Key Words	Emotional intelligence, capacity building, teacher educators		

Abs No:173		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Geethalakshmi K		Research Guide: Dr. Theresa Susan A	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	A comparative study of the teacher competency of primary school teachers of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kendriya Vidyalayas and state system schools		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the level of Teacher competency of primary school teachers of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), Kendriya Vidyalayas(KVs) and State System Schools(SSS) in Kerala 2. To compare the teacher competency of primary school teachers of JNVs, KVs and state system schools in Kerala with respect to each of the twelve teacher competency areas under study 3. To compare the overall teacher competency of primary school teachers of JNVs, KVs and state system schools 		
Area of Sample	Primary school teachers, heads of primary school form JNV, KV and state system schools		

Tools/Type of Tools	(1) Teacher competency self-rating scale for primary school teachers (2) Teacher competency Self Rating Scale for Heads of the Institutions (3) Transactional Competencies Classroom Observation Schedule (4) Questionnaire for Teachers
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the primary school teachers from JNVs, KVs and State system schools have only average teacher competency in all the competency areas. Majority of the primary school teachers have only low level of ICT competencies. Primary school teachers from JNVs and KVs are superior to teachers from state system schools in the areas of teacher competency 2. There is significant difference in the teacher competency with respect to each competency area and overall teacher competency of JNV primary school teachers based on their gender, age, educational and teaching experience. 3. There is significant difference in the teacher competency with respect to each competency area and overall teacher competency of KV primary school teachers based on their gender, age, and educational qualification and teaching experience. There is significant difference in teacher competency with respect to each competency area and overall teacher competency of state system primary school teachers based on their gender, age, educational qualification, teaching experience and type of school
Key Words	Teacher competency, primary school teachers, JawaharNavodayaVidyalaya, KendriyaVidyalayas

Abs No: 174		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Anitha S			Research Guide: Dr.PViswanathan Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Mathematics		
Education/Creativity/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	A study of mathematical creativity of secondary school pupils in relation to their self-concept and adjustment				
Major Objectives	To compare the Mathematical creativity of secondary school pupils taken in pairs on the basis of gender, locale, management of school and on the basis of their socio economic status				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A comprehensive test of Mathematics Creativity for secondary school pupils 2. Kerala socio economic status scale 3. Kerala Self-Concept Scale 4. Personal Adjustment Scale and Social Adjustment Scale 				
Major Findings	There exist significant differences between the mathematical creativity of secondary school pupils on the basis of their gender, locale and socio economic status. Difference in their mathematical creativity on the basis				

	of the management of school is statistically significant only in its fluency component
Key Words	Mathematical creativity, self-concept, adjustment

Abs No:175		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Mini K S			Research Guide: Asha J V		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Non-formal Education		
Title of the Study	History of formal and non-formal education in Kerala: new perspectives				
Major Objectives	To review the history of education in Kerala as presented so far by earlier exponents and to identify the gaps in content coverage and in interpretations				
Area of Sample	Documents				
Tools/Type of Tools	Document analysis				
Major Findings	The reviews of earlier exponents left gaps in the history of formal and non-formal education in Kerala				
Key Words	Formal education, non-formal education				

Abs No:176		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Jisha Rose Mary Joseph			Research Guide: Dr.P M Jaleel		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Educational Technology/Model/Science Education		
Title of the Study	Comparative study of the effectiveness of computer assisted instruction, constructivist model and constructivist-computer assisted instruction in learning molecular genetics at the higher secondary school level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop computer assisted instructional material on molecular genetics and to develop a constructivist-computer assisted instruction in learning molecular genetics 2. To compare the effectiveness of computer assisted instruction, constructivist model and constructivist-computer assisted instruction in learning molecular genetics with respect to gender 3. To compare the effectiveness of computer assisted instruction, constructivist model and constructivist-computer assisted instruction in learning molecular genetics with regard to attainment of the instructional objective-remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, evaluating and creating 				
Area of Sample	Higher secondary teachers and students				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computer Assisted Instructional Material 2. lesson Transcripts based on Constructivist Model 3. Constructivist-computer assisted Instructional material 4. Achievement test 5. Rating Scale for Higher secondary Biology teachers 6. Questionnaire for higher secondary Biology teachers
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study has revealed that all the three methods, namely CAL, CM and CCAI are effective in learning Molecular Genetics. 2. All the three methods can be used in schools as they are all learner centred and can be used irrespective of gender. 3. The study has revealed that CAI, CM, and CCAI are effective with regard to the attainment of the instructional objectives of the cognitive domain. Hence, it is recommended that all the three methods, namely CAI, CM and CCAI be judiciously used in teaching, or learning Biology, especially, Molecular Genetics at the higher secondary school level.
Key Words	Comparative study, computer assisted instruction, constructivist model, molecular genetics

Abs No: 177	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Anitha S M	Research Guide: T V Bindu	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Association between Gardner's multiple intelligence variables and certain motivational adjustment variables of personality of secondary school pupils of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the difference between Multiple Intelligence and Multiple Intelligence Total of secondary school pupils taken in pairs 2. To find out the correlation between multiple intelligence variables and each of the motivational adjustment variables of personality of secondary school pupils 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils	
Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A comprehensive test to multiple intelligence for secondary school pupils 2. Kerala scale of achievement motivation 3. Test of career aspiration 4. Test of emotional adjustment 5. Kerala socio personal adjustment scale 6. School adjustment scale 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each of the Multiple Intelligence variables and Multiple Intelligence (Total selected for study discriminations significantly between different contrast pair(high average, low) of secondary school pupils obtained on the basis of their Motivational Adjustment variable of personality. 2. There is positive correlation between each of the multiple intelligence variable and motivational adjustment variables of 	

	personality
Key Words	Multiple intelligence, motivational adjustment, personality

Abs No: 178		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Sheeba M N			Research Guide: Dr. K Anandan Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement			
Title of the Study	Relation of achievement in science and certain context variables with comprehensive science process measures at the secondary school level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine the extent of relationship between teaching experience, the number of in service courses attended on the instructional performances of the science teacher 2. To examine the extent of acquisition of Science process skills of secondary school students with respect to gender, location of school and management 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Science process skills elicitation schedule (SPROSES) 2. Contextual variables scale (CVS) 3. Science teachers instructional preference analysis scale (STIPAS) 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The instructional performance of the secondary school science teacher is significantly dependent on the number of in service courses attended in the last two year 2. Study revealed that girls are generally more academic oriented than boys. Urban schools have greater academic facilities than rural schools. Moreover, the academic best of mind and future aspirations of the urban popular is generally higher than that of the moral population 				
Key Words	Achievement in Science, teaching experience, service courses, instructional performances				

Abs No: 179		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Jayanthi Mony M			Research Guide: Dr. Mercy Abraham		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Teacher Education			
Title of the Study	A study of select measures for enhancing job satisfaction of school and college teachers				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the extent of job satisfaction of teacher in the schools and colleges of Kerala 2. To compare the level of job satisfaction of the sub samples of school and college teachers of Kerala (based on gender, locale and management category) 3. To compare the views of the teachers in the Government and Private Aided schools and colleges of Kerala regards the measures that can enhance job satisfaction 				

Area of Sample	Secondary school teachers, college teachers, administrators, policy makers
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teachers 2. Interview schedule for educational administrators and policy makers 3. Job satisfaction scale for teachers
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The results of the study showed that the teachers the schools and colleges of Kerala do not have adequate job satisfaction. 2. No gender difference is noted with respect to the level of job satisfaction of school and college teachers. Significant difference is noted between the subsamples of college teachers of Kerala based on locale as well as management category with respect to their job satisfaction 3. Significant difference is noted between Government and Private Aided school and college teachers as the measures expected by them from management category as well as policy makers for enhancing their job satisfaction
Key Words	Job satisfaction, school and college teachers

Abs No: 180	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2013
Scholar: Lavanya M P	Research Guide: Dr. G R Santhosh Kumar	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study : Science Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Interaction effect on thinking style and intelligence on scholastic attainment in physics and scientific attitude of higher secondary school students	
Major Objectives	To study whether there is any interaction of thinking style and intelligence on different academic outcomes like achievement in physics, attainment in process skill in physics and scientific attitude of higher secondary school students	
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thinking Styles Inventory 2. Achievement Test in Physics for XI 3. Process Skills Test in Physics for XI 4. Scientific Attitude Scale 5. Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices 	
Major Findings	Among the thirteen thinking styles of theory of mental self-government, the following thinking styles (1) legislative (2) Judicial (3) hierarchic (4) External (5) Conservative ad (6) Liberal thinking styles were found to have significant interaction with intelligence on achievement in physics. Similarly Hierarchic, external and internal thinking styles were found to have significant interaction with intelligence on attainment in process skills in physics of higher secondary school students of Kerala. Legislative, executive, monarchic, hierarchic, global, local, external, internal, liberal and conservative thinking styles were found to have significant main effect on scientific attitude	

Key Words	Interaction effect, thinking style, intelligence, scholastic attainment, scientific attitude
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Abs No: 181		University of Kerala		Year of Submission:	
2013					
Scholar: Nimmi Maria Oommen Mathew			Research Guide: Dr.Peter		
Research Design: Qualitative Education			Area of Study: Philosophy of		
Title of the Study		The qualities of an ideal teacher with special reference to Jesus Christ			
Major Objectives		To elucidate the qualities of Jesus Christ as an ideal teacher and to analyse his ideas			
Area of Sample		Jesus Christ-Bible			
Tools/Type of Tools		Internal and external sources			
Major Findings		Jesus Christ used varied methods in accordance with the intellectual capacities of the learners. His faith in teaching, personality, life of truth, authority over the subject, understanding learners mind imply him to be a good teacher. His fame among masses, unique purpose, content, characteristics, methods and venues showcase him to be an itinerant preacher and teacher. The study concluded that the qualities of an ideal teacher should be; authority and command over the subject, good philosophical outlook, ardent lover of values, striving for integrated holistic development, deliberate effort for modification of behaviour in the learner, strong faith and love for the learner, teacher counselor with empathetic outlook and compassion, using appropriate methods and techniques of teaching and communication, social and spiritual liberator, should be an inspiring teacher with excellent personal qualities and person of absolute faith in god			
Key Words		Ideal teacher, Jesus Christ			

Abs No: 182		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Resmi K S			Research Guide: Dr. Asha J V		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: History of Education		
Title of the Study		Contributions of the university of Kerala towards higher education			
Major Objectives		To analyse the contributions of Kerala university			
Area of Sample		Documents of higher education			
Tools/Type of Tools		Document analysis			
Major		The university is therefore from in providing welfare schemes and			

Findings	scholarships to students like medical aid, grace marks for promotion and reservation seats for SC/ST students for admission. The contribution of Kerala University has been crucial and has played a major role in the education of women and members of lower strata. The university of Distance Education (IDE) and the institute of correspondence course have a significant role in the academic growth of this region
Key Words	University of Kerala, higher education

Abs No: 183		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: George Varghese			Research Guide: Anandan Nair K		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of instructional material to develop listening comprehension at high school level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare instructional material to develop listening comprehension in English at high school level. 2. To test the effectiveness of instructional material by comparing the listening comprehension test scores of the experimental group and control group for total sample and sub sample based on gender, locality and type of school 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teachers 2. Instructional material to develop listening comprehension 3. Listening comprehension test 4. Rating scale 5. Instructional material evaluation schedule 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prepared instructional material (IM) is effective in developing comprehension skills at high school level and it can be a highly productive teaching aid to improve listening comprehension (LC). 2. There is no significant difference between male and female pupils with respect to LC when exposed to IM. The basic skills of language especially listening and speaking are not given due importance in English class and hence these skills are not developed in the pupils. The wrong practices of providing the passage well in advance and not providing the comprehension questions or framework to prepare them to listen and not asking question to check prior knowledge has negatively influenced the development of LC 				
Key Words	Instructional material, listening comprehension				

Abs No: 184		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Asha A K			Research Guide: Dr. K R Sivadasan		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education					

Title of the Study	Developing an integrated approach for effective communicative skills in English utilizing mass media for classroom learning at the higher secondary level
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare lesson integrating Audio-visual media package in English to develop the communicative skills in students 2. To prepare lessons integrating print media package in English to develop the communicative skills of students
Area of Sample	Higher secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for pilot survey 2. Lessons integrating mass media package (Audio media package, audio visual media package and print media package) 3. Opinionnaire to experts regarding the suitability of the lesson package 4. Communicative skills test (Oral communicative skills test and written communicative skills test)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teaching by integrating mass media is more effective than the conventional teaching for the development of communication skills and the sub skills of communication viz, speaking and writing 2. Students in the print media group perform better than those in the audio and audio-visual media group in the attainment of communication skills but students in the audio and audio-visual media groups do not show significant difference
Key Words	Integrated approach, communicative skills in English, mass media, classroom learning

Abs No: 185	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2013
Scholar: Sreelekha L	Research Guide: Dr. A Sudharma	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement/Sociology of Education		
Title of the Study	Use of scaffold-supported inquiry method for augmenting cognitive achievement in geography of secondary school students	
Major Objectives	Assess the efficacy of the experimental instructional strategy for geography learning by comparing the level of learning of an experimental group and a control group with total cognitive outcomes in to select content in geography as the criterion for comparison	
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils	
Tools/Type of Tools	<p>Tools for assessing the entering behaviour of the experimental troupe-Test for assessing the entering behaviour in geography of six standard students of Kerala</p> <p>A standardised test for assessing the final cognitive outcomes-test of cognitive outcomes in geography for IX standard students of Kerala</p> <p>TIST general data sheet for measuring the demographic variables</p> <p>Tool for measuring verbal intelligence(Travancore Institute of Science</p>	

	and Technology) Verbal group test of intelligence
Major Findings	The study proved beyond doubt the superiority of the experimental instructional strategy. The highly significant difference noted in all the four paired comparisons in the study support the fact that the experimental instructional strategy is highly effective procedure for teaching complex and abstract areas of geography which demand the mental manipulation of three dimensional concepts
Key Words	Scaffold-supported inquiry model, cognitive achievement, experimental instructional strategy, Geography

Abs No: 186		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Soosama P A			Research Guide: Dr. V. Reghu		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Women Education		
Title of the Study	Impact of continuing education programme on the empowerment of women in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the origin and development of continuing education programme in Kerala 2. To identify the organizational structure of continuing education programme in Kerala 3. To examine the implementation process of continuing education programme 				
Area of Sample	546 women beneficiaries, 302 preraks, 16 district programme co-ordinators				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for preraks 2. Questionnaires for beneficiaries 3. Interview schedule 4. Interview with experts and officials 5. Participatory observation of continuing education programme 6. Focus group discussions 7. Study of best practices 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women beneficiaries whose educational qualification is between VII standard and X Standard (54%) have the highest percentage in participating in the continuing education programme. Women preraks play an active role in women empowerment by undertaking the programmes coming under CEP with much enthusiasm 2. Study found that the organizational structure of continuing education programme is democratic to realize it goals 3. Continuing education programme (CEP) is a powerful instrument in mainstreaming the unused potential of the less privileged women by involving them in the process of a nation building. It is highly contributed the enhancement of human resources for building up a learning society in Kerala 				
Key Words	Continuing education, empowerment of women, women preraks				

Abs No: 187		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Archana S S		Research Guide: Dr. Reena George	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	Development of learning style based instructional packages for underachievers in biology studying in the secondary and higher secondary schools of Kerala		
Major Objectives	To develop and examine the effectiveness of learning style-based instructional package for under achievers in Biology studying in the secondary and higher secondary schools of Kerala		
Area of Sample	Secondary school students, higher secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learning style inventory 2. General achievement test in Biology for students in the secondary and higher secondary schools of Kerala 3. Raven's standard Progressive Matrices test of intelligence(Raven et al,1998) 4. Learning style -based instructional package for underachievers in biology studying in the secondary schools of Kerala 5. Learning style -based instructional package for underachievers in biology studying in the secondary schools of Kerala(Part ii) 		
Major Findings	<p>The developed learning style -based instructional package for under achievers in biology studying in the secondary and higher secondary schools of Kerala.</p> <p>Majority of the students in the secondary and higher secondary schools of Kerala, possessing visual learning style, preferred information to be presented with the use of illustrations and like to focus on the pictures in the text for learning</p>		
Key Words	Learning style, instructional packages, underachievers in Biology		

Abs No: 188		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Sreejalakshmi		Research Guide: Dr. M S Geetha	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education/Educational Technology	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of technology integrated instruction in improving the study skills of high school students in English in Kerala		
Major Objectives	To prepare a technology integrated instructional package on study skills (TIIPSS) for high school students for improving the study skills of referring to a dictionary, skimming , scanning, skimming, surveying a book, note making, note taking, information transfer, summarizing, letter writing and report writing		
Area of Sample	secondary school students		

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for high school teachers in English 2. Questionnaire for high school students 3. Profile of the sample-school 4. Profile of the sample-teachers 5. Profile of the sample-students 6. Evaluation schedule for the subject experts 7. A test for assessing the study skills of high school students 8. Academic skills form 9. General skills form 10. Study skills priorities form 11. Study outcomes form 12. A technology integrated instructional package of study skills (TIIPSS)
Major Findings	There is no significant interaction of the variables pre posts and gender which means that the package can be used with students irrespective of gender. There is no significant interaction of the variable pre post and type of institution which means that the package can be used with students belonging to any type of institution
Key Words	Technology integrated instruction, study skills in English

Abs No: 189		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Suma K O			Research Guide: Dr.V.Reghu		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	The reciprocation of teacher educators at the secondary level towards the inputs of national council for teacher education in the University of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To review the norms and standard of NCTE to identify the existing status of teacher education institutions in the University of Kerala with respect to secondary education 2. To compare the opinion of student teachers and teacher educators on the awareness about the norms and standards of NCTE 				
Area of Sample	150 teacher educators, 300 student teachers, 10 experts and administrators				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teacher educators 2. Questionnaire for student teachers 3. Checklist 4. Unstructured interview schedule for experts 5. Unstructured interview schedule for administrative heads 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The teacher education institutions in government sector, aided sector and university colleges of teachers manage to get students according to NCTE norms of intake of a minimum of 100 students. The norms for administrative and other staff as suggested by NCTE is implemented by the govt college of teacher education and aided colleges 2. All teacher education institutions have a minimum of four 				

	subjects of specialization as per AICTE norms and minimum strength of teaching staff is followed by all colleges. Experts are of the opinion that NCTE norms are not fully practicable since some notable defects exist in the norms. The equipment in the laboratories have to be updated and old ones may be maintained for conducting experiments
Key Words	Reciprocation of teacher educators, NCTE

Abs No: 190	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Bindu B	Research Guide: Dr.K.T.Joseph	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Economics of Education	
Title of the Study	Development of models for teaching Economics at secondary level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare a Non formal model and a Computer Assisted Model for teaching Factors of Production in Economics for the students of standard IX 2. To test the comparative effect of non-formal model and computer assisted model and activity method by intergroup comparison of the achievement in Economics of the treatment groups based on (1) gender (2) management (3) socio-economic status 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non formal model 2. Computer Assisted Model 3. Achievement test 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study revealed that non formal model is effective in promoting various process skills like observation, classification, analysis and problem solving. Hence non formal model can be recommended for teaching various topics in economics to enhance different types of process skills in students 2. Study found that non formal model is highly effective in realizing educational outcomes like understanding the importance of learning economics, applying economic concepts acquired through class room teaching to life situations, tackling everyday economic problems,. Remembering what is learned for a long time helpful on constructing knowledge 	
Key Words	Computer Assisted Model, factors of production, Economic problems	

Abs No: 191	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Pradeep Chandran B	Research Guide: Dr. T.V. Bindhu	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Relation between Gardner's multiple intelligence variables and achievement in various school subject at secondary level in Kerala	
Major	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the relationship between each of the multiple 	

Objectives	intelligence variables with achievement in each of the school subjects of secondary school pupils 2. To study the mean difference in multiple intelligence variables for different groups taken in pairs (Low & average, low & high and average & high) based on achievement in each of the different school subjects selected for study of secondary school pupils
Area of Sample	841 secondary school pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	1. A comprehensive test for multiple intelligences for secondary school pupils developed by Bindu and Anitha (2012) 2. Achievement in six secondary school subjects
Major Findings	1. The study reveals that all the components of multiple intelligences and multiple intelligence (total) have significant positive correlation with the achievement in languages. It is seen that except naturalistic and bodily kinesthetic intelligences, all other multiple intelligences variables have significant positive correlation with the achievement in social science 2. Multiple intelligence variables are positively correlated with achievement in various school subjects, the teachers can practice multiple intelligence based teaching learning strategies in the classroom at the secondary level. At the lower level like kindergarten and primary schools the teachers can make use of various strategies for developing multiple intelligence variables so that the students can use their multiple intelligence for achieving g varying skills and abilities
Key Words	Multiple intelligence, achievement

Abs No: 192	University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Anil Kumar V	Research Guide: Dr. Theresa Susan	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Development of an instructional package for enhancing emotional intelligence in secondary school students	
Major Objectives	1. To identify the level of emotional intelligence of secondary school students 2. To develop an instructional package for enhancing emotional intelligence in secondary school students	
Area of Sample	500 secondary school pupils, 200 secondary school teachers, 10 experts	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Emotional intelligence Scale (Anilkumar.v and Dr Theresa Susan.A) 2. Questionnaire for teachers for need assessment survey (Anilkumar.V and Theresa susan.A) 3. Instructional Package prepared for enhancing emotional intelligence (Anil Kumar V and Theresa Susan A) 4. Evaluation Schedule for subject Experts for assessing the suitability of the package	

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study revealed that Emotional Intelligence level of secondary students is low. This clearly seen in today's generation marked by strong feelings of anger, frustration, agony and distress. There is lack of adequate materials or resources in schools for enhancing emotional intelligence. 2. The developed instructional package "EMINENCE" for enhancing emotional intelligence in secondary school students is effective
Key Words	Instructional package, emotional intelligence

Abs No: 193		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Binutha S Pillai			Research Guide: Dr. Geetha Janet Vitus		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement/Adolescence Education					
Title of the Study	A study of certain behaviour problem and factors affecting achievement of socially deprived adolescents				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean scores of each of the dependent variable and independent variable for the two contrasted groups formed on the basis of locale, gender and community 2. To compare the mean scores of each of the sub factors of factors affecting achievement for the two contrasted groups formed on the basis of locale, gender and community 				
Area of Sample	650 IX th standard adolescence students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Kerala Socio-economic status scale (Nair A.S with necessary modification) 2. The modified version of Kerala socio personal adjustment scale by Nair,A.S 3. Oppositional and conduct problems rating scale (OCPRS) (prepared and standardised by Dr. Geetha Janet Vitus and Binutha S Pillai) 4. Scale of acedemic attitude of adolescents (SAAA) prepared and standardised by Dr.Geetha Janet Vitus and Binutha S Pillai 5. Scale of factors affecting achievement of adolescents(SFAA) 6. General Data Sheet 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There will be significant difference in the mean scores of each dependent variable and independent variable when the whole sample is divided in to relevant sub samples based on locale, gender and community is partially accepted. 2. There exists significant correlation between the dependent and independent variables under study for the whole and relevant sub samples based on locale, gender and community 				
Key Words	Behaviour problems, achievement, socially deprived adolescents				

Abs No: 194		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Salini.K.J		Research Guide: Dr.Theresa Susan	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Efficiency of an interactive remedial package for enhancing learning among higher secondary school students with academic backwardness in chemistry		
Major Objectives	To develop an Interactive Remedial Package (IRP) for learning select topics in Chemistry and to test its efficacy among higher secondary school students with academic backwardness in Chemistry		
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in Inorganic Chemistry (CAT) to identify the students with academic backwardness 2. Diagnostic test in inorganic Chemistry to identify the area of difficulty in inorganic Chemistry 3. Achievement test based on select topics in inorganic Chemistry (Used pre, post and retention tests) 4. Interactive Remedial Package in inorganic Chemistry 5. Multimedia Evaluation Proforma (MEP) (for subject experts) 6. Lesson plans for selected topics from inorganic Chemistry 		
Major Findings	The Interactive Remedial Package is found significantly more effective than activity method in enhancing learning among higher secondary school students with academic backwardness in Chemistry		
Key Words	Interactive Remedial Package, academic backwardness		

Abs No: 195		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Vijaya Lakshmi S		Research Guide: Dr.Viswanathan Nair P	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement/ Psychology of Education/Mathematics of Education			
Title of the Study	The effect of self-concept, Mathematics creativity, study habits, level of aspiration and parental involvement on achievement in mathematics of secondary school pupils		
Major Objectives	To study the relationship between each of the independent variables(self-concept, mathematical creativity, study habit, level of aspiration and parental involvement) and achievement in mathematics of the whole sample and relevant sub samples in terms of gender, locale and type of management		
Area of Sample	900 secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerala Self-concept scale 2. A comprehensive test of mathematical creativity for secondary school pupils 3. Study habit rating scale 4. Measurement of level of aspirations 5. Parental involvement scale 		

	6. Achievement test in mathematics
Major Findings	Self-concept is positively correlated with achievement in mathematics. Self-concept is also found discriminating between pairs of low-average, average-high and high-low achievers in mathematics. Better educational environment, style of functioning in educational institutions, encouraging parental involvement etc seen to be reasons for developing better self-concept among the secondary school pupils
Key Words	Self-concept, mathematics creativity, study habits, level of aspiration, parent involvement

Abs No:196		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2015	
Scholar: Bindhu T.S			Research Guide: Dr.M.S.Geetha		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Creativity		
Title of the Study	Triggering creativity in writing among high school students in ELT classrooms through interactive strategies of teaching				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the extent of use of interactive strategies of teaching by secondary school teachers in English to trigger creativity in ELT classrooms. To develop an ISBIM and to find out its effectiveness in triggering creativity in writing 2. To compare each of the independent variables (self-concept, mathematical creativity, study habit, level of aspiration and parental involvement) of pupils belonging to different achievement levels in Mathematics (High achievers, average achievers and low achievers) taken in pairs using analysis of variance and two-tailed test of significance of difference between means for large independent groups 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students and secondary school teachers				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opinionnaire for secondary school teachers in English 2. Scale of perception for Secondary school teachers (on high school students difficulties in creative writing in English) 3. Interactive strategy based instruction material (ISBIM) 4. Expert Rating Scale 5. Creative writing Test in English for std IX students 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of interactive strategy displayed better social skills like co-operation, group cohesiveness and leadership qualities among students. The prepared ISBIM is effective in triggering creativity in writing among high school students in ELT classrooms compared to the activity oriented method irrespective of gender, locale and type of institution 2. Study found that self-concept related to the level of aspiration, which is the level of future performance on a familiar task which an individual expects to reach. Since success and failure are relative to the level of aspiration and are great reinforcing forces in learning and achievement. The self-concept and the level of aspiration are great motivational forces of academic achievement 				
Key Words	Creativity in writing, ELT class rooms, interactive strategies of teaching				

Abs No: 197		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Sreerekha. R		Research Guide: Dr. Asha.J.V	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Language Education/Educational Technology			
Title of the Study	ICT integration in English language learning with special reference to listening comprehension		
Major Objectives	To check the effectiveness of ICT in English language learning with special reference to listening comprehension		
Area of Sample	Secondary students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test 2. ICT learning strategy 		
Major Findings	The effectiveness of ICT in English language learning is more effective with special reference to listening comprehension		
Key Words	ICT in English, Language learning, listening comprehension		

Abs No: 198		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Darsana.B.G		Research Guide: Dr. Rajeswari. K	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Science Education/Educational Technology			
Title of the Study	Development of a multimedia package in Chemistry for intellectually superior students at secondary school level		
Major Objectives	To prepare and validate a multimedia package in standard IX by comparing the achievement in Chemistry of the treatment group viz; teacher assisted multimedia package group, self-learning multimedia package group and activity oriented method group		
Area of Sample	Intellectually superior students of secondary schools-Standard IX		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Psycho educational evaluation test for identification of intellectually superior students 2. Multimedia package in select topics in Chemistry for intellectually superior students 3. Achievement test in Chemistry 4. Socio Economic Status Scale 		
Major Findings	The multimedia package which developed by the investigator is more effective in enhancing the achievement of secondary level. Compared to activity method, it is more effective even in self-learning mode		
Key Words	Multimedia package, intellectually superior students, achievement, self-learning		

Abs No: 199		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Aneeshya .P		Research Guide: Dr.Geetha Janet Vitus	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Teacher Education/Environmental Education			

Title of the Study	Perception of higher secondary school teachers on the impact of anthropogenic global warming with a view to prepare an action plan
Major Objectives	To study the perception of higher secondary school teachers on the impact of anthropogenic global warming on environment and to prepare an action plan for enhancing the awareness and attitude of higher secondary school teachers for reducing anthropogenic global warming based on the suggestions given by the expert
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school teachers
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher Perception Scale on the Impact of anthropogenic Global Warming (TPSIAGW) 2. Attitude Scale towards controlling anthropogenic global warming (ASTCAGM) 3. Interview schedule 4. Action plan for reducing anthropogenic Global Warming (APRAGW) (prepared by Dr. Geetha Janet Vitus and Aneeshya, P) 5. Self-Learning Pamphlet (SLP) (prepared by Dr. Geetha Janet Vitus and Aneeshya P)
Major Findings	Majority of HSS teachers have an average perception regarding the environmental impact of anthropogenic global warming. The perception of science teachers is significantly higher than that of non-science teachers regarding this matter. Only few teachers were having high awareness about the impact of anthropogenic global warming on environment and health
Key Words	Anthropogenic global warming, science teachers, environmental impact

Abs No: 200		University of Kerala		Year of Submission: 2015	
Scholar: Sasikumar. C			Research Guide: Dr.Rajeswari.K		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study	Teacher effectiveness as a determinant of meta-cognition and higher learning outcomes in mathematics among higher secondary students				
Major Objectives	Assess the degree of association between teacher effectiveness and meta-cognition in Mathematics, level of higher learning outcomes in Mathematics				
Area of Sample	Higher secondary students				
Tools/ Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher effectiveness rating scale 2. Meta cognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) for the students 3. Test of Higher learning outcomes in Mathematics for Higher Secondary Schools of Kerala 4. Socio-economic status scale Observation Schedule 				
Major Findings	Teacher effectiveness is a significant determinant factor which decides the level of meta-cognition in Mathematics for higher secondary Mathematics students				
Key Words	Teacher effectiveness, meta-cognition, higher learning outcomes				

Abs No:201		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Anil Joy.K		Research Guide: Dr.V. Reghu	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Test And Measurement	
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of success indicators in continuing evaluation centres Kerala		
Major Objectives	To study the prevailing organizational structure of continuing education programmes (CEPs) in Kerala and to prepare and Test 'success indicators' in the CECs of Kerala		
Area of Sample	Students in continuing education centres		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Observation schedule 3. Check list 4. Focus group discussion 5. Study documents 		
Major Findings	Preparation and testing of success indicators in continuing education centres in Kerala induced success indicators as specific observable measureable specification and denote internal and external factors to escate efficiency of continuing education centres. The preparation and testing of this helps to prioritise improvement strategies and elicit recommendation for organisational excellence		
Key Words	Success indicators, continuing education centres, continuing evaluation		

Abs No:202		University of Kerala	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar:Laiji Varghese		Research Guide: Theresa Susan	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Educational Technology/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	The extent of effective integration of educational technology for learning English at secondary level using cloud based self-learning material		
Major Objectives	To identify the extent of effective integration of educational technology for learning English at secondary level using cloud based self-learning material		
Area of Sample	Secondary and higher secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for students to evaluate extent of effective use of educational technology 2. Basic English Language Test (BELT) for pre and post test 3. Attitude Scale to study student attitude towards use of technology 4. CLOUD Based self-learning material for learning English 5. Questionnaire for expert review of CLOUD based SLM 		
Major Findings	Students had only less than moderate awareness on high technology such as use of phones, tablets, laptops, smart boards, online portals, online examination and courses. CLOUD Based self-learning group was		

	greatly effective compared to the conventional activity oriented group in improving the EC language skills of the students in secondary schools. The experimental group who used CLOUD Based self-learning materials were found to possess better attitudes towards English language when compared to the control group who used the conventional activity method
Key Words	Educational technology, learning English, cloud based self-learning material

APPENDIX II

Abstracts of Doctoral studies in Education from University of Calicut

Abs No:1		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1979
Scholar: M.A Sudhir kumar		Research Guide: Dr C.L. Anand	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Sociology of Education/Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Impact of Education on social attitudes of people in some backward villages of Malabar		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the extent to which the social attitude of the village people have been transferred from tradition to modern under the impact of education 2. To study the influence of education on the social attitude pertaining to five major area under study, viz. religion, marriage, family, status of women in society and education. 		
Area of Sample	1032 people living in village areas of Malabar		
Tools /Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data sheet 2. Modernity Attitude Scale (MAS) 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A significant difference was observed in the social attitudes of the participants and the non-participants in village activities. 2. Education have significant influence on social attitudes of village people 		
Key Words	Impact of Education, social attitudes of people		

Abs No:2		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1979
Scholar: Ramachandran. C.M		Research Guide: Dr.C.L. Anand	
Research Design: Qualitative		Area of study: History of Education	
Title of the Study	Study of some problems of higher education in Kerala with special reference to the financing of education during the period 1957-1975		
Major Objectives	<p>To identify vital problem areas in higher Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enrolment b) Expenditure c) Co-ordination among various institution in respect of (a) and (b) d) Financing and planning of Higher Education <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assessing the total costs in a higher education classified under relevant institutional categories b) Comparing the costs for different aspects of higher education in salaries, laboratories, libraries, conduct of examination, student amenities etc. c) Comparing the investment of different agencies like the state government and the UGC to different aspect of higher education. d) What are the major policies making the consultative machinery developed by the state government for decision making on 		

	matters related with development of higher education? e) To suggest policy changes in higher education on the basis of the finding of the study
Area of Sample	Primary sources-documents of state government and the universities
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand for grants and detailed budget estimates of the state governments from 1957-58 to 1975-1976 2. Annual reports of the universities 3. Budget estimates of the universities 4. Administration reports of the department of collegiate education 5. Administration report of the state governments 6. Grant in aid code for private arts and science and training colleges in the Kerala state 7. Reports of official commission and committee on education
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of western education was given due consideration in the former state of Travancore in the beginning of the 19th century and the neighbouring state of Cochin also followed the example of Travancore in 1930's. As far as the former Malabar district was concerned, the introduction of western education began at the end of the first half of the 19th century. However, when these three district political units were merged to form the united Kerala in 1956, there were 46 arts and science colleges in the state as a whole and one university to control the academic affairs of these colleges 2. The number of universities has increased to four and the number of arts and science colleges has increased to 128 by 1975-76. The increases had taken place due to the increased social demand for higher education from the parents, general public and the student community.
Key Words	Higher Education, Financing of Education

Abs No: 3	University of Calicut	Year of submission: 1982
Scholar: Jaleel P. M	Research Guide: : Dr.C.L. Anand	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of study: Economics of Education	
Title of the Study	Education and economic growth in Malappuram	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To review the educational achievement in the district of Malappuram 2. To find out the economic growth of Malappuram district 	
Area of Sample	1200 households	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family Planning Attitude Scale 2. Scale on Attitude Towards Community Development Programme 3. Attitude Towards High Yielding Varieties Programme 	
Major	1. In literary the Malappuram district ranked 10 th among the	

Findings	<p>districts of the state of Kerala in 1981. The overall literacy in Malappuram increased from 34.29 per cent in 1961 to 59.01 per cent in 1981. The increase in literacy rate over the rate for 1971 was highest in the Malappuram district (11.11 per cent). During 1972-81 enrolment in primary classes increased by 18.24 per cent. The number of primary schools in Malappuram grew by 12.13 per cent during 1971-81</p> <p>2. The net district domestic product in 1977-78 was about two times that in 1970-71 at current prices. But at constant prices the increase was just 13 per cent at constant prices the average annual rate of growth was 1.97 per cent from 1970-71 to 1977-78 and it was 15.61 per cent per annum at current prices for the same period</p>
Key Words	Educational achievement, Malappuram district

Abs No: 4	University of Calicut	Year of submission:1983
Scholar: T.K.Mohammed	Research Guide: Dr.K.Soman	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	A diagnostic study of errors in the written English of pre-degree students	
Major Objectives	To find out errors in the written English of pre-degree students	
Area of Sample	Pre-degree students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intelligence test 2. Diagnostic test for pre -degree students 3. General data sheet 	
Major Findings	The investigator found that number of errors caused in writing English among pre degree students	
Key Words	Diagnostic study, Written English	

Abs No: 5	University of Calicut	Year of submission: 1984
Scholar: Sankaran Nair C.K	Research Guide: Dr.Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Factors related to under achievement in biology of secondary school students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effect of the following personality variables on underachievement in Biology students of secondary schools in terms of attitude towards Science, scientists, problem solving, academic work, health adjustment, home adjustment, social adjustment and emotional adjustment 2. To find out whether there is only significant difference in the proportion of underachievers or any of the other related levels of achievers in Biology when extreme groups are taken on the basis of intelligence 	

Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in biology to secondary school students 2. Interview schedule for secondary school students 3. Verbal group test of intelligence 4. Non-verbal group test of intelligence 5. General Data Sheet 6. Attitude scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The findings arrived t in this study have practical relevance to the improvement of instructional efficiency which may help to decrease the factors which are identified as causal factors of underachievement in Biology are amenable for considerable educational manipulations so that the incidence of underachievement may be brought down to a considerable extent. The other variable such as intelligence and social variables may also be controlled by adopting suitable technique for minimising the high incidence of underachievement in Biology 2. The study reveals the effect of age on achievement. The incidence of underachievement is greater among the subject of high age group, compared with the incidences of overachievement among the subjects of low age group
Key Words	Under achievement, Biology

Abs No: 6	University of Calicut	Year of submission: 1984
Scholar: Leelavathi. T. K	Research Guide: Dr K Soman	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Comparative study of the teacher education programmes in select developed and developing countries	
Major Objectives	To study and compare the teacher education programmes prevalent in the following countries (a) England (b) The Soviet Union (c) The United States of America (d) Nigeria (e) India	
Area of Sample	Teacher educators	
Tools/Type of Tools	Questionnaire	
Major Findings	The study found that the comparison made on the basis of the analysis of the respective programme in the light of the national characteristics will help in locating major trends in teacher education and that in turn, may be helpful in suggesting dynamic and progressive steps for revitalising the teacher education programme in India	
Key Words	Comparative study, Teacher education Programme	

Abs No: 7		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1987	
Scholar: P. Viswanathan Nair			Research Guide: Dr.A. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Science Education/Sociology of Education/Research in Creative Functioning		
Title of the Study	A comparative study of certain cognitive, affective and social variables which discriminate between high creative and low creative under achievers in secondary school science				
Major Objectives	To identify the cognitive, affective and social variables which discriminate between high creative and low creative under achievers				
Area of Sample	Secondary school science students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in science to secondary school students 2. Case study 3. Questionnaire 				
Major Findings	There exist significant difference in cognitive, affective and social variables which discriminate between high creative and low creative under achievers in secondary school science				
Key Words	Comparative study, Cognitive variables, affective variables, social variables, High creative under achievers, low creative under achievers, secondary school science				

Abs No: 8		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1988	
Scholar: Appanu Nambiar. M.P			Research Guide: Dr.A. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Education of disadvantaged		
Title of the Study	Comparative study of the educational performance of secondary school children of educationally forward and backward areas of Kerala				
Major Objectives	To test whether peoples belongs to the Educationally Forward(EF) area and the educational Backward (EB) area differ significantly in their performances the subject areas of the school curriculum				
Area of Sample	931 secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calicut university Test of Achievement in school subjects 2. Kerala University Group Test of Intelligence (Verbal) 3. The Kerala Socio-Economic Scale 				
Major Findings	There exist significant difference in the area of the Educationally forward area and educationally backward area in their performance in the subject areas of the school curriculum				
Key Words	Comparative study, Educational Performance				

Abs No: 9		University of Calicut		Year of submission: 1989	
Scholar: Kelu. P			Research Guide: Dr.K. Soman		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of study: Language Education/Sociology of Education		

Title of the Study	Some socio-familial correlates of basic language skills in the mother tongue of secondary school pupils of Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To determine whether significant group difference exists with respect to the select variables as a pre-requisite for the proper interpretation of the correlation studies 2. To explore the nature of the correlation of each of the socio-familial variables selected with each of the basic language skills for a representative sample of secondary school students and for the relevant sub groups there in
Area of Sample	1200 secondary school pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	Standardised tools
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socio economic status in general and education level, income level and occupation level of parents in particular can play a very significant role in determining the attainment of language skills in Malayalam of secondary school pupils 2. Socio-familial status in general and family acceptance of education in particular are found to have significant positive correlation with achievement of language skills for a representative sample of secondary school students and for the relevant sub groups
Key Words	Socio-familial correlates, language skills

Abs No: 10	University of Calicut	Year of submission: 1989
Scholar: Ayishabi.T.C	Research Guide: Dr.K. Soman	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of study: Psychology of Education/Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	Study of group differences in certain achievement related personality variables of college students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out whether there exist significant difference in each of the select personality variables among the groups formed on the basis of each of the fourteen criteria selected for the study 2. To find out which group has an advantage for each of the personality variables that shows significant difference among the groups compared 	
Area of Sample	680 degree students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Data sheet 2. Intelligence Test for college students 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There exist significant difference in each of the select personality variables among the groups formed on the basis of the fourteen criteria selected to study the group difference was sex. Sex differentiated eight of the nine personality variables is social adjustment, introversion, masculinity, achievement motivation, self-concept, general anxiety, manifest anxiety and examination 	

	<p>anxiety, between the two groups men and women</p> <p>2. The study found that there is no group difference in certain achievement related personality variables of college students</p>
Key Words	Achievement, Personality related variables

Abs No: 11	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1990
Scholar: N.M Madhavan	Research Guide: Dr.V. Govindan Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of study: Language Education/Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	Investigation into some factors related to achievement in Malayalam language of secondary school pupils of Kerala state	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the influence of each of the independent variables on the dependent variables using the appropriate techniques of correlation such as learning facility, Family acceptance of Education, General anxiety, Examination Anxiety and masculinity femininity 2. To predict achievement in Malayalam using the test predictor variables selected from among the independent variables 	
Area of Sample	Secondary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement Test 2. Verbal group test 3. Latter matrices test 4. Kerala university Anxiety scale 5. Achievement motivation 6. Scale of attitude 7. Anxiety scale 8. Self concept scale 9. Socio-personal adjustment scale 10. Home learning facility inventory 11. Environmental index inventory 12. Rating scale introversion extroversion scale, Muscunity femininity scale 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no significant correlation in home learning facility, Family acceptance of Education, General anxiety, Examination Anxiety and masculinity femininity 2. Achievement in Malayalam is not significantly related to home learning facility, family acceptance of education, general anxiety, examination anxiety and masculinity-femininity 	
Key Words	Achievement in Malayalam language, home learning facility, general anxiety, examination anxiety, masculinity femininity	

Abs No: 12	University of Calicut	Year of submission : 1991
Scholar: Suresh.k.P	Research Guide: Dr. Kamala S Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of the study: Science Education/Psychology of Education/Environmental Education		

Title of the Study	Identification of certain sociological ,cognitive and environmental variables related to programmes outcomes in secondary school biology
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the relationship of the select variables such as intellectual characteristics, psycho-motor characteristic, language characteristics, emotional characteristics, social characteristic and home environment with creativity among the pre-school children 2. To find out the effect of nurturing the identified correlates through stimulating environment on creativity among pre-school children
Sample	400 pre-school children in the age group of 3 to5 years
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creativity of pre-schoolers 2. Intelligence test for pre-schoolers 3. Questionnaire on home environment
Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For a sample of 400 pre-school children the independent variables namely intellectual characteristics, language, home environment showed a significant positive correlation with creativity. Psychomotor characteristic did not how a significant correlation with creativity. Psychomotor characteristic did not show a significant correlation with creativity 2. Study also revealed that the effect of stimulating environment for nurturing the correlates of creativity levels and age levels of pre-school children
Key Words	Sociological variables, ,cognitive variables, Environmental variables, Programmes outcomes

Abs No: 13		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1991	
Scholar: Nandakumari.P			Research Guide: Dr.K. Soman		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of study: Language Education		
Title of the Study	Diagnostic study of errors in writing Hindi of secondary school students of central schools in the madras region				
Major Objectives	To find out the common errors in writing Hindi of secondary school students of central schools in the madras region				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in Hindi 2. Questionnaire for Teachers 				
Major Findings	The study found the common errors in writing Hindi of secondary school students				
Key Words	Diagnostic study, errors in writing Hindi				

Abs No: 14		University of Calicut		Year of submission: 1992	
Scholar: Ramachandran K			Research Guide: Dr.S.Rajappan Nair		
Research Design : Quantitative					

Area of study: Language Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Social and familial variables which cause under achievement in Malayalam in secondary schools
Major Objectives	To check the Social and familial variables which cause under achievement in Malayalam in secondary schools
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tool	Achievement test in Malayalam
Major Findings	Social and familial variables are significantly correlates with under achievement in Malayalam in secondary schools
Key Words	Under achievement, familial variables, social variables

Abs No: 15	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1992
Scholar: Rajalakshmi.M	Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of Study: Early Childhood	
Title of the Study	An assessment of the existing nursery education programme in Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To survey the physical facilities, staff pattern facilities for children's development and learning the planning and organisation of the programmes, the curriculum, health care facilities and parental co-operation To study the profile of the nursery teachers working in the selected nursery schools 	
Area of Sample	1000 heads of nursery schools, 780 nursery school teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaire for the head of the institutions Questionnaire for nursery teachers 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The study found that furniture such as chair and tables for the use of teachers are moderately sufficient, the furniture such as benches and desks for the use of children are insufficient. Only 59 per cent of the schools have adequate number of benches for the use of children and 28 per cent of schools have adequate number of desks Majority records kept in the nursery schools are attendance registers for the teaching and non-teaching staff and for the pupils. The nursery teachers are designated differentially according to the nomenclature of the nursery schools in the state 	
Key Words	Nursery Education programme	

Abs No: 16	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1992
Scholar: Sreelatha Amma. R	Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of study: Correlates of Achievement/Science Education	

Title of the Study	Study of some affective correlates of achievement in secondary school biology
Major Objectives	To Study some affective correlates of achievement in secondary school biology
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Achievement test in Biology to secondary school students 2. Questionnaire
Major Findings	There exist significant difference in affective correlates of achievement in secondary school biology
Key Words	Affective correlates, Achievement

Abs No: 17		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1993	
Scholar: Nirmala Devi			Research Guide: Dr.C.P. Sreekantan Nair		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	The effect of certain social familial variables on some representative convergent –thinking and divergent thinking abilities of secondary school pupils				
Major Objectives	To understand the effect of certain social familial variables on some representative convergent –thinking and divergent thinking abilities of secondary school pupils				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Kerala university verbal group test of intelligence 2. The Kerala non verbal group test of Intelligence 3. Kerala socio economic scale 4. Home learning facility inventory 5. Family cultural level rating scale 6. Family environment Index inventory 7. A comparative test of creative thinking				
Major Findings	The difference felt in investigator to the effect of certain social familial variables on some representative convergent –thinking and divergent thinking abilities of secondary school pupils				
Key Words	Social Familial Variables, Convergent Thinking, Divergent Thinking				

Abs No: 18		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1993	
Scholar: Naseema. C			Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education/Science Education		
Title of the Study	Teaching competence of secondary school physical science teachers in relation to satisfaction of teaching physical science				
Major Objectives	1. To find out the level of satisfaction in different areas of satisfaction and for total satisfaction of physical science teachers in secondary schools 2. To compare the percentages of satisfied teachers in different				

	areas of satisfaction for the comparable sub samples based on the basal variables sex, age, educational qualification, specialisations and teaching experience of the teachers and school climates
Area of Sample	150 Physical science teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teaching Competence Rating Scale (TCRS) 2. Central Teaching Competency Scale (CTCS) 3. Observation schedule 4. Job Satisfaction Questionnaire 5. School organisational climate description questionnaire (SOCD Q) Sharma, M (1978)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a relationship between teaching competences of secondary school physical science teacher in relation to satisfaction of teaching physical science. When considering all of the areas of satisfaction only about 56 per cent of the population of physical science teachers are satisfied 2. Female science teachers were more satisfied than male teachers in the areas of work. Significant difference between the percentages exists in 26-35 and 36-45 years group and 36-45 and 46 and above year's groups. Also 36-45 age group teachers were more satisfied than all other age groups
Key Words	Teaching Competency, Satisfaction of Teaching physical science

Abs No: 19	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1993
Scholar: Sudheesh Kumar P.K	Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement/Science Education		
Title of the Study	Interaction effect of intelligence cognitive style and approaches to studying on achievement in biology of secondary school pupils	
Major Objectives	To study the main effect of the three select independent variables on achievement in Biology of secondary school pupils	
Area of Sample	Secondary School Pupils	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard progressive Matrices Test (Raven, 1958) 2. Group Embedded Figures Test 3. Science studying approach inventory 4. Achievement test in biology 	
Major Findings	The main effect of intelligence on achievement in Biology was significant for the total sample and the sub samples formed on the basis of sex. Cognitive style has significant main effect on total achievement in biology only for girls.	
Key Words	Interaction Effect, intelligence, cognitive styles, Achievement in Biology	

Abs No: 20		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1993
Scholar: Haridasan.N.K		Research Guide: Dr.P. Kelu	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Teacher Education			
Title of the Study	Personality and adjustment as correlates of burnout among secondary school teachers of Kerala		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To calculate the percentage of different categories (high, average and low) of burnout among secondary school teachers of Kerala 2. To compare the total burn out between related pairs of secondary school teachers of Kerala forced on the basis of sex, age, teaching experience, educational qualifications and marital status 		
Area of Sample	500 secondary school teachers		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maslach Burn out inventory 2. Sixteen personality factor questionnaire(Malayalam Version) 3. Mangal teacher adjustment inventory (Malayalam Version) 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study revealed that younger teachers or less experienced teachers are more burned out than older or more experienced teachers 2. Percentage of average burn out teachers is higher than that of low and high burnout teachers. Significant difference between means was noticed only in the age groups and experience group between 22-31 years and 21-41 years. The result revealed that younger teacher or less experienced teachers are more burned out than elder or more experienced teachers 		
Key Words	Personality ,adjustment ,burnout		

Abs No: 21		University of University	Year of Submission: 1994
Scholar: Salimkumar C		Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Science Education/Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Interaction of approach to studying and achievement motivation on achievement in biology of secondary school pupils		
Major Objectives	To study the main effect of independent variables on achievement in Biology of secondary school pupils		
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Science studying approach inventory 2. Scale of achievement motivation 3. Achievement test 		
Major Findings	The main effect of intelligence on achievement in Biology was significant for the total sample		
Key Words	achievement motivation, achievement in biology		

Abs No: 22		University: Calicut	Year of Submission: 1994
Scholar: Kumari.B.Sujatha		Research Guide: Dr.V. Sumangala	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement			
Title of the Study	Interaction effect of creativity and some other psychological variables on achievement in Biology of secondary school pupils of Kerala		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the descriptive statistics like mean and standard deviations of all the select variables 2. To test the significance of the main effect of area independent variables on achievement in Biology 		
Area of Sample	640 secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in Biology for std IX (Jose 1987) 2. A comparative test of creativity (Sumangala 1987) 3. Kerala university group test of intelligence 4. verbal letter matrices Test of Intelligence 5. Kerala university science aptitude test 6. Kerala scale of achievement motivation (Nair, 1980) 7. Self-concept scale 8. Scale of attitudes towards science 9. Scale of attitude towards problem solving (Pillai, 1981) 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out of the eight independent variables, seven viz, creativity, verbal intelligence, non-verbal intelligence, science aptitude, achievement motivation, attitude towards science and attitude towards problem solving have significant main effect on achievement in Biology 2. Interaction effect on achievement in Biology is significant only in the case of creativity with attitude towards science (All other studies interaction effects of creativity are not significant) 		
Key Words	Interaction effect, creativity ,attitude towards problem solving, achievement in Mathematics		

Abs No: 23		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1994
Scholar: N.R Girija Devi Tampuratty		Research Guide: Dr.V. Sumangala	
Research Design: Quantitative			
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Correlates of Achievement/Psychology of Education/Creativity			
Title of the Study	Interaction effect of creativity attitude towards problem solving and social position on the achievement in mathematics of secondary school pupils		
Major Objectives	To study the interaction effect of creativity attitude towards problem solving and social position on the achievement in mathematics		
Area of Sample	secondary school pupils		

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of Achievement in mathematics (Sumangala & Tampuratty, 1992) 2. A comprehensive test of creativity for secondary school pupils 3. Scale of attitude towards problem solving (Pillai, 1978) 4. Scale of social position (Sumangala & Tampuratty, 1992)
Major Findings	Study found that creativity, problem solving and social position have significant effect on the achievement in mathematics
Key Words	Interaction effect of creativity attitude towards problem solving and social position on the achievement in mathematics of secondary school pupils

Abs No: 24	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1994
Scholar: Ida Nancy.K	Research Guide: Dr.Santama Raju	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	The Relationship of some selected correlates of achievement motivation with different dimensions of cognitive ability of IX standard students in chemistry	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the extent of relationship between each of the selected independent variables and the different dimensions of cognitive ability in chemistry for the whole and relevant sub sample 2. To identify the independent variables in terms of their ability to discriminate between the three levels of cognitive ability namely, high, average and low, through paired comparisons of mean scores of these groups using t-tests for the whole sample 	
Area of Sample	749 secondary school pupils	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerala scale of achievement motivation (Dr.AS.Nair) 2. Kerala self concept 3. Kerala university verbal group test of intelligence 4. Study habits inventory 5. The Kerala examination anxiety scale 6. The socio economic scale 7. Socio familial adjustment inventory 8. Letter cancellation test 9. A standardised achievement test in chemistry 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out of the twelve correlated of achievement motivation selected for the study, seven variables, Cohen combined are capable of predicting the cognitive ability in chemistry. They are home learning facility, socio economic status, family cultural level index, intelligence, study habits , level of aspiration and socio familial variables 2. The correlation coefficient obtained for all the selected independent variables with the cognitive ability namely, high-average and low through synthesis are found to be significant 	
Key Words	achievement motivation ,cognitive ability	

Abs No: 25		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1995	
Scholar: Gul Mohamed.M		Research Guide: Dr.Santamma Raju			
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	Relationship of cognitive and affective achievements within reference to personality variables of 9 th standard students				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the extent of relationship of cognitive and affective achievements (total) in Malayalam with each of the selected independent variables for the whole and relevant sub samples 2. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained for the two sex groups (boys and girls) and locale (urban and rural) groups differ significantly 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Kerala Test of Malayalam Achievement for Std IX (based on Bloom's taxonomy of the cognitive domain) 2. The Kerala Test of Malayalam Achievement for standard IX (based on Bloom's taxonomy of the Affective domain) 3. Kerala Socio Personal Adjustment Scale 4. Kerala Self Concept Scale 5. Kerala Introversion-Extraversion Scale 6. Kerala Scale of Achievement Motivation 7. Kerala University Test Anxiety Scale 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Findings reveals that there exists significant relationship between cognitive and affective achievement in Malayalam and some of the selected personality variables 2. No significant sex difference exist between cognitive and affective achievement in Malayalam and selected personality variables. The study also found no significant, rural, urban difference exist between achievement in Malayalam and each of the selected personality variables 				
Key Words	cognitive and affective achievements, personality variables				

Abs No: 26		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1995	
Scholar: Lali. S		Research Guide: Dr .P. Kelu			
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Special Education					
Title of the Study	A Comparative study of the scholastic performance of the visually handicapped pupils studying under the integrated system within that of the normal pupils in secondary schools of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To test whether the two groups of visually handicapped pupils and normal pupils of standards VIII, IX and X differ significantly in their scholastics performance in the eight subject areas of the school curriculum as well as in their total performance 2. To test whether the two groups of visually handicapped pupils and normal pupils of standards VIII, IX and X obtained by 				

	equating intelligence differ significantly in their scholastic performance in the eight subject areas of the school curriculum as well as in their total performance
Area of Sample	760 Visually Handicapped pupils in Kerala Normal pupils in secondary schools
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Achievement test 2. Kerala University Verbal group test of intelligence, 3. The Kerala Socio economic status scale
Major Findings	1. The visually handicapped pupils are found to be significantly different in their scholastic performance from their normal counterparts who study along with them in the integrated system of education 2. Difference in the scholastic performance is found to be in favour of the normal group indicating that visual handicap in general stands in the way of the handicapped group performing on a par with the normal group
Key Words	Scholastic performance, visually handicapped, integrated system , normal pupils

Abs No: 27	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1995
Scholar: Santhosh Kumar. G.R	Research Guide: Dr.R. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Comparative study of teacher education programmes at secondary level in south Indian states	
Major Objectives	1. To conduct a comparative study of secondary teacher education programmes of south Indian states joy based on the curriculum for teacher education 2. To highlight the peculiarities in teacher education improve the standard of teacher education in selected states	
Area of Sample	Teacher education programme	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Inventory 2. Questionnaire	
Major Findings	The rating of curriculum experts with regard to grouping of the syllabi of teacher and education in the enjoying Indian society classified under two broad categories viz. Introduction to education and teacher education and society show that the syllabi followed by all the universities in the present study differ significantly with the norms. The rating of curriculum experts with regard to the presence of the component 'Indian Education thought in the syllabi of the universities taken up for the present study on comparison with the norm show no significant differences at 0.05 levels	
Key Words	Comparative study ,teacher education programmes	

Abs No: 28	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1995
Scholar: Malini.P.	Research Guide: Dr.V. Sumangala	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Study of gender differences in certain psychological variables of mathematical domain at secondary level	
Major Objectives	To test for gender difference in mean scores of each psychological variables	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generalised test of achievement in Mathematics(Sumangala and Thampuratty 1992) 2. Test of Mathematics aptitude(Sumangala & Malini1993) 3. Test of Mathematical Creativity 4. Scale of Self concept in Mathematics 5. Scale of Mathematics Anxiety 6. Scale of attitude towards mathematics 	
Major Findings	There is significant gender differences exists in four psychological variables	
Key Words	gender differences psychological variables mathematical domain	

Abs No: 29	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1996
Scholar: Usharani	Research Guide: Dr.C.P. Sreekantan Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Creativity/Language Education		
Title of the Study	Creativity of high school pupils in learning the English language	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the creativity of high school pupils in learning the English language 2. To find out if there is any significant relation between pupils with different levels of creativity viz, high, average and low and their achievement in English 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guilford test of creativity 2. Torrens test of creativity 3. The ask and Guess test 4. Test of Achievement 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study revealed that there was no significant relation between pupils with different levels of creativity and achievement in English 2. The study concluded that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of boys and girls in the achievement test as as no significant difference between pupils with different levels of creativity and achievement in English 	
Key Words	Creativity, learning, English language	

Abs No: 30		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1996	
Scholar: K M Santha kumari .K.M		Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai			
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/Achievement as Correlates					
Title of the Study		Influence of classroom climate and approaches to studying on achievement in physics of secondary school pupils			
Major Objectives		To estimate the extent of association of Achievement in Biology with each of the independent variables using Pearson's r's for the whole sample and relevant subsamples.			
Area of Sample		Secondary school pupils			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale of Classroom climate developed by the investigator(1992) 2. Science studying approach inventory (Pillai.K.S.etal.1992) 3. Test of Achievement in Physics developed by the investigator(1992) 			
Major Findings		It is noticed that classroom climate has significant single effect on achievement in physics –total and objective wise in total sample. The path analysis is found that the effect of the two component dimensions of classroom climate namely educationally factors and social factors on achievement in physics are almost equal			
Key Words		Classroom climate, Achievement in physics			

Abs No: 31		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1996	
Scholar: Abdul Gafoor P K		Research Guide: Dr T C Ayishabi			
Research Design: Qualitative		Area of Study: History of Education			
Title of the Study		A critical study of the functioning and work efficiency of the District Institutes of Education And Training			
Major Objectives		To analyse the functions of DIET of different branches			
Area of Sample		DIET Teachers			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. General Data Sheet 3. Evaluation Sheet 4. School Organisational Climate Description Questionnaire(SOCDQ) 			
Major Findings		The study found that the functioning of DIET may not be proper, unless functional autonomy is not immediately granted to them. Autonomy will bring the DIET staff together and proper co-operation can brought about within them, Therefore, autonomy should be ensured as early as possible for the DIET of Kerala			
Key Words		work efficiency ,District Institutes of Education And Training			

Abs No: 32		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 1996	
Scholar: Sarojini Amma.M P			Research Guide: Dr.R. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: History of Education		
Title of the Study		Study of the history and development of the nayar service society as a voluntary educational agency in Kerala			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the major social forces and the historical antecedents which led to the creation of a strong community organisation of the Nayars-the NSS and its entry in the field of education as a voluntary agency? 2. What kind of developments, quantitative as well as qualitative, occurred in the educational establishment created by the NSS during the period under study, viz, 1916-1990, divided into meaningful developmental phases? 			
Area of Sample		Leaders of the NSS Senior Educationists			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recorded relevant data from Nayar Service Society's administrative office at Changanacherry 2. NSS Budgets reports for the years from 1912 to the present 3. NSS general administration reports for the year from 1912 to the present 4. Official history of the NSS compilation used by the NSS, Viz, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Golen Book of the NSS Golden Jubilee Publication (In Malayalam, 1964) b) History of the Nayar Service Society, Vol.I (In Malayalam, 1972) c) History of the Nayar Service Society, Vol. II (Malayalam, 1994) 5. Official circulars/communication sent by the NSS to its constituent units 6. Official circulars issued by the department of education, government of Kerala, in connection with the schools under the NSS 7. Official circulars/communication sent by the Director of Collegiate Education, Govt of Kerala, concerning colleges under the NSS 8. Official circulars/communications sent by the different universities to the colleges under the NSS concerning the working of these colleges 9. Official circulars/communication sent by the secretary, higher education, govt of Kerala 10. Minutes of different bodies (Syndicate, Senate, Academic Council) of the different university of Kerala, Calicut, mahatma Gandhi University and Cochin University 11. References connected with NSS educational institutions in authentic official publications like (a) State manuals of different periodicals (b) State Gazettes (c) Administration Report of state Govt (d) Budget speeches of the state 12. Other official literature bearing on education 			

	<p>13. Theses and dissertations bearing on educational history and development of the state, available in different universities</p> <p>14. Interview with top leaders of the NSS</p> <p>15. Interview with top senior educationists</p>
Major Findings	<p>1. The study gives clear indications of the fact that the entry of the nayar community in the field of education as a private voluntary agency during the early leaders of the present century could be traced back to the peculiar social customs and conventions followed by the community which it was forced to give up because of the political pressures and the attendance social changes that overlook the community and the state during the 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>2. The growth and development of different categories of educational institutions under the NSS since its establishment in 1916 shows that there has been a steady growth in the number educational created by it and in the supporting educational sections.</p>
Key Words	Nayar service society , voluntary educational agency

Abs No: 33	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1997
Scholar: Valsala. K. E	Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Certain cognitive and affective correlates of process outcomes in physics of university entrance	
Major Objectives	To find out the relationship between process outcomes in Physics (total and each of the select cognitive and affective variables of the university entrants for the whole sample, boys and girls)	
Area of Sample	University entrants	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard progressive matrices test (Raven 1958) 2. Differential aptitude test-sub test III (Bennet 1961) 3. Differential aptitude test-sub test IV 4. A comprehensive test of creativity (Sumangala 1987) 5. Group embedded figures test 6. Scale of attitude towards mathematics (Sumangala and Sunny 1987) 7. Scale of attitude towards problem solving 8. Scale of achievement motivation 9. Test of process outcome in Physics 	
Major Findings	The study identified the cognitive and affective correlated of process outcomes in Physics of university entrants. The study found that the significant correlates exist between process outcome in physics and certain personality variables such as attitude, aptitude and Achievement motivation for whole sample, boys and girls.	
Key Words	cognitive and affective correlates, process outcomes in physics	

Abs No: 34		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1997
Scholar: Kiran Billa Kantroo		Research Guide: Dr.R. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Creativity/Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Comparative study of personal and social adjustment of high, average and low creative pre degree students of Dakshina Kannada district		
Major Objectives	To identify a group of high creative, average creative and low creative students at pre-degree levels		
Area of Sample	Pre-Degree students		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creativity tests 2. Inventory 3. Scoring 		
Major Findings	The main scores of high creative, average creative and low creative pre-degree students in the personal adjustment variables were compared, it was found that many of the variables were discriminating between the different creativity levels of pre-degree students		
Key Words	Personal adjustment, social adjustment, creativity		

Abs No:35		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1997
Scholar: Viswanathan.K.S		Research Guide: Dr.C.P. Sreekantan Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Correlates as Achievement/ Psychology of Education/Mathematics Education			
Title of the Study	Effect of diagnostic /error learning strategy on achievement of slow learners of std ix in mathematics		
Major Objectives	To estimate the incidence of errors in the select area of mathematics for the samples		
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic test 2. Attitude scale(Thurston) 3. Intelligence test 4. Ravens Progressive matrices 		
Major Findings	The investigator found that the diagnostic error learning strategy is more effective on achievement of slow learners		
Key Words	diagnostic /error learning strategy, achievement of slow learners		

Abs No: 36		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1998
Scholar Baiju K Nath		Research Guide: Dr.T.C. Ayishabi	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Teacher Education/Science Education			

Title of the Study	Development of self instructional package for secondary school Biology teachers for their in-service learning
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop self-instructional materials in a package with reference to the necessary content to fill up the gaps in the update knowledge of secondary school biology teachers through their in service learning 2. To evaluate the developed package by ascertaining its effectiveness
Area of Sample	178 secondary school Biology teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two achievement tests on the basis of the SIM 2. A questionnaire on the various aspects of the SIP
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that Higher percentage of achievement by the learners in the achievement tests is an indication of the effectiveness of the prepared instructional material 2. The SIP developed by the investigator is suitable for providing in-service learning of secondary level biology teachers
Key Words	self instructional package , in-service learning

Abs No: 37	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1998
Scholar: Ancel Maria	Research Guide: Dr.Santhamma Raju	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Mathematics
Education/Psychology of Education/Correlates as Achievement		
Title of the Study	Cognitive style and selected non cognitive variables in relation to achievement in mathematics of pupil std x	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the extent of relationship between achievement in mathematics and each of the selected independent variables for the whole sample and relevant subsamples 2. To predict achievement in Mathematics using a few selected independent variables by means of stepwise regression by ANOVA approach 	
Area of Sample	740 X th standard students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in Mathematics for standard 2. Group Embedded Figures test 3. Letter cancellation test 4. Scale of attitude towards mathematics 5. classroom Environment inventory for mathematics 6. Home environment inventory for mathematic 7. Home practice inventory for mathematics 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The relationship between achievement in Mathematics and the independent variables under study was significant and positive except for level of aspiration. No significant urban-rural difference was found for the correlations of achievement in Mathematics and intermediate cognitive style. There exist 	

	<p>significant sex difference in the correlations between achievement in Mathematics and intermediate cognitive style</p> <p>2. Out of the six predictor variables, two of them predict the achievement in Mathematics. They are, attitude towards Mathematics and cognitive style.</p>
Key Words	Cognitive style, non cognitive variables, achievement,

Abs No: 38	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1999
Scholar: Bindu.C.M	Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Interaction effect of select instructional; learning strategies (co-operative learning and peer teaching)and cognitive entry behaviour of std vi pupils on achievement in Malayalam language skills	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean post-test scores of achievement in Malayalam language skills (objective wise and total score) of experimental and control group for the total sample and sub samples based on sex 2. To compare the mean gain scores of achievement in Malayalam language skill of experimental group and control group for the total sample and subsamples based on sex (tested immediately after teaching) 	
Area of Sample	100 upper primary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerala university verbal group test of intelligence 2. Standard Progressive Matrices Test (Raven 1958) 3. General data sheet 4. Achievement test in Malayalam language skills 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The specific instructional learning strategy adopted by the teacher and select cognitive entry behaviours of the pupils along with a host to others are influencing the outcome of language learning. Significant difference was found in the mean scores on achievement in Malayalam language skills of experimental group and control group 2. Significant difference in mean achievement scores (post-test II) between two groups based on instructional learning strategies (co-operative learning strategy-CLS and conventional method of teaching) were found in total sample, boys and girls 	
Key Words	Instructional strategies, learning strategies, co-operative learning, peer teaching cognitive entry behaviour	

Abs No: 39	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1999
Scholar: Sreemanunni.P	Research Guide: Dr.K. Karunakaran	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Language Education/Teacher Education/Psychology of Education	

Title of the Study	Certain psycho social variables as correlates on teaching competencies of Malayalam teacher trainees of Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To examine the level of teachers trainees with regard to each of the psychological variables viz(1)Attitude towards teaching profession(2)Teaching aptitude(3)interest in teaching(4)Intelligence and socio Economic Status To categorise the teacher trainees who come from the family of teacher in regard to both of the independent and dependant variables
Area of Sample	172 B.Ed Trainees
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> General teaching competency scale developed by Passi (adapted by the researcher) Teacher Attitude scale constructed and standardised by the researcher Teaching aptitude test battery(1986)developed by Shamim Kakkar's interest in Teaching scale(1985) Raven,s standared progressive Matrices Socio-Economic status scale prepared by Kuppuswami and modified by the invigilator Socio-economic status scale developed by Kuppuswamy and modified by the investigator
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The investigator found that B.Ed trainees have favourable attitude towards teaching profession. Most of the trainees come from lower group and few percentage lies in the upper strata Majority of the trainees are having higher aptitude in teaching. Majority of the trainees selected for Bed courses re found to be interested in teaching, but a few are not having proper interest in the profession. When the socio-economic status was put to further analysis, it noticed that most of the trainees come under the lower group and only a few percentage lies in the upper strata
Key Words	psycho social variables, teaching competency, Malayalam teacher trainees

Abs No: 40	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1999
Scholar: K.P Meera	Research Guide: Dr.Kamala SPillai	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Language Education/Psychology of Education/Correlates as Achievement		
Title of the Study	Language aptitude select attitudinal and motivational variables as correlates of achievement in English of secondary school students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To find out the main and interaction effect of select independent variables on achievement in English-total and content wise, namely, achievement in English-vocabulary, grammar and comprehension To find out the vest predictors of achievement in English from among the three select independent variables 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type	1. Language Aptitude test developed by the investigator(1996)	

of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Scale of Attitude towards Education (Pillai and Ayishabi, 1983) 3. Scale of Attitude towards English developed by the investigator (1996) 4. Scale of attitude towards English Teachers and Teaching developed by the investigator (1996) 5. Scale of Achievement motivation (Pillai and Salimkumar, 1992) 6. Achievement Test ion English developed by the investigator (1996)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study noticed that language aptitude has significant main effect on achievement in English-Total and in other categories namely, achievement in English-vocabulary, achievement in English-Grammar and achievement in English comprehension 2. Study found that language aptitude has only significant single effect and no interaction effect of language aptitude with the other select attitudinal and motivational variable on achievement in English exists
Key Words	Language aptitude, attitude, motivation , achievement in English

Abs No: 41	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 1999
Scholar: Ajitha kumari.T	Research Guide: Dr.T.C. Ayishabi	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Creativity	
Title of the Study	Identifying some correlates of creativity and nurturing the creative potentials at the pre-school stage	
Major Objectives	To identify some correlates of creativity and nurturing the creative potential at the pre school students	
Area of Sample	Pre-school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creativity test for pre-schoolers 2. Intelligence test for pre-schoolers 3. Report of the observation of the child 4. Questionnaire on Home environment 	
Major Findings	The study identified the important correlates of creativity and nurturing the creative potentials at the pre-school stage	
Key Words	Creativity , Creative potentials ,Intelligence, Home Environment	

Abs No : 42	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2000
Scholar: Ramesan E S	Research Guide: DrV. Sumangala	
Research Design : Quantitative	Area of Study: Language Education/Correlates as Achievement/Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Achievement motivation, attitude towards Malayalam and some social familial variables differentiating between high and low creative under achievers in Malayalam among secondary students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean scores of the select predictor variables between HCU (high creative under achievers) and LCUA 	

	(low creative under achievers) in Malayalam 2. To estimate the nature and extent of relationship of creativity and achievement in Malayalam with achievement motivation, attitude towards Malayalam and the select social familial variables
Area of Sample	715 Secondary school pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerala University Group test of intelligence(verbal) 2. Calicut University Letter Matrices Test of Intelligence 3. Generalized achievement test in Malayalam for secondary pupils of Kerala 4. Verbal part of the comprehensive test of creativity for secondary school pupils 5. Kerala scale of achievement motivation 6. Scale of attitude towards Malayalam 7. social family inventory 8. Kerala socio-Economic scale(Modified)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that there is significant difference exist in mean scores of the select predictor variables between high and low under achievers. 2. The study found that there is positive relationship between attitude towards Malayalam and achievement in Malayalam. The different factor structures of the two groups HCUA and LCUA suggests that different treatment are to be given to these two groups of under achievers. Creativity may be the major variable causing such a difference among under achievers and hence the creativity level of pupils is to be considered before taking measures for receiving under achievement
Key Words	Achievement motivation, attitude towards Malayalam ,some social familial variables, high and low creative under achievers

Abs No: 43	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2000
Scholar: Abdul Kadar Parambat	Research Guide: Dr.C.Naseema	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	A study on stress and professional efficiency of the heads of primary schools in Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean scores of stress and professional Efficiency for the selected sub samples based on sex,age,educational qualification, teaching experience and marital status of the heads of primary schools in Kerala and the locality and management category of their schools 2. To study the levels of stress experienced by the heads of primary schools in Kerala 	
Area of Sample	275 Heads of primary schools in Kerala	

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stress inventory for Headmasters (SIH) 2. Professional Efficacy rating scale for Headmasters(PERISH)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No significant difference exist in mean stress of the heads of primary schools belonging to the sub samples of age below 41 years, 41-50 years and above 50 years. There is no significant difference between headmasters and head mistresses. 2. The study found that there exist significant difference in mean scores of stress and professional Efficiency for the selected subsamples
Key Words	stress ,professional efficiency ,heads of primary schools

Abs No: 44		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2000	
Scholar: Sholy Joseph k			Research Guide: Dr.V.Sumangala		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education, Mathematics Education					
Title of the Study	Some affective variables discriminating between mathematically gifted and non gifted secondary school pupils of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare mathematically gifted and non-gifted pupils for each of the select affective variables 2. To identify the affective variables which have significant relation with Mathematical giftedness 				
Area of Sample	1000 secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of mathematical creativity (Sumangala,1993) 2. Scale of attitude towards mathematics (Sumangala & Sunny, 1987) 3. Scale of attitude towards academic work (Sumangala & Mumthas, 1998) 4. Scale of anxiety in mathematics (Sumangala & Malini, 1993) 5. Mathematics interest inventory (Sumangala & Vijayakumari, 1996) 6. Kerala socio personal adjustment scale(Nair, 1976) 7. Scale of Achievement Motivation in Mathematics (Sumangala & Vijayakumar, 1996) 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that there exist significant difference in mathematically gifted and non-gifted pupils for the select variables 2. There exist significant difference in Mathematically gifted and non gifted secondary school pupils of Kerala 				
Key Words	Affective variables, gifted and non gifted pupil, Creativity, anxiety, interest, attitude				

Abs No: 45		University of Calicut		Year of Submission:2000	
Scholar: Vijayakumari.k			Research Guide: Dr.V. Sumangala		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Psychology of Education					

Title of the Study	Some psychological variables contributing to mathematical giftedness of secondary school pupils of Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare mathematically gifted and non gifted pupils for each of the select psychological variables and to decide the variables for which the two groups significantly differ and hence may contribute to mathematical giftedness 2. To test whether mathematical giftedness is depend on the select psychological variables so that the dependent predictor variables can be considered as the contributing variables
Area of Sample	600 IX th standard pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of Mathematical abilities (Sumangala and Malini, 1995) 2. Test of Mathematical Creativity (Sumangala, 1993) 3. Test of problem solving ability in Mathematics 4. Test of Abstract Reasoning (Sumangala and Malini, 1993) 5. Scale of achievement motivation in Mathematics 6. Mathematics interest inventory 7. Scale of Attitude towards Mathematics (Sumangala and Malini, 1987) 8. Scale of Self Concept it Mathematics (Sumangala and Malini, 1993) 9. The Kerala introversion extroversion scale (Nair, 1976) 10. Scale of masculine-feminity scale (Nair, 1978)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study identified the psychological variables which contribute significantly to mathematical giftedness 2. The psychological factor structures of Mathematically gifted and non-gifted pupils were derived using principal component method of factor analysis followed by varimax rotation
Key Words	Mathematical giftedness, Mathematical creativity

Abs No: 46	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2000
Scholar: Achuthan. P.K	Research Guide: Dr. K. Sivarajan	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Educationally Backward	
Title of the Study	Study on the efficiency of supporting programmes to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe pupils	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the efficacy of the tutorial system provided in the pre-metric hostels run by the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe development department 2. To find out the impact of the merit scholarship scheme introduced by the Department of Education 	
Area of Sample	79 SC students, 108 scheduled tribe students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test 2. Socio-Economic status scale 3. Interview technique 4. Observation Schedule 	

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the difference in percentage of the high achievers of the pre scholarship stage and post scholarship stage, for the total sample, SC group, ST group and sub samples of total boys, total girls, SC boys, SC girls ST boys and St girls are found to be not significant in all the cases 2. The tutorial system had a favourable impact on the level of scholastic attainment of all the three groups
Key Words	Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, tutorial system

Abs No: 47	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2001
Scholar: Shihabudheen S	Research Guide: Dr.T.K.Mohammed	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Language Education, Educational Technology		
Title of the Study	Study of the effectiveness of programmed instruction in learning English as a second language by secondary school pupils	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To determine the comparative effectiveness of programmed instruction and conventional method of teaching on achievement in English of secondary school pupils 2. To study the linear effect of the following select control variables on the scores of achievement in English <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a)pre-experimental level of achievement b) Verbal Intelligence c) Achievement Motivation d) Study habits e) Socio-economic status f) Sex g) Locale h) Programmed instruction and conventional method of teaching 	
Area of Sample	184 secondary school pupils	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-instructional materials prepared by the investigator with the help of the supervising teacher 2. Pre-Experimental test in English 3. Post Experimental test in English 4. Kerala University Group test of Intelligence 5. Study habit Rating scale 6. Personal Data Sheet 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programmed instruction in learning English as a second language by secondary school pupils is more effective than conventional method 2. The experiment group that learnt English through programmed instruction achieved high mean scores than that of control group which learned through the conventional method of teaching. The programmed instruction is more effective than the conventional method of teaching irrespective of the verbal intelligence, achievement motivation, study habit, socio-economic status, sex, locale 	
Key Words	programmed instruction , learning English , second language	

Abs No: 48		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Abdul Gafoor.K			Research Guide: Dr.C.Naseema		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Correlates as Achievement		
Title of the Study	Influence of certain potential variables on academic achievement of elementary school				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the extent of relationship between each of the parental variables and academic achievement for the total sample and subsamples based on sex and socio economic status of pupils and locale and type of management of their schools 2. To test whether there is significant difference in the relationship of each of the parental variables with academic achievement 				
Area of Sample	Elementary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) General Academic Achievement Test (for standard VI pupils 2) Parental Involvement Rating Scale (PIRS) 3) General Data Sheet 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Significant and negative relation between academic achievement and three parental variables viz, father absenteeism, parental absenteeism and family size in the total sample. 2. There exist significant negative relation between academic achievement and family size in urban school pupil also 				
Key Words	potential variables, academic achievement				

Abs No: 49		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Subramanian T			Research Guide: Dr. P Kelu		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	The impact of DIETs on the work efficiency of primary school teachers of Kerala state				
Major Objectives	To assess the work efficiency of primary school teachers of Kerala state after undergone in-service course in DIET's with regard to content enrichment				
Area of Sample	Primary school teachers				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Questionnaire 2) Data Sheet 3) Profile of DIETs of the principal 				
Major Findings	Diets have important role in improving the work efficiency of primary school teachers in Kerala state after undergone in-service course in DIET's with regard to content enrichment				
Key Words	work efficiency, DIET				

Abs No: 50		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Mumthas. N.S			Research Guide: Dr.V. Sumangala		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education, Psychology of Education/Correlates as Achievement					
Title of the Study	Certain psychological variables as predictors of achievement in Mathematics of secondary pupils of Kerala				
Major Objectives	To identify the psychological variables as predictors of achievement in Mathematics of secondary pupils				
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Test of Achievement in mathematics 2) Test of numerical reasoning (Sumangala and malini,1993) 3) Test of Ability to use Symbols (Sumangala and malini,1993) 4) Test of Spatial Ability (Sumangala and malini,1993) 5) Test of Abstract reasoning (Sumangala and malini,1993) 6) Test of inductive reasoning 7) Test of deductive reasoning 8) Test of problem solving ability in Mathematics (Sumangala and Vijayakumarai,1996) 9) Test of mathematics creativity (Sumangala,1993) 10) Mathematics interest inventory (Sumangala and Vijaya kumarai,1996) 11) Scale of self-concept in Mathematics (Sumangala and malini,1993) 12) Scale of attitude towards Mathematics (Sumangala and Sunny,1987) 13) Scale of Attitude towards academic work 14) Scale of Mathematics anxiety (Sumangala and malini,1993) 15) Scale of achievement motivation in Mathematics (Sumangala and Vijayakumarai,1996) 				
Major Findings	The study identified the predictors of achievement in Mathematics. Numerical reasoning, spatial ability, abstract reasoning, inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning are some of the predictors found in this study				
Key Words	psychological variables, achievement in Mathematics				

Abs No: 51		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Ravi.T.P			Research Guide: Dr.K. Sivarajan		
Research Design: Mixed			Area of Study: Adult Education./Art Education		
Title of the Study	Empirical studies for designing and testing out some folk arts forms for conscientising adult learner in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the critical area in which adult learner are to be conscientised 2. To develop appropriate conscientisation strategies using the following folk art forms 				

	a) Ottanthullal b) Street drama c) Vilpattu d) kathaprasangam and e) Drama
Area of Sample	Adult learner in Kerala
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Interview schedule 2. Attitude Scale
Major Findings	1. The designed and folk arts forms for effective in conscientising adult learner in Kerala. The study shows that the select conscientisation programmes will improve significantly the attitude of the adult learners towards each of the defined conscientisation areas 2. The developed strategies using folk art forms such as ottanthullal, street drama, vilpattu, kathaprasangam and drama are more effective in adult learners in Kerala
Key Words	folk arts forms, adult education

Abs No: 52		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Subrahmania Das.P.V			Research Guide: Dr.K.Sivarajan		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Population Education/Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Knowledge, attitude and perspective on population related problems among college students				
Major Objectives	To assess the the level of Knowledge and attitude of college students about population related problems				
Area of Sample	College students				
Tools/Type of Tools	1) Attitude scale 2) Questionnaire 3) Personal Data sheet 4) Socio-Economic status scale				
Major Findings	The investigator found that the effect of knowledge on attitude has proved that there exists significant differences between the low knowledge group and the average knowledge group				
Key Words	Knowledge, attitude and perspective on population, socio economic status				

Abs No: 53		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Krishna Kumari R			Research Guide: Dr.K. Karunakaran		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education,/Models,/Curriculum					
Title of the Study	A study of the effectiveness of inquiry training model and concept attainment model for learning maths at secondary level				
Major Objectives	To check the effectiveness of inquiry training model and concept attainment model for learning maths at secondary level				

Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Inquiry training model 2. Preparation of concept attainment model 3. Achievement test in maths
Major Findings	The inquiry training model and concept attainment model are more effective than conventional method for learning maths at secondary level
Key Words	Inquiry Training Model, Concept attainment model, Conventional method

Abs No: 54	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2002
Scholar: Padmanabhan.. M	Research Guide: Dr.K. Karunakaran	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Sociology of Education/Correlates as Achievement		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness in geography achievement under guided discovery learning and receipting learning conditions	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop comprehensive lesson plans for the three chapters of ninth std Geography text book of Kerala, Lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere in tune with guided discovery learning and reception learning condition 2. To study effectiveness in Geography achievement under guided discovery learning condition by comparing it with the achievement under traditional learning condition 	
Area of Sample	Secondary level students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in geography (constructed and standardised by the investigator, 2000) 2. Verbal test of intelligence (Kerala University) 3. Socio economic status scale (Kerala University) 4. Pre-requisite test in Geography 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is significant difference between students taught under guided discovery learning condition than those taught and reception learning condition in Geography achievement 2. The experimental group taught through guided discovery learning method scored significantly higher than that of the traditional method group scored in the achievement test with respect to overall scores and scores at all the three levels of instructional objective namely, knowledge, understanding and application 	
Key Words	Geography Achievement, discovery learning, receipting learning conditions	

Abs No: 55		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Anilkumar. A.K			Research Guide: Dr. P.K. Sudheesh Kumar		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Perceived stress of teacher in relation to job satisfaction and certain personality characters				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the extent of levels of perceived stress and job satisfaction of teachers 2. To identify the best predictors of perceived stress and job satisfaction of teachers 				
Area of Sample	Teachers working at primary, secondary and higher secondary levels				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Teacher stress inventory (Kumar & Kumar,2001) 2) Scale of job satisfactioin (Kumar & Kumar, 2001) 3) 16 PF Questionnaire-Form C-Malayalam version (Rema & Raveendra, 1989) 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The highest perceived stress is experienced by the teachers working in the primary school and the least percentage of teachers who are lightly stressed is High school teachers. The highest percentages of teachers who have low level of perceived tress are higher secondary and primary school teachers. 2. Organisational structure is the best predictor of perceived stress. The next two best predictors are home work interface and intrinsic to the job 				
Key Words	stress of teacher ,job satisfaction, personality characters				

Abs No: 56		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Vijayan Pillai.P			Research Guide: Dr.K. Karunakaran		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Continuing Education		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of learner oriented participatory approach in continuing education programme				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the need and problems of the learners attending the continuing education centres and to suggest suitable methods for the effective implementation of continuing education programmes in Kerala 2. To frame a suitable curriculum based on the needs of the learners 				
Area of Sample	240 learners from 24 continuing education centres				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A questionnaire to collect information from the preraks about the present position of the continuing education centres 2. A need based learning material 3. Structured interview schedule has been used for interviewing certain experts in the field for collecting suggestions for the improvement of the continuing education 4. An observation schedule for learner to test the effectiveness of the model learning materials (12 lessons) developed based on 				

	need-based curriculum and participatory approach (prepared by the investigator)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the centres are not keen in implementing the income generating programme (IGP) for the learners. 95 percentage working in rented building or panchayath building, anganwadi, library, clubs etc. Primers and text books used in all centres are not based on the priority needs of the learners 2. Majority of the preraks working in the continuing education centres are hailing from poor families. Since their services in the continuing education centres are purely temporary and depend upon the decisions of the changing administration of the panchayath most of them are in despair. More over nobody is being given any service benefits and also not given any concession in recruitment of government/other services
Key Words	learner, participatory approach , continuing education programme

Abs No: 57		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: C. Bhamini		Research Guide: Dr.K. Karunakaran			
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/Methods of Teaching					
Title of the Study	Effect of mastery learning strategy and advance organizers model over traditional methods for teaching Malayalam				
Major Objectives	To make comparison of the effects of Mastery learning model, Advance organise model, Traditional methods on the achievement of secondary school pupils in Malayalam				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intelligence Test (Raven's standard Progressive matrices) 2. SES scale (Developed by Kuppu swami and modified by Pillai 1973) 3. A pre-requisite test in Malayalam (Item selected on the basis of contents taken for the study) 4. Lesson Plans for mastery learning model 5. Lesson plans for Advanced Advance Organizer model 6. Leon plans for traditional Method 7. Achievement test in Malayalam (constructed and standardised by the investigator) 				
Major Findings	The mastery learning model and advance organizer model are more effective than conventional method				
Key Words	Mastery learning, advance organizers model , methods for teaching				

Abs No: 58		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Sasidharan.P		Research Guide: Dr.P.K. Sudheesh Kumar			
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/					

Correlates as Achievement	
Title of the Study	Influence of instructional learning strategies and classroom environment on achievement and retention in Malayalam language of std VII pupils
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To study whether there exists any difference or not in the mean achievement scores (objective wise and total scores) of the experimental and control groups for the total sample, Boys and Girls To study the effectiveness of cooperative learning strategy over conventional lecture method of teaching. If any, in terms of achievement in Malayalam language of standard VII pupils
Area of Sample	100 upper primary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lesson transcripts for cooperative learning strategy-Jigsaw II Model (Kumar & Sasidharan, 2001) Lesson transcripts for conventional lecture method of teaching (Sasidharan,2001) Classroom environment inventory (Pillai & Sunitha, 1996) Verbal Group test of intelligence (Kumar, et al, 1997) General data sheet(6)classroom interaction rating scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No significant main effect of classroom environment on achievement of girls Cooperative learning strategy applied to the experimental group was seen superior to the conventional lecture method of teaching applied to the control group
Key Words	instructional learning strategies, classroom environment, achievement, retention

Abs No: 59		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2002
Scholar: Hassan Koya.M.P		Research Guide: Dr.P.K.Sudheesh Kumar	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	Interaction effect of learning style approaches to studying and classroom climate on achievement in social sciences of secondary school pupils		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To study whether there exist significant gender difference in learning style (component wise and total score) for the total sample and sub samples based on locale and type of management of school To study whether there exists significant gender difference in approaches to studying for the total sample and sub samples on locale and type of management of school 		
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Earning style Inventory(Kumar etal 1996) Approaches to studying Inventory ASI(Kumar and Das 2001) Scale of classroom climate-SCC(Usha and Sunithi-1997)) Achievement test in social science ATSS(Koya,2001) 		

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Significant gender difference could be observed in the components emotional style area (government sample) social style area (total and urban samples) and physical style area (total, rural and private samples) 2. Significant gender difference was noticed for the variable approaches to studying.
Key Words	Interaction effect ,learning style , classroom climate ,achievement in social sciences

Abs No: 60	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2002
Scholar: Shanmugha Das	Research Guide: Dr.P.K.Sudheesh Kumar	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Interaction effect of learning style approaches to studying and classroom climate on achievement in social sciences of secondary school pupils	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study whether there exists any sex difference in learning style (component wise and total score) or not for the total sample and subsamples based on locale and type of management of school 2. To study whether there exists any sex difference in approaches to studying (component wise and total score) for the total sample and sub samples based on locale 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Learning style Inventory (Kumar etal 1996) 2) Approaches to studying Inventory ASI (Kumar and Das 2001) 3) Scale of classroom climate-SCC (Usha and Sunithi-1997)) 4) Achievement test in social science ATSS (Koya,2001) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study focuses on approaches to studying and learning style for improving student performance in classroom. Out of 25 t values studied to understand sex difference in learning style for total sample and sub samples based on locale and type of management of school 2. The comparisons sex difference in sub samples based on locale and type of management of school four were found significant 	
Key Words	Interaction effect, learning style ,classroom climate , achievement in social sciences	

Abs No: 61	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2002
Scholar: Hameed.A	Research Guide: Dr.P.K.Sudheesh Kumar	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Sociology of Education	
Title of the Study	Interaction of instructional strategies and achievement motivation in social science of std VII pupils	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study whether there exists any difference in the mean achievement scores (objective wise and total score) of the experimental and control groups for the total sample, boys and 	

	girls 2. To study whether there exists any difference in the mean gain scores of the experimental and control group for the total sample, boys and girls
Area of Sample	Upper primary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcript for cooperative learning strategy (Kumar and Hameed,2001) 2. Lesson transcripts for conventional lecture method of teaching (Kumar & Hameed, 2001) 3. Scale of Achievement Motivation-SAM 4. Verbal group test of intelligence (Pillai & Kumar, 1993) 5. Standard Progressive Matrices Test-SPMT (Raven, 1958) 6. General Data Sheet for Assessing Socio-Economic Status (SES) 7. Achievement Test in Social Science-ATSS (Kumar & Hameed, 2001) 8. Classroom Interaction Rating Scale-CIRS (Kumar & Hameed, 2001)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Significant differences was found in the mean achievement scores, total and objective wise except the objective knowledge for the total sample, achievement-total and objective wise for boys and achievement in the objective comprehension and evaluation for girls between the experimental and control groups. 2. Significant difference in the mean gain score is obtained between the experimental and control groups for the total sample, boys and girls. The cooperative learning strategy is more effective over conventional lecture method of teaching in social science of Std VII students
Key Words	Instructional strategies, Achievement motivation

Abs No: 62	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2002
Scholar: P V Happy	Research Guide: Dr.K. Karunakaran	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Language Education/special Education		
Title of the Study	A study of difficulties in basic language skills in Malayalam among primary school children with Dyslexia	
Major Objectives	To find out the difficulties faced by the dyslexia in four language skills	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tools for measuring language skills 2. Tools for measuring listening skills 3. Tools for measuring reading skills 4. Tools for measuring writing skills 5. Tools for measuring spelling skills 6. Intelligence test(Ravens coloured progressive matrices) 7. Questionnaire by association for learning Disabilities 	
Major	The study found that there exist significant difference between dyslexic	

Findings	and normal pupil in basic language skills, reading, writing, listening and spelling ability
Key Words	Listening skills, reading skills, writing skills and spelling skills

Abs No: 63	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2003
Scholar: Usha. V	Research Guide: Dr.C. Naseema	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Special Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Comparative study of school adjustments, self-concept and achievement in mathematics of normal and hearing impaired secondary school pupils in the integrated system of education	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the levels of self-concept and school adjustment of normal and hearing impaired secondary school pupils in the integrated system, separately 2. To compare the percentage of normal and hearing impaired secondary school pupils in the integrated system having different levels of self-concept and school adjustment 	
Area of Sample	500 normal and 200 hearing impaired secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test 2. inventory 3. Self-concept Questionnaire 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is found that the percentages of secondary school pupils having high, average and low self-concept are almost the same for normal and hearing impaired secondary school pupils in the integrated system. The investigator found that there exist significant difference in the school adjustment self-concept and achievement in mathematics of normal and hearing impaired secondary school pupils in the integrated system of education 2. It is found that the percentage of normal pupils experiencing better adjustment group is higher than the percentage of hearing impaired pupils having better adjustment the percentage of impaired pupils experiencing poor adjustment group is higher than the percentage of normal pupils having poor adjustment. 	
Key Words	School adjustments, Self-concept ,achievement ,integrated system of education	

Abs No: 64	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2003
Scholar: Unnikrishnan A	Research Guide: Dr .P.Kelu	
Research Design: Qualitative		Area of Study: Curriculum
Title of the Study	To analyse and critically evaluate Kerala Primary Curriculum	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To critically evaluate the existing primary school curriculum in the light of its educational objectives 2. To critically evaluate the contents of the existing primary school curriculum with reference to social and individual needs 	

Area of Sample	Documents such as data records report, printed forms, letters, diaries, compositions, themes or academic work books, periodicals, bulletins or catalogue, syllabi, court decisions, practice, films and cartoons
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Questionnaire on the new primary school curriculum 2) Inventory for the evaluation of the primary school textbook 3) Class observation schedule
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the curriculum did not include certain competencies which are essential for manpower development at potential level. 2. The investigator proposes to critically evaluate the primary school curriculum based on national objectives. It shows that the curriculum reflects the philosophy of nation, psychological aspects of children, principles of child growth and development, environmental factors, needs of the society, documents of competency based learning, child centred activity oriented.
Key Words	To analyse and critical evaluation ,Primary Curriculum

Abs No: 65	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2003
Scholar: Premakumari.T.K	Research Guide: Dr .T.K.Mohammed	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	A study of the unit cost of teacher education programme for graduate teachers in Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the unit cost teacher education programme for graduate teachers in Kerala 2. To analyse the institutional cost of teacher education in preparing graduate teachers in Kerala state 	
Area of Sample	2925 teacher trainees	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire administered to the heads of teacher education colleges 2. Questionnaire administered to the student teachers of teacher education colleges 3. Questionnaire administered to the departmental candidates 4. Structured interview of students selected under management quota (Verification of office records) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is difference in institutional cost among the four categories of institutions such as government, aided and Private unaided teacher education colleges and university teacher education centres. 2. Institutional cost in Government teacher education colleges is higher than that of all other type of colleges. It is 6.2 times greater than university teacher education centres, 1.2 times greater than private un-aided teacher education colleges and 1.1 times greater than private aided teacher education colleges 	
Key Words	Teacher education programme for graduate teachers in Kerala	

Abs No: 66		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2003
Scholar: Narayanan.P		Research Guide: Dr.P.Kelu	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	Diagnostic study of errors in written Sanskrit of secondary school pupils.		
Major Objectives	To identify the major errors in written Sanskrit in the selected sub skills among secondary school students		
Area of Sample	800 secondary school students		
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Diagnostic test 2. General data sheet		
Major Findings	It is found that the total sample commits errors in twenty grammatical sub skills. The sub skills arranged in the descending order of the percentages of error is Use of change of voice, Use of Declension, Use of Plural Numbers, use of Prefix, Use of Homonym, Use of compound, Use of conjunction, Use of case, Use of word meaning, use of Gender, use of opposite, use of synonyms, Use of Difference of meaning, User of translation, User of pronouns, User of Numerals and user of orthography		
Key Words	Diagnostic study, errors in written Sanskrit		

Abs No : 67		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2003
Scholar: Abdul Waheedu.K		Research Guide: Dr .T.K.Mohammed	
Research Design : Qualitative		Area of Study: Philosophy of Education	
Title of the Study	Influence of Islamic philosophy on the theory and practice of education		
Major Objectives	1. To estimate the main characteristic features of Islamic Philosophy 2. To list out the general features of Islamic philosophy in terms of aims and objectives, curriculum development, Curriculum transaction, Teacher pupil interaction and educational management		
Area of Sample	Books on Islamic Education, authoritative publications written by eminent scholars		
Tools/Type of Tools	Primary and secondary sources		
Major Findings	1. The study found that the philosophy on modern education has been considerably influenced by the Islamic philosophy and it is unique one which is rather different from other schools of philosophies of the west. Islamic philosophy has a firm epistemology and axiology which is based on divine revelation of knowledge. 2. The principles of curriculum centred round the Islamic epistemology and axiology which were based on Quran and		

	Hadith. The system of educational management was carried out in the interest of the society based on the principles of Islam
Key Words	Islamic philosophy ,theory and practice of education

Abs No: 68	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2003
Scholar: Padmanabhan. M	Research Guide: Dr.P.Kelu	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Sociology of Education/ Psychology of Education/language Education		
Title of the Study	Certain psychological and sociological correlates of listening and reading comprehension in Sanskrit among secondary school pupils in Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To determine whether significant group difference exists with respect to the select variables as a pre requisite for the proper interpretation of the correlation studied 2. To explore the nature of the correlation of each of the psychological variables selected with listing comprehension in Sanskrit for a representative sample of secondary schools pupils and for the relevant sub groups therein 	
Area of Sample	630 secondary school pupils	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Test of Listening Comprehension In Sanskrit for secondary school pupils in Kerala (Kelu and Padmanabhan, 2003) 2. A Test for Reading Comprehension In Sanskrit for secondary school pupils of Kerala (Kelu and Padmanabhan, 2003) 3. Kerala Scale of Achievement Motivation (Nair, 1980) 4. Kerala General Anxiety Scale (Revised version) (Nair, 1976) 5. Kerala Socio-Economic Statics (Nair and Devi, 1970) 6. Family Acceptance of Education Rating Scale (Nair and Devi, 1981) 7. Family Environment Index Inventory (Nair and Devi, 1981) 8. Family Cultural level of Rating Scale (Nair and Devi, 1981) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the whole sample, psychological variables viz, achievement motivation, general anxiety were fund to be possess positive correlation with listening and reading comprehension in Sanskrit 2. There is no significant relationship between psychological variables, viz, achievement motivation, listening and reading comprehension in Sanskrit 	
Key Words	Psychological and sociological correlates, listening and reading comprehension	

Abs No: 69	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2004
Scholar: I.M . Indira	Research Guide: Dr. R.Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Teacher Education/ Psychology of Education/Women Education		
Title of the Study	A study of the job satisfaction of women teachers in relationship to select social and personality variables	
Major	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate general level of job satisfaction of women teachers 	

Objectives	2. To make a comparative study of the personality of satisfied and dissatisfied teachers
Area of Sample	Women school teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Job satisfaction inventory 2. Personality Factor 3. Questionnaire 4. Personal Data Sheet
Major Findings	1. Women teachers are satisfied with their job in relation to six factors the head of institution, colleagues, management, students, parents and self-esteem 2. Differences in the personality characteristics of teachers contribute to the differences in the level of job satisfaction
Key Words	Job satisfaction ,women teachers, social and personality variables

Abs No : 70	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2004
Scholar: Jayasree. N	Research Guide: Dr.Kamala S Pillai	
Research Design : Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Models/Correlates as Achievement		
Title of the Study	Effect of direct instruction model on achievement in select mathematical skills of upper primary pupils of Kerala	
Major Objectives	1. To compare the mean scores of achievement in Mathematical skills post-test I (tested immediately after the treatment) of control group and experimental group I and between control group and experimental group II 2. To compare the mean gain scores of achievement in Mathematical skills (post-test I minus pre-test) of control group and experimental group I and between control group and experimental group II	
Area of Sample	VII th standard students	
Tools/Type of Tools	1) Lesson plans Based on Direct Instruction model 2) Lesson plans based on objective based instruction 3) Unit test 4) Achievement test in Mathematical skills 5) Standard Progressive Matrices Test(Raven,1958) 6) Numerical ability Test	
Major Findings	1. Significant difference in the mean achievement in Mathematical skills post-test scores between experimental group II and control group was found for total sample and girls at 0.01 level except for application category Direct instruction model on achievement in select mathematical skills of upper primary pupils of Kerala is more effective than conventional method 2. Significant difference was found in mean gain scores between experimental group I and control group at 0.01 level for total sample, Boys and Girls	
Key Words	instruction model, achievement, mathematical skills	

Abs No : 71		University of Calicut	Year of Submission:
2004			
Scholar : Aruna .P.K Usha		Research Guide: Dr.P.	
Research Design : Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Influence of cognitive style intelligence and class room climate on process outcomes in Science of secondary school pupils of Kerala		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the relationship between independent variable intelligence and the dependent variable process outcomes in science for the total sample and relevant sub samples 2. To compare the mean scores cognitive style, intelligence, classroom climate and the process outcomes in science between the sample of rural and urban in the total sample 		
Area of Sample	1000 Secondary school pupils		
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Group embedded figures test (GEFT) 2) Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices Test (SPMT) 3) Scale of classroom climate (SCC) 4) Test of Process Outcomes in Science (TPOS) 		
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that there is significant relationship between independent variable intelligence and dependent variable process outcomes in science in the total sample and relevant subsamples based on gender, government and private, rural and urban. Boys and girls are not identical with respect to skill involved in process outcomes in science. It is found that in process outcomes in science, boys are superior to girls 2. Significant locale difference exists in the independent variables intelligence, classroom climate and in the dependent variable process outcomes in Physics. The locality of school has not significant effect on the cognitive style. 		
Key Words	cognitive style ,intelligence ,class room climate, process outcomes		

Abs No : 72		University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2004
Scholar: Suchithra. K		Research Guide: Dr.P.Usha	
Research Design : Quantitative		Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education/Correlates as Achievement	
Title of the Study	Classroom learning environment and selected affective variables in relation to achievement in physical science students of single sex and co-educational secondary schools		
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the main effect of the five select independent variables on achievement in physics of boys and girls of single sex co-educational secondary schools 2. To study the interaction effect of each of the five select independent variable sex and school type on achievement in Physics 		
Area of Sample	946 secondary school students		

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Scale of classroom learning Environment (Usha and sujithra,2002) 2) Scale of achievement Motivation (Pillai and salim Kumar,1994) 3) Self-esteem inventory (Battle,2000) 4) Scale of attitude towards academic work (Usha and suchithra,2002) 5) suchithra,2002) 6) Test of Achievement in Physical science (Usha and Suchitra,2002)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that sex of the subjects and school type based on sex enrolment have significant main effect on Achievement in physics 2. Sex difference in achievement in Physical science exists in favour of boys in single sex schools. But boys and girls perform almost similar in co-educational schools
Key Words	Classroom learning, environment, affective variables, achievement in physical science, single sex, co-education

Abs No : 73		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2004	
Scholar : Babitha vs			Research Guide: Dr.K. Karunakaran		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Language Education		
Title of the Study	Package on basic grammar in English for upper primary school pupils				
Major Objectives	To prepare a self-instructional package (SIP) on basic grammar in English for upper primary school pupils				
Area of Sample	upper primary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Intelligence test 2) Socio-economic status scale 3) A pre-test in English grammar for the seventh standard pupils developed by the investigator 4) Test in basic grammar -developed and standardised by the investigator 				
Major Findings	The prepared self instructional package (SIP) on basic grammar in English is more effective than conventional method				
Key Words	Self-instruction Package, grammar in English , Intelligence, Achievement				

Abs No: 74		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: Showkath Hussain. K. T			Research Guide: Dr. P. Kelu		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Sociology of Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Analytical study of the socio familial status or low achievers among the secondary school students of the Kerala state				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean scores in each of the nine socio familial variables obtained by low achievers and higher achievers among secondary school students with a view to identify the socio 				

	<p>familial variables associated with the two achievement levels</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explore the nature of the correlation of each of the socio-familial variables selected with each of the school subjects among the high achievers students and the relevant sub groups there in
Area of Sample	1000 secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kerala Socio economic status scale Socio-familial inventory Achievement test in Malayalam Achievement test in English Achievement test in social science
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some socio familial variables like cultural level of family neighbourhood is not so much affecting the achievement, but socio economic status is an important variable which is affecting achievement. The difference in total socio-familial status between high and low achievers in Malayalam is not significant for occupation of parents, home learning facility, family acceptance of education, cultural level of family and cultural family neighbourhood.
Key Words	Analytical study, socio familial status, low achievers

Abs No: 75	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2005
Scholar: Vijayan N K	Research Guide: Dr T.C Ayishabi	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Sociology of Education/Curriculum/Value Education		
Title of the Study	A critical study of the effectiveness of social science curriculum to develop values in secondary school pupils	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify whether moral, social, cultural, civic, personal and aesthetic values are inherent in the content of secondary school social science curriculum To evaluate critically the curriculum of secondary school social science for development of values in students 	
Area of Sample	510 teachers, 1000 students, documents of the topics of curriculum	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Content analysis value identification test in social science Value definition test for teachers Data Sheet on teaching activities in social science Value Definition Test for students Value Preference test Teachers Rating Scale of Students 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The present study shows that in the secondary school social science curriculum, the value that can be covered is vast. Since value inculcation is not an additional subject and work it should permeate all curricular activities 	

	2. The result of the content analysis reveals that the secondary school social science content as a whole is a rich repertoire of various categories of values which it transacted properly, is capable of developing all these values in the students up to an appreciable level
Key Words	critical study, effectiveness, social science curriculum

Abs No: 76		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: D Sugatha Kumari			Research Guide: Dr.C.P. Sreekantan Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Teacher Education/ Psychology of Education/Correlates as Achievement					
Title of the Study	A study of the relationship of self concept and achievement motivation of bed trainees as contributory factors of teachers effectiveness				
Major Objectives	To study the relationship between self concept and teacher effectiveness of BEd trainees				
Area of Sample	BEd trainees				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Self concept scale 2) Kerala Scale of Achievement motivation 3) General Teaching Competency (Nair,1980) 4) Scale (Passi & Lalitha,1979) 				
Major Findings	The study found that self concept and achievement motivation have significant relationship with teacher effectiveness of BEd trainees				
Key Words	self concept, achievement motivation , contributory factors				

Abs No : 77		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: Ushadevi V K			Research Guide: Dr V Sumangala		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Teacher Education/Women Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	A study of role conflict job satisfaction and select presage variables discriminating between successful and less successful secondary school women teachers of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the percentage of women teachers under the different levels of the predictor variables between successful and less successful women teachers 2. Testing for significance of the difference in the mean scores of the predictor variables between groups of successful and less successful women teachers 				
Area of Sample	Women Teachers				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Role conflict scale for women Teachers 2) Job satisfaction Inventory 3) Attitude scale 4) Professional involvement Inventory 5) Teaching success Rating scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The percentage of teachers with high role conflict is highly different between successful and the less successful groups and the percentage is higher for less successful group 2. The percentage of teachers with low role conflict is highly different between successful and less successful groups, the percentage is higher among successful group
Key Words	role conflict, job satisfaction, presage variables , professional involvement

Abs No : 78		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: R Mercy			Research Guide: Dr CP Sreekantan Nair		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Education of Disadvantaged			
Title of the Study	Constraints in the education of the tribal pupils of Kerala				
Major Objectives	To identify the constraints in the education of the tribal pupils of Kerala and to find out the enrolment and socio-economic factors of tribal pupils from tribal pupils				
Area of Sample	1500 Tribal pupils of Kerala, 150 tribal parents, 25 social workers, 25 educational experts				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Questionnaire to tribal pupils 2) Questionnaire to teachers 3) Questionnaire to tribal parents 4) Interview schedule 5) Observation 				
Major Findings	The investigator found that the enrolment of tribal pupils in schools has gradually improved during the post independence period. There are poor socio -economic conditions of tribal pupils				
Key Words	Constraints, tribal pupils				

Abs No: 79		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: Deepa P			Research Guide: Dr V Sumangala		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Certain psychological variables as predictors of reading comprehension in English of secondary school pupils of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To test the effect of each of the predictor variable on Reading comprehension in English for the whole sample and and 				

	<p>subsamples based on gender and locale</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To estimate the extent of relationship of each of the psychological variables with reading comprehension in English for the whole sample and for sub samples based on gender and locale
Area of Sample	800 IX th standard students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Test of reading comprehension in English (Sumangala and the Investigator,2002) Test of Intelligence for secondary school pupils (Sumangala and Sholy,2000) A comprehensive test of Creativity (Sumangala,1988) Scale of Achievement motivation (Pillai and Salim,1994) Scale of self-concept (Sumangala and sujatha,1994) Extraversion Inventory (Sumangala and Deepa,2002) Scale of attitude towards Accademic work (Sumangala NAd Munthas,1998)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For the total sample and for subsamples variables, intelligence, creativity, extroversion and attitude towards academic work have significant effect on reading comprehension in English Reading comprehension in English has significant correlation with five out of the six psychological variables for total sample and sub samples like girls, boys, rural and urban samples
Key Words	psychological variables, reading comprehension

Abs No : 80	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2005
Scholar: Nicemol Sebastian	Research Guide: Dr V Sumangala	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Study of some psychological variables discriminating between under and over achievers in mathematics of secondary school pupils of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To find out the incidence rates of under-normal and over achievement in mathematics among standard IX pupils To compare the mean scores of each of the select psychological variables between under, normal and over-achievers in mathematics and to know the variables for which the these groups are significantly different 	
Area of Sample	992 secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement test in Malayalam Test of Mathematical Creativity 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Classification of the sample into under, normal and over achievers revealed that there are fifteen percent under-achievers revealed that there are fifteen percent under-achievers seventy percent normal achievers in Mathematics among secondary 	

	<p>school pupils</p> <p>2. One-way analysis of variance which used for comparing the mean scores of the psychological variables between under, normal and over-achievers in Mathematics revealed that significant mean difference exists in the case of all the psychological variables indicating that all the psychological variables have significant effect on achievement</p>
Key Words	psychological variables , under and over achievers

Abs No: 81		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: Pramod.V.S			Research Guide: Dr.R.Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: History of Education		
Title of the Study	History of education at the secondary (school) level in Kerala state: a critical study				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study critically the secondary school history curriculum of Kerala state 2. To assess the weightage and importance given to history of education at the secondary schools in Kerala state 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school teachers, experts				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview schedule 2. Questionnaire to pool of the opinion of experts and teachers 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The secondary school history curriculum is overloaded. The study found that the present secondary school history curriculum is ineffective to develop national and international understanding among learners 2. History part of the curriculum was not given due weightage in the social science curriculum for secondary classes compared to other components in social science 				
Key Words	History of education ,Critical study				

Abs No: 82		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: Sreeja.D			Research Guide: Dr C Naseema		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Model		
Title of the Study	Development of an instructional strategy based on Vygotsky's approach for teaching basic mathematical concepts at the primary level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop instructional strategies based on Vygotsky's approach for teaching the selected basic Mathematical concepts 2. To validate the effectiveness of the developed instructional strategies 				
Area of Sample	100 V th standard students				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test for the concept of Decimals 2. Achievement test for the concept of Average 3. Achievement test for the concept of Negative Numbers
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The developed instructional strategies based on Vygotsky's approach for teaching the selected basic Mathematical concepts is more effective than other method 2. The gain score analysis of the achievement scores in the mathematical concept 'Decimals' of students in standard V revealed that gain score performance of students in the experimental group is significantly greater than that of control group
Key Words	instructional strategy , Vygotsky's approach, teaching basic mathematical concepts

Abs No: 83	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2005
Scholar: Ramakrishnan.K	Research Guide: Dr.P.Usha	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Scholastic motivation of secondary school pupils in relation to intelligence, self-concept, classroom climate and parental involvement	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean scores of the independent and dependent variables for the sub-samples and their influences of scholastic motivation 2. To identify the independent variables which influence scholastic motivation in terms of their ability to discriminate between low, average and high groups when take in pairs 	
Area of Sample	970 secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard progressive Matrices(Raven,1958) 2. Scale of self-concept (Sumangala and sujatha,1994) 3. Scale of classroom climate (Usha and sunitha,1997) 4. Parental involvement inventory (Usha and Kuruvila,1999) 5. General Data Sheet 6. Scale of Scholastic Motivation (Usha and Ramakrishnan,2002) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparison of the low, average and high scholastic motivation groups were done by testing the significance of mean difference for each of the five dependent variables 2. The investigator found that the three levels of scholastic motivation for each of the dependent variables revealed that out of fifteen comparison made, thirteen were found to be significant 	
Key Words	Scholastic motivation, intelligence, self concept, classroom climate, parental involvement	

Abs No: 84	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2005
Scholar: Sabuji Varghese	Research Guide: Dr.R. Sukumaran Nair	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of Study: Teacher Education	

Title of the Study	Study of the economics of graduate teacher education in Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the ratio of returns on investment in graduate teacher education in Kerala 2. To estimate the private cost of parental cost of graduate teacher education in Kerala
Area of Sample	473 BEd students, 241 high school teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview schedule 2. Questionnaire
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that the ratio of returns on investment in graduate teachers cost is very high in Govt and aided institutions whereas it is very low in Unaided institutions and University Centers 2. The analysis with regard to the private cost of the socially better group and socially poor group show that the cost of latter is less than that of the former
Key Words	economics, teacher education

Abs No: 85	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2006
Scholar: Manjusha V P	Research Guide: Dr P Usha	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Health Education/Women Education/Correlates as Achievement/Science Education		
Title of the Study	Influence of parenting styles of working and non working mothers on mental health and achievement in biology of secondary school pupils	
Major Objectives	To know the Influence of parenting styles of working and non working mothers on mental health and achievement in biology of secondary school pupils	
Area of Sample	Secondary schools pupils	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General data sheet 2. Scale of parenting scale 3. Achievement test in Biology 4. Mental Health status scale 	
Major Findings	there exist significant difference in parenting styles of working and non working mothers on mental health and achievement in biology of secondary school pupils	
Key Words	parenting styles, working and non working mothers, mental health, achievement in Biology	

Abs No: 86	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2006
Scholar: Reshma P.T	Research Guide: Dr P K Sudheesh Kumar	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Teacher Education		

Title of the Study	Effectiveness of peer tutoring and existing methods of teaching on achievement and retention in biology of standard VIII pupils
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean pre-test scores of the experimental group I and control group II, boys and girls 2. To study the effectiveness of peer tutoring and existing method of teaching on achievement in biology of pre-test received experimental and control group pupils
Area of Sample	150 VIII th standard students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training module for tutor training (TMTT) 2. Peer tutoring module (PTM) 3. Lesson format for existing method of teaching 4. Achievement test in Biology (ATB)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Experimental group boys and girls who learned through peer tutoring performed better than the control group boys and girls who learned through existing method of teaching 2. Experimental group I which utilised peer tutoring show advantage over the control group II to which existing method of teaching was applied
Key Words	peer tutoring, existing methods, achievement, retention in biology

Abs No: 87	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2006
Scholar: Ramachandran .T.S	Research Guide: Dr. P Kelu	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of Study: Art Education	
Title of the Study	Evaluation of the art education programmes in secondary schools of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To critically evaluate the existing secondary school art education curriculum based on the objectives of teaching art and music 2. To examine the existing secondary school art-education programme in the light of objectives formulated and content selected 	
Area of Sample	360 art education teachers, 120 administrators, 40 artists and experts	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Data Sheet 2. Questionnaire to practicing teachers 3. Observation schedule 4. Interview schedule for administrators 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existing art education programmes in the state of Kerala needs restructuring from bottom to top. The study highlights the need for the effective programme of teacher empowerment by organising seminars, workshops, discussion and the like 2. 71% of the music teachers and 59 % of the art teachers were not aware of the existence of the curriculum and syllabus for teaching their subjects. So there is no uniformity with respect to the content selected and taught. 	
Key Words	art education, art and music, teacher empowerment	

Abs No: 88		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: Raja Gopalan K			Research Guide: Dr. P Kelu		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Vocational Education		
Title of the Study	Vocational higher secondary education in Kerala -problems and prospects				
Major Objectives	To check the problems of Vocational higher secondary education in Kerala				
Area of Sample	Vocational higher secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for identifying the problems and prospects of vocational higher secondary education to be administered to students 2. Questionnaire for identifying the problems and prospects of vocational higher secondary education to be administered to teachers 3. A structured interview schedule for parents 				
Major Findings	The investigator found that certain problems such as lack of teachers, lack of infrastructure facilities and unavailability of information sources are faced Vocational higher secondary education in Kerala -problems and prospects				
Key Words	Vocational higher secondary education,				

Abs No : 89		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: Manoj Praveen.G			Research Guide: K. Sivarajan		
Research Design : Quantitative			Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effect of mastery learning strategy on problem solving ability in physics of secondary school students				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effect of mastery learning strategy on the problem solving ability in Physics of secondary school students 2. To find out the effect of instructional strategy, with verbal and non-verbal intelligence and previous achievement as covariates on problem solving ability in Physics of students of standard IX 				
Area of Sample	Secondary school student				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ravens standard progressive matrices 2. Verbal intelligence test 3. Socio -economic status scale 4. Standardised Achievement test developed by the investigator 5. Problem Solving Ability test in Physics developed by the investigator 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that there is no significant effect of mastery learning strategy on the total scores of problem solving ability, viz. comprehending the problem in Physics for the secondary school students 				

	2. There is no significant effect of the factors, non-verbal intelligence and verbal intelligence on the second component of problem solving ability, viz. clarifying the problem in Physics for the secondary school students
Key Words	mastery learning strategy, problem solving ability

Abs No: 90	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2007
Scholar: Rekha P	Research Guide: Ayishabi T C	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Value Education/Method/Science Education/Curriculum		
Title of the Study	Development of a training module for teachers to transact biology curriculum for developing certain moral values in secondary school pupils	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a training module for teachers to transact biology curriculum for developing certain moral values in secondary school pupils 2. To train teachers to transact biology curriculum for developing certain moral values in secondary school pupils 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Test of moral values for secondary school students 2) Eight value based lesson plans on JIM to develop the identified moral values from the biology curriculum 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The developed training module for teachers to transact biology curriculum for developing certain moral values in secondary school pupils is more effective than conventional method. The effect of training given for developing moral values and the components through the special lessons which is presented in the module was lasting to a partial extent. 2. The study revealed that moral values and its selected variables are fully developed and showed high significant results in the case of total sample 	
Key Words	training module , biology curriculum, moral values	

Abs No: 91	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2007
Scholar: Ampily Aravind	Research Guide: Dr. P Usha	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates as Achievement/Models		
Title of the Study	Interaction effect of concept attainment model of teaching and studying approach on achievement in physics of secondary	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean scores of achievement in Physics post-test I (tested immediately after the treatment) of the control group and the experimental group 2. To compare the mean gain scores of achievement in Physics 	

	(post-test I minus pre-test) of the control group and the experimental group
Area of Sample	Secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts based on concept attainment model 2. Lesson transcript based on objective based instruction 3. Studying approach inventory (Usha and Ampily, 2002) 4. Standard progressive matrices Test (Raven, 1958) 5. Achievement Test in Physics (Usha and Ampily, 2002)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept attainment model of teaching is effective in studying approach on achievement in physics of secondary. The previous knowledge of subject matter as co variant, the study revealed that till the F values are significant 2. Two out of three t-values were found to be significant, the mean gain scores on achievement in Physics was computed and compared between experimental group and control group for total sample and subsamples
Key Words	Interaction effect, concept attainment model, teaching and studying approach, achievement in Physics

Abs No: 92	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2007
Scholar: K.S Krishna Kumar	Research Guide: Dr.V sumangala	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Educational Technology/Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	Instructional technology awareness and in-service training needs of primary school teachers of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the level of awareness in instructional technology for the total sample of primary school teachers of Kerala and for the different sub samples of teachers formed on the basis of classificatory variables 2. To test the significance of the dependence of in-service training needs with each of the classificatory variables 	
Area of Sample	Primary school teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Test of Awareness on Instructional Technology (Sumangala and Kumar, 2005) 2) Checklist on In-service Training needs (Sumangala and Kumar, 2005) 3) Questionnaire on Personal Information and In-service Training (Sumangala and Kumar, 2005) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary school teachers of Kerala state are moderately aware of instructional technology. It is somewhat lacking in the management domain when compared to other four domains of instructional technology viz, design, development, utilisation and evaluation 2. Majority of the in-service training needs do not depend on gender or teaching level or school management or school district or 	

	teacher training qualification of length of service
Key Words	Instructional technology awareness, in-service training

Abs No: 93		University of Calicut		Year of Submission:2007	
Scholar: Mohamedunni Alias Musthafa M.N		Research Guide: Dr.Ayishabi T.C			
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	A critical study of pre-primary teacher education in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To investigate the availability and utilisation of physical facilities, financial resources and problems of pre-primary teacher education programme 2. To examine the human resources and problems of pre-primary teacher training institutes 				
Area of Sample	52 pre-school teachers, 1150 student PPTIs, 31 select pre-primary teachers				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire on pre-primary Teacher training institute 2. Questionnaire to the student teachers of pre-primary teacher training institute 3. Questionnaire to the pre-school teachers 4. Observation schedule of activities provided by pre-school Teachers 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that availability and utilisation of the physical infrastructure is not satisfactory for the pre-school teacher training institutes of Kerala 2. Availability of the human resources is not satisfactory for the pre-primary teacher training institute of Kerala 				
Key Words	critical study ,pre-primary teacher education				
Abs No : 94		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Mohammed Ali. M		Research Guide: Dr. T.K Mohammed			
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education/Correlates as Achievement		
Title of the Study	Study of psychological factors affecting the achievement in English grammar at the secondary level				
Major Objectives	To find out the main effect of intelligence, aptitude for English and attitude towards English and interest in English on the achievement in English grammar at the secondary level				
Area of Sample	secondary level students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test 2. The verbal group test of intelligence 3. Language aptitude test 4. Scale of attitude towards English 5. English Interest Inventory 				
Major Findings	It establishes the role of select psychological factors in the achievement in English grammar. It reveals that aptitude for English and interest in				

	English have highly significant effect on the achievement in English grammar
Key Words	psychological factors, achievement in English

Abs No: 95		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Priya.K.P			Research Guide: Dr.K.Karunakaran		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates as Achievement					
Title of the Study	Analytical study of some select correlates of Biology achievement among secondary school pupils				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine the significant effect of each of the select correlates on achievement in Biology among secondary school pupils, for the total and sub samples viz, sex, locale and type of management 2. To find out the relationship of each of the select correlates with achievement in Biology among secondary school pupils separately for the total and sub samples 				
Area of Sample	600 secondary level students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in Biology for std IX pupils (Constructed and standardised by the investigator) 2. Science Aptitude Test (Developed by the investigator) 3. Scele of Attitude towards Science (Prepared and standardised by the investigator) 4. Science Interest Inventory (Prepared and standardised by the investigator) 5. Verbal Group Test of Intelligence (Sudheer Kumar, Hameed and Prasanna, 1997) 6. Socio-Economic status scale developed by Kuppuswamy and modified by Pillai and Subrahmanyadas 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The correlation analysis revealed that significant positive relationship exist between almost all select correlates (Science aptitude, attitude towards science, science interest and intelligence) except socio-economic status and the achievement 2. Study found that almost all select correlates except socio-economic status have significant effect and significant correlation with the achievement in Biology indicating that almost all of the variables are seen as predictor of academic achievement in Biology 				
Key Words	Analytical study ,Biology achievement				

Abs No: 96		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Ismayil.M			Research Guide: Dr.T.C. Ayishabi		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education					

Title of the Study	Effect of certain strategies of teaching English or nurturing creativity of higher secondary school students
Major Objectives	To find out the effect of certain strategies of teaching English on nurturing creativity of higher secondary school students
Area of Sample	160 plus one students
Tools/Type of Tools	Divergent production ability test (Sharma, 1987)
Major Findings	The special strategy of Teaching English employed by the investigator was effective for nurturing the creative of Higher secondary school students
Key Words	Effect of certain strategies ,teaching English , nurturing creativity

Abs No: 97	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2008
Scholar: M.B Ushakumari	Research Guide: Dr.V. Sumangala	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Correlates as Achievement/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Relationship of teacher aptitude with academic achievement and certain psychological variables of primary teacher trainees of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the predictive efficiency of the psychological teacher variables, teacher aptitude and it four constrains 2. To find out the Relationship of teacher aptitude with academic achievement and certain psychological variables of primary teacher trainees of Kerala 	
Area of Sample	Primary teacher trainees	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of Teacher Aptitude (Sumangala & usha, 2001) 2. Teaching Interest Inventory (Munthas and suje, 2006) 3. Scale of attitude towards teaching profession (Munthas and Hafsath, 2003) 4. Scale of teacher perception of teacher effectiveness (Sumangala & Kurian J, 1990) Self concept scale for teacher (Pillai, 1989) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The predictive efficiency of the predictor variables were estimated attitude towards teaching progression has the highest predictive efficiency in predicting the criterion variabes viz. teacher aptitude and its four constructs 2. The study has found attitude towards teaching profession as the major variables having relation with teacher aptitude and capable of predicting teacher aptitude and its four constructs 	
Key Words	Teacher aptitude , Academic achievement, Psychological variables	

Abs No: 98		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Rasheed K Kiliyayil			Research Guide: Dr.C. Naseema		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Special Education					
Title of the Study	Attitude of teachers, heads of schools, hearing impaired children and normal children towards integrated education programme and challenges encountered by the groups regarding the implementation of the programmes				
Major Objectives	To estimate the levels of attitude towards integrated education programme of the regular and resource teachers normal and hearing impaired children				
Area of Sample	Heads of Schools and resource teachers, regular teachers, hearing impaired children, normal children				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attitude scale on Integrated Education programme for heads of schools 2. Attitude scale on Integrated Education programme for regular teachers resource teachers 3. Attitude scale on Integrated Education programme for hearing impaired children 4. Attitude scale on Integrated Education programme for normal children 5. Interview schedule on the challenges encountered by Heads of Schools and resource teachers 				
Major Findings	The regular teachers, resource teachers, heads of schools, hearing impaired children and normal children in the primary schools of Kerala have different levels of attitude towards integrated education programme for the hearing impaired. The interaction effect of sex of heads of schools with locality and management category of the schools on attitude of heads of schools towards integrated education programme is not significant				
Key Words	Attitude ,Integrated education programme				

Abs No: 99		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Mohamed Saleem .T			Research Guide: Dr.P. Kelu		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Educational Management & Administration					
Title of the Study	Leadership styles among the heads of primary schools in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the existing leadership styles among the heads of primary schools in Kerala for the total samples 2. To identify the existing leadership styles among the heads of primary schools in Kerala for the sub samples based on gender, type of management, teaching experiences and academic qualification 				
Area of Sample	120 Heads of primary schools, 492 teachers and 50 parents from the primary schools of Kerala				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leadership style survey questionnaire-LSSQ (Kelu & Saleem, 2007) 2. Leader Behaviour Description Questionnaire (LBDQ) 3. Interview schedule on the Leadership Style of Heads for the parents of Primary Schools (Kelu & Saleem, 2007)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that only 60 percent of Heads of Kerala are democratic leaders. Remaining 40 percent of Heads are either laissez-faire or authoritarian leaders. 2. More female heads are authoritarian than male heads. Heads of government schools are more democratic than heads of aided schools. Heads having teaching experience up to 20 years are democratic in their leadership styles than heads having teaching experience above 20 years. There is no considerable difference between heads having educational qualifications below graduation and graduation and above in their leadership style
Key Words	Leadership styles ,heads of primary schools

Abs No: 100		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Ganga Devi K			Research Guide: Dr.K.Sivarajan		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Vocational Education		
Title of the Study	A Survey of vocational information of higher secondary students of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess how the total scores on vocational information -sum of the distributed in the total sample of higher secondary students and the relevant sub samples selected for study, with a view to determine whether the students under study have acquired the expected levels of vocational information 2. Assess the influence of intelligence on the vocational information of higher secondary Science students 				
Area of Sample	818 Higher secondary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational information inventory standardised by the investigator 2. The Kerala university group test of intelligence for adults 3. The Kerala socio-economic status scale (Revised) developed by Nair (1970) 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study shows adequate light on the fact that the educational system has to make adequate provision for developing educational information for students by the time they complete their secondary education. All the five independent variables selected for the study influence significantly the acquisition of vocational information of higher secondary students of Kerala 2. The influence of intelligence on the vocational information is significant in higher secondary Science students 				
Key Words	vocational information , group test of intelligence, socio-economic status				

Abs No: 101		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Dineshan. E			Research Guide: Dr.R. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Philosophy of Education		
Title of the Study		Educational ideas in Adhyatma Ramayana			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the relevant principles and practices adopted in Adhyatma Ramayana, applicable to modern educational system 2. To study the concept of formal, non-formal and informal aspects of education as revealed in Adhyatma Ramayana 			
Area of Sample		Documents			
Tools/Type of Tools		Internal and external sources			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The educational ideas in Adhyatma Ramayana give top priority to international outlook and humanism. It highlights the need for motivation in learning. Here is a sacred and ideal relationship between the teacher and the disciple. The applications of the principles of the Adhyatma Ramayana in Education may be an effective solution for the modern world to realise peace and happiness based on the eternal values of compassion, love and self-sacrifice 2. Adhyatma Ramayana reveals the natural and effective integration of the informal, non-formal and formal approaches of education 			
Key Words		Educational ideas, Adhyatma Ramayana			

Abs No: 102		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Remadevi M.G			Research Guide: Dr.K. Karunakaran		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: History of Education		
Title of the Study		The constraints in the secondary education of Kerala			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the infrastructural constrains in the field of secondary education in Kerala 2. To identify the academic constrains in the field of secondary education in Kerala 			
Area of Sample		Secondary school students, parents, experts and social workers			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Interviews 3. Observation Schedule 			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At present teacher consider the prevailing syllabus as not comfortable. This is because they are alien to activity oriented circular materials. Students also have trouble with the existing curriculum 2. There are number of constrains in the secondary education of 			

	Kerala. ie no library facilities in schools, books are not distributed in proper Time, no ICT facilities in schools
Key Words	constraints , secondary education

Abs No: 103	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2009
Scholar: Remani VN	Research Guide: Dr.K.Karunakaran	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Language Education/Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of teaching modules for instruction in Hindi language at secondary level	
Major Objectives	To Prepare teaching modules for instruction in Hindi language at secondary level	
Area of Sample	secondary level students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire Module for instruction prepared by the investigator 2. Achievement test in Hindi 3. Raven's standard progressive matrices to test intelligence 4. Socio-economic status scale 	
Major Findings	Prepared teaching modules for instruction in Hindi language is more effective at secondary level	
Key Words	teaching modules, Module for instruction, Achievement test, Socio-economic status	

Abs No: 104	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2009
Scholar: Vasumathi. T	Research Guide: Dr.Ayishabi. T.C	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Adult Education		
Title of the Study	The impact of total literacy programmes on neo-literate adults of Malappuram district in Kerala	
Major Objectives	To analyse the impact of the total literacy programmes on neo-literate adults in their personal, family, social and cultural background	
Area of Sample	neo-literate adults of Malappuram district	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A structured interview schedule for neo-literates 2. An interview schedule for the community 3. Participant observation 4. performance test in reading 5. Performance test in writing 6. Performance test in numeracy 	
Major Findings	The programme has a positive impact on making the illiterates aware of the need for literacy. The literacy programmes could convince the participants of the importance of giving education to children, which	

	is an important step to eradicate illiteracy. The programme had made a high impact on making the participants to take part in cultural activities
Key Words	Literacy programme, Neo-literate

Abs No: 105	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2009
Scholar: Santhosh Arekkuzhiyil	Research Guide: Dr. P.Kelu	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of competency based instruction in the attainment of mastery level learning in Accountancy among higher secondary school students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the major competencies to be mastered by the students in accountancy at higher secondary level 2. To identify the sub competencies to be acquired by the students for the mastery of each of the competencies on Accountancy 	
Area of Sample	240 higher secondary school commerce classes, teachers and experts	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-requisite test (entry behaviour test) in Accountancy 2. Competency based instructional module (Developed by the investigator) 3. Learning activities for conventional method of teaching (Adopted from higher secondary school teachers source book published by SCERT, Kerala) 4. Criterion referenced Achievement test in Accountancy (Developed by the investigator) 5. Self esteem inventory 6. Accountancy attitude scale (Developed by the investigator) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students under the Competency Based Instruction (CBI) scored higher in the mastery of cognitive competencies and performance competencies and performance competencies in Accountancy as measured through the criterion referenced test 2. The Competency Based Instruction (CBI) is more effective than the Conventional Method of Teaching in respect of the mastery of both cognitive competencies and performance competencies in Accountancy among the higher secondary school students 	
Key Words	Effectiveness, competency, instruction ,mastery level learning in Accountancy	

Abs No: 106	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2009
Scholar: Ramakrishnan. P	Research Guide: Dr.C.P. Sreekantan Nair	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	

Title of the Study	Thinking styles and school adjustment of secondary school pupils in Kerala
Major Objectives	To develop and standardise a thinking styles Test Battery for secondary school pupils in Kerala
Area of Sample	Secondary school pupils
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thinking style Inventory 2. Questionnaire 3. Interview schedule
Major Findings	The Investigator found that a group of various dimensions of thinking styles or the dimensions of thinking styles combined does not predict the school adjustment of secondary school pupils
Key Words	Thinking styles , school adjustment

Abs No: 107		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2011	
Scholar: Stephen. T. A			Research Guide: Dr.R. Sukumaran Nair		
Research Design: Mixed method Area of Study: Curriculum/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study	A study of the concepts on sustainable development in the curriculum of teacher education at the secondary school level in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the existing curriculum in teacher education at the secondary school level in the different universities of Kerala with respect to various dimensions of education for sustainable development 2. To evaluate how far the existing teacher education curriculum reflects the concepts of sustainable development 				
Area of Sample	1000 student teachers, 120 teacher educators				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teacher educators 2. Interview schedule for experts in the field of teacher education 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The comparative analysis of the teacher education curriculum of the four universities in Kerala shows that due weightage is not given to the concept of sustainable development in the present teacher education curriculum. The investigator found that majority of the teachers possesses awareness, attitudes, values and practices regarding sustainable development. 2. Analysis of data revealed that, majority of student teachers does not have adequate awareness and knowledge regarding sustainable development whereas the majority of teacher educators have some basic awareness of sustainable development 				
Key Words	sustainable development ,curriculum of teacher education				

Abs No: 108		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Neena K Kottalil			Research Guide: Dr. Abdul Gafoor		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Fostering academic resilience in AT-RISK secondary school students through a collaborative intervention				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the protective factors that differ among low average and high risk group of secondary school students based on child-risk, family risk and school risk 2. To develop a programme to foster academic resilience by inculcating protective factors in at risk students at secondary school level 				
Area of Sample	478 secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scales of risk factor 2. scales of with in-child protective factors 3. scales of family protective factors 4. scales of school protective factors 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low, average and high child risk groups do not differ significantly one another, on five of the six within- child protective factors viz; social competence, problem solving skill, critical consciousness, autonomy and sense of purpose 2. The study shows that the developed programme is more effective and students at-risk can be helped to deal with the adversities effectively. Understanding the phenomenon of resilience will help the administrators, policy makers and teachers to design more effective interventions at schools and beyond It requires the collaborative effort of parents, teachers, and community members. 				
Key Words	academic resilience ,collaborative intervention				

Abs No: 109		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Noushad.P.P			Research Guide: Dr P. Usha		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Influence of intellectual styles, students burn out and meta cognition on successful intelligence of secondary school students				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the gender, type of management and locale differences for the select independent variables namely intellectual style, student burnout and metacognition and the dependant successful intelligence 2. To develop regression equation to predict successful intelligence from the intellectual style, student burnout and metacogniton 				
Area of Sample	752 secondary school students				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intellectual/Thinking styles Inventory Revised (sternberg and wagner,2002) 2. Student burnout Inventory (Usha and Noushad,2010) 3. Meta cognition assessment Questionnaire (Usha And Noushad,2010) 4. Sternberg Triarchic Ability Test
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no gender, type of management, locale difference in students burnout, metacognition and successful intelligence of secondary school students 2. Multiple regression analysis reveals that intellectual style students burnout and metacognition jointly contribute significantly in predicting successful intelligence of secondary school students
Key Words	Intellectual styles, Students burn out , Metacognition ,Intelligence

Abs No: 110	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Sumi. V. S	Research Guide: Dr.P.K. Aruna	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	Effectives of engaged learning in Science on behaviour management, civic, development and transferability of secondary school students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Compare the mean pre test scores Behaviour management civic development and transferability of the experimental and control group 2. To compare the effectiveness of engaged learning strategy with that of constructivist method of teaching on behaviour management, civic development and transferability 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson Transcript for engaged learning strategy in science(Aruna & Sumi, 2010) 2. Behaviour Management scale for standard IX students(Aruna &sumi, 2010) 3. Test on transferability of learning in science for standard IX students(Aruna & Sumi, 2010) 4. Lesson Transcript based on constructivist approach science (Aruna and Sumi, 2010) 5. Achievement test in Science for standard IX students Science (Aruna & Sumi, 2010) 6. Classroom environment (Aruna & Sumi, 2010) 7. Classroom Economic Status Scale (Aruna & Sumi, 2010) 8. Classroom progressive Matrices Test (Raven, 1958) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The present study reveals that the engaged learning is effective for proper development of Behaviour, Civic, Nature and transferability 2. There was no significant difference in the mean scores of civic 	

	development of experimental and control group. This revealed that there was no difference in the civic development of experimental and control group, which suggests that the civic development at initial stage
Key Words	Engaged learning ,behaviour management, civic, transferability

Abs No: 111	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Jibin. V.K	Research Guide: Dr.C. Naseema	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Philosophy of Education	
Title of the Study	Implementation of academic interaction programmes of SSA in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, a comparative analysis	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the functioning of block centres (BRCs)in the implementation of SSA programmes and to compare it between Kerala and Tamil Nadu 2. To identify the problem face in the implementation of SSA programme of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and to suggest possible measures to overcome them 	
Area of Sample	BRCs, District project officers, 80 BRC trainees, 20 AIE centres, 20 Education volunteers, 300 girls students, 200SC/ST students and 200 teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General data sheet 2. Format of BRC 3. Questionnaire to BRC Trainees 4. AIE Observation schedule 5. Interview Schedule for AIE Education Volunteers 6. Format for focus group Discussion 7. Questionnaire on teacher training 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study showed that the intervention of girl's education programmes conducting by SSA in successful to a great extent. The number of district programme officers, block programme officers and BRC trainers are not sufficient in Kerala as well as in Tamil Nadu permitted/required for the functioning of BRCs as per SSA norms. It can be seen that in Tamil Nadu also the number of district programme officers, Block programme officers and BRC trainees less in number than required as per SSA norms 2. BRC trainees of Kerala and Tamil Nadu faced many problems for making the functioning of BRCs effective. In BRC trainees in Kerala faced the problem such as non-co-operation of certain schools in making OSS effective, poor physical facilities, less number of trainees, absence of documentation, evaluation, BRC trainees from Tamil Nadu have faced problems on overlapping of training, lack of punctuality and absence of teaching, absence of resource persons etc. 	
Key Words	Implementation ,academic interaction programmes ,comparative analysis	

Abs No: 112		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: P.T. Baburaj			Research Guide: Dr.K. Sivarajan		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Special Education		
Title of the Study	A study of self concept, psychological adjustments and academic achievements of children with hearing impaired at secondary school				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the extent of self-concept in hearing impaired students at secondary school 2. To find out the extent of psychological adjustment in hearing impaired students at secondary school 				
Area of Sample	2458 hearing impaired at secondary school children				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-concept scale 2. Psycho social adjustment scale 3. Socio economic status scale 4. Achievement test 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that self-concept of hearing impaired children at secondary school is above average level. The investigator found that there exist significant difference in the school adjustment and achievement in hearing impaired at secondary school pupils 2. The psychological adjustment of the hearing impaired children at secondary possess above average level of psychological adjustment 				
Key Words	Self concept, Psychological adjustments , Academic achievements, Hearing impaired				

Abs No: 113		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Pramod. K.M			Research Guide: Dr. K.P. Meera		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Education of Disadvantaged		
Title of the Study	Education and development among tribals in Kerala- a study with special reference to Wynad district				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the socio-economic status of the selected tribal groups in the area under study 2. To understand the social perception on 'tribe' 				
Area of Sample	Tribal parents, tribal school teachers, non-tribal natives, social workers, political activists, 100 tribal households, 400 tribal individual heads				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Structured Interview schedule 3. Schedule of the statement of opinion 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The occupational status of tribals shows that most of them are engaged in agriculture and related activities. There are inter-group differences the tribal communities-Kurichya and Paniya with respect to their occupational status 2. The study viewed that the socio-cultural prejudices existing among the society about tribals can be treated as one of the 				

	basic hindrances of their development
Key Words	Education and development ,tribes in Kerala

Abs No: 114		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Asokan P K			Research Guide: Dr P Kelu		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Environmental Education		
Title of the Study	Relative effectiveness among different formats of Video based instruction in Environmental Education				
Major Objectives	To study the different formats of video based instruction viz, recorded classroom teaching format, Documentary format, and straight talk format are effective in environmental education measured by pre- test and post- test				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational video production (Recorded classroom teaching Format) 2. Educational Video Production-Documentary format 3. Educational Video Production-straight Talk format 4. Achievement Test Based on Environmental Components 				
Major Findings	Recorded classroom teaching format of video based instruction, documentary format of video based instruction and are effective for realising the instructional objectives in environmental education straight talk format				
Key Words	Documentary format, Educational Video ,straight Talk format, Achievement Test ,Environmental Components				
Abs No: 115		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Jayaprakash. R.K			Research Guide: Dr.K.P Meera		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Educational Management & Administration		
Title of the Study	An investigation into the administration of general education in Kerala with reference to decentralization				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the historical aspects of educational administration in Kerala 2. To analyse the policies and programmes of education and its administration in Kerala with a view to assess its decentralised nature 				
Area of Sample	Official documents published by government of Kerala, Newspapers and magazines, Draft papers on decentralised planning especially on education, Official statistics, Development report, Various annual plan reports				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale of attitude towards decentralisation of educational administration for Panjayath Raj members 2. Interview schedule for PTA/MPTA/SMC members on community participation in educational administration 3. Scale of attitude towards decentralisation of educational 				

	administration of teachers 4. Scale of attitude towards decentralisation of educational administration for educational administrators
Major Findings	1. The investigator found that certain constrains caused in administration of general education in Kerala with reference to decentralization. Study also found that the direct involvement of the state in the field of education began in the year 1817 when Rani Gouri Parvathi Bai introduced free and compulsory education in Travancore. The Kerala Education Act and Rules were enforced in Kerala in the year 1959 2. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme encouraged for community ownership of school and interventions through effective decentralisation. The formation of school management committees are an important area of community involvement
Key Words	Administration, General education, Decentralization

Abs No: 116	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2013
Scholar: Sunilkumar. A. S	Research Guide: Dr.K.P. Meera	
Research Design: Mixed	Area of Study: Curriculum/Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	A critical study of BEd curriculum to develop teacher effectiveness and self concept in BEd trainees	
Major Objectives	1. To analyse critically the content of the Bed curriculum of different universities in Kerala 2. To analyse critically the instructional activities used for transacting Bed curriculum for the development of teacher effectiveness and self-concept	
Area of Sample	110 teacher educators, 1100 Bed trainees of Kerala	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Content analysis 2. Self-concept scale (Meera and Sunil, 2010) 3. Teacher effectiveness scale 4. Data Sheet on Teaching activities in BEd	
Major Findings	1. The study shows the fact that the content of the Bed curriculum has cent percentage potentiality for the development of Teacher effectiveness and self-concept in teacher trainees. The Bed curriculum of different universities in Kerala are abundant in the elements of teacher effectiveness and self-concept 2. The mean percentage of development of teacher effectiveness in teacher trainees yielded by the university wise analysis reveals that there is not much difference in the capacity of teacher trainees undergoing Bed course under different universities in Kerala. The highest percentage being attained by the Kerala university and lowest in the Kannur university. The mean percentage of teacher trainees self-concept yielded by the university wise analysis reveals that there is no much difference in the capacity of teacher trainees undergoing Bed course under different universities in Kerala. The highest percentage being	

	attained by the Kerala university and the lowest in the Calicut university
Key Words	BEd curriculum, Teacher effectiveness , Self concept

Abs No: 117	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2013
Scholar: Rethy B.Menon	Research Guide: Dr.P Kelu	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	A study on the human resource management in Teacher education colleges of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the status of Human resource management in the teacher education colleges based of Kerala as perceived by teacher educators 2. To compare the teacher educators perceptions regarding components of human resource management and human resource management in teacher education colleges based on the type of management, affiliated university, zone, age, gender and professional qualification 	
Area of Sample	Teacher Educators	
Tools/Type of Tools	Scale on Teacher Educators perceptions of Human resource management	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the teacher education colleges of Kerala have a moderate degree of human resource management. 2. Type of management wise difference in human resource planning is significant. Among the type of management, the highest and the lowest level human resource planning is recorded against unaided teacher education sector and government teacher education sector respectively 	
Key Words	Human resource management, teacher education	

Abs No: 118	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Rajeswari.K.V	Research Guide: Dr.P. Usha	
Research Design: Mixed Method	Area of Study: Education of Disadvantaged/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	A comparison of secondary education system elements among tribal fisher folk and Muslim majority secondary schools of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare secondary education system of Fisher folk and Muslim majority secondary school of Kerala 2. To compare the secondary educational process elements among tribal, fisher folk and muslim majority schools of Kerala 	
Area of Sample	Teachers, Heads and students of secondary schools	

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure assessment Inventory for students 2. Infrastructure assessment Inventory for teachers 3. Interview schedule for Teachers 4. School climate assessment scale for students 5. Socio economic status scale(Nair,1996) 6. Scale of Parental Involvement in Education 7. Interview schedule for the heads of the institution 8. Observation schedule
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is significant difference exist in secondary education system of Fisher folk and Muslim majority secondary school 2. None of the select tribal, fisher folk and Muslim majority secondary schools had Mathematics , language and Educational technological labs
Key Words	Secondary education system ,tribal fisher folk

Abs No: 119	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Anju. I	Research Guide: Dr.P.K. Aruna	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of problem based learning in developing cognitive skills in Physics among students with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder at secondary school level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the prevailing strategies adopted for teaching students with ADHD in the mainstream secondary school level 2. To study the effectiveness of problem based over activity oriented method of teaching on the development of cognitive skills in Physics among secondary school students with attention deficit hyperactivity order 	
Area of Sample	secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview 2. Assessment of behaviour problems in children 3. Rating scale for Teachers 4. Judgement schedule for validating PBL lesson transcript 5. lesson transcript based on Activity oriented method 6. Test of logical reasoning in physics 7. Strategy Evaluation performa for students 8. Individual indepth interview schedule 	
Major Findings	The problem based learning in developing cognitive skills in Physics more effective than conventional method	
Key Words	problem based learning , cognitive skills , deficit hyperactivity disorder	

Abs No: 120	University of Calicut	Year: 2014
Scholar: Shareeja Ali. M.C	Research Guide: Dr. K Abdul Gafoor	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education		

Title of the Study	Effectiveness of a meta cognitive strategy instructions on problem solving skills in Physics among higher secondary school students in Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To test whether the analogical problem solving ability is significantly higher for PIMS group than that of the control group 2. To test the effect of metacognitive strategy instruction (Peer interacting metacognitive strategy (PIMS) instruction, metacognitive strategy (MS) instruction, conventional strategy (CS) on analogical problem solving ability in Physics among higher secondary school students
Area of Sample	112 secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of problem solving ability (Two parallel forms; Previous problem solving ability and analogical problem solving ability in select unit where instructions was done) 2. Test of problem solving skills in Physics (in higher secondary school Physics in total) 3. Test on component skills in problem solving (use of meta cognitive strategies in problem solving) 4. Diagnostic test consist of four sub-tests <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Test on the Ability to represent problem situation b) Test on the ability to plan problem solving procedure c) Test on the ability to evaluate solution to a problem
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that this strategy is more effective than conventional method. Main effect of metacognitive strategy instruction on analogical problem solving ability is significant 2. The study also found that students of both the experimental group and those of the control group were not significantly different with respect to their problem solving ability
Key Words	meta cognitive strategy, problem solving skills

Abs No: 121	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Elizabeth B John	Research Guide: Dr.K.P. Meera	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of co-operative learning strategy in Mathematics instruction to attain interpersonal skills and higher order skills among standard VIII pupils of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out whether there exist a significant difference between the attitude of relevant sub samples of math teacher towards co-operative learning strategy 2. To obtain the major modifications suggested by the math teacher for co-operative learning strategy to be practiced with the target population 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale of attitude to Math teacher towards co-operative learning strategy 2. Teacher Opinionnaire and existing method of teaching Mathematics in the same contents regarding co-operative learning strategy practice
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male and female Math teachers do not differ significantly on their attitude towards co-operative learning strategy. Government school Math teachers and aided school Math teachers do not differ significantly on their attitude towards co-operative learning strategy. Urban school Math teachers and rural school Math teachers do not differ significantly on their attitude towards co-operative learning strategy 2. Analysis of the data revealed that the attitude of Math teachers towards co-operative learning strategy did not differ significantly between sub samples based on their gender, type of management and locale
Key Words	co-operative learning strategy , interpersonal skills, higher order skills

Abs No: 122	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Reesha Karali	Research Guide: Dr.P.Usha	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area: Special Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Influence of occupational stress, professional stress, professional burn out and teaching competency on emotional intimacy with children among special educators in school for mentally challenged in Kerala	
Major Objectives	To identify the influence of occupational stress and professional burnout and teaching competency on emotional intimacy with children for total sample and sub samples in locality of special school and length of service of special educators	
Area of Sample	Special educators	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale of occupational stress 2. Professional burn out inventory 3. Scale of teaching competency 	
Major Findings	The investigator found that there is significant relation to professional burnout and teaching competency	
Key Words	Occupational stress, professional stress, professional burn out , teaching competency, emotional intimacy ,special educators ,mentally challenged	

Abs No: 123	University of Calicut	Year of Submission : 2014
Scholar: Syamala Devi	Research Guide: Dr.P.Usha	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Psychology of Education
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of peer mentoring in promoting life skills among higher secondary school students	
Major	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the existing level of the life skills of higher secondary 	

Objectives	school students 2. To develop and standardise life skills assessment scale
Area of Sample	340 higher secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Life skills Assessment scale (Usha & sreela, 2008) for the initial stage 2. Character reference Check questionnaire (Usha & Syamala, 2011) 3. Life skill assessment scale (LSAS) (Usha & Shyamala, 2011) 4. Module on Life skills Evaluation (Usha, 2011) 5. Peer mentoring strategy Evaluation Performa (Usha & Syamala, 2012)
Major Findings	1. The study found the existing level of life skills of higher secondary school students is below average 2. The prepared strategy is effective in promoting life skills among higher secondary school students. The result indicates that the pre-test and post-test mean scores of the subjects in the experimental group differ significantly
Key Words	peer mentoring , life skills

Abs No: 124	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Bindhu. V	Research Guide: Dr.P.K. Aruna	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Sociology of Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effect of parental encouragement, academic anxiety and socio-emotional adjustment on process skills in social science of secondary school students of Kerala state	
Major Objectives	1. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the mean scores of independent variables parental encouragement, academic anxiety, socio-emotional adjustment and dependent variable process skills in social science for sample of boys and girls, urban and rural. Government and private 2. To find out the effect of each independent variable on dependant variable for total sample and subsamples based on gender, locale, type of school management	
Area of Sample	1050 students of Std IX of secondary schools Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Process skills in social science (Aruna & Bindu, 2011) 2. Scale of parental encouragement (Aruna & Bindu, 2011) 3. Scale of academic anxiety (Aruna & Bindu, 2011) 4. Socio-Emotional Adjustment scale (Usha & Bindu, 2016)	
Major Findings	1. The investigator found that there exist significant difference in the Effect of parental encouragement, academic anxiety and socio-emotional adjustment on process skills in social science of secondary school students based on samples 2. Process skills in social sciences and parental encouragement show positive relationship. But in the case of urban samples the independent and dependant variable relationship is negligible	

	when compared to other sub samples
Key Words	parental encouragement, academic anxiety , socio-emotional adjustment, process skills in social science

Abs No: 125	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Rinsa. P.V	Research Guide: Dr.C. Naseema	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics of Education/Educational Technology/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Enhancement of problem solving ability in selected topics of Mathematics for VIII standard students through computer multimedia edutainment instructional package	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the mean pre-test scores of experimental and control groups on problem solving ability in Mathematics 2. To compare the mean post test scores of experimental and control groups on problem solving ability in Mathematics 	
Area of Sample	45 secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of problem solving ability in mathematics (Rinsa and Naseema, 2010) 2. Computer Multimedia Edutainment Institutional package (Rinsa and Naseema, 2011) Lesson transcripts based on conventional method of teaching (Rinsa and naseema, 2011) 3. Standard progressive matrices Test (Raven 1958) 4. Socio-Economic status scale 5. Check list on computer Multimedia Edutainment Instructional Package (Rinsa and Naseema, 2011) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is significant difference in the mean of pre-test scores of problem solving ability in Mathematics between experimental and control groups 2. There is significant difference in the mean of post-test scores of problem solving ability in Mathematics between experimental and control groups 	
Key Words	problem solving ability , computer multimedia edutainment instructional package, Multimedia Edutainment package	

Abs No: 126	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Sasikumar. P	Research Guide: Dr P Usha	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Economics of Education		
Title of the Study	Development and validation of a course material on consumer education for higher secondary school students of Kerala	
Major Objectives	To prepare course material on consumer education for higher secondary school students of Kerala	
Area of	Higher secondary school students	

Sample	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale of Teacher Perception on the need for consumer Education 2. Scale of student perception on the need for consumer education 3. Consumer literacy test 4. Course material on consumer Education 5. Expert Evaluation Performa 6. Student Evaluation Performa
Major Findings	To prepared course material on consumer education more effective for higher secondary school students of Kerala
Key Words	Development and validation of a course material ,consumer education

Abs No: 127	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Akhilesh.P.T	Research Guide: Dr. Abdul Gafoor	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Identification of misconceptions in Physics and testing of effectiveness of certain instructional programmes on remediation of the misconcepts among VIII standard students in Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out percentage of error committed in each of the minor concepts involved in selected concepts in Physics viz; 1. Matter 2. Solar system 3. Density 4. Velocity 5. Mass 6. Gravity 7. Work 8. Energy 9. Light 10. Sound 11. Electricity 12. Magnetism 13. Pressure and 14. Force by the secondary school students 2. To find out the effectiveness of a range of selected experimental instructional strategies in remediation of the identified misconcepts in physics among VIII standard students in Kerala 	
Area of Sample	476 secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of concept attainment in Physics-Longer version(TCAP)(Gafoor and Akhilesh,2010) 2. Instructional programmes on Remediation of misconception(Gafoor and Akhilesh,2012) 3. Test of concept attainment in Physics-A bridged parallel version (TCAP)(Gafoor and Akhilesh,2012) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instructional strategies on remediation of the misconcepts is more effective among VIII standard students in Kerala 2. Misconceptions exhibited by relevant sub samples shows that high school students have serious misconceptions in the areas matter, magnetism and electricity. Some of them have misconceptions in the basis of floating, sound propagation, work force relation to etc are to be made more concrete with examples and thereby reduce the textual nature of concepts. In other words, abstract to concrete, translation need to really occur in our Physics classrooms 	
Key Words	Identification of misconceptions , instructional programmes	

Abs No: 128		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Preethy B Menon			Research Guide: Dr.K.P. Meera		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Vocational Education		
Title of the Study	Development of an entrepreneurship education programme for vocational higher secondary school students				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the level of attitude towards entrepreneurship of vocational higher secondary school students for the total sample and the sub samples based on gender, parental occupation and birth order 2. To test whether significant differences exists in the attitude towards entrepreneurship of the vocational higher secondary school students based on gender, parental occupation and birth order 				
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale of attitude towards entrepreneurship for vocational higher secondary school students 2. Entrepreneurship competencies test for vocational higher secondary school students 3. Entrepreneurship Evaluation programme 4. lesson plans for teaching entrepreneurship through existing method 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The entrepreneurship education programme for vocational higher secondary school students is more effective than existing method, The study also found that a low level of attitude towards entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial competencies exist among the vocational higher secondary school students of Kerala for the total sample and subsamples based on gender, parental occupation and birth order. 2. There exists statistically significant difference in the total sample as well as in all the subsamples of entrepreneurial competencies except for the sub sample based on parental occupation as business. This indicates that a low level of entrepreneurial competencies exist among vocational higher secondary school students of Kerala for the total sample and for all the sub samples except vocational students with parental occupation as business and birth order eldest. 				
Key Words	Entrepreneurship education programme , attitude				

Abs No: 129		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Ragisha.K.K			Research Guide: Dr.Abdul Gafoor		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education/Curriculum		
Title of the Study	Effect of concept mapping on science instructional competencies of student teachers in elementary teacher education institutions				
Major	To test whether there exist significant difference in the science coceptual				

Objectives	understanding of the elementary student teachers who received insruction through collaborative concept mapping (CC mapping)Individual concept mapping (IC mapping)Pedagogic Analysis (PA)
Area of Sample	Student teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	1. preparation of collaborative concept map (CC mapping) 2. Individual concept map (IC mapping) 3. Pedagogic Analysis (PA)
Major Findings	There is significant and stong effect of concept mapping of science content mon science coceptual understanding of elementary student teachers in comparison to other pedagogic analysis
Key Words	concept mapping,science instructional competencies ,elementary teacher education

Abs No: 130	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Bisni.P.S	Research Guide: Dr.M.N.Muhamedali Aliyas Musthafa	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Models	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of rational emotive education model in terms of interpersonal skills, irrational believes and tolerance for ambiguity of VIII standard students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To find out the level of interpersonal skills irrational beliefs and tolerance for ambiguity of VIII standard students To develop a model of rotational emotive education for improving interpersonal skills, tolerance for ambiguity and decreasing irrational beliefs of VIIIth standard students 	
Area of Sample	600 VIII th Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rational Emotive Education Model (Musthafa & Bisni, 2013) Interpersonal Skills Scale (Musthafa & Bisni, 2012) Irrational Belief Inventory (Musthafa & Bisni, 2012) Ambiguity Tolerance Inventory (Musthafa & Bisni, 2012) 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The level of interpersonal skills of VIII standard students is average The rational emotive education model is effective in improving the interpersonal skills of VIII standard students 	
Key Words	Interpersonal skills, irrational believes , tolerance for ambiguity	

Abs No: 131	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Rincymol Sebastian	Research Guide: Dr K P Meera	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education	

Title of the Study	Effectiveness of reader response approach of creativity and communication apprehension in English among higher secondary students of Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the existing level of creativity of the experimental and control group for the total sample and sub samples based on subject streams 2. To find out the Effectiveness of Reader Response Approach of creativity and communication apprehension in English among higher secondary students of Kerala
Area of Sample	160 higher secondary school students of Kerala
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of creativity (Meera & Rincy, 2012) 2. Classroom communication apprehension scale (CCAS) (Meera & Rincy, 2012) 3. Lesson transcripts based on reader response approach (Meera & Rincy, 2012) 4. lesson transcript based on existing method of teaching (Meera & Rincy, 2012)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The reader response approach of creativity and communication apprehension is effective in English among higher secondary students of Kerala 2. Analysis of the data revealed that there was no initial difference in the scores of creativity and communication apprehension of the experimental and control group for the total sample and sub samples based on subject streams. This indicates that the pre-experimental status of the two groups is almost similar as measured by the pre-test
Key Words	reader response approach ,communication apprehension in English

Abs No: 132	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Muhamed Amanulla A K	Research Guide: Dr P K Aruna	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Influence of social sensitivity teacher accountability and teacher efficacy on professional development of higher secondary school teachers	
Major Objectives	To study the influence of social sensitivity, teacher accountability and teacher efficacy on professional development of higher secondary school teachers	
Area of Sample	500 higher secondary school teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teachers social sensitivity assessment scale (Prabha & Aruna, 2009) 2. Teacher accountability scale (Prabha & Aruna, 2009) 3. Teacher efficacy scale (Amanulla & Aruna, 2011) 4. Questionnaire on professional development of higher secondary school teachers Semi-instructional interview schedule on hindrance and areas of professional development 5. Semi-structured interview schedule on hindrances and areas of professional development 	

Major Findings	The study found that social sensitivity teacher accountability and teacher efficacy has significant effect on professional development of higher secondary school teachers. Teachers with high teacher accountability shows only average and below average mean scores of professional development and teacher with low teacher accountability shows high mean scores in professional development
Key Words	social sensitivity ,teacher accountability ,teacher efficacy , professional development

Abs No: 133	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Praseeda P Nair	Research Guide: Dr.K.P. Meera	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Physical Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation on academic stress reduction among secondary school students of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To check the views of teachers and students on giving certain programmes to reduce academic stress 2. To compare the adjusted mean scores of dependant variable between experimental groups and control group by considering pre-test scores as covariate 	
Area of Sample	secondary school students and teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire on views of teachers on Academic Stress Reduction Programme (Meera & Praseeda, 2011) 2. Questionnaire on views of students on Academic Stress Reduction Programme (Meera & Praseeda, 2011) 3. Academic stress inventory 4. Progressive muscle Relaxation Technique 5. Bibliotherapy lesson frames (Meera & Praseeda, 2012) 6. Bibliotherapy lesson frames evaluation preforma 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study revealed that secondary school students are under considerable stress. Most of the students, teachers and parents were not able to identify these stress and source of their stress. Their stress arise from different domains such as personal, familial, school, peer, community etc 2. Academic stress was considered and two interventions namely bibliotherapy and progressive muscle relaxation was administrating to help the students cope with their stress. 	
Key Words	progressive muscle relaxation , academic stress reduction	

Abs No: 134	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Sunitha TP	Research Guide: Dr. Muhamedunni Alias Musthafa	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Mathematics of Education/Psychology of Education /Correlates as Achievement	

Title of the Study	Effectiveness of cognitively guided instructional strategy on mathematics anxiety and achievement in mathematics of upper primary school students
Major Objectives	To identify the existing level of Mathematics anxiety of upper primary school students
Area of Sample	primary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lesson transcripts based on cognitively guided instructional strategy 2. Mathematics anxiety scale 3. achievement test in mathematics 4. Verbal group test of intelligence (Kumar, Hameed & Prasanna, 1997) 5. Standard progressive matrices test (Raven's 1958) 6. Lesson transcripts based existing method of teaching
Major Findings	The levels of Mathematics anxiety of UP school students is below the scale average value. Gender differences and grade differences were not formed statistically significant with regard to Mathematics anxiety. However boys have higher level of Mathematics anxiety than girls and the level of Mathematics anxiety of students tended to increase with grade.
Key Words	Cognitively guided instructional strategy, anxiety, achievement in mathematics

Abs No: 135	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Haskar Babu U	Research Guide: Dr Abdul Gafoor K	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	Influence of select psychological variables on teaching styles of secondary school teachers of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop and validate a teaching style inventory for measuring the extent of expert formal authority, personal, facilitator and delegator styles of teaching among secondary school teachers of Kerala 2. To find out the extent of preference for teaching style viz, expert formal authority, personal facilitator and delegator of secondary school teachers of Kerala 	
Area of Sample	300 secondary school teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teaching style inventory (Gafoor & Babu. 2013) 2. Thinking style inventory (Gafoor & Babu. 2013) 3. Edmonds learning style identification exercise (ELSIE) (Reinert, 1976) 4. Calicut university personality inventory (CUPI) (Sasidharan, 2007) 	
Major	1. The study concluded that the most preferred teaching style of	

Findings	<p>secondary school teachers is facilitating style and expert style is the least preferred style. The study found that psychological variables have significant effect on teaching styles of secondary school teachers of Kerala.</p> <p>2. Secondary school teachers favour student-centred teaching styles than teacher-centred teaching styles. Facilitating teaching styles gives opportunity to students for selection from the alternatives and foster participate and collaborative learning.</p>
Key Words	Psychological variables, teaching styles, learning style

Abs No: 136	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Abdul Azeez V P	Research Guide: Dr V Sumangala	
Research Design: Qualitative		
Area of Study: Guidance and Counselling/Health Education		
Title of the Study	Career guidance and adolescent counselling cells in higher secondary schools of Kerala : an assessment of the functioning ,usefulness, student mental health and counselling needs	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess student feedback on the usefulness of the counselling cells in assisting student mental health for the total sample of higher secondary 2. To test for significance in the level of mental health among higher secondary school students on the basis of gender of students, school locale and type of school management 	
Area of Sample	Higher secondary schools	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to teacher counsellor on the functioning of career guidance and adolescent counselling cells 2. Scale of feedback on the usefulness of career guidance and adolescent counselling cells in assisting student mental health 3. Scale of student mental health 4. Inventory on teacher perceived counselling needs of higher secondary school students 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students mental health level is below the moderate position in the scale and hence weak 2. The mental health level is below the moderate position /weak for the sub samples of students based on gender, school locale and type of school management 	
Key Words	Career guidance and adolescent counselling cell, mental health, counselling needs	

Abs No: 137	University of Calicut	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Remia. K.R	Research Guide: Abdul Gafoor .K	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Language Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	An investigation of select familial cognitive and instructional variables leading to reading difficulty in Malayalam among lower primary students	

Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the cognitive, instructional and familial variables significantly influencing reading achievement in Malayalam by the end of lower primary schooling 2. To identify significant predictors of reading difficulty in Malayalam at the end of lower primary schooling from among each set of variables viz, cognitive, instructional and familial
Area of Sample	Lower primary teachers (N=52)
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raven's Progressive Matrices 2. Test of phonological awareness 3. Test of Morphological awareness 4. Test of letter reading 5. Coloured progressive matrices 6. Test of Dictated Spelling in Malayalam 7. Test of dictated spelling in Malayalam 8. Picture recall (memory test) 9. Story recall (memory test) 10. Digit span sub test of Malin's intelligence scale for Indian Children (MISIC, 1969) 11. Home language environment scale 12. General information blank 13. Battery of observation schedules for classroom practives 14. Teacher pupil interaction scale 15. A Scale of source completion for teachers 16. Class library information blank 17. Reading comprehension test 18. Test of reading fluency and pronunciation
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separate binary logistic regression for the cognitive, instructional and familial variables which have significant relation with reading achievement to predict reading difficulty among lower primary students included the following: letter reading, phonological awareness morphological awareness and dictated spelling are identifies as predictors of reading difficulty from among cognitive variables. 2. Separate binary logistic regression for the cognitive, instructional and familial variables which have significant relation with reading achievement to predict reading the difficulty among lower primary students letter reading , phonological awareness, morphological awareness and dictated spelling are identified as predictor of reading difficulty from among cognitive variables
Key Words	Familial cognitive variables, instructional variables, reading difficulty in Malayalam, deviant behaviour

Abs No: 138		University of Calicut		Year of Submission: 2015	
Scholar: Mohamed K.V		Research Guide: M.N. Mohamedunni Alias Musthafa			
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Deviant behaviour and related causes among higher secondary school students in Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the various causes of deviant behaviour among higher secondary school students as perceived by the higher secondary school teachers, parents, school counsellors for the total sample and relevant subsamples based on gender of the students 2. To identify most occurring deviant behaviour among higher secondary school students as perceived by the sampled higher secondary school students 				
Area of Sample	100 Higher secondary school students, 200 teachers, 100 school counsellors and 100 parents				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unstructured interview 2. Participant and non Participant observation Scale on Deviant Behaviour of higher secondary school students (Musthafa and Mohammed,2013) 3. Scale on Causes of Deviant Behaviour Of Higher secondary school students (Musthafa & Muhammed,2013) 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teachers and counsellors of higher secondary schools and parents of higher secondary school students are of the perception that media related factors are the most contributing and the school factors are the least contributing causes of deviant behaviour among higher secondary school students irrespective of all the sub sample groups 2. Majority of the higher secondary school students have the perception that the most occurring Deviant Behaviour among higher secondary school students are those related to the dimension outside the classroom behaviour. Out of the several deviant behaviour identified, malpractice or copying at the time of project works or examinations, talking in between while teachers are engaged in the class, immature love, adjourning oneself from the proceedings in the class, lying to others, showing idleness for matters of academic importance, addiction to movies and distracted answers to the queries of parents were perceived by the higher secondary school students as the most occurring deviant behaviour among higher secondary school students 				
Key Words	Deviant behaviour, causes of deviant behaviour				

APPENDIX III

Abstracts of Doctoral studies in Education from Mahatma Gandhi University

Abs No: 1		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 1998	
Scholar: Rema Devi K			Research Guide: DrJaleel P M		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Models of Teaching/ Science Education					
Title of the Study		Application of information processing models in teaching Chemistry at the secondary and the higher secondary level			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the effectiveness of the information processing models and conventional method in teaching chemistry for the secondary and higher secondary classes are revealed through the achievement of pupils 2. To prepare and compare learning materials based on information processing models of teaching in Chemistry for the secondary and the higher secondary classes of Kerala 			
Area of Sample		Secondary and Higher Secondary students			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts for information processing models 2. Verbal group test of intelligence prepared and standardised by A S Nair 3. Scientific attitude scale used assessing the scientific attitudes of the students 4. Observation schedule prepared by Joyce and Weil 			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The pupils taught through the IPM were found to have significantly higher achievement than those taught through CM with respect to knowledge level of cognitive achievement 2. The study has emphatically shown the information processing model of teaching tried out is far superior to the conventional method of teaching in bringing about attainment in Chemistry 			
Key Words		Information Processing Models, Teaching Chemistry			

Abs No: 2		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 1998	
Scholar: Celene Joseph (Sr)			Research Guide: Dr Suresh, K P		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of study: Science Education, Psychology of Education/Environmental Education					
Title of the Study		A study of process outcomes in Physics in relation to some select cognitive, affective, social, and environmental variables			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the degree of relationship between process outcomes in Physics and each of the select cognitive, affective, social and environmental variables 2. To develop multiple regression equation for predicting process outcomes in physics with the help of a few independent variables which correlates highest with process outcomes in physics from the set of select independent variables used in the study 			

Area of Sample	Secondary school Students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of Process Outcomes in Physics (TPOP) to measure the independent variables. (Suresh,K.P and Joseph ,c.1996) 2. The Kerala non-verbal group test of intelligence for secondary schools to measure intelligence.(Nair,A.S,1968) 3. Scale of attitude towards Science learning-SATSL to measure the attitude of the respondent towards science learning.(Suresh,K.P and Joseph,C.1996) 4. Science learning Interest inventory (SLII) to measure the respondents' science learning interest. (Suresh K.P.and Joseph,c.1996) 5. General Data sheet(to measure potential education parental occupation, parental income and SES).(Nair,A.S.1978) 6. Home Environment Inventory for Science Learning (to measure home learning environment).(Suresh,K.P,1998) 7. Science learning environment inventory(to measure science learning environment-student initiated science learning environment-teacher provided and total science learning environment).(Suresh,K.P.1998) 8. Kerala socio-economic scale.(Nair,A.S.updated in 1996)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The association between POP and each of the independent variables was investigated by using product moment coefficient of correlation r. The correlation coefficients obtained for the whole sample showed that all the cognitive, affective and social variables correlates significantly with the dependent variables 2. The correlation of all the four environmental variables with the dependent variables was found not significant. Using the multiple regression equation derived in the study, the process achievement of students can be predicted. This equation can be used to identify the potential scores in process outcomes
Key Words	Process Outcomes, cognitive, affective, social and environmental variables

Abs No: 3		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission : 1999	
Scholar: Rajeswary, P J			Research Guide: Dr Sudharma, A		
Research Design : Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education, Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Effect of pupil-and-institution related factors on the development of English language skills of Secondary school children				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To find out the relationship between the pupil related factors intelligence(V1), socio economic status(v2) and attitude of pupils towards learning English viz, listening (LS1) speaking (LS2) reading (LS3) 2) Writing (LS4) in the whole sample and in the relevant subsamples-boys, girls, mixed, rural and urban 3) To find out the relationship between the pupil-related factors V1, V2 and LS4 in English in the whole sample 				

Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A generalized language ability test battery consisting of 4 tests (Test of :Listening comprehension, speaking, reading comprehension and writing) 2. Kerala University verbal group test of intelligence to measure the intelligence of the pupils 3. Attitude scale for pupils to measure their attitude towards learning English 4. Socio economic scale to assess the education, income and occupation of parents 5. Observation schedule to evaluate the English language teaching at secondary level 6. Interview schedule to find out the availability and use of library facilities in the high schools 7. Check list to estimate the facilities available in schools for the conduct of co-curricular activities in English and to check the extent of pupil participation in them
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The study found that the pupil-related factors intelligence, socio-economic status and attitude of pupils towards learning English exert significant influence on the development of English language skills at secondary level. 2) The study revealed that there is no significant relationship between institution related factors and the development of language skills in English in the population from which the sample is taken.
Key Words	Pupil-and-institution related factors, English language skills, intelligence

Abs No: 4	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of submission: 1999
Scholar: Omanaseelan, M	Research Guide: Dr. Joshi, N D	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of study: Non-formal Education/Education of Disadvantaged		
Title of the Study	Status of formal and non-formal education programme prevalent for Scheduled tribe students in Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the status of formal education programme prevalent for scheduled tribe students in Kerala 2. To study the infrastructure facilities in the tribal schools 	
Area of Sample	Scheduled Tribe students in Kerala	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School Infrastructure Facilities Inventory 2. Non-formal Education Programme Inventory 3. Welfare Measures Awareness Scale 4. Documents 5. Interview 6. Observation 	

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study investigate that the opinion of tribal extension officers and tribal hostel wardens about the social behaviour and various problems related to their education and the availability of various educational welfare measures and its possibilities on tribal children. As per the criteria set by the KER, the existing scenario for scheduled tribe students was observed to be insufficient with regard to non-formal education, the present status of the tribal students failed to reach the expected levels. 2. The study found that, table, chair, blackboard are not available in all the schools including residential schools. It is found that only 7 schools under nonresidential category have newspaper facility. About the adequacy of audio visual aids, the study found that, none of the schools have these facilities. In case of extra-curricular activities, the study found that the opportunities for NCC, guides, gardening, scouts, agricultural club, science club are not available in almost all schools
Key Words	Formal education, Non-formal education, Scheduled Tribes

Abs No:5	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2000
Scholar: Ashok Alex Philip	Research Guide: Dr.Vedamani Manuel, N	
Research Design: Qualitative		
Area of Study: Moral, Art Education/Aesthetic Education		
Title of the Study	Developing and testing musical models in animating school education	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop and test models of animating school education 2. To analyse music from modern interdisciplinary perspective with a view to tapping the potential of music for animating education 	
Area of Sample	Experts in Music Education	
Tools/Type of Tools	Questionnaire for teachers	
Major Findings	Many schools were lacking in space and other facilities for implementing the activities. Many teachers, especially those of the older age group felt it embarrassing to sing, dance and act. Many felt that they did not possess the skills and were incapable of acquiring it at a late age	
Key Words	Musical models, animation,	

Abs No: 6	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission : 2000
Scholar: Minimoal Antu Srambikal	Research Guide: Dr Poullose, P.J	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Process outcome in Basic science of Primary school children: An investigation of certain personality correlates	

Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the independent variable which influence process outcomes in basic science in terms of their ability to discriminate between high-average and low achievers 2. To identify the independent variables selected for the study which influence process outcomes in basic science through paired comparisons of the mean scores of pupils in the sub samples classified on the basis of (a) sex (b) short location and (c) the type of school management
Area of Sample	Primary School Children
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of process outcomes in basic science 2. Personal Adjustment Scale for upper primary school children (Nair, 1976) 3. Social Adjustment Scale for upper primary school children 4. Examination Anxiety Scale for upper primary school children (Nair, 1976) 5. Achievement Motivation Scale for upper primary school children(Nair, 1976) 6. Science Interest Inventory for upper primary school children (Nair & Thomas, 1971)
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the significant correlates exist between process outcome in basic science and certain personality variables such as Examination, Anxiety, Achievement motivation and science interest. Science interest and achievement motivation are the most powerful correlates of process outcomes 2. When boys and girls were compared the obtained critical ratios indicate that girls are superior to boys in social adjustment, achievement motivation, personal adjustment and examination anxiety. But in the case of science interest, there exist no significant difference between boys and girls. Moreover, the comparison of mean scores of Govt and private school children with respect to five independent variables indicated that the difference between mean scores was not significant for achievement motivation social interest and personal adjustment
Key Words	Process Outcomes, basic science, Personality Correlates, Anxiety

Abs No: 7	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2000
Scholar: Noorgehan, S	Research Guide: Dr Joshi, N D	
Research Design: Qualitative		
Area of Study: History of Education/Sociology of Education		
Title of the Study	History of education in the Princely State of Travancore in a Socio-economic and political perspective	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To build up a coherent picture of the development of Education in Travancore during 1817 to 1947 2. To trace the growth of education in the state with reference to socio economic, political and other forces in operation during the period under study 	

Area of Sample	Historical study of princely state of Travancore
Tools/Type of Tools	Books, Documents
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In ancient Kerala there existed three categories of schools. They were pial schools for ordinary pupils, kalaries for the military training, and physical education and vedic schools for the learning of Vedas 2. Even as early as 9th century AD, education in Kerala was organised on a well-defined pattern and educational institutions formed part of temple establishments. Before the arrival of Brahmins, education was spread among the entire Keralites. The arrival brought about radical changes in the field of education. They framed social laws and in such a way are to make education the exclusive monopoly of the higher castes. Then gradually, several factors contributed to a remarkable growth of education in Travancore
Key Words	History of Education, princely state of Travancore

Abs No: 8	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission : 2000
Scholar: Alice Mathew (Sr)	Research Guide: Dr. Sivadasan, K R	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Special Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of self-instructional materials and modern instructional strategies in minimising learning disabilities of students in Secondary schools	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effect of programmed learning, supervised learning module and the guided inductive inquiry model on the achievement of biology of secondary school students with learning disabilities 2. To find out the effect of programmed learning, supervised learning module and the guided inductive inquiry model in comparison with that of the conventional lecture demonstration method in minimising the learning disabilities of secondary school students in learning Biology 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raven's progressing matrices A,B,C,D & E 2. Diagnostic test of learning disability 3. Pupil Behavior Rating Scale 4. Learning problem checklist 5. Terminal test in Biology 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that a large number of children in our schools experience learning disabilities in one form or the other. The self-instructional material and the modern instructional strategy are effective in the achievement of Biology for grade IX, LD and ND students 2. The self-instructional materials and the modern instructional 	

	strategy are more effective than the conventional lecture demonstration method in the achievement in biology of LD and ND students
Key Words	Self-instructional materials, instructional strategies, learning disabilities, programmed learning, supervised learning

Abs No:9	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2000
Scholar: Babitha Suresh	Research Guide: Dr. Sivadasan, K R	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Language Education/Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	The effect of interactive approach model in teaching English as Second language	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effectiveness of interactive approach model 2. To compare the effectiveness of IAM and conventional teaching method on the achievement of English learning of the students in English medium and Malayalam medium groups 3. To compare the effectiveness of IAM and CTM on the achievement of students in English language skills (a) listening skills (b) speaking skills (c) reading and (d) writing skills 4. To find out if there is any significant relationship between the achievement in English of the pupils and their socio economic status, study habits, achievement motivation, home learning facility, interest and intelligence and when IAM is adopted for teaching English as second language 	
Area of Sample	Secondary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson Transcript for teaching English in the Interactive Model and Conventional method (pre-test & post-test) 2. Standard test of English as second language 3. Rating scale for assessing oral communication 4. Rating scale for assessing Essay Type Answer 5. Socio-Economic status Scale 6. Personal Data Sheet 7. Kerala University verbal group Test of Intelligence 8. Home Learning Facility Inventory 9. Study Habit Inventory 10. Achievement Motivation Scale 11. Interest Inventory 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interactive approach model is more effective than conventional teaching method in teaching English as second language in English medium and in Malayalam medium 2. It is more effective in teaching English in English medium than Malayalam medium 3. The interactive approach is more effective than the conventional teaching method in developing English language skills in English medium and in Malayalam medium 4. There is no significant relationship between the achievement in English of the pupils in English medium and in Malayalam 	

	medium and their socio economic status, study habits, achievement motivation, home learning, interest and intelligence, when they are taught in Interactive Approach Model
Key Words	Interactive approach model, teaching English, Second Language

Abs No: 10		Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2000
Scholar: Sam V Daniel		Research Guide: Dr.Jaleel, P M	
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Vocational Education	
Title of the Study	A study on age, education and earnings of Engineers in Kerala		
Major Objectives	To gather suggestions for the quality improvement of engineering education in Kerala		
Area of Sample	2010 Engineers		
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Age-Education-Earnings survey 2. Interview Schedule 3. Documents		
Major Findings	The AEE profiles of graduate engineers have comparatively more fluctuations. This indicates that there is high amount of under employment among engineering graduates. The quality of the present system of engineering education in Kerala needs to be improved to reach to that of IITS in other states. The teachers in the various engineering colleges may be given in-service practical experience with leading industries within or outside the state.		
Key Words	Age, Education and earnings of Engineers		

Abs No: 11		Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission : 2001
Scholar: Joy J Kulavelil		Research Guide: Dr Rajan Gurukkal	
Research Design: Qualitative		Area of Study: Sociology of Education	
Title of the Study	Pattern of funding Higher education: A case study of the situation in Kerala		
Major Objectives	1. To examine whether there exist any socio economic entry barriers to regular engineering courses in Kerala where fees are highly subsidized 2. To check whether withdrawal of the subsidies and charging of high fees are adequate for reducing inequality in educational opportunities		
Area of Sample	Engineering college students		
Tools/Type of Tools	Questionnaire		
Major Findings	1. The study brings out very clearly that the students from lower socio economic and educational background are poorly represented in the engineering colleges, belonging to both regular and self-financing streams. Other barriers to entry are (a) the		

	<p>difference in the quality schooling (b) accesses high quality entrance coaching(c) rural origin, lower educational and occupational background of parents. Study found that the 70% engineering seats are appropriated by middle and high income groups. The low income and the lower middle income groups together get only 11% seats</p> <p>2. The present educational policies of subsidization limiting the fees alone are inadequate means for reducing inequality in educational opportunities. Subsidies favour the rich.</p>
Key Words	Funding, Higher Education, Case Study, self-financing, engineering students

Abs No: 12		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Sathyanesan, P			Research Guide: Dr. Reghu V		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of in-service training programs for Teachers and Headmasters by DIETs				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine the functions of DIET's in the area of primary education in the present context with reference to DIET guidelines 2. To study the infrastructure facilities available in and utilised by the DIET's 3. To identify the problem and hindrances in organizing in-service training programme for teachers and Head Masters by DIETs 				
Area of Sample	Primary school teachers and head masters				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire (q) to collect data from teachers (b) to collect data from Head Masters 2. Interview Schedule to members of DIET faculty 3. Observation schedule (A) (Training)for observing the training programmes of IFIC, ET, WE, CMDE, P & M faculties of DIET 4. Observation schedule (B) (Class) for evaluating classroom practices of both teachers who have undergone in service training at DIET and not 5. Observation schedule © (school) for observing the influence of P & M training to both Head Masters who have undergone the training programme 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The DIET guidelines propose to conduct in-service teacher training programmes with the duration of 3 to 5 weeks. It is expected to cover the whole teacher population in every year cycle. Regular academic meeting to teachers and training through audio visual media are also essential 2. There was a gap between the facilities proposed in the DIET guidelines and their availability in DIETs. Visual arts room, performing arts room and language laboratory are not available. Only 77.8% of the libraries were effectively utilised, 5.6% of the sports room were utilised for training purpose. The utilisation of computer facility 22.2% was also not up to the expected level 				

	3. The study found there were administrative problems, academic problems in the organisation of in-service training. The major problems seen from the administration side are (1) Inadequate funding (2) Inadequate participation of teachers (3) lack of cooperation from educational officers and the academic problem arises due to non-availability of lab facilities and lack of academic freedom
Key Words	In-service training, DIET, primary education

Abs No: 13 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Wilson Mathew Research Guide: Dr. Anandan Nair, K	
Research Design: Qualitative Area of Study: History of Education	
Title of the Study	A comparative study of the contributions of Benjamin Bailey and William Carey to Indian education
Major Objectives	1. To find the prime motives that impeded the missionaries is come in India and to analyse the extension beyond primary aims to strengthen general education and accessories 2. To construct and evaluate the contribution of Benjamin Bailley and William Carey to education in their respective region of operation and to Indian evaluation in general
Area of Sample	Documents
Tools/Type of Tools	Primary and secondary sources
Major Findings	The missionaries were filled with religious that impelled them to leave their home land and go to countries like India for the propagation of the Christian faith
Key Words	Benjamin Bailey, William Grey, propagation of Christian faith

Abs No: 14 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Nirmala Susan Alexander Research Guide: Dr Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Science Education/Special Education	
Title of the Study	Preparation and validation of multimedia packages in the teaching of Science to the hearing impaired students of Secondary schools
Major Objectives	1. To prepare two multimedia package in the teaching of science for hearing impaired students and to compare both with the traditional methods of teaching 2. To validate the multimedia packages in the teaching of Science for hearing impaired students with respect to total and objective-wise achievements

Area of Sample	Hearing impaired students of secondary schools
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multimedia package No. 1 (Multimedia package I) 2. Multi- media package No. 2 (Multimedia package II) 3. Achievement test in Physics 4. Raven's progressive matrices sets A,B,C, D and E
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prepared multi -media packages MMP I and MMP II are found more effective than the traditional method of teaching for hearing impaired students in the teaching of Science of standard IX when the total performance of the students is considered 2. The study is limited to preparation and validation of two multimedia packages for hearing impaired students. Hence different types of packages can be prepared and validated, that are helpful to these categories of students
Key Words	Multimedia packages, hearing impaired, teaching of Science

Abs No: 15	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2001
Scholar: Mary P T	Research Guide: Dr. Jaleel P M	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Models of Teaching/Sociology of Education		
Title of the Study	The effect of information processing models in the teaching of Geography in the Secondary schools of Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effectiveness of information processing models of teaching 2. To compare the effectiveness of information processing model of teaching and that in the conventional teaching learning method on the achievement of pupils in Geography 	
Area of Sample	638 secondary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts for teaching Geography in the information processing models and conventional method 2. Standardized test of Geography 3. Kerala non-verbal groups test of intelligence 4. Attitude towards learning Geography scale 5. Geography learning environment questionnaire 6. Socio-economic status scale 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The information processing models of teaching is more effective than the teacher centred conventional method of teaching in the learning of Geography in standard IX 2. The information processing models of teaching is more effective than the teacher centred conventional method of teaching in the learning of Geography 	
Key Words	Information processing model, teaching of Geography	

Abs No: 16		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2001	
Scholar: Kurian, C C			Research Guide: Dr. Joshi, N D		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Early childhood Education			
Title of the Study	A critical study of the programmes of early childhood education centers in Kerala				
Major Objectives	To critically assess the programmes conducted at the early childhood education centres for the socio emotional development, physical and motor development, language development, cognitive development				
Area of Sample	Teachers of early childhood education centres				
Tools/Type of Tools	Questionnaire				
Major Findings	The degree of success of programmes conducted for adjusting the child to the centre was assessed as adequate in a majority of the Early Childhood Education centres				
Key Words	Early childhood education, Physical and motor development, cognitive development				

Abs No: 17		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Valsala G			Research Guide: Dr Sivadasan, K R		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Environmental Education			
Title of the Study	Environmental education potential of Botanic gardens				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the structure and potential of Botany gardens for environmental education 2. To find out the role Botanic gardens in environmental education 				
Area of Sample	Experts in Botany, IX th standard students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observation 2. Discussions 3. Achievement test 4. Preparation of an action plan 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental education in botanic gardens is still a relatively young subject. Considerable research effort is needed in order to develop technique to deal with the complex ecological relationship relevant to most environment programmes 2. Botanic gardens can be considered as a learning resource centre with live examples. It is an exploratory centre to facilitate the free flow of qualitative and quantitative information on all types of plants including economic plants. Students get an opportunity to know the botanic, scientific and ecological aspects and dimensions of many plants. Again botanic garden play a catalytic role in imparting this botanical information among the public 				
Key Words	Botanic gardens, Environmental Education				

Abs No: 18 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Benson, N Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Education of Disadvantaged	
Title of the Study	A study of the psycho-social problems of Orphans in Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the orphan students and non-orphan students with respect to various psycho-social problems 2. To compare the orphan students and non-orphan students with respect to their general achievement
Area of Sample	Orphans in Kerala (135 orphans and 135 non-orphans), 30 teachers, 30 wardens
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal data sheet 2. Psycho social problem scale 3. Schedule used to interview the teacher and wardens
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study will inspire the teachers and school authorities to motivate the orphan children in participating in the co-curricular activities along with the non-orphan children that will enable them to improve their mental health and reduce the psycho-social problems 2. The difference between orphan students and non-orphan students on general achievement is significant. The orphan students are found to have less achievement than their counterpart non-orphan students
Key Words	Orphans, non-orphans, psycho-social problems

Abs No: 19 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Mini John Research Guide: Dr. Sivadasan, K R	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Identification and prevention of certain factors causing non utilisation of Teacher competency in Secondary schools of Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare all possible factors causing non utilisation of teacher competency 2. To suggest preventive measures for the maximum utilisation of teacher competency
Area of Sample	331 secondary school teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. General Data Sheet
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found 63 factors and categorized under four dimensions (personal factors, institutional, psychological, and sociological) causing non utilization of teacher competency. The study provides guidelines to teachers, administrators and curriculum makers for the possible ways of minimizing the non-utilization of teacher competency. 2. The investigator suggests certain improvements on the basis of the above variables which constitute the factor that cause non utilisation of the teacher competency. Regarding institutional

	dimension, five factors were emerged through factor analysis. The teacher may give sufficient training in the educational management
Key Words	Teacher competency

Abs No: 20 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Lali, S Research Guide: DrVedamani Manuel, N	
Research Design: Qualitative Area of Study: Environmental Education	
Title of the Study	Developing and testing integrated educational models using environment and community resources
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To sensitise teacher and educational workers to the pedagogic potential available in the natural and social environment 2. To identify local resources relevant for transacting various aspects of the curriculum
Area of Sample	300 members from the Public, teachers and 200 graduate trainees
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents 2. Attitude Scale 3. Situational Analysis 4. Curricular Analysis 5. Observation 6. Interview Schedule
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a possibility of sensitizing teachers, pupils and educational workers to the local boundaries and landmarks, soil types, minerals, crops, livestock, transportation, water supply, irrigation, industry, health and hygiene, civic, religious and cultural institutions 2. The handbook gives excellent guidelines to help the teacher to transact the environment oriented curriculum effectively. It shows the farmer and other functionaries in the village as resource persons in Science and social studies. It gives suggestions for improvisation, for optimizing the benefit accruing from lessons inside and outside the classroom. It also given cautionary notes
Key Words	Integrated educational models, community resources, pedagogical potential

Abs No: 21 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Usha Parvathy Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Science Education/Method of Teaching	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of activity oriented method in teaching Biology in small groups and large groups of Secondary school students
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the achievement of pupils when taught by activity oriented method I & II 2. To find out the achievement of pupils when taught by conventional text book approach

Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts for experiment group I based on individual and small group activities 2. Activity sheets for experimental group I 3. Instructional card for group activities 4. Lesson transcripts for experimental group II based on large group activities 5. Other materials mentioned in the lesson transcripts like apparatus, specimens, microscopes etc 6. Achievement test
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity oriented method is more effective than the conventional text book approach in increasing the achievement in Biology of students in standard VIII 2. The activity oriented method II is not more effective than the conventional text book approach in increasing the total achievement in Biology of students in standard VIII
Key Words	Activity oriented method, teaching biology and small group and large group of secondary school students

Abs No: 22	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2002
Scholar: Ancy Varughese	Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Effect of mastery learning strategy on certain cognitive and personality variables of Secondary school students in Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare learning materials based on mastery learning strategy in Physics for standard IX 2. To compare the effect of mastery learning strategy (MLS) with conventional textbook approach (CTA) 	
Area of Sample	Secondary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre requisite test 2. Formative evaluation tests 3. Summative evaluation tests (Achievement test) 4. non-verbal test of intelligence 5. socio-economic status scale 6. Science interest inventory 7. Scientific attitude scale 8. Achievement motivation scale 9. Self-concept scale 10. Lesson transcripts based on the selected units 11. Strategies and study materials used for corrective and enrichment purpose 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study prove that mastery learning strategy is effective in enhancing achievement, retention, science interest, scientific 	

	attitude, achievement motivation and self-concept of pupils 2. The mastery learning strategy has been stood for the mastery of the subject units
Key Words	Mastery learning strategy, achievement, retention, science interest, scientific attitude, achievement motivation and self-concept of pupils

Abs No: 23 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: Hemaletha, P K Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: History of Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of the Inquiry approach in learning history at the Secondary school level
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effectiveness of inquiry approach for achieving the objectives of learning history under the cognitive domain and affective domain 2. To find out the effectiveness of conventional text book approach for achieving the objective of learning history under the cognitive domain and affective domain
Area of Sample	270 secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts and supplementary learning materials 2. An Achievement Test 3. Attitude Scale 4. Value Scale 5. Intelligence Scale 6. Socio-economic Status Scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inquiry approach is highly significant than the conventional text book approach in achieving the objectives of learning history under affective domain. The superiority of the inquiry approach is remarkable in the attainment of the objective attitude and values. 2. The inquiry approach in learning history on pupils of different levels of SES is proved and found correct. The study found that the existing curricula will not to cope with the proposed inquiry approach
Key Words	Inquiry approach, learning history

Abs No: 24 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2002	
Scholar: George, K.S Research Guide: Dr Sivadasan, K R	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Identification of certain factors influencing the optimum utilization of teacher effectiveness in the Primary schools of Kerala
Major	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To locate the factors said to be helping for the optimum

Objectives	utilisation of teacher effectiveness 2. To select the most suitable factors that would help the teacher work effectively
Area of Sample	367 primary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Questionnaire for primary school teachers 2. General Data Sheet for information about primary schools and teachers
Major Findings	1. The study explores the possibilities of certain factors influencing the optimum utilization of effective teaching 2. The teacher education curriculum, followed in institutions for the training of teachers is more or less adequate for effective teaching. The investigator has identified the factor loadings under four dimensions. viz, personal, psychological, institutional and sociological. The teachers should be see all these ascertained factors are properly used for effective teaching
Key Words	Teacher effectiveness

Abs No: 25 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2003	
Scholar: Anilkumar, K P Research Guide: Dr Anandan Nair, K	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Test and Measurement	
Title of the Study	Institutionalized student evaluation - Practices, practicability and expected effects
Major Objectives	1. To analyse the present system of evaluation practiced in educational institutions 2. To assess the shortcomings of the present system of evaluation practiced in educational institutions
Area of Sample	406 Secondary school students, 254 teachers and 102 parents
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Questionnaire for teachers 2. Questionnaire for students 3. An Opinionnaire for teachers, students and their parents
Major Findings	1. The study found that a decisive majority of the teachers are of the view that a single written examination conducted at the end of the year will not be able to assess the students' achievement properly. Majority of the teachers, students and parents are of the view that the present system of examination is inadequate to measure all the scholastic abilities in students 2. Majority of the teachers are of the view that an evaluation performa containing specific criteria to evaluate the students should be provided to teachers. At the same time,. Students and parents are of the opinion that there is no need for such an evaluation performa
Key Words	Institutionalised Student evaluation, achievement of students

Abs No: 26		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of submission: 2003	
Scholar: Sahadevan G			Research Guide: Dr Reghu V		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study		Preparation and testing of certain constructs in teaching Sanskrit in Higher education			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare and test certain constructs in teaching of Sanskrit in Higher Education 2. To suggest measures for improving the teaching of Sanskrit in higher education 			
Area of Sample		College students, teachers and experts			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for college/University teachers 2. Interview Schedule to collect data from college teachers 3. Interview with Experts 4. Achievement test for students Study of Documents 			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that several constructs suitably applied in the learning plan and improve the analytical and expressive skills of students. A general assessment of the contemporary Sanskrit education in college level in Kerala presents a grey picture in front of the seeker. Fortunately, teaching methodology, process and other related factors are not far beyond the standards 2. Several meaningful constructs suitably applied in the learning plan, improve the analytical and expressive skills of students. Such a language of educational plan effectively translates the educating theory in to practice. But to be fruitful, this should be adequately backed up with the infrastructural and technological support from the educational authorities 			
Key Words		Analytical and expressive skills of students, Teaching Sanskrit in higher education			

Abs No: 27		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2003	
Scholar: Mathew T K			Research Guide: Dr Sadasivan Nair, V		
Research Design: Quantitative				Area of Study: Teacher education	
Title of the Study		Feasibility of implementing modern instructional strategies in the institutions of Teacher education in Kerala			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ascertain the methods of teaching adopted in the institutions of teacher education 2. To examine the extent of awareness of modern teaching methods among teacher educators 			
Area of Sample		Teacher educators			

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal Data Sheet 2. Scale of attitude towards modern instructional strategies (SATMIS) 3. Modular awareness questionnaire 4. Mastery learning awareness questionnaire 5. Achievement test on the selected unit 6. Questionnaire showing the opinions regarding the present physical facilities, academic atmosphere in the institutions of teacher education 7. Checklist 8. Modules on the selected topics 9. mastery learning lesson
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conventional teaching method should be replaced with modern instructional strategies and modular learning strategy is more suitable for teacher trainees in the institutions teacher education. Study revealed that teacher trainees who were subjected to modular and mastery learning strategies achieved significant improvement over those who were taught through conventional learning method 2. Awareness about Mastery learning strategies is also high among the sample teacher educators. Male teacher educators have more awareness about modular and mastery learning strategies than female teachers
Key Words	Modern instructional strategies, Teacher Education, Teaching method

Abs No: 28	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2004
Scholar: Rajeswari, K	Research Guide: Dr.Exemmal, J	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Education of Disadvantaged		
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of remedial teaching materials for educationally backward students in Chemistry at the Secondary school level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify educationally backward students in Chemistry studying in Std IX 2. To identify the area, nature and extent of difficulty experienced by educationally backward students in learning Chemistry at secondary school level 	
Area of Sample	Secondary school students, experts and teachers	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two-tier diagnostic test in chemistry 2. Remedial teaching materials in chemistry for educationally backward students 3. Achievement test in Chemistry 4. Rating scale for experts and secondary school teachers 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Questionnaire for experts and secondary school Chemistry teachers 6. General data sheet
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of time, rigid time table, over- crowded classroom and lack of library and laboratory facilities are the major practical difficulties reported by majority of teachers, while practicing diagnostic testing and remedial teaching 2. Studies revealed that majority of teachers are not using diagnostic tests for identifying the area of difficulty, the nature and extent of difficulty. This may be due to the lack of practice and extent of difficulty. This may be due the lack of practice in the preparation of diagnostic test or due to lack of literature and standardised diagnostic tests.
Key Words	Remedial teaching materials, educationally backward, diagnostic testing

Abs No: 29	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2004
Scholar: Jaimon P Jacob	Research Guide: Dr. Jaleel, P M	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Special Education/Achievement as correlates		
Title of the Study	Effects of deficits in scientific skills on achievement in Science of the learning disabled at the Primary school level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find the learning disabled (total) as well as language learning disabled and Mathematical learning disabled at the primary school level 2. To study the difference between the normal and learning disabled children as sell as language learning disabled and mathematical learning disabled with respect to their science process skills 	
Area of Sample	614 primary school Students (IV th standard)	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Science process skill test 2. Test of achievement in Science 3. Diagnostic test to identify the disorders of reading and writing 4. Diagnostic test to identify Mathematical disabilities 5. Raven's coloured progressive matrices sets , A, B ,A and B 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is significant difference between learning disabled children (LD) and non-disabled (ND) children with respect to their achievement in Malayalam, Mathematics, Science process skills, intelligence and achievement in Science which shows the superiority of non-disabled children. 2. Study found that learning disabled children have certain deficit in their Science process skills which hampers their achievement in science, there could be remedial through proper and timely interventions. The study also found that there is significant and positive correlation between science process skills and achievement in science objectives 	

Key Words	Learning disabled children, language learning disabled, mathematical learning disabled, process skills in science
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Abs No: 30	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2004
Scholar: Mariamma Mathew	Research Guide: Dr. Anandan Nair, K	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Science Education	
Title of the Study	On a critical study of theory-practical integration in teaching of High school Physical science in Kerala	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify and categories the different science teaching strategies adopted in the high schools in Kerala 2. To find out whether the pre-service and in-service programmes are beneficial for the teachers 	
Area of Sample	513 secondary school students, 263 pupils of standard VII and IX	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teachers (VIII standard) 2. Checklist for teachers 3. Checklist for pupils 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study categorized the teaching strategies and found that majority of the teachers are well aware of all the topics of high school physical science curriculum 2. The study reveals that pre-service and in-service programmes are beneficial to the teachers 	
Key Words	Science teaching strategies, Physical Science Curriculum	

Abs No: 31	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2005
Scholar: Jalajakumari, V T	Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Mixed Method	Area of Study: Language Education/Models of Teaching	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of jurisprudential inquiry model in teaching Malayalam at Secondary level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To explore ways of liberating the school teaching procedures from the verbal rote memorizing, passive and conforming approaches 4. To attempt to effect a natural marriage between the highest level of pedagogic modeled thinking and the highest level of Malayalam literature in an interdisciplinary context 	
Area of Sample	504 secondary school students, 15 experts, 40 teachers and 50 teacher trainees	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts on conventional text book approach 2. Lesson transcripts in jurisprudential Inquiry approach 3. Pre-test and Post test 	

Major Findings	The study revealed that the effectiveness of JIM though the quantitative, historical and qualitative approaches
Key Words	Jurisprudential Inquiry Model, Teaching Malayalam, Conventional book approach

Abs No: 32		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: Subhash, P D			Research Guide: Dr. Suresh, K P		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Elementary Education		
Title of the Study	Gender differences in free play preferences of pre-school children in select cultural settings of Kerala				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the cognitive development of pre-school children in select cultural settings of Kerala 2. To describe the material and physical free play activities of pre-school children at school and home in select cultural settings of Kerala 				
Area of Sample	40 pre-school children				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HemaPandey's cognitive development test for pre-schoolers 2. One way mirror was used to separate the observer and observed 3. Video camera used for recording the free play sessions 4. Running records by the researcher and the teachers concerned 5. Time sampling schedule 6. A check list of behaviour categories employed in the analysis of free play 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study revealed that the urban pre-school children dominated in the cognitive score when compared to the other differing groups viz, rural, urban, coastal and tribal cultural settings 2. Study also found that varieties of physical play activities such as pushing see-saw, climbs on a swing stand, pull a cart, chases a child, rides a bicycle, grapples with a small child, stick a ball with bat craws down on a slides in the different play context like nursery indoor, outdoor, home, indoor and outdoor 				
Key Words	Free play preferences, pre-school, gender differences				

Abs No: 33		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2005	
Scholar: Minikutty, A			Research Guide: Dr. K.R. Sivadasan		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education/Education of Disadvantaged		
Title of the Study	Effect of concept attainment model of instruction on achievement in Mathematics of academically disadvantaged students of Secondary schools in the Kerala State				

Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the achievement in mathematics of the academically disadvantaged students taught using concept attainment model of instruction and conventional teaching method 2. To find out the cognitive ability of the academically disadvantaged students taught using concept attainment model of instruction and conventional teaching method
Area of Sample	Academically disadvantages students of secondary schools
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcript based on concept attainment model of instruction 2. Achievement test in Mathematics 3. Cognitive ability test 4. Lesson plans based on conventional teaching method 5. Rao achievement motivation test 6. socio-economic status scale 7. Self-concept inventory 8. Study habits inventory 9. Mathematics interest inventory 10. Mathematics attitude scale 11. Home learning environment inventory
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the concept attainment model of instruction was more effective over traditional method for better achievement in Mathematics by the academically disadvantaged students 2. The concept attainment model of instruction (CAM) is more effective than the conventional teaching method (CTM) in enhancing cognitive ability of the academically disadvantaged students
Key Words	concept attainment model, achievement in Mathematics ,academically disadvantaged students

Abs No: 34	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2005
Scholar: Rosamma Lukos, M	Research Guide: Dr.Jacob, P J	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Teacher Education / Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Use of self-learning materials: Perception and performance of student teachers at Secondary level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare the self-learning materials for the use of student teachers at secondary level 2. To compare the performance of those secondary level student teachers who followed each of the prepared self-learning materials such as computer assisted instructional material, instructional modules and multimedia package 	
Area of Sample	Students teachers at Secondary level, secondary students	

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content analysis 2. Awareness Test for secondary level student teachers 3. Opinionnaire for secondary level student teachers 4. Questionnaire 5. Achievement test
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The findings of the study indicate that student teachers do not have an adequate awareness on use of self-learning materials in teaching and learning process and they have low awareness on use of software packages, various devices and equipments related to self-learning and the student teachers expressed their high favourable opinion in using self-learning materials for teaching and learning purposes. 2. The findings also indicate various optional subjects have no significant influence on the performance of student teachers who used self-learning materials such as computer assisted instruction, instructional module and multimedia package and performance of student teachers with regard to computer assisted instructional material is slightly better than the student teachers who used instructional module
Key Words	Self-learning material, student teachers, multimedia package, instructional module

Abs No: 35	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2006
Scholar: Pushpa Mariam	Research Guide: Dr. Madhava Kurup, V	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	A study of group differences in computational skills of Secondary school students	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out whether there is group difference in the computational skills variables for contrasted group pairs formed on the basis of each of the independent variables 2. To find out whether the group differences noticed for the contrasted group pairs is carried in to equated group pairs formed by controlling the relevant independent variables 	
Area of Sample	840 secondary school students (standard IX students)	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of Computational Skills 2. Kerala University Verbal group test of Intelligence 3. General Data Sheet 4. The Kerala Socio-Economic Status Scale 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investigator found that there is significant difference in the computational skills variables for contrasted group pairs 2. The comparison of unselected group of high intelligences and low intelligence revealed that all the thirteen computational speed variables and the thirteen computational power variables discriminated between the two contrasted groups. The 	

	comparison of equated high intelligence and low intelligence groups formed by controlling class achievement in mathematics and gender of subject showed that all the thirteen computational speed variables discriminated significantly between the two contrasted groups
Key Words	Group differences, computational skills

Abs No: 36		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: Josemon P George			Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Science Education					
Title of the Study	A study of the influence of certain psycho-social correlates on pupils in the acquisition of Biological concepts at Secondary level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify whether there is significant difference between the sub samples of secondary school students with respect to the selected psycho social correlates such as intelligence, attitude towards science, home environmental and study habits 2. To understand whether there is significant difference between the sub samples of secondary school students with regard to their acquisition of biological concepts 				
Area of Sample	800 secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of biological concepts 2. Home environment Questionnaire 3. Study habits inventory 4. Scale of attitude towards science 5. Intelligence test 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the aspect of each of the selected psycho social correlates, certain pairs of subsamples compared are at the same level. While certain other pairs compared are not at the same level. There are differences in the mean scores for selected psycho-social correlates between different subsamples in the study. But these differences are statistically significant between certain pairs of sub samples only 2. The acquisition of biological concepts by certain pairs of subsamples compared are of the same level while in certain other pairs of sub sample compared the acquisition of biological concepts are not at the same level. The study also found that home environment is an influencing factor in the acquisition of concepts in biology. Some home environments will be having a positive influence on learning, while certain others will be of negative influence on learning 				
Key Words	Psycho-social correlates, Biological concepts, home environment, intelligence, attitude towards science				

Abs No: 37		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: John, K K			Research Guide: Dr . Thulasidharan, T V		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Environmental Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study		Preparation and testing of learning modules in Environmental science at Higher secondary level			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the facilities available and activities conducted in the schools for enhancing environmental awareness among higher secondary school students 2. To study the environmental awareness of students at higher secondary level with respect to the environmental issues 			
Area of Sample		120 higher secondary students			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content Analysis 2. Questionnaire 3. Interview schedule 4. Environmental awareness test 5. Raven's standard progressive matrices test 6. Learning modules prepared 7. Achievement test 8. Retention test 			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The environmental awareness of the students who studied the topics such as natural resources and conservation, population and the environment Biotic community, ecosystem, pollution, waste management, forest conservation and management, interaction between species, greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, global environmental change, species interaction are not satisfaction as it was evident from the environmental awareness test given to them as pre test 2. Study found that the topics of environmental importance are present in the higher secondary curriculum but they are not sufficient for enhancing the environmental awareness 			
Key Words		Learning modules, environmental science			

Abs No: 38		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: Sr. Lilly Varghese			Research Guide: Dr. A Sudharma		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Teacher Education		
Title of the Study		Formulation of certain strategies for planning, development and evaluation of the practical programmes other than practice teaching in colleges of Teacher education			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the efficacy of the practical programmes followed in the colleges of teacher education based on awareness, opinion and practice 2. To formulate strategies for planning, development and evaluation 			

	of practical programmes other than practice teaching in colleges of teacher education
Area of Sample	1045 teacher trainees and 75 teacher educators
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire for teacher trainees 2. Questionnaire for teacher educators
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study found that the tendency of teacher trainees dependence on previous records needs to be curtailed. More reference books need to be supplied. Individual activities or lessons need to be given 2. The result revealed that the tendency of teacher trainees dependence on previous records needs to be curtailed. More reference books need to be supplied. Individual activities of lessons need to be given. The reflective practice can be accomplished through a defined set of field experiences and concomitant workshops
Key Words	Practice teaching, teacher education

Abs No: 39	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2006
Scholar: Amruth G Kumar	Research Guide: Dr. Saratchandra Raj, G	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Influence of institutional climate perception on teacher morale of teacher educators	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the relationship between teacher morale and the institutional climate perception of teacher educators for the total sample and relevant subsamples based on sex, locale, nature of appointment of teacher educator and type of management of colleges 2. To estimate the relationship between 'Teacher Morale' and institutional climate perception variables of the teacher educators for the total sample and relevant sub samples based on sex, locale, nature of appointment of teacher educators and type of management of colleges 	
Area of Sample	244 teacher educators	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teacher Morale Rating Scale 2. Institutional climate inventory for teacher educators 3. Institutional climate inventory 	
Major Findings	There is significant difference in the variable teacher morale among the teacher educators working in four types of BEd colleges	
Key Words	Institutional climate, teacher morale, teacher educators,	

Abs No: 40		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: Mary Joseph			Research Guide: DR Vedamani Manuel, N		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Teacher Education/Philosophy of Education					
Title of the Study		Philosophy applied in the teaching of philosophy in B Ed course: Formulation and testing of models			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To take stock of existing methods of teaching and learning philosophy in the B.Ed course and appraise their effect 2. To explore the way in which philosophy of education is taught and learnt in the best systems 			
Area of Sample		100 teachers, 700 teacher trainees			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to students 2. Questionnaire to teacher trainees 			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the teachers of philosophy of education is working under several constrains such as the general lecture having to come to know a large number of students, the limited content in the philosophy syllabus and limited time, the college time table and infrastructure, the syndrome of covering the portions 2. Whenever a syllabus or scheme is drawn up, realize that at least can only be a blue-print. It becomes a reality only when it is transmitted into action by teachers and students 			
Key Words		Teaching of philosophy, teacher education, methods of teaching			

Abs No: 41		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2006	
Scholar: Susamma George, P			Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Teacher Education/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study		Use of modern instructional strategies: Awareness and achievement of student teachers at Primary level			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the infrastructure facilities and instructional resources available in primary teacher training institute for using modern instructional strategies 2. To assess the awareness and achievement of student teacher regarding the use of modern instructional strategies 			
Area of Sample		Student teachers, students			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check list 2. Awareness test 3. Opinionnaire 4. Interview schedule 5. Raven's standard progressive matrices 			

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Achievement test 7. Computer assisted instructional software 8. Co-operative learning package 9. Delayed memory achievement test
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the majority of primary teacher training institutions are not equipped with adequate facilities and instructional resources for adopting modern instructional strategies 2. Students learn better by the use of modern instructional strategies. The two strategies namely co-operative learning and computer assisted instruction are tested for their effectiveness in enhancing the achievement of student teachers
Key Words	Instructional strategies, achievement, student teachers

Abs No: 42	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2007
Scholar: Rekha, K R	Research Guide: Dr. Vedamani Manuel, N	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Education of Disadvantaged/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Cumulative backwardness of High school students in English with special reference to the socially and culturally disadvantaged sections: Diagnosis and remediation models	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the phenomenon of backwardness with special reference to cumulative backwardness in English 2. To analyse the probable causes of backwardness 	
Area of Sample	251 teachers (men- 121 and Women-130)	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observation Schedule 2. Case Studies 3. Questionnaire 4. Interview Schedule 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cumulative deficiency is avoidable is seen from the fact that in most of the interventions the deficient pupils show improvement very quickly with the self-learning and confidence instilling approaches 2. Study found that many of the people have much domestic work to do at home. Girls have to look after the younger children and help in cooking. Some boys take up part time work outside to supplement the family income. The parents are not able to help the pupils in the school work, particularly in English 	
Key Words	Cumulative backwardness, socially and culturally disadvantaged, diagnosis, remediation	

Abs No: 43		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Rachel George, M			Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Health Education/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study		Analyse the Health Education Curriculum at BEd Degree			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the health education curriculum at B.Ed. Degree level 2. To understand the facilities given and the activities conducted in the teacher education colleges for developing health awareness among student teachers 			
Area of Sample		Teacher educators, student teachers and secondary school students			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content analysis 2. Interview schedule for Teacher Educators, 3. Interview Schedule for student Teachers 4. Health awareness Test 5. Raven's standard progressive Matrices 6. Learning Package on Health Education 7. Achievement Test 			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existing secondary level teacher education curriculum covers only a part of theoretical and practical aspects regarding health education areas than what is actually necessary for a future secondary school teachers 2. Teacher educators are not using any type of self-learning materials or learning packages for transacting B.Ed curriculum and the student teachers are not using any innovative materials for their learning or practice teaching purpose. The learning package prepared in various aspects of health education is very effective in enhancing achievement in the specified areas at knowledge, comprehension, application and skill level among student teachers at secondary level 			
Key Words		Health education, curriculum, teacher education			

Abs No: 44		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Beena, K			Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Special Education/ Vocational Education					
Title of the Study		Influence of certain socio-psychological factors on the vocational skill attainment of orthopedically handicapped adolescents			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effect of different levels of total as well as each of the independent variables in the vocational skill attainment of orthopedically handicapped adolescents 2. To compare the social factors, psychological factors and vocational skill attainment for the sub-samples based on sex of the students and locality of the institutions 			

Area of Sample	Orthopedically handicapped adolescents
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational Skill Attainment Tests 2. Socio-economic status scale 3. Family environment index inventory 4. family cultural level facility inventory 5. Family acceptance of education rating scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The vocational skills serves as foundation on which the orthopedically handicapped persons can build their future 2. Study reveals the influence of certain socio-psychological factors on vocational skill attainment of orthopedically handicapped adolescents. The education of orthopedically handicapped children should be extensive so that their whole personality can be developed, irrespective of sex and locality. Most of the orthopedically handicapped persons have medium or low level of self-concept
Key Words	Socio-psychological factors, vocational skill attainment, orthopedically handicapped

Abs No: 45 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Ammini, M J Research Guide: Dr. Vedamani Manuel, N	
Research Design: Mixed method	
Area of Study: Language Education/Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Developing and testing enactive and iconic models of animating the teaching of Malayalam medium in schools
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To survey the way in which Malayalam poetry and prosody were taught in high schools till about five years age and also how they are being taught now 2. To review the literature on animatory approaches to teaching, particularly in various forms of rhythm, poetry and music
Area of Sample	49 teachers, 500 BEd trainees
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observation schedule for BEd trainees 2. Interview schedule for teachers
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study shown that the constructs adopted or developed in this study for making even the formal rules of Malayalam prosody interesting and meaningful have been effective 2. The study found that the potential joys inherent in poetry is absent in most schools
Key Words	Enactive and iconic models, animation, teaching Malayalam metre

Abs No: 46 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Sreekala, K Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Special Education/Vocational Education	
Title of the Study	An assessment of the educational and vocational programmes of Juvenile and observation homes in correcting the behaviour of Juvenile delinquents
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the nature and status of juvenile/observation homes based on different programmes and facilities 2. To find out whether there is any significant differences between juvenile/observation homes with reference to the programmes provided 3. To suggest measures for the improvement of the juvenile/observation homes
Area of Sample	Juvenile delinquents between age group of 13-18 years
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme inventory 2. Questionnaire 3. Juvenile Home information schedule 4. Juvenile Behaviour Checklist 5. Structure and unstructured interviews 6. Observation 7. case study
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational and vocational programmes provided in Juvenile/observation homes play a significant role in reforming and correcting the behaviour of juvenile delinquents, who had engaged in criminals activities 2. The study found that homes play a significant role in reforming and correcting the behaviour of juvenile delinquents, who had engaged in criminal activities 3. Programmes such as recreation, health and the spiritual programmes also help them for classroom adjustment, interpersonal relationship and behaviour modifications. Juvenile delinquents need not follow SCERT curriculum since most of them are unable to follow it.
Key Words	Vocational programmes, juvenile homes, observation homes, juvenile delinquents

\Abs No: 47 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Meera Raj, S Research Guide: Dr. K P. Suresh	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Teacher Education/Models of Teaching	
Title of the Study	A study on the effectiveness of advance organizer model in the teaching of Mathematics among Secondary school pupils at differing levels of intelligence

Major Objectives	To compare mathematics achievement of two equated groups of secondary school pupils taught mathematics one using advance organizer model and the other using conventional method
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerala non-verbal group test of intelligent for secondary school pupils 2. Pre requisite test 3. Achievement test 4. Test to measure the instructional effects 5. Test to measure the nurturing effect -interest in inquiry and habit of precise thinking
Major Findings	The study shown that the instructional strategy AOM is far superior to Conventional method in bringing about attainment in mathematics
Key Words	Advance organizer, levels of intelligence, achievement, conventional method

Abs No: 48	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2007
Scholar: Rany, S	Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Curriculum, Methods	
Title of the Study	Developing certain strategies for the effective classroom management at Higher secondary level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the extent of prevailing classroom management practices of teachers at the higher secondary level 2. To compare the extent of prevailing practice of classroom management strategies of teachers with respect to the sub samples based on gender, qualifications and experience of teacher and type of management of the school 	
Area of Sample	190 higher secondary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classroom Management Inventory(CMI) 2. Checklist based on the item of CMI 3. Modules on behaviour management strategies for teachers at the higher secondary level 4. Self-learning Package 5. In- service teacher Training Package 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classroom management practices are more effective among teachers of higher secondary level 2. Male teachers working in the higher secondary schools shows a better performance over their counterpart the female teachers with respect to their classroom practice of management strategies in the select four dimensions namely management of advance planning before the beginning of the academic year 	
Key Words	Strategies , effective classroom management,	

Abs No: 49		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Bindu, R.L			Research Guide: Dr. Sivadasan, K R		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/ Method/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	Apprenticeship-type learning (ATL) model-development and its effect on Higher secondary students' achievement in Chemistry				
Major Objectives	To identify the structure and potential of some industries for Chemistry education at secondary level and to develop the apprenticeship type learning (ATL) model for the learning of Chemistry at secondary level				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data analysis sheet for industries 2. Lesson transcripts based on ATL Model 3. Observation schedule 4. Lesson for direct instruction 5. Achievement test in Chemistry 6. Informal interview 				
Major Findings	ATL model can be tested for its effectiveness for learning many other topics in Chemistry. This may lead to more and more utilization of the education of potential of industries				
Key Words	Apprenticeship-type learning, achievement,				

Abs No: 50		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Rosamma Philip			Research Guide: Dr. Jaleel, P M		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/Environmental Education/ Psychology of Education/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	A study of the relationship between intelligence, scientific creativity, achievement motivation, home environment and achievement in Science of Higher Secondary school pupils of Kerala				
Major Objectives	To compare the three achievement groups in pairs (high-average-low) in respect each of the independent variables for the total sample and subsamples based on gender, place of residence and nature of the institution and to find out the relationship between the independent variables (intelligence, scientific creativity, achievement motivation and home environment) for the total sample and sub samples based on gender, place of residence, nature of the institution and achievement levels				
Area of Sample	1120 higher Secondary school pupils				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test of scientific creativity for higher secondary school students 2. Home environment inventory 3. verbal group test of intelligence 4. Raven's Progressive Matrices Test 				

	5. Achievement motivation scale
Major Findings	The interaction effect among the variables intelligence, scientific creativity, achievement motivation, home environment and achievement in science
Key Words	Intelligence, scientific creativity, achievement motivation, home environment

Abs No:51		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission:2007	
Scholar: Sunila Thomas			Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of co- operative learning on learning styles and academic performance in Mathematics learning at the Upper primary level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To endure the various learning styles of pupils at upper primary level 2. To explore the extent to which the learning style of an individual determines his achievement in Mathematics 				
Area of Sample	288 VII th standard students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learning Pattern Index for teachers (adopted) 2. Learning style inventory 3. First Term marks as pre-scores 4. Lesson transcripts based on co-operative learning method (developed by the investigator) 5. lesson transcripts based on activity oriented method 6. Achievement test in Mathematics (developed by the investigator) 7. Participant observation 8. Student evaluation Performa 9. Judgment schedule for teachers (developed by the investigator) 				
Major Findings	Co-operative learning, especially the Jigsaw Pattern is very effective for the conceptualisation of mathematics in a collaborative atmosphere at upper primary level				
Key Words	Learning styles, achievement in Mathematics, co-operative learning, Jigsaw pattern, collaborative atmosphere				

Abs No: 52		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2007	
Scholar: Mathew Joseph			Research Guide: Dr. Thulasidharan, T V		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement/ Psychology of Education/Sociology of Education					
Title of the Study	A study of the effect and the relationship between some selected correlates of achievement motivation and achievement in social sciences of secondary school students				

Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the effect of each of the correlates of achievement motivation on achievement in social science 2. To predict achievement in social science by using select correlates of achievement motivation
Area of Sample	800 IX th Standard secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerala scale of achievement motivation 2. Kerala university group test of intelligence (verbal) 3. Kerala self-concept scale 4. study habits inventory 5. Kerala examination anxiety scale 6. Kerala socio familial adjustment inventory 7. Kerala socio economic status scale 8. Level of aspiration measure 9. Achievement test in social science for standard IX
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effect of each of the correlates of achievement motivation on achievement in social science revealed that all the select correlates of achievement motivation have significant effect on achievement in social science 2. Out of the eight predictor variables, achievement motivation is the best predictor of achievement in social science.
Key Words	Achievement motivation, social sciences

Abs No: 53	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2007
Scholar: Anila Anna Mani	Research Guide: Dr. Jaleel, P M	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Teacher Education/Methods of Teaching		
Title of the Study	Application of information processing models in teaching Mathematics at secondary level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To compare the effectiveness of information processing models with the activity oriented method on the total achievement in Mathematics of the secondary school students 2. To compare the effectiveness of information processing models with the activity oriented method on the problem solving ability of the secondary school students 	
Area of Sample	310 secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lesson Transcript for based on information processing model 2. lesson transcript based on Activity oriented method 3. Mathematics Interest Inventory 4. Mathematical attitude scale 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that the instruction given using information processing models is superior to the instruction given using activity oriented method with respect to achievement in Mathematics, problem solving ability, mathematical interest and 	

	<p>mathematical attitude</p> <p>2. Instruction given using the information processing model superior to the instruction given using the activity oriented method in developing problem solving ability in secondary school students</p>
Key Words	Information processing models, activity oriented method, achievement in Mathematics

Abs No: 54 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Siby G Netto Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of reflective thinking strategy of teaching of certain cognitive affective variables among secondary school students
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare lesson transcripts based on reflective thinking strategy of teaching Chemistry at secondary school level 2. To compare the effectiveness of reflective thinking strategy of teaching with that of conventional method of direct instruction in terms of achievement in chemistry among secondary school students
Area of Sample	263 secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement test in Chemistry 2. meta cognition awareness inventory 3. Test on innovation attitude 4. Test on fear of success 5. Lesson transcripts 6. Teaching materials 7. Reflective thinking tool 8. Test on creativity
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reflective thinking strategy of teaching is more effective than conventional method of direct instruction of the achievement of cognitive variables among secondary school students 2. Reflective thinking strategy of teaching is more effective than conventional method of direct instruction for the achievement in Chemistry among secondary school students
Key Words	Reflective thinking strategy, cognitive variables, affective variables, conventional method, direct instruction

Abs No: 55 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Limsy John, T Research Guide: Dr. Suresh, K P	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement/Sociology of Education	
Title of the Study	Parental stimulation and peer experiences as correlates of select social relations and academic achievement of Primary school children

Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To estimate the inter relationship of the variables selected for the study viz; parental stimulation and peer experiences on select social relations and academic achievement for the total sample and relevant subsamples 2. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained for the two gender groups and type management of schools differ significantly
Area of Sample	500 primary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. parental Stimulation Scale 2. Peer Experience Scale 3. Social Relations Scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study revealed that there is significant correlation between parental stimulation and peer experiences on select social relations and academic achievement of primary school children 2. There is significant correlation obtained for the gender group and type of management
Key Words	Parental stimulation, peer experiences, academic achievement

Abs No: 56 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Mary Sindhu, J Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Educational Technology/Science Education	
Title of the Study	Developing an e-learning strategy for teaching biology at higher secondary level
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a collaborative e-learning strategy for teaching Biology at higher secondary level 2. To find out the effect of activity oriented method on the achievement in Biology of the students at higher secondary level
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lesson transcript for website learning 2. Lesson transcript for e-mail learning 3. Lesson transcripts for voice chatting 4. Lesson transcript for activity oriented method 5. Achievement test 6. The Kerala non-verbal group test of intelligence for secondary school students
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E-learning strategy totally and the three different methods such as website learning, e-mail learning and voice chatting are more effective than the activity oriented method for teaching at higher secondary level 2. Activity oriented method of teaching is more effective on the achievement of Biology of the students at higher secondary level
Key Words	Collaborative learning strategy, teaching biology, website learning, voice chatting

Abs No: 57 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Jayasree, P G Research Guide: Jayasree, P	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Mathematics Education/ Psychology of Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Influence of emotional intelligence, locus of control and rigidity on mathematics achievement of students at degree level
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the relation between each of the independent variables and mathematics achievement for the general sample and subsamples 2. To compare the mean Mathematics achievement scores of three groups based on emotional intelligence (low, average and high) for the general and sub samples
Area of Sample	Degree students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mathematics achievement test 2. Emotional intelligence Scale 3. Locus of Control scale 4. Rigidity scale
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study found that there is positive and very high relation between emotional intelligence and mathematics achievement for the general samples and subsamples 2. Emotional intelligence is the higher influencing independent variable on the scores of Mathematics achievement of students, followed by locus of control. In the case of rigidity, there is only negligible unit change in the scores of Mathematics achievement.
Key Words	Emotional intelligence, locus of control, mathematics achievement

Abs No: 58 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Josen George Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	A SWOT analysis of elementary teacher programme in Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the infrastructural, instructional, practice teaching and welfare facilities in elementary teacher education institutions 2. To study the professional quality of elementary teacher education
Area of Sample	910 student teachers, 150 teacher educators and principals of 38 selected TTIs
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document Analysis 2. Check List 3. Questionnaire for teacher education for student teachers 4. Attitude scale for teacher educators 5. Teaching aptitude test battery for students teachers 6. Interview with principals

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The professional quality of teacher educands should be enhanced by providing them with in-serviced courses and by motivate them to publish articles in journals and present papers in seminars 2. The infrastructural facilities such as arts and music rooms and students common norms should be provided in TTIs in which they are not available now
Key Words	Swot analysis, in-service courses, elementary teacher education

Abs No: 59 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Remya, P Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	Impact of reading speed on the comprehension in English of secondary school students
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the secondary school students with normal eye sight and to measure their span of sight and span of attention 2. To find out the effect of loud and silent reading speeds on the comprehension in English of secondary school students
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content Analysis 2. Awareness Test 3. Opinionnaire 4. Questionnaire 5. Prepared self-learning materials 6. Achievement Test
Major Findings	The study found that loud and silent reading is very effective in the comprehension of English of secondary school students
Key Words	Silent reading, comprehension in English, reading speed

Abs No: 60 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2008	
Scholar: Elizabeth Kuruvilla Research Guide: Jaleel, P M	
Research Design: Qualitative Area of Study: Philosophy of Education	
Title of the Study	Educational activities of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar in Kerala
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the priority given to education in the activities of the Marthoma Syrian Church of Malabar 2. To estimate the contribution to secondary education
Area of Sample	Institutional heads and managers

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unstructured Interview 2. Case Study
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mar Thoma church is an oriental church born out of the protestant reformation. It is the product of Anglican influence on St. Thomas Christians of India during the eighteenth century. The educational structures of the early churches were synagogoue, catehumental schools, catechetical school and cathedral churches 2. The church could not give much attention to the educational field up to 1888, as it was involved in the Royal Court Case. The verdict of this case encouraged them to start new parishes and more schools. The earnest attempt for starting educational institutions was made in 1892 during the period of Titus 1 Mar Thoma Metropolitan
Key Words	Mar Thoma Syrian Church, educational activities

Abs No: 61	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2009
Scholar: Shajimon, P P	Research Guide: Dr. Jaleel, P M	
Research Design: Qualitative	Area of Study: Economics of Education	
Title of the Study	Education and economic growth in Idukki District	
Major Objectives	To study the relationship between education and economic growth of people in Idukki district from 1990 onwards	
Area of Sample	1500 households selected from Idukki district	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire 2. Economic Welfare Status (EWS) scale 3. Interview 	
Major Findings	The study revealed that Idukki is very backward in the field of education. Efforts are to be made for educational development of the district, which in turn would lead to economic prosperity. Since higher educational institutions are very rare, variety of instruments especially professional and technical institutions should be introduced in the district	
Key Words	Education, Economic growth	

Abs No: 62	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2009
Scholar: Geetha Gopinath	Research Guide: Suresh, K P	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Sociology of Education/Environmental Education	
Title of the Study	A plan of action for environmental education through learning of geography in Secondary schools	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To define the instructional objectives of environmental education through the learning of Geography in secondary schools 	

	2. To structure of plan of action that represents environmental education through the learning of Geography in secondary schools
Area of Sample	408 secondary school teachers, 322 secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Environmental Awareness Scale 2. Environmental attitude Scale
Major Findings	1. It is possible to translate the instructional objectives of environmental education through learning of Geography in secondary school students 2. The plan of action for environmental education developed by the investigator was found to be effective and superior than the activity method of teaching
Key Words	Environmental education, geography learning, activity oriented method

Abs No: 63	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2009
Scholar: Gokuladasan Pillai, C	Research Guide: Dr. Jaleel, P M	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Education of Disadvantaged		
Title of the Study	A study of effectiveness of remedial programmes in Mathematics for the disadvantaged children of primary schools	
Major Objectives	1. To identify the socially, culturally economically and academically backward children (disadvantaged) at the upper primary level 2. To determine the common nature of the disadvantaged children at the upper primary level	
Area of Sample	1400 primary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Socio-economic Scale 2. Achievement test in Mathematics 3. Diagnostic test 4. Remedial programme material 5. Materials for conventional direct instructional plan 6. Focus group discussion	
Major Findings	1. The study found that irrespective of rural/urban, governmental/aided, girls/boys are more than 90% of children in an ordinary are disadvantaged children 2. Out of 1400 children considered from various district, it was found that 53% are disadvantaged children	
Key Words	Remedial programmes, disadvantaged children	

Abs No: 64 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2009	
Scholar: Anita Mathai Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Effect of reflective teaching strategies on communicative competence of teacher educands at Primary level
Major Objectives	To identify the prevailing modalities and constrains in teaching English at the teacher training institutes at primary level with special reference to the enhancement of communicative competence of teacher educands
Area of Sample	Teacher Educands at Primary level
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview with language experts 2. Self-assessment rubric for teacher educands 3. English language test on communicative competence 4. lesson design for concept- mapping 5. Lesson design for- problem solving 6. Lesson design for portfolio-writing 7. Strategy evaluation Performa 8. Self-assessment rubric 9. Case study in praxis
Major Findings	The study found that the select reflective teaching strategies, namely concept-mapping, problem solving and portfolio-writing acted as catalysts in the enhancement of their grammatical socio linguistic, discourse and strategic competencies to a greater extent
Key Words	Reflective teaching strategies, concept-mapping, portfolio writing, communicative competence

Abs No: 65 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2009	
Scholar: Reene Kuncheria Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Vocational Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	A study on the educational and vocational problems and needs of students in the Vocational Higher Secondary schools of Kerala
Major Objectives	Study the educational problems of students in the vocational higher secondary schools of Kerala
Area of Sample	VHSC Students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire to students 2. Interview with students 3. Interview with nonverbal teachers 4. interview with vocational instructors 5. Interview with heads of schools 6. interview with parents
Major Findings	The investigator found that there are number of difficulties faced in students of vocational higher secondary schools of Kerala such as difficulty due to lack of reference material for curricular assignments ,non-availability of practice text along with other learning materials
Key Words	Vocational problems, learning materials, vocational education

Abs No: 66 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2009	
Scholar: Varkey, A V Research Guide: Dr. Jaleel, P M	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Special Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	A comparative study of the juvenile delinquents and normals with respect to their self-concept and locus of control
Major Objectives	Identify and find the self-concept and locus of control of Juvenile delinquents and normal students based on total and relevant sub samples
Area of Sample	Juvenile Delinquents and normals
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Self-concept inventory 2. The Crendall's intellectual achievement responsibility scale (locus of control test)
Major Findings	There is no significant difference between subsample with respect to their self-concept and locus of control
Key Words	Juvenile delinquents, normal students, locus of control, self-concept

Abs No: 67 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2009	
Scholar: Tessy Joseph Kallarackal Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of multiple intelligence approach on achievement in Biology of Secondary school students
Major Objectives	Experiment on the effectiveness of MIA on CMDI on the achievement in Biology of secondary school students
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Multiple intelligence inventory of secondary school students 2. Kohl's learning style inventory 3. Lesson transcripts and learning materials on the basis of MIA in Biology 4. Lesson transcripts and learning materials on the basis CMDI in Biology
Major Findings	Multiple intelligence approach is more effective than CMDI on the total achievement in Biology of secondary school students
Key Words	Multiple intelligence, achievement in Biology, learning materials

Abs No: 68		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2010	
Scholar: Varghese K Cheriyan			Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Correlates of Achievement/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of Kolb's experiential learning model on achievement in Mathematics of students at secondary level				
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the learning style of students at secondary level 2. To find out the achievement in mathematics of students taught using Kolb's experimental learning model and activity oriented method 				
Area of Sample	322 secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts based on Kolb's experimental learning model of teaching 2. Activity oriented method of Teaching 3. Kolb's learning style inventory 4. Ravens standard progressive matrices 5. Achievement Test in mathematics 6. Mathematics attitude scale(7)Delayed memory Achievement Test 				
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study indicate that the students of secondary school belong to the four learning style categories namely; Assimilating, Accommodating, Converging and Diverging, comparatively majority of students belong to accommodating and diverging learning styles. 2. There is significant difference exist in achievement in mathematics of students taught using Kolb's experimental learning model and activity oriented method 				
Key Words	Kolb's experiential learning model, achievement in Mathematics, activity oriented method				

Abs No: 69		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2010	
Scholar: Anu, G S			Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Developing an emotional intelligence enhancement package for Primary school students with special reference to emotional competencies				
Major Objectives	To prepare and standardise an emotional intelligence test (ETI) for upper primary school students based on the five dimensions of emotional competencies, namely self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy and social skills				
Area of Sample	Primary school students				

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emotional Intelligence Test (ETI) 2. Emotional Intelligence Enhancement Package (EEP) 3. Package appraisal questionnaire for students 4. Package appraisal questionnaire for experts 5. General Data Sheet
Major Findings	The study found that using the package appraisal questionnaire from students and experts the investigator can be qualitatively propose the application dimension and policy dimensions of the study
Key Words	Emotional intelligence, enhancement package, emotional competencies

Abs No: 70	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2010
Scholar: Sreeja, S	Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Vocational Education/Special Education	
Title of the Study	Psychosocial adjustments and vocational aspirations of hearing impaired students at Higher secondary level	
Major Objectives	To find the extent of psychological adjustment and vocational aspiration of hearing impaired students at higher secondary level	
Area of Sample	Higher secondary -hearing impaired students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Psychological adjustment scale 2. Vocational aspiration scale 3. Socio economic status scale 	
Major Findings	The syllabi and curriculum should be designed and structured specially for the hearing impaired students, according to type and nature of the handicap. Teachers and parents should analyse the psychological adjustment and vocational aspiration of hearing impaired students and focus more on personality development which require effective and integrated planning of their curriculum	
Key Words	Psychological adjustment, vocational aspiration, hearing impaired, personality development	

Abs No: 71	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2010
Scholar: Vijayakumar, M V	Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Mathematics Education	
Title of the Study	Developing a strategy for syncopating Mathematical skills among Primary school students	
Major Objectives	To identify the difficulties faced by the lower primary students in learning mathematics	
Area of Sample	Primary school students and teachers	

Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Division track test 2. Interview schedule for students, teachers and experts 3. Focus group discussion schedule 4. Learning material-Manchadi I & II 5. Test on division skills for third and fourth standard
Major Findings	20 teachers out of 35 remarked that mathematics is the most difficult subject for students and 8 from the remaining opined that both mathematics and English are equally difficult
Key Words	Mathematical skills, strategy for syncopting skills, process oriented strategy

Abs No: 72	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2011
Scholar: Remmiya Rajan, P	Research Guide: Dr. Jaya Jaise	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Economics of Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of certain embedded strategies for improving academic performance in economics of students at higher secondary level.	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare lesson transcript in Economics for higher secondary school students based on certain embedded strategies-cognitive strategy, metacognitive strategy, social strategy, macro strategy and resource management strategy 2. To compare the effectiveness of certain embedded strategies of teaching with that of strategies of teaching based on constructivism in enhancing retention capacity of higher secondary school students for the total and sub samples 	
Area of Sample	Higher Secondary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (Shraw and Dennison, 1994) 2. Inventory on approaches to studying (Jaise and Rajan, 2009) 3. Instructional plans based on embedded strategies 4. Instructional plans based on constructivist strategies 5. Academic Performance Test in Economics (Jaise and Rajan, 2009) 6. Delayed memory achievement test 	
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The embedded strategies of instruction are effective in improving metacognitive awareness, approaches to studying, academic performance and enhance retention capacity of students 2. The retention capacity of higher secondary school students taught using certain embedded strategies will be enhanced significantly as compared to those students taught using the strategies based on constructivism for their total and sub samples based on gender and locale of school 	
Key Words	Embedded strategies, academic performance, lesson transcript in economics	

Abs No: 73		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission:2011	
Scholar: Srinivasan, K K			Research Guide: Dr. Jayasree, P		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study		Optimization of the educational achievement of children utilising Parent Participating Associations in the schools of Kerala			
Major Objectives		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the role and functions of parent participating associations 2. To compare the opinion of teachers and parents regarding the role and function of PPA for the total sample and sub samples 3. To find out the opinion of supporting forces (DEO, AEO, DIET, faculty members, BRC trainees, CRD member, PEC members and head masters) regarding the role and functions of PPA 4. To suggest measures for active involvement of parents to optimize the educational achievement of children based on the conclusion arrived at from the study 			
Area of Sample		Secondary school students, teachers and parents, Educational officers (DEOs, AEOs, BRC officials, ORC trainees, DIET faculties, Panchayath education committee members and Head Masters)			
Tools/Type of Tools		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opinnionnaire for teachers 2. Opinnionnaire for parents 3. Opinnionnaire for students 4. Opinnionnaire for DEOs, AEOs, BRC members, ORC trainees, DIET faculty members, Panchayat education committee members and head masters 5. Observation schedule for PTA General Body meeting 			
Major Findings		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the teacher and parents are of the opinion that social support in necessary for PPA activities 2. Analysis of data with regard to opinnionnaire to teachers and parents revealed that the functions of PPA are effective and influential. Teachers and parents are of the opinion that parents participation in children's educational matters increases owing to BRC activities 3. Teachers and parents felt that PPA is not being involved in school complex programme of DIET 4. PPA should continuously interact with DIET and get itself involved in these programmes which can be beneficial to DIET, PPA and above all the sufficient community 			
Key Words		Educational achievement, parent participating associations (PPA), social support			

Abs No: 74		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission : 2011	
Scholar: Alka Abbas, M A			Research Guide: Dr. Minikutty, A		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Educational Technology/ Psychology of Education					

Title of the Study	Developing a meta-cognition integrated multimedia science learning package for students at Secondary level
Major Objectives	To develop and validate a meta-cognition integrated multimedia science learning package (MIMSLP) for eighth standard students following Kerala state syllabus
Area of Sample	Secondary school students and teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Meta-cognitive Integrated Multimedia 2. Science learning package
Major Findings	The study revealed that meta-cognition integrated multimedia science learning package was effective in enhancing, achievement in Chemistry, meta-cognitive ability, self-efficacy, scientific creativity, social skills, retention and reducing academic anxiety
Key Words	Meta-cognition, multimedia science learning package, achievement in science

Abs No: 75		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2011	
Scholar: Sajikumar, K B			Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J		
Research Design: Quantitative		Area of Study: Correlates of Achievement/ Commerce Education/ Psychology of Education			
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of certain behaviour modification models on achievement in Commerce among students at Higher secondary level				
Major Objectives	To find out the effectiveness of behaviour modification models of teaching and conventional activity oriented method in achievement in commerce of students at higher secondary level				
Area of Sample	Higher secondary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts based on contingency management model 2. Lesson transcripts based on direct instruction model 3. Lesson transcripts based on the combination of contingency management model and direct instruction model 4. Lesson transcripts 5. Achievement test in commerce 6. Commerce interest inventory 7. Commerce attitude scale 8. Raven's standard progressive matrices 				
Major Findings	The applications of behaviour modification models are more effective than the conventional activity oriented method for the students achievement in commerce, interest in commerce and attitude towards commerce at higher secondary level				
Key Words	Behavior modification models, achievement in commerce, activity oriented method				

Abs No: 76		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2011	
Scholar: Surajbabu, P V			Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Philosophy of Education		
Title of the Study	Sree Narayana Guru's perspective on education and its relevance in the emerging society				
Major Objectives	To analyse in depth SreeNarayana Guru's perspective on the Gurukula system of education and its relevance in the present education system				
Area of Sample	School teachers, TTI teachers, B.Ed college teachers, Arts and Science colleges teachers and the experts				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content analysis 2. Opinnionnaire 3. Interview Schedule 				
Major Findings	The majority of school teachers, TTI teachers, B.Ed college teachers, Arts and Science colleges teachers and the experts under study are of the opinion that the Gurus perspective on formal education is highly relevant in the present society				
Key Words	Gurukula system of education, SreeNarayana Guru's perspective				

Abs No: 77		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2011	
Scholar: Binu, B L			Research Guide: Sudharma, A		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Models of Education		
Title of the Study	Preparation and testing of a model for peer tutoring in mathematics at the secondary level				
Major Objectives	To prepare a model for peer tutoring in Mathematics at secondary level				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students and teachers				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerala Self Concept Scale 2. Kerala scale of achievement motivation 3. Mathematics interest inventory 4. Strategy evaluation proforma 5. Format of tutors 6. Participant observation schedule for researchers 7. Check list for the evaluation of peer tutoring model by teachers 8. lesson designs based on prevailing teaching method 9. Achievement test in Mathematics 				
Major Findings	The study found that the achievement in Mathematics and many other variables can be enhanced through peer tutoring model				
Key Words	Peer tutoring, achievement in mathematics, achievement motivation				

Abs No: 78		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2011	
Scholar: Asha, O S			Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A		
Research Design: Qualitative					
Area of Study: Curriculum, Methods					
Title of the Study	Developing certain designs for promoting reflective learning practices at Secondary level				
Major Objectives	To analyse the predominant pedagogical functions for transacting mathematics curriculum at secondary school level in bringing mathematics proficiency				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview Guide 2. Judgment schedule 3. Analytic for synchronized assessment of mathematics proficiency 				
Major Findings	The study emphasizes the acute urgency of exercising progressive instructional dynamism for resurging the student folk with reflective disposition that culminates to embrace advanced mathematics proficiency				
Key Words	Reflective learning, synchronized assessment, instructional dynamism, mathematical proficiency				

Abs No: 79		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Jayalekshmi, S			Research Guide: Dr. Jaleel, P M		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Commerce Education/Methods of Teaching					
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of critical pedagogy combined with constructivist approach in learning commerce at the Higher secondary level				
Major Objectives	To compare the effect of critical pedagogy combined with constructivist approach with that of activity based approach in enhancing the achievement of learners of commerce at the higher secondary level				
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prerequisite test 2. Formative assessment 3. Summative assessment 4. Social and emotional skills inventory 5. lesson transcript based on critical pedagogy combined with constructivist approach 6. Lesson transcripts based on activity based approach 7. Focus group discussion 				
Major Findings	The study proved that critical pedagogy combined with constructivist approach is more effective in enhancing achievement, retention and social and emotional skills which helps the learners of commerce of higher secondary level to improve their learning				
Key Words	Critical pedagogy, constructivist approach, learning commerce, activity based approach				

Abs No: 80		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Madanakumar, C K			Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Environmental Education/ Psychology of Education/Educational Technology		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of electronic media based instructional strategy to create environmental awareness among the Secondary school pupils of Kerala				
Major Objectives	To compare the effectiveness of electronic media based instructional strategy with that of the present activity oriented approach with regard to total environmental awareness of students at secondary level				
Area of Sample	Secondary school students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic media based instructional materials (video lesson on environmental science) 2. Lesson transcript and learning material based on present activity oriented approach on environmental science 3. Environmental theory awareness test 4. Environmental application awareness test 5. Intelligence test 6. Environmental ethic scale 				
Major Findings	Study found that there is a need for maximising the environmental awareness among the students. Electronic media can play a major role. It can bring the whole phenomenon occurring in the world to the classroom				
Key Words	Electronic media, instructional strategy, environment awareness, activity oriented approach				

Abs No: 81		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Asokan, P			Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira		
Research Design: Qualitative			Area of Study: Philosophy of Education		
Title of the Study	Analysis of educational philosophy in Gita and its relevance in the present educational system				
Major Objectives	To analyse the educational approaches in Gita as a comprehensive philosophy				
Area of Sample	Bhagvat Gita(Documents)				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. content analysis 2. unstructured interview 3. Non participant observation 				
Major Findings	The philosophical approaches in Bhagvat Gita are comprehensive and will contribute to a large extent to rectify the defects of present educational system, thereby creates a new generation of people with the values enunciated in ancient India				
Key Words	Philosophical approaches. Bhagvat Gita, Indian values				

