

SURVEY OF RESEARCHES IN EDUCATION

(Volume-III)

Chief Editor

Prof. Sunil Kumar Singh

**Banaras Hindu University, Faculty of Education
Alumni Association of Education, B.H.U. (AAEBHU)
Kamachha, Varanasi - 221010, U.P., India**

The 'Survey of Researches in Education (Volume-III)' contains abstraction and compilation of 230 researches including 11 doctoral and 219 PG dissertations and the trend reports of researches conducted in Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (India) during the year 1952 to 2020. These researches have been categorized specifically into several research areas. Some most popular areas are foundations of education, teacher education, inclusive education, contemporary issues in education, pedagogy of subjects and so on. An attempt has been made to include the objectives, methodology and findings of study in most of the abstracts. It will serve a wide range of researchers in the field of Education, Teacher Education and all those interested in improvement of teaching-learning anywhere globally.

Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya /Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) is a premier institution established in 1916 at Varanasi, the oldest living city of world. The Faculty of Education formerly known as Teachers' Training College (T.T.C) was established here on 15th August 1918. It has celebrated its centenary in 2018. This volume is a part of centenary celebrations.

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SURVEY OF RESEARCHES IN EDUCATION (VOLUME-III)

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कार्यालय
विभागाध्यक्ष
एवं संकाय प्रमुख
शिक्षा संकाय



Office of the
HEAD & DEAN
Faculty of Education

FOREWORD

30 May, 2020

It is a matter of academic pride that during Covid-19 we are now publishing Volume-III of the Survey of Researches in Education. Compilation of knowledge, its preservation and dissemination become source of knowledge. Publication is one of the media to facilitate people to acquaint with the latest advances.

Survey of Researches in Education (Volume –III) in the series of abstract publication includes more than 07 Ph.D. abstracts, 215 M.Ed. dissertation abstracts and 02 trend reports covering vivid areas of studies.

Researches are being conducted but still we are in need of socially, educationally and developmentally relevant research. On the other hand, even relevant researches do not draw the attention of educational leaders and policy makers, thereby could not contribute to the desired changes in curriculum, textbooks, policy planning, pedagogy etc. In the era of information and communication technology, there is need to make use of different technological ways to let concerned people be informed about the findings of current researches to be utilized at various forums for the cause of desired changes and expected quality indicators.

Effort of the team members of publications and chief editor Prof. Sunil Kumar Singh further deserved a heartfelt appreciation for this noble contribution in the field of education and educational research.

I am sure researchers, teachers and policy makers will be greatly benefited by this volume.

R. P. Shukla
30/05/2020

(R. P. Shukla)

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PREFACE

I am overwhelmed with joy to know that the herculean task initiated by the Faculty of Education Alumni Association of Education (AAE) Banaras Hindu university (B.H.U.) as part of celebration of Centenary of the Faculty has currently culminated in form of three volumes of Survey of Researches in Education. I congratulate the entire team of Teachers and the Research Scholars who has been associated with completion of this academic exercise.

The ‘Survey of Researches in Education (Volume-III) ‘ includes more than 225 research abstracts including majority from M.Ed. Dissertations and only a few from Ph.D. level which have been traced to be missing in previous volumes. It covers a wide variety of research areas from foundations of education (philosophical, sociological and psychological, teacher education, contemporary issues in education inclusive education and several others ranging about thirty in number. It is good that the abstracts include the objectives and the related findings to give a holistic picture of the work. It is good that brief trend reports of researches have also been included in this volume to reflect overview of doctoral researches in Faculty of Education, B.H.U. in last 102 years. I am sure this will be useful for all curious learners in general and researchers in particular. Even the novice researchers will get a good insight to develop their research skills by reading the abstracts.

I am grateful to Prof. R.P. Shukla (Head & Dean),the Patron of the Association and this project of abstract writing work who has constantly monitored and motivated the team to complete the work during the period of last two years. He has been generous enough to provide the facilities available in the Faculty library to the team of researchers engaged in compilation work. I also appreciate all the convenors namely Prof. Seema Singh, Prof. Nagendra Kumar, Dr. Alok Gardia and Dr. Ajeet Kumar Rai who have contributed in work of compilation with co-convenors and research scholars. I also appreciate the efforts of overall convenor and chief editor Prof. Sunil Kumar Singh for transforming the compilations into fruitful publications with his team. The efforts of alumni to donate generously to partly support the publications is commendable.It shows their affiliation with their Alma Mater.

I hope the E-Book and Paperback forms of the publication will be helpful for all forms of learners not only nationally but globally. It will take researches to the field for the best utilization by academicians, administrators and policy framers as well. Further, I hope this will motivate all of us to create further and disseminate Mahamana’s vision globally.


(Prof. Geeta Rai)

Patron & President

**30 May, 2020
Varanasi**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) formerly known as Teachers' Training College (T.T.C.) was established on 15th August, 1918 for grooming teachers to serve as the architects of the nation. Since then this Faculty has covered a long journey of about 102 years and produced excellent graduates and researchers to serve the nation and the globe. The 'Alumni Association of Education, B.H.U.' (AAE, BHU) in the Faculty was founded on 27 April, 2004 after a dormant form of the Old Boys Association active around 1940s. The association in its academic ventures to celebrate Faculty Centenary Celebrations in the year 2017 decided to compile and publish abstracts of researches conducted in the Faculty during the previous years. Accordingly the 'Survey of Researches in Education' was brought out as Volume-I and Volume-II during the period March to May 2020. The first volume of Survey of Researches in Education includes abstracts of 256 researches (255 Doctoral and 01 D.Litt) and the second volume includes abstracts of 80 Ph.D theses and 200 PG (M.Ed./M.Ed. Special-VI) dissertations. The present volume three has been developed and being published in E-Book and paperback form in the same series. It contains the abstracts of 11 Ph.D. theses and 219 PG (M.Ed./M.Ed. Special-VI) dissertations. This is the last volume in the series which is being published at present during our undertaken academic project by the association. It will certainly continue as per future needs.

Many academicians have helped us to come up in the present form. First of all, we convey our sincere gratitude to our Patron Prof. R.P. Shukla (Head & Dean) who spared time for us and motivated us by agreeing to write foreword for this volume of Survey of Researches in Education. We are equally grateful to Prof. Geeta Rai (President, AAEBHU) for her constant encouragement and for writing the preface. We are thankful to Prof. Seema Singh, Prof. Nagendra Kumar, Dr. Alok Gardia and Dr. A.K. Rai who helped to compile and edit abstracts with their respective teams. We are thankful to each member of the team. We acknowledge Prof. Meenakshi Singh, and Dr. Pankaj Singh for uploading the e-books. We also thank Dr. R.N.Sharma (General Secretary) and Dr.Alok Gardia (Treasurer) for facilitation of whole work at different levels. We also thank the ISBN Agency (MHRD), New Delhi to facilitate our work of all research related publications during severe lockdown crisis in the country.

We thank and acknowledge all the Supervisors (Teacher Educators) and research scholars of the Faculty whose research works of doctoral and PG dissertation level have been included in the volume-III. We also gratefully acknowledge all Co-Convenors and Members (UGC-JRFs/SRFs, ICSSR-JRFs/SRFs) who worked under the five teams of this project. We acknowledge the generosity of our alumni Mr. Dilip Singh, Dr. Hansraj, Ms. Anita Giri, Ms. Ranjana Dubey, Dr. Shakti Dhar Mishra (Uttarakhand), Mr. Prabhat Kumar (New Delhi), Dr. Mahesh Narayan Dixit (Gujarat) for their part-donations to meet the publication expenses. We all are grateful for the timely help of Mr. Heeralal Chauhan and Mr Deependra Singh in our Faculty library, the members of the Central Library B.H.U; and also Dr. Darshanand and Mr.Gauri Shankar Singh of the Seema Press - Varanasi. We appreciate the constant work and support by Mr.Ashish Kumar Chaubey, Dr. Manish Kumar Gautam and Mr. Abhay Kumar Sharma.

I believe that no work can be completed successfully without joint efforts. The team work of our alumni and all Faculty members is obviously appreciable. We thank each and every one of the team from core of my heart. I hope the almighty will constantly bestow the blessings so that our Association, Faculty, University, Nation and Researchers around the Globe will be able to decipher the truth (*Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu*) for well being and better living of all creatures in the Universe. *Vande Matram! Jai Hind!*

29 May 2020, Kashi (Varanasi).

Chief Editor

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212.	Anxiety level of B.Ed. and B.Ed. (special) students: A comparative study	S.Gautam	Prof.Asha Pandey	BHU/RE/2018/ DLC	
213.	Awareness of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCS) among the research scholars: A study on BHU	J.Varghese	Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh	BHU/RE/2018/ DLC	
214.	Attitude of B.H.U. School teachers regarding their participation in decision making process	A.Singh	Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh	BHU/RE/2019/ DLC	
215.	B.Ed prashiksharathiