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PERCEPTION OF LEARNERS ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ONLINE CLASSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has introduced uncertainty into major aspects of society, especially for in the case of academic field. All over the world the students are missing their face to face instruction and the major source of instruction has been changed to online mode. The online classes during the Covid-19 pandemic period bring about a lots of psychological impact to the learners. The present study explores the perception of learner towards the psychological impact such as social isolation, stress, anxiety and depression of online classes. An online survey was conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire. Non-probability snowball sampling technique was used. A total of 200 responses across the country were received. The findings reveals that the students of government higher secondary are facing the impact like stress, anxiety and depression. The mobile phone learners and children in joint family are also more vulnerable to the stress impacts.

Key words: Covid-19 pandemic, Online class, Psychological impact.

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic swept over the world drastically and it dramatically altered everyday life across the globe. Nearly six months after the peak of the first wave in September 2020, corona virus cases in India, once again started rising from first week of March 2021 signaling the arrival of the second wave of the pandemic. After a sudden fall in the number of positive cases from November – January, the country has once again outstripped Brazil to become the second-worst affected nation globally. Relatively unaffected during the first wave of Covid-19 last year, a high number of adolescents and children are encountering the novel coronavirus in the second wave. A large number of Covid-19 cases in age of 10 and above years and also between 1-8 years are being reported in the fresh surge.

The Covid-19 pandemic has made staggering impact on many aspect of our lives. The world of education also witnessed a phase of transformation from the start of the pandemic as educational institutions across the whole world shut down and online classes acquired momentum. Even before the pandemic struck, technology had been democratizing education. And now, virtual classes have replaced face-to-face classroom interactions.

Online learning is by no means a new and advanced concept, Covid-19 acted as a catalyst in its growth, leading to a widespread adaptation by schools and universities across



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THE KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS CORONAVIRUS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF KERALA AND TAMILNADU

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Abstract

Humankind is going through a new and unprecedented experience with the rapidly spreading COVID-19 pandemic. Public knowledge towards Coronavirus is essential in suppressing its pandemic status. The present study was explored to find out the knowledge of the people of Kerala & Tamilnadu towards coronavirus. An online survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire. Non-probability snowball sampling technique was used. A total of 330 responses were received from across Kerala and Tamilnadu States, India. The findings revealed that the people of Kerala and Tamilnadu have just above average knowledge level towards Coronavirus. The people who have post-graduation degree and above, the people other than 16-25 age group have more knowledge towards Coronavirus. The people of Kerala, and people in urban and semi urban places, the married people as well as those employed are also having high knowledge towards Coronavirus.

Keywords: Corona Virus, COVID-19, Pandemic, knowledge towards Coronavirus.

Introduction

With over 2.8 million cases across the world, the number of people infected by the Novel Corona virus has been greater than any other pandemic in recent history. The Coronavirus disease was first reported in Wuhan of Hubei, a province of China in December 2019 and now it spread to the rest of the world in a matter of months. Since it spread rapidly around the globe, the WHO has declared the COVID-19 a pandemic. As of now (10th May, 2020) there were around 4 million global cases of COVID-19 and the death was about 2 lakhs around the globe. In India around sixty thousand cases are reported. 6535 cases are reported in Tamilnadu and 503 cases are reported in Kerala.

The COVID-19 is caused by Novel Coronavirus, which is transmitted through the respiratory droplets produced as a result of coughing or sneezing of a COVID-19 infected person. The symptoms of the disease are fever, dry cough, and tiredness.

Coronaviruses, are a family of enveloped RNA viruses and it is named so due to the outer fringe of envelope proteins resembling crown ('corona' in Latin). They are generally pathogenic to mammals and birds and cause mild upper respiratory tract infections in humans. SARS-CoV-2 is one of seven types of coronavirus, including the ones that cause severe diseases like Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and it causes the pandemic COVID-19. Nowadays the virus is posing to be a global threat.

Need and Significance of the study

The Health Ministry of has confirmed 62521 cases of Covid-19 in India and 2089 deaths so far. The disease has already claimed over 278478 lives globally and infected close to 4 million worldwide. Over the coming months, it's likely that a significant share of the world's population



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**Online Educational Apps- An Overview
(Based on Blooms taxonomy)**

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Abstract

The world has undergone various trends in the educational sector. The most imminent trend now is the necessitated use of educational Apps. It is reckoned as a double-edged sword as it has several advantages and multiple shortcomings. This is an attempt to point out the pros and cons of the use of educational Apps in terms of domains in blooms Taxonomy of education. Developing a learning app (keeping the importance of educational apps in mind) with the advent of technology can be a positive step to attract more learners and make education efficient more.

Keywords: Blooms taxonomy, COVID, Mobile apps

I. INTRODUCTION

Looking through the education system from the ancient India to these present days, there are a plethora of inconsistent educational system prevailing in the periods. Education was imparted to students from Rishis' face whom they were called "Gurus" and who were nipping the evils from the minds of students in buds. Yet India was by and large trapped in the paradigm of teaching content. Educationalists the world over are realizing that those who will successfully negotiates the world of work with the new digital platform which project the technology as a great enabler. Today many institutions have offered a wide range of educational programs



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Digital Taxonomy for Gen Z Learners

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Introduction

"Education is simply the soul of society as it passes from one generation to another" - G. K. Chesterton.

In this sense, education is not only merely a learning, but also a social process to learn, live and impact society. Education is the root cause of the growth and development of humankind and it shapes society into a better world. So, it is essential to understand how the transformation happens in generation by generation through education. There are different classifications for generations. The generational designation corresponds roughly to a period of 20 years as illustrated by the age ranges of each of the following generational groups.

1. Gen X, born between 1965 and 1979, ages 39 to 51 years old



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THE AWARENESS ON COVID-19 AMONG THE PEOPLE OF TAMILNADU

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Abstract

COVID-19 is a global health emergency which makes the world to a standstill with unparalleled and unforeseen impact in our lives, our economies, our societies and our livelihoods. Since the novel corona virus exploded in to a pandemic within a few month, the awareness of the public about this pandemic disease is the matter of the time. The present study was explored to find out the awareness on COVID-19 among the people of Tamilnadu. An online survey was conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire. Non-probability snowball sampling technique was used. A total of 400 responses across the state were received. The findings revealed that there is a significant difference in COVID-19 awareness of the people of Tamilnadu with respect to educational qualification, age, marital status and employability.

Keywords: Corona Virus, Pandemic, COVID-19 awareness.

Introduction

The COVID-19 outbreak has brought a critical, complex and unprecedented situation to whole the mankind. It is a global health emergency which made the world to a standstill with unparalleled and unforeseen impact in our lives, our economies, our societies and our livelihoods.

The corona virus disease was first documented in a crowded city named Wuhan in Hubei a province of China in December 2019 and now it is spreading to the rest of the world in a matter of months. Since it spreads rapidly around the globe, the WHO has declared the COVID-19 a pandemic. As of now (May 3rd, 2020) there were around 3.45 million global cases of COVID-19 and the death was about to 2 lakhs around the globe. In India around forty thousand cases are reported. 2526 cases are reported in Tamilnadu as of now and it is increasing day by day.

The COVID-19 is caused by novel corona virus, which is transmitted through the respiratory droplets produced as a result of coughing or sneezing of a COVID-19 infected person. The



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**Marginalization of Woman as Reflected in Vijay Tendulkar's 'Silence!
The Court is in Session'**

Abstract

Marginalization describes the overt action or tendencies of human societies, where people who they perceive to be undesirable are excluded that is marginalized. To be marginalized is to be placed in the margins, and thus exclude from the privilege and power found at the center. "Marginality" is so thoroughly demeaning, for human dignity, that it affects millions of people throughout the world and the most vulnerably marginalized group in almost every society is woman. Vijay Tendulkar in his play Silence! The court is in session, through the protagonist LeelaBenare reflects how modern emancipated women in middle class society get marginalized for defying the established social norms. LeelaBenare a school teacher by profession and actor by choice seeks to live life on her own terms and insists on keeping her professional and personnel life apart but, she is cornered or marginalized by her colleagues of the drama troupe in the name of a mock trial where her personnel life is laid bare and is accused for being impregnated by already married professor Damle for which only she is blamed while professor Damle goes scot free. The psychological torture of the protagonist throughout the mock trial reflects the double standard prevailing in Indian society where woman alone is marginalized.

Key Words

- Marginalization
- Double standard
- Hypocrisy
- Vulnerability

VR

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Vijay Tendulkar was a very eminent personality. He was not only the best play wright of modern Indian theatre but also an educationist, traveller, and a journalist. As a prolific



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Urmila Pawar's Short story 'Motherwit': Articulating Alterity of Dalit women in the society

Abstract

Literature about the Dalit, the oppressed class under Indian caste system forms an important and distinct part of Indian literature. Dalit literature emerged into prominence as a collective voice after 1960. Starting with Marathi and soon emerged in other languages through self-narratives like poems, short stories and autobiographies which are known for its realism. Dalit literature uses the written words as a weapon against the inhuman oppression of dalits by the Brahminical social order that denies them basic human rights and dignity. It is the uprising of the written words against the millennia old social injustice manifesting itself as brutality committed on dalits all over the country. Dalit literature is mostly based on the lived experience of the writers and is aimed at removing social injustice by reflecting the harsh realities of dalit's life. Urmila Pawar's short story "Motherwit" is one such prominent work of dalit literature as well as dalit womanist writing, which articulates alterity of dalit women in the society. Dalit, women and Buddhist are the three major defining aspects of Urmila Pawar a well acclaimed Maharastrian writer which she has incorporated into the stories. The stories offer a wide representation of experiences of dalit women in rural and urban settings. It focuses on their experiences in terms of generation, class and caste. Her short story is closely fashioned after her own life experience as dalit. The stories offer an insight into themes that are important to the redefinition of women's roles in general and dalit women's role in particular in post-independent India; the effects of conversion to Buddhism, the memories of "untouchability" as well as its continued practice in differing



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Realistic portrayal of Teenagers stress and storm in deciphering sexuality in

A.S. King's 'Ask the Passenger'

Abstract:

Inclusive literature represents diversity in ability, culture, ethnicity, family structure, gender, language, race, religious beliefs, social class and expands the understanding of norms and what is considered "normal". For young adults inclusive literature is a literature of fluidity conforming to the experiences of young people in specific contexts and shifting with changes in socio-political ideologies (Bitner, 2010). Inclusive literature has the power to "make certain kind of lives possible by presenting us with myths/ values/ and images that reminds us of the options before us" (Banks 2009). LGBT Literature is a part of inclusive literature that reflects the diversity in gender and sexual identity. It propagates the idea that identities are not fixed and do not determine who we are. This means that all the labels we place should not define who they are, because the identity a person chooses for themselves has the ability to change overtime. Printz award winning American writer A.S. King's work 'Ask the Passenger' is one such wonderful work that realistically portrays the struggle of the protagonist Astrid Jones a teenager who is confused about her sexuality as she falls in love with a girl .she searches for her place in the world which as no place for something that is not normal or something that's against the established norms. This is well evident through the insightful hypothetical ramblings and philosophical debates of the teenager in 'Ask the Passenger' that reflects her frustration and worries. King, through plethora of issues circled around Astrid like, struggling friendship, choking home life, sexual pressure, Social backlash, identity crisis, self-discovery, etc. Very realistically captures and presents the life of a teenager like her who struggles with her sexuality in a close-minded society.



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Franz Kafka's –'Metamorphosis' depicts the importance of social interaction to survive through the predicaments of the protagonist Gregor Samsa.

Franz Kafka a German –speaking Bohemian Jewish novelist and short story writer is the prominent figure of 20th century literature through his works he has explored the themes of alienation, existential anxiety, guilt and absurdity. "Die Verwandlung" (The Metamorphosis) is one such work that reflects the Kafkaesque (senseless disorientation, menacing complexity ,surreal distortion).The novel features the predicament of the protagonist Gregor samsa by fusing the elements of realism and incomprehensible transformations leading to his isolation and death due to lack of social interaction.

"Social interaction is the process by which we act and react in relation to those around us". Social interaction is the basic process represented in communication and a mutual relationship between two or more individuals. Interaction between persons is social behavior through language, symbols, and gestures. People exchange meanings and have a reciprocal effect upon each other's behavior expectations and thought.

Social contact and Communication are the basic conditions of Social Interaction . Social Contact has its origin in the mutual response between various groups or individuals , social contact is the beginning point of social interaction it is strengthened by physical contact in various forms. Similarly, social interactions are established through the medium of communications like scrips, gestures, symbols etc . In fact society cannot be conceived without communication.

Franz Kafkas ground breaking work "The Metomorphosis" is one such work that depicts the importance of social interaction to survive in human society through the nightmarish plight or predaciament of the protagonist Gregor Samsa , who unfortunately gets transformed into a gaint beetle like insect the physical change along with his incapacity to maintain social contact by communicating his tragic faith to his family members , at last culminates in his death in its deadliest form by suffering alienation and humiliation from them, for whose well-being he worked very hard and wished to fullfill all their dreams, however harder he had to work . The heart breaking story of Gregor samsa comples the reader to rethink about the futility of life without social contact and communication.

Though Gregor being changed to an monstrous vermin , would have succeeded to gain the support of his family members to some extent, if he was able to communicate with them, and express his dissatisfaction



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II. LABORATORY OBSERVATIONS ON THE INCUBATION PERIOD OF THE INDIAN BLACK IBIS
PSEUDIBIS PAPILLOSA (TEMMINCK)

(With a text-figure)

Ali and Ripley (1968) have mentioned that there is no record of the incubation period of the Indian black ibis. In the course of our studies on Indian black ibis, we have been regularly checking a nest near the University

Campus, Rajkot, from March 1982. Two eggs laid by the bird, however, were found missing. So the third egg which was laid on 29th March was brought to the laboratory, and was incubated using an oven. The tempera-

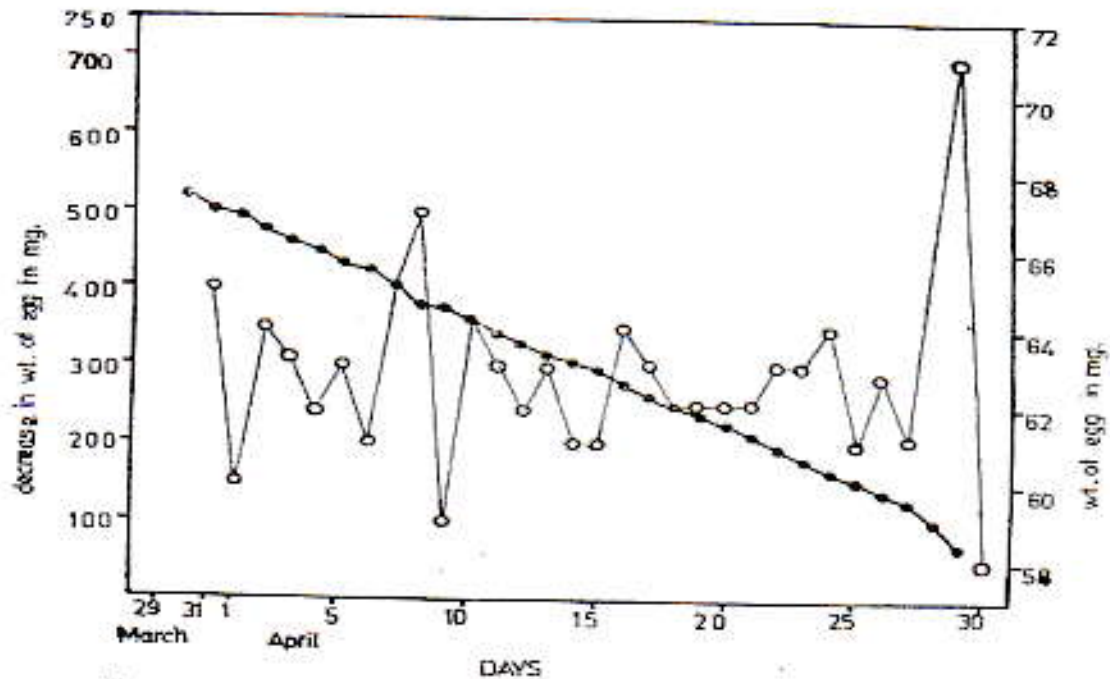


Fig. 1- Left ordinate (O) shows decrease in weight of egg in milligrams. Right ordinate (●) shows weight of egg in grams.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

ture was kept constant at 37°C. One petridish of 10 cm diameter filled with water was placed at the bottom of the oven. The egg was rotated at regular intervals. It was weighed everyday in the evening.

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The chick hatched on 30th April, at 0900 A.M. The incubation period was 33 days. The weight of the egg had decreased constantly, but the decrease in the weight was not linear (Fig. 1).

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Achievement Motivation : A Multifactorial Approach Scale

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Introduction

Theory and research pertaining to achievement motivation had gained much importance in the last three decades. Achievement motivation is an important determinant of aspiration, effort and persistence when an individual expected that his performance will be evaluated in relation to some standard of excellence. This inspired researchers to develop adequate tools and techniques for the measurement of achievement motivation. Originating from the work of Murray (1938), Mc Clelland (1961) initiated investigations on the development of techniques for the measurement of human motivation. Murray (1938) in his theory of motivation made it clear that individuals differ considerably in the needs they manifest. His theory is organised around a list of twenty needs, representing the underlying physiological processes. Out of the different needs the focus of interest later centered on social motives especially on achievement motivation.

Mc Clelland (1961) has provided a theoretical base by arguing that achievement motivation develops in some people more than in others. These differences in achievement motivation has much wider implications in educational psychology. Over the years great deal of research has been done in the development of techniques for the measurement of achievement motivation. Singh (1981) broadly classified the measurement techniques into production measures, self report measures, observers ratings, projective techniques and objective tests. Most of the tests developed for measuring achievement motivation was based on the assumption that it is a unitary construct. Even though many researchers including Spence and Helmreich (1983), Lynn, Hampson and Magee (1983) have produced

measures on achievement motivation incorporating more than one factor, they differ in the factors they have included in such tools. Cassidy and Lunn (1989) developed a comprehensive scale of achievement motivation incorporating seven factors namely Work Ethic, Acquisitiveness (for money), Dominance, Excellence (the pursuit of), Competitiveness, Status Aspiration and Mastery. The scale of achievement motivation popularly used by researchers in Kerala, developed by Nair (1980) is a unitary approach scale. Hence the present study is attempted to develop a multifactorial approach scale based on the theoretical construct proposed by Cassidy and Lynn.

Procedure

This scale of achievement motivation in Malayalam is meant for the secondary school pupils. Achievement Motivation is conceived here as the personal striving of individuals to attain academic goals within their school environment. The major seven factors incorporated in the Cassidy and Lynn questionnaire has been selected for the present scale also. The factors are as follows :

Work Ethic

Origin of this concept is from the Weberian concept of Protestant work ethic (Weber, 1904). It is conceived here as the desire to study hard and is based on the reinforcement in the performance itself.

E.g. I like to avoid those lessons which I find difficult to study (negative item).

Pursuit of Excellence

This factor is introduced by Murray (1938). It is defined as competition with a standard of excellence. It is the reward obtained by making the best performance in studies.



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**Vocational Self-Concept of Vocational Higher Secondary Students
and University Entrants**

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Abstract

The Vocational Self-concept of Vocational Higher Secondary Students and University Entrants were compared. The study was conducted on a sample of 480 students out of which 255 were Vocational Higher Secondary Students and 225 University Entrants. The data were collected using the Calicut University Vocational Self-Concept Scale. No significant difference was found in the Vocational Self-Concept scores between Vocational Higher Secondary Students and University Entrants, either in the total sample or in the relevant sub-samples; and, there was no significant difference in the Vocational Self-Concept scores between first year and second year Vocational Higher Secondary Students; but significant difference at 0.05 level was found among the girls in the sample of University Entrants in the Vocational Self-Concept—between first year and second year students.

Background

Selection of an occupation is a complex problem and is decided by a number of factors like vocational aptitude, vocational preference, vocational interest, vocational aspiration and

vocational self-concept. Of these different factors the role of self-concept has been highlighted by many writers. Super (1953) maintains that occupational choices are made in relation to one's self-concept. Hughes (1958)

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IMPACT OF SELECT FACTORS ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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Abstract

This study was undertaken to find out the main effect and interaction effect of select factors namely, Approaches to studying, Achievement motivation, Sex and Locale on Achievement in Biology.

The data for the study was collected from a sample of 700 Secondary School students using standardised tools and were subjected to Four-way Analysis of Variance with $2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2$ factorial design. When the analysis was conducted with the first component of Approaches to studying, main effect of Deep/Surface approaches to study, and main effect of Locale were found to be significant. Significant interaction effect was found for the combination of Sex x Locale and Achievement motivation x Sex x Locale. When analysed with the second component of Approaches to studying the main effect of Locale, interaction effect of Sex x Locale, Achievement motivation x Sex x Locale and Organised/Disorganised method of study x Achievement motivation x Sex x Locale were found to be Significant.

Introduction

In this modern age achievement is considered as a key factor for personal progress. Moreover the whole system of education revolves around academic achievement. Individual differences result in diversity among students in their academic achievement and studies have shown general mental ability as a major factor in determining achievement (Patel, 1988 and Khader, 1992). But, apart from the general mental ability other factors such as study strategies (Caldwell, 1982 and Dehuechi, 1987) and personality traits like interest and achievement motivation (Sherrill, 1988 and Rajani, 1991) are also considered as determinants of academic achievement. Lack of commitment and involvement seems to be associated with poor achievement. So,

for excellence, proper motivation and the use of suitable study strategies are necessary. Research in the field of study processes evolved approaches to studying which means qualitative analysis of students reports of their study processes (Entwistle and Waterston, 1988). As adequate research evidences regarding the relationship of approaches to studying and achievement are not available, it was decided to find out the relationship of Approaches to studying and academic achievement. Moreover, considering the inconsistencies noticed in the sex differences and rural urban differences in achievement motivation, it was decided to explore the impact of these factors namely Approaches to studying, Achievement Motivation, Sex and



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Impact of approaches to studying and achievement motivation on achievement in Biology in relation with intelligence.

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Introduction

Achievement in school subjects is considered as manifestation of intellectual capacity. A large number of studies have shown intelligence as a major factor for predicting academic achievement. But besides intelligence, there are a number of factors affecting achievement, both facilitating and debilitating. Theories on motivation indicate that motivation is a key variable in achievement. Even though abilities and motivations are there, for excellence, one has to use certain techniques or strategies in learning. Now a days there is a growing tendency in looking at learning from the perspective of the learner themselves (Emwisle, 1987). Research in the field of study processes evolved a conceptual framework approaches to studying. Approaches to studying are qualitative analysis of students reports on their study processes (Emwisle & Wadsworth, 1988). Hence, this study was conducted with a view to find out the impact of Approaches to Studying and Achievement Motivation on Achievement in Biology in relation with intelligence.

Objectives:

1. To study the main effect of Approaches to studying and Achievement motivation on achievement in Biology of Secondary school pupils categorised on the basis of Intelligence as High, Average and Low Intelligence Group.
2. To study the interaction effect of Approaches to studying and Achievement motivation on Achievement in Biology of Secondary School pupils categorised on the basis of Intelligence as High, Average and Low-Intelligence Group.

Hypotheses:

1. The main effect of Approaches to studying on Achievement in Biology will be significant.

and significant in relation with intelligence groups such as High, Average and Low-Intelligence group.

2. The main effect of Achievement Motivation on Achievement in Biology will be significant for the different intelligence groups such as High, Average and Low-Intelligence groups.
3. The interaction effect of Approaches to studying and Achievement Motivation on Achievement in Biology will be significant for the different intelligence groups such as High, Average and Low-Intelligence groups.

METHOD

SAMPLE

The data for this study was collected from a sample of 750 students studying in Standard V of the Secondary Section of Curriculum Theory and Pedagogical districts in Kerala. Purposive stratified sampling technique was used in the selection of the sample to give adequate representation to sex, locale, instructional facilities and type of management of schools.

Tools:

The following tools were used to collect data for this study.

1. Science Studying approach inventory

Science studying approach inventory was scale developed by D. J. K. S. and others measuring approaches to study in science with 25 items. This scale is unidimensional and the statements cover two important dimensions such as Deep surface approaches to study and Organised Disorganised method of study. A subject has to respond to each of the statements by choosing any one of these three responses: Always, Sometimes or Never and are scored as 1, 0, -1 respectively. The maximum score of the scale is 25 and minimum score is zero.



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