Abs No: 82 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Sajith C Raj Research Guide: Dr. Exemmal, J	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Coping strategies of students with parenting deficiencies
Major Objectives	Prepare and standardise students perception of parental attitude inventory for father, mother and guardian
Area of Sample	Secondary school students and their parents
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Student's perception of parents 2. Attitude inventory (father) 3. Students perception of parental attitude inventory (Mother) 4. Students perception of parental attitude inventory (Guardian) 5. Coping strategy inventory 6. Questionnaire for students
Major Findings	Many of the parenting deficient students reported that they never seek help from counselors. This may be due to their unawareness about the importance of counseling or the reluctance to receive counseling.
Key Words	Coping strategies, parenting, counseling

Abs No: 83 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Varughese P Peter Research Guide: Dr. Thulasidharan, T V	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Teacher Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Relationship between emotional intelligence and effectiveness of Primary school teachers in Kerala State
Major Objectives	To find out the emotional intelligence of primary school teachers in Kerala state for the total sample and relevant sub samples
Area of Sample	Primary school students and teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emotional intelligence inventory 2. Teacher effectiveness scale 3. Pupils attitude scale towards their teacher
Major Findings	There is a significant difference in emotional intelligence of primary school teachers in Kerala state for the total sample and relevant sub samples
Key Words	Emotional intelligence, primary school teachers, effectiveness in teaching

Abs No: 84 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Issac Paul Research Guide: Dr .Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Curriculum/Commerce Education	

Title of the Study	Developing certain strategies for the transaction of curriculum in commerce at the level of Higher secondary education
Major Objectives	To analyse the prevailing instructional status of learning commerce at higher secondary level
Area of Sample	Higher secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Semi-structured interview schedule 2. Judgment Schedule for strategy validation 3. Lesson Designs based on problem based learning 4. Lesson design based on graphic organizer 5. Achievement test in Business Studies 6. Strategy evaluation Performa for problem based learning 7. Self-assessment matrix for graphic organizer 8. Individual in-depth interview guide 9. Vocational competency assessment test
Major Findings	The result of this investigation may assure the need to nonscientist prospective teachers in commerce at higher secondary level to integrate the spirit of professional practice in addition to promote academic excellence with the interactive effect of problem based learning and graphic organizer strategy
Key Words	Curriculum, academic excellence, graphic organizer, Business Studies

Abs No: 85	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Anilakumari, M C	Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Special Education/Educational Technology		
Title of the Study	Developing a Multimedia remedial tracking package for Dysgraphia among Primary school students with specific learning disabilities	
Major Objectives	To identify students belonging to scholastic backward among primary school students (PSS) studying in state/CBSE schemes	
Area of Sample	Primary school students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proforma of scholastic backwardness (PSB) 2. Raven's coloured progressive matrices (RCPM) 3. Learning style inventory (LSI) 4. Diagnostic test of learning disability (DTLD) 5. Ekwall informal reading inventory (ERI) 6. Dysgraphia characteristic inventory (DCI) 7. Multimedia remedial learning package 8. Dysgraphic performance test (DPI) 	
Major Findings	Multimedia Rededial Tracking Package is more effective on the performance of PSS with SLD having different learning styles with different aspects of dysgraphia	
Key Words	Dysgraphia, multimedia remedial tracking package, learning disabilities	

Abs No: 86 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Sivaprasad, K Research Guide: Dr. Thulasidharan, T V	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Effect of select correlates of Achievement motivation on Academic achievement in Biology among the students at Higher secondary level
Major Objectives	To find out the levels of select correlates of achievement motivation and achievement in Biology of the students from higher secondary schools
Area of Sample	Higher secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examination anxiety scale 2. Study habits inventory 3. Self-concept scale 4. Home learning environment inventory 5. Achievement test in Biology
Major Findings	The variables study habits, self-concept and home learning environments are directly proportionate to academic achievement whereas the variable examination anxiety is reversely proportionate to academic achievement
Key Words	Achievement motivation, academic achievement, self-concept, learning environment, examination anxiety

Abs No: 87 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Sreevrinda Nair, N Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Psychology of Education Language Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of learning styles and meta cognition upon the learning of Malayalam language at Secondary level
Major Objectives	To identify the prevailing modalities of curriculum transaction in the learning of Malayalam language at secondary level with special reference to meta cognitive classroom practices
Area of Sample	Secondary students, experts, school practitioners, teacher educators at MEd and BEd level
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview Guide 2. Learning style inventory 3. Meta cognitive awareness rubric 4. Achievement test on Malayalam language 5. Lesson design based on graphic organizer 6. Lesson design based on self-questioning 7. Lesson design based on problem solving
Major Findings	Meta cognitive classroom climate provided a shared vision with regard to the coherent, progressive and long-term strategies, which enabled the learner to achieve challenging goals and outcomes

Key Words	Curriculum transaction, meta cognition, graphic organizer, learning styles
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Abs No: 88	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Lekshmi, S	Research Guide: Dr. Minikutty, A	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Developing a package for enhancing social intelligence of students at Primary level	
Major Objectives	To examine the existing level of social intelligence of primary school students	
Area of Sample	primary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Intelligence enhancement package 2. Study Skills Inventory 3. Aggression Scale 	
Major Findings	The investigator found that the SIEP is very effective in enhancing social intelligence of primary school students	
Key Words	Social intelligence, study skills	

Abs No: 89	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2012
Scholar: Padma Priya, P V	Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area of Study: Psychology of Education /Science e Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Validation of a learning package based on metacognitive process for enhancing metacognitive skills and achievement in Biology at Secondary level	
Major Objectives	Prepare and standardise a meta-cognitive skills assessment scale	
Area of Sample	Secondary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. learning package based on meta-cognitive process 2. Meta-cognitive skills assessment scale for secondary school students 3. Science Interest Inventory 4. Scale of Attitude towards Science 5. Lesson transcripts and learning materials based on activity oriented method 6. Achievement test in Biology 	
Major Findings	Learning package based on meta-cognitive process is more effective than activity oriented method of instruction on the total achievement in Biology of secondary school students	
Key Words	Meta-cognition, achievement in Biology, activity oriented method	

Abs No: 90 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Sheeba Krishnan Research Guide: Dr.Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Special Education/Educational Technology	
Title of the Study	Development of a multimedia package for students at primary level with dyslexia
Major Objectives	Identify and confirm students with dyslexia at upper primary level from those having specific learning disabilities
Area of Sample	Upper Primary students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students' progress record 2. Screening test 3. Check list 4. Intelligence Test 5. Reading measure inventory 6. Reading assessment test 7. Learning style checklist 8. Multimedia package 9. Package evaluation proforma 10. General Data Sheet
Major Findings	The Multi Media Package is effective in retaining the reading attainment scores of upper primary school students with dyslexia for the total sample and the various categories within the sub sample
Key Words	Multimedia package, dyslexia, reading attainment, intelligence, learning style

Abs No: 91 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2012	
Scholar: Regi P Mathew Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Population Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Developing an interdisciplinary synthetic model for the teaching of population education at the Secondary level
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the prevailing modalities and constrains in teaching population education at the secondary level 2. To find out the extent of awareness of secondary level teachers about blended learning strategies for upbringing the synchronization of select strategies like computer assisted instruction module and futures wheel method for teaching population education
Area of Sample	Secondary students, teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population education prevailing practices questionnaire for secondary school level teachers 2. Blended learning strategy awareness inventory for secondary level teachers 3. Lesson designs in population education based on synthetic model 4. Achievement test in population education for secondary level

	<p>students</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Population awareness test for secondary level students (Vasuki and Regi) 6. Judgement schedule for experts and teachers to rate the comparative effectiveness of synthetic model and existing method for teaching population education 7. Questionnaire for teacher to rate the suitability of the synthetic model and existing method for teaching population education 8. Questionnaire for teachers to analyse the receptivity of synthetic model for teaching population education 9. Questionnaire for teacher to rate the suitability of the synthetic model for teaching population education 10. Willingness scale for secondary school level teachers to implement the synthetic model for teaching population education (Passi and Sansanwal)
Major Findings	The study found that Lecture method seem to be one of the main method used by the secondary level teachers for teaching population education is followed by group discussion and role play methods
Key Words	Synthetic model, population education, lecture method, group discussion, role play method

Abs No: 92		Mahatma Gandhi Universit		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Lalamani, P			Research Guide: Dr. Suresh, K P		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Environmental Education/Science Education					
Title of the Study	Validation of learning package in Chemistry based on education for sustainable development among Secondary school students with regard to select environmental variables				
Major Objectives	To study the opinion of teachers on the status of ESD with regard to existing Chemistry text book, syllabus bound activities, school club activities, problem based learning and cluster meetings				
Area of Sample	Secondary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opinionnaire on the status of education for Sustainable Development 2. Test of awareness test 3. Scale of attitude towards environmental protection 4. Scale of reaction towards environmental issues 5. Learning packages in Chemistry based on ESD 6. Lesson transcripts for activity oriented method 7. Unstructured interview 				
Major Findings	Experimental and control groups differed significantly with regard to gain scores of environmental awareness, attitude towards environmental protection and reaction towards environmental issues				
Key Words	Learning package, sustainable development, environmental protection				

Abs No: 93		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Rajasree, S			Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of McCormack and Yager taxonomy in teaching physics at secondary level				
Major Objectives	To find out the achievement in Physics of students taught using McCormack and Yager Taxonomy and Blooms				
Area of Sample	Secondary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raven's standard progressive matrices 2. lesson transcript based on Mc Cormack and Yager Taxonomy 3. Lesson transcript based on Bloom's taxonomy 4. Achievement test in Physics based on Mc Cormack and Yager taxonomy and Blooms taxonomy 5. Physics interest inventory 6. Scientific attitude scale 7. Science creativity test 8. Science process skill test 9. Metacognitive awareness inventory 				
Major Findings	Teaching of Physics using McCormack and Yager taxonomy helped to enhance achievement in Physics, Interest in Physics, scientific attitude, science creativity, science process skills and meta cognitive awareness of secondary school students				
Key Words	Mc Cormack and Yager taxonomy, achievement in Physics, process skills, meta-cognition				

Abs No: 94		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Veena Appukuttan			Research Guide: Dr. Suresh, K P		
Research Design: Quantitative			Area of Study: Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effects of Co-operative, competitive and individualistic learning experience on certain select personal, social and scholastic variables among secondary school peers				
Major Objectives	Study the effect of cooperative learning experiences on certain select personal, social and scholastic variables among secondary school peers				
Area of Sample	Secondary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts based on cooperative learning material 2. comparative learning method 3. individualized learning method and existing learning method 4. Achievement test 5. Kerala socio personal adjustment scale 				
Major Findings	Co-operative learning experiences is more effective than the existing learning method on certain select personal, social and scholastic variables among secondary school peers				
Key Words	Co-operative learning, scholastic variables, learning method, individualized learning				

Abs No:95 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Betty, P.J Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Mathematics Education/Creativity	
Title of the Study	Mathematical creativity and ability for fundamental mathematical operations of primary school students with dyscalculia
Major Objectives	To identify the dyscalculia students and compare dyscalculia students and normal students with respect to the relationship between Mathematical creativity and ability for fundamental mathematical operations
Area of Sample	Primary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic test of dyscalculia 2. Raven's standard progressive matrices scale 3. Rao achievement motivation test 4. mathematical creativity test 5. Achievement test on ability for fundamental mathematical operations
Major Findings	Majority of the students in both dyscalculia and normal group belong to medium group with respect to their mathematical creativity
Key Words	Mathematical creativity, dyscalculia, fundamental mathematical operations, diagnostic test

Abs No: 96 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Anilkumar, K P Research Guide: Dr. Saratchandra Raj, G	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Value Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Value integrated education and student behaviour: A constructive and experimental study
Major Objectives	To find out whether value integrated evaluation can modify value based behaviour of upper primary school students
Area of Sample	Primary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value based behaviour scale for upper primary students 2. Value attainment test for upper primary students 3. Raven's standard progressive matrices 4. Socio-economic status scale
Major Findings	Value integrated education is essential to attain values and thereby y to protect future humanity from further deterioration
Key Words	Value integrated education, value deterioration

Abs No:97		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Suresh, K J			Research Guide: Dr. Saratchandra Raj, G		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Teacher Education					
Title of the Study	Stress and coping strategies in relation to emotional intelligence of student teachers of Kerala				
Major Objectives	To study the importance of emotional intelligence in dealing with stress and enhancing the repertoire of coping strategies of student teachers				
Area of Sample	BEd Trainees				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emotional intelligence test 2. Stress inventory 3. Coping strategies inventory 				
Major Findings	Emotional intelligence has become the success master of the age. Emotional intelligence skills more better than conventional intellectual skills				
Key Words	Stress, coping strategies, emotional intelligence, conventional intellectual skills				

Abs No:98		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Suramya Mathai			Research Guide: Dr. John, M S		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Yoga Education/ Psychology of Education					
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of yoga as an instructional strategy peace education for secondary school students				
Major Objectives	To check the effectiveness of yoga is an instructional strategy in peace Education				
Area of Sample	Secondary level students and teachers				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale of measuring of peace behavior 2. Socio-economic status scale(Dr.ASukumaran) 3. Observation schedule 4. Questionnaire 				
Major Findings	The study found that the Yoga is an effective instructional strategy in peace Education				
Key Words	Yoga education, peace education, instructional strategy				

Abs No: 99		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Prakash Alex			Research Guide: Dr. Thulasidharan, T V		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Science Education					
Title of the Study	Interrelationship among multiple intelligences and science interest: An analytical study on students at primary level				
Major Objectives	Construct and standardise multiple intelligence test Battery for measuring components of multiple intelligence at Primary Level				
Area of Sample	Primary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple intelligence Test Battery, 2. Picturised Science Interest Inventory, 3. General information sheet 				
Major Findings	Multiple intelligence Test Battery(MITB)is an effective tool for measuring components of multiple intelligence at primary level				
Key Words	Multiple intelligence, science interest				

Abs No: 100		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Rajan, K			Research Guide: Dr .Jaleel, P M		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/Models of Teaching/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of certain information processing models on achievement in English of students at secondary level				
Major Objectives	To find the effectiveness of select information processing models when compared with activity oriented method on student's achievement in English at secondary level for the total sample and relevant subsamples				
Area of Sample	Secondary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	language creativity Test				
Major Findings	It was emphatically proved that the application of information processing model was for superior to the activity oriented method in teaching English at secondary level				
Key Words	Information processing models, achievement in English, language creativity, activity oriented method				

Abs No: 101		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Jisha Baby			Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Science Education/Educational Technology					

Title of the Study	Developing a computer assisted instructional package for learning organic chemistry at higher secondary level
Major Objectives	To develop a computer assisted instructional package for learning organic Chemistry at higher secondary level
Area of Sample	Higher secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire on present status of teaching organic chemistry 2. CAI package developed for the organic chemistry topics of higher secondary standard Lesson transcripts of the same units based on prevailing activity oriented method prepared by the investigator 3. Cognitive style inventory 4. Achievement test in organic chemistry 5. Chemistry attitude scale 6. Chemistry interest inventory 7. meta cognitive awareness inventory 8. Raven's standardised progressive matrices
Major Findings	The result of this investigation may assure the need to conscientise practioners and respective teachers in Chemistry at higher secondary level to integrate the spirit of effective learning and promote academic excellence in students
Key Words	Computer assisted instructional package, organic chemistry, effective learning

Abs No: 102	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2013
Scholar: Manoj, A V	Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J	
Research Design: Quantitative	Area: Science	
Education/Correlates of Achievement/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of drawing skill oriented instructional approach on achievement in basic science of students at primary level	
Major Objectives	To develop and design on Drawing skill oriented instructional approach	
Area of Sample	Primary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson transcripts based on Drawing skill oriented approach 2. Lesson transcripts based on present activity oriented approach 3. Achievement test in Basic science 4. Drawing skill test for students 5. Drawing attitude scale 6. Drawing interest inventory 7. Ravens standard progressive matrices 	
Major Findings	Drawing skill oriented approach is more effective than the present activity oriented approach with respect to Basic science achievement as a whole	
Key Words	Drawing skill oriented instructional approach, achievement, activity oriented approach	

Abs No: 103 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Lohidhasan, M K Research Guide: Dr. Rajan, K M	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Curriculum/Science Education/Test and Measurement	
Title of the Study	Evaluation of the revised biology curriculum at high school level in the constructivist perspective and practice
Major Objectives	To evaluate the revised biology curriculum at high school level course in the constructivist perspective as perceived by state resource group(SRG)with respect to science dimensions
Area of Sample	Secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Philosophical, Psychological and sociological preference analysis Scale 2. Evaluation scale for constructivist Biology Textbook 3. Questionnaire 4. Interview schedule
Major Findings	The relationship between problems of students and problems of biology teachers at high school level in the constructivist prospective in the dimensions such as role of teacher, nature of student activities, nature of classroom transaction, nature of group activity and nature of strategies of assessment
Key Words	Group activity, curriculum, constructivist perspective

Abs No: 104 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Suneethi, A S Research Guide: Dr. Thulasidharan, T V	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Teacher Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Influence of teacher education programme on emotional competence, creative thinking and locus of control of student teachers at secondary level
Major Objectives	To find out the emotional competence of student teachers at secondary level for the total sample and relevant demographic variables such as educational qualifications, marks obtained in Qualifying examination, optical object, locale of institution and type of management
Area of Sample	Secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. General Data Sheet 2. Emotional competency scale 3. Creative Thinking Test 4. Locus of Control Scale
Major Findings	The investigator found that there is no significant difference in the emotional competence of student teachers based on relevant demographic variables such as educational qualification, marks obtained in qualifying examination, optical subject and locale of institution of management

Key Words	Teacher education, emotional competence, creative thinking, locus of control
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Abs No: 105 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2013	
Scholar: Sumamol, N S Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Teacher Education	
Title of the Study	Developing certain strategies for better teacher accountability and reflective teaching among secondary school teachers in Kerala
Major Objectives	To explore the extent of teacher accountability among secondary school teachers
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Teacher accountability analysis scale (TAAS) 2. Reflective teaching analysis scale (RTAS)
Major Findings	The strategy found more effective than the present activity method. It helps to produce positive attitude towards learning and increase creativity among students and higher order thinking ability
Key Words	Teacher accountability, reflective teaching, positive attitude, creativity, higher order thinking ability

Abs No: 106 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Abdul Shukkoor, P K Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of animated and static visuals based instructional strategies on achievement in basic science of students at upper primary level
Major Objectives	To find out the effectiveness of animated and static visuals based instructional strategy
Area of Sample	Upper primary students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Lesson transcripts on animated and static Visuals based instructional strategy 2. Lesson transcripts on Static Visuals based instructional strategy 3. Lesson transcripts on Conventional activity oriented method 4. Achievement test in Basic science 5. Science attitude scale 6. Science interest inventory
Major Findings	Animated and static visuals based instructional strategy found more effective than the present activity method. It helps to produce positive attitude towards visuals based instructional strategies on achievement in basic science of students at upper primary level
Key Words	Animated instructional strategy, static visuals based instructional strategy, achievement

Abs No: 107 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Prameela, A Research Guide: Dr. Paulose, P J	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Preparation and validation of culture-fair emotional intelligence tools relevant for educative use in the schools of Kerala
Major Objectives	To standardize a culture-Fair Emotional intelligence inventory to find out the emotional intelligence of secondary school students
Area of Sample	Secondary school teachers
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Attitude Scale 2. Inventory 3. Emotional intelligence test
Major Findings	There is significant difference exists in emotional quotient of students on the basis on gender, age and educational status of parents. Parents and teachers should not only encourage the child's cognitive ability but also arrange the environment to make them emotionally competent
Key Words	Emotional intelligence, emotional quotient, cognitive ability, emotional competence

Abs No: 108 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Elizabeth Thomas Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Mathematics Education	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of Polya's approach on problem solving and problem creating ability in mathematics of secondary school students
Major Objectives	To find out the association between the perceptions and experiences of mathematics teachers towards polya's approach as with reference to Geometry, Algebra and arithmetic
Area of Sample	secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	Questionnaire
Major Findings	The analysis of data found that Polaya"s approach in the problem creating ability of students in mathematics than the prevailing activity oriented method
Key Words	Polys's approach, problem solving, problem creating ability, mathematics learning

Abs No: 109 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Binu Raj, A Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Science Education/Educational Technology	
Title of the Study	Preparation and validation of computer based instructional package in Physics at the higher secondary level
Major Objectives	To prepare and check the effectiveness of computer based instructional package in physics at higher secondary level
Area of Sample	Secondary school students

Tools/Type of Tools	1. computer based instructional package 2. Achievement test in Physics
Major Findings	The study found that computer based instructional strategy is more effective compared to other methods in physics at higher secondary level
Key Words	Computer based instructional package, achievement in Physics

Abs No: 110	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Anne Mary Thomas	Research Guide: Dr. Sajna Jaleel	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Science Education/Correlates of Achievement		
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of 4 Mat system of instructional design on learning styles , hemispheric preferences and achievement in physics of students at secondary level	
Major Objectives	Identify the learning styles of student at secondary level and to compare the hemispheric preferences of students taught using 4MAT system of instructional design and activity oriented method	
Area of Sample	Secondary students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lesson Transcripts on McCarthy's 4MAT system of instructional design 2. Lesson transcripts based on activity oriented method 3. Learning style inventory 4. Style of learning and thinking (SOLAT) 5. Achievement test in Physics for the students at secondary level based on Mc Cormack and Yager (1989) taxonomy 	
Major Findings	The 4Mat system of instructional design is more effective than conventional method	
Key Words	4 Mat system, instructional design, learning styles, hemispheric preferences, achievement	

Abs No: 111	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2014
Scholar: Radhakrishnan, T T	Research Guide: Dr. Thulasidharan, T V	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Women Education/Education of Disadvantaged		
Title of the Study	Impact of certain educational strategic efforts adopted for the empowerment of scheduled caste women in Kerala	
Major Objectives	To study the educational strategic efforts implemented by the central and state government of scheduled caste women	
Area of Sample	SC women in Kerala	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal Data sheet 2. Interview schedule 3. Socio-economic status scale 	

	4. Women empowerment scale
Major Findings	The investigator found that Empowerment is multidimensional. Empowerment programmes make the scheduled caste women more confident, gain self-respect and create among them the feeling that they are not socially, educationally second rate citizens, but p[art of main stream, of national life
Key Words	Scheduled caste women, empowerment of women, strategic efforts

Abs No: 112 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Pradeep Kumar, S L Research Guide: Dr.Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Language Education	
Title of the Study	Facilitations and constrains to the modernization of Hindi teaching in the schools of Kerala.
Major Objectives	To identify the factors which act as facilitations and constrains to the modernization of teaching Hindi at secondary level
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interview schedule 2. Attitude scale for teachers 3. Lesson designs based on role play model, Synectic method, Inquiry training model and activity oriented approach
Major Findings	The study found that the sample teachers have average awareness regarding modern instructional practices and the status of their techno pedagogical skills are satisfactory
Key Words	Modernization of Hindi teaching, modern instructional practices, techno pedagogical skills

Abs No: 113 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Jisha Joy Research Guide: Dr. Jacob, P J	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Science Education/ Psychology of Education/Correlates of Achievement	
Title of the Study	Effectiveness of 5E learning cycle model on scientific creativity, scientific interest and achievement in physics of students at secondary level
Major Objectives	To find and compare the scientific creativity of students taught using 5E learning Cycle model and activity Oriented method

Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lesson transcript based on 5E learning cycle model and activity oriented method 2. Kolb's learning style inventory(adapted version) 3. Raven's standard Progressive matrices 4. Scientific creativity test
Major Findings	The scientific creativity of students taught using 5E learning cycle model is significantly higher than that of students taught using activity oriented method
Key Words	5E learning cycle model, scientific creativity, achievement in Physics

Abs No: 114		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Alice Joseph			Research Guide: Dr. Minikutty, A		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Language Education/Educational Technology/Correlates of Achievement					
Title of the Study	Effects of a multimedia learning package based on orthographic processing skills on reading and writing achievements in English of children at primary level				
Major Objectives	To analyse the existing level of acquisition of reading and writing Skills based on Orthographic Processing in English Language of Primary School Students				
Area of Sample	Primary students				
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement Test 2. Multimedia Learning Package 3. Text Anxiety Scale 4. Home Environment Inventory 				
Major Findings	The findings emerged out of the study, stress that the sub skills of reading and writing need more care and attention. The study speaks of the rigorous need to integrate orthographic Processing skills to enhance reading and writing skills of English Language				
Key Words	Multimedia learning package, orthographic processing skills, achievement in English,				

Abs No: 115		Mahatma Gandhi University		Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Susmitha, P S			Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira		
Research Design: Quantitative					
Area of Study: Inclusive Education					
Title of the Study	Overcoming exclusion through inclusive approach: An experimental study				
Major Objectives	To analyse the descriptions towards inclusion of upper primary school teachers				
Area of Sample	Upper Primary students				

Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scale of disposition and knowledge of skills of inclusion 2. Judgment schedule for DIA lesson transcripts 3. Checklist for reading, writing and arithmetic difficulties 4. Screening schedule for learning disability 5. Raven's matrices for intelligence 6. Learning style inventory 7. IDIA lesson transcripts based on tiered lesson on graphic organizer 8. EAMI lesson transcripts 9. Achievement test in general science 10. Self-concept scale 11. Achievement motivation scale
Major Findings	The investigator found that the analysis of description and skills necessary for inclusion on general and special education teachers at upper primary school level
Key Words	Inclusive education, special education, achievement, learning disability

Abs No: 116 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Viji K Ramakrishnan Research Guide: Dr. Sudharma, A	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Guidance & Counseling/ Psychology of Education/Vocational Education	
Title of the Study	Developing a strategically aligned guidance and counseling package with special focus on life skills attainment, personality development and vocational choices of students at Higher Secondary Level
Major Objectives	To identify the current strategies adopted for providing guidance and counseling programmes in higher secondary schools of Kerala
Area of Sample	Higher secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structural Interview Schedule (SEMI) 2. A strategically aligned guidance and counseling package (SAGCP) 3. personality development index 4. Life skills attainment scale 5. Vocational choice scale 6. package appraisal proforma
Major Findings	SAGCP is effective for developing all the dimension of personality development. Out of the six dimensions the most effective found on social concern and the least effective on emotional adjustment
Key Words	Guidance and counseling package, life skill attainment, personality development, vocational choice
Abs No: 117 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Beena Rani, S Research Guide: Dr. Saratchandra Raj, G	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Language Education/Educational Technology/Special Education	

Title of the Study	Development of a multimedia package for augmenting phonemic awareness and vocabulary instruction in English at the elementary level with special reference to Dyslexic students
Major Objectives	To develop the ability of participate in athletic and other activities which involve muscular so-ordination, to train children listen to and recite nursery rhymes rhythmically
Area of Sample	elementary students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Learning object review instrument 2. quality assurance of multimedia learning materials developed by common wealth education media centre for Asia
Major Findings	The prepared multimedia packages are effective in enhancing the phonemic awareness and vocabulary acquisition in English of elementary level students
Key Words	Multimedia package, phonemic awareness, vocabulary instruction, Dyslexia

Abs No: 118 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2014	
Scholar: Lissa Joseph Research Guide: Dr. Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Value Education/ Psychology of Education	
Title of the Study	Effect of value analysis model and value clarification model on the affective domain processes of students at secondary level
Major Objectives	To compare the effect of value analysis model with that of direct instruction method
Area of Sample	Secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	1. Personal date sheet 2. Instructional materials based on value analysis model (VAM) 3. Value analysis work sheet 4. Instructional materials based on value clarification model (VCM) 5. Value clarification work sheet 6. Instructional materials based on direct instruction method (DIM) 7. Affective domain process scale (ADPS) Teaching analysis guide for value analysis model (TAG for VAM) 8. Value clarification test sheet 9. Emotional maturity scale
Major Findings	VAM and VCM are effective in developing affective domain processes. These are effective than the direct instruction method
Key Words	Value analysis model, value clarification, affective domain, direct instruction
Abs No: 119 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2015	
Scholar: Bindumol K.K Research Guide: Dr.Celine Pereira	
Research Design: Quantitative	
Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Teacher Education	

Title of the Study	Attitude of college teachers towards CBCSS in relation to their classroom management, work anxiety and soio-personal adjustment
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the overall and dimension-wise attitude of training college teachers towards CBCSS 2. To find out the extent of teacher student relationship on work anxiety of training college teachers in CBCSS
Area of Sample	162 teachers from MG university, 138 teachers from colleges, university of Kerala
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attitude scale for teachers 2. Socio-personal adjustment scale 3. Work-anxiety scale 4. Classroom management inventory
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the overall attitude and in the dimensions of attitude such as curricular activities, co-curricular activities and examination system of training college teachers of university of Kerala and mahatma Gandhi university do differ significantly 2. In the dimension such as teacher student relationship, professional anxiety and in the implementation of CBCSS training college teachers of Mahatma Gandhi university and university of Kerala do not differ significantly
Key Words	Attitude, classroom management, work anxiety, socio-personal adjustment

Abs No: 120	Mahatma Gandhi University	Year of Submission: 2015
Scholar: Manju Joseph	Research Guide: Dr. Sajna Jaleel	
Research Design: Quantitative		
Area of Study: Educational Technology/ Economics of Education/ Psychology of Education		
Title of the Study	Preparation of E-Content in microeconomics for enhancing economic way of thinking and achievement in economics of students at undergraduate level	
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To prepare and validate e-content in micro economics 2. To test the effectiveness of e-content in microeconomics on economic way of thinking of undergraduate students for the total sample and the relevant sub samples 	
Area of Sample	349 under graduate students	
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E-content in Micro Economics (prepared and validated by Joseph & Jaleel) 2. Lesson Transcript based on Lecture method 3. Economic Way of Thinking Test 4. Achievement Test in Economics 5. Socio-Economic Status Scale (Prepared by Kuppuswamy, modified version, 2012) 	

Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prepared e-content is effective in Micro Economics for developing economic way of thinking of undergraduate students for the total and sub samples 2. The experimental and control groups were identical in their economic way of thinking for the total sample before the experiment
Key Words	E-content, Micro Economics, economic way of thinking

Abs No: 121 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2015	
Scholar: Latheesh. K Research Guide: Dr. P.J. Jacob	
Research Design: Quantitative Area of Study: Psychology of Education/ Correlates of Achievement/Commerce Education	
Title of the Study	Developing a strategy based on experimental learning for enhancing leadership quality business interest and achievement in commerce of students at higher secondary level
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a strategy based on experimental learning for enhancing leadership quality, business interest and achievement in Commerce of students at higher secondary level 2. To find out the leadership quality (total and component wise) of students taught through the developed strategy based on experimental learning and the existing activity oriented method
Area of Sample	240 higher secondary students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Questionnaire on the present status of teaching Commerce 2. Lesson transcripts based on the developed strategy based on experimental learning (prepared by the investigator) 3. Lesson transcripts based on existing activity oriented method (prepared by the investigator) 4. Leadership quality scale(prepared by the investigator) 5. Business interest inventory (Prepared by the investigator) 6. Achievement test in Commerce (prepared by the investigator) 7. Raven's Standard progressive matrices
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When compared the post-test scores of the experimental and control groups with respect to leaderships quality, business interest and achievement in Commerce was revealed that the experimental and control group differ significantly 2. The experimental group taught through the developed strategy based on experimental learning is better than the control group with respect to the component of leadership quality
Key Words	Experimental learning, leadership quality, business interest, achievement in Commerce
Abs No: 122 Mahatma Gandhi University Year of Submission: 2015	
Scholar: Asha Rani Research Guide: Dr. K.R. Sivadasan	
Research Design : Quantitative Area of Study: Psychology of Education/Yoga	

Education	
Title of the Study	Impact of secular meditation on mood status and emotional intelligence of secondary school students
Major Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To find out the impact of secular meditation on mood status and emotional intelligence of students 2. To find out the impact of different forms of secular meditation and routine relaxation practices on mood states and emotional intelligence of the students
Area of Sample	199 secondary school students
Tools/Type of Tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidance and Counseling reports from schools 2. Mood State Inventory (Prepared and standardised by the investigator) 3. Emotional intelligence scale 4. Secular Meditation Package which encompasses four different modules as follows <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Module 1– Meditation by Dance b) Module 2 –Meditation by Music c) Module 3 –Meditation by Drawing d) Module 4 –meditation by Walking
Major Findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secular meditation package by integrating four different modules like meditation by dance, music, drawing and walking shows that secular meditation is effective in regularizing mood states and emotional intelligence of students 2. The study found that the students in the secular meditation group scored significantly higher in their mood states than those in the routine relaxation group
Key Words	Secular meditation, mood status, emotional intelligence, routine relaxation practice

Appendix IV

FAROOK TRAINING COLLEGE

Research Center in Education

Proforma for Information on Ph.D Theses

Dr. T. Mohamed Saleem

Associate Professor

Farook Training College ,Calicut

Prasheeda .P

SRF Scholar

Farook Training College, Calicut

Title of the study	
Name of Author	
Year of Submission	
Name of Supervising Guides	
Gender of Awardees	
Method Used	
Level of the study	
Area of The study	
Major Objectives of the study	
Sample used for the study	
Major Findings of the study	

Appendix V

FAROOK TRAINING COLLEGE

Research Center in Education

Interview Schedule for Supervising Guides

Dr. T. Mohamed Saleem

Associate Professor

Farook Training College ,Calicut

Prasheeda .P

SRF Scholar

Farook Training College, Calicut

This Interview Schedule is intended to collect some details regarding educational research from supervising guides. Your response will be kept confidential and used only for research purpose.

1. Even though the researches in the field of education are very important, their findings are not considered properly. What is your opinion?
2. Can you suggest some areas in Education that you think is important and more researches need to be conducted?
3. Whether the Ph.D theses submitted in various universities are useful to the society or not? Can you suggest some measures to utilize these for the benefit of society?
4. Do you feel that there is a gradual deterioration in the quality of educational research? If yes, what may be the major reasons?
5. There has been a gradual increase in the number of researchers in Education recently. How will this affect the implementation of research findings?
6. How do you evaluate the contributions of national level agencies such as UGC, ICSR etc. in the implementation of research findings?
7. Some people criticize that “conducting research in Education is easier compared to other subjects”. What is your opinion regarding this?

8. What is your opinion about the present method of the Evaluation and Degree awarding ceremony of PhD programme?
9. Recently UGC has made provisions to limit the number of researchers under a guide on the basis of the academic standard and experience of a guide. How do you evaluate this regulation?
10. What is your opinion about the UGC regulation that a guide can supervise researchers of only those in the same institution where he/she is working?
11. What is your opinion about the eligibility criteria for guide ship as per the UGC regulation 2016?
12. How do you evaluate the increase in the number of research centres in Kerala? How will this affect the quality of educational research?
13. Will the Plagiarism check improve the quality of educational research or not?
14. What are the suggestions that you can give to implement the findings of educational research?

Appendix VI

FAROOK TRAINING COLLEGE

Research Center in Education

Proforma for Information from Ph.D Awardees

Dr. T. Mohamed Saleem

Associate Professor

Farook Training College ,Calicut

Prasheeda .P

SRF Scholar

Farook Training College, Calicut

This Proforma is intended to collect data from Ph.D awardees about their research study. Your response will be kept confidential and used only for research purpose.

Instructions:

Put a tick (✓) mark against your opinion after reading them carefully

Put a tick (✓) mark against all the statements given with the questions.

1	Name of Awardee :
2	Designation :
3	Title of the doctoral theses :
4	Mode of Registration : Part time <input type="checkbox"/> Full time <input type="checkbox"/> FIP <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Duration of the study : Years <input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
6	Number of papers published/ Presented during the PhD course : Seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Articles <input type="checkbox"/> Books <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Whether your research published or not : Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
8	Whether your findings recommended for Implementation : Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

9	If Yes : Government <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Policy Document by Gov <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Have you benefitted from your PhD work :
11	If yes, please mention how? : Monitory <input type="checkbox"/> Academic <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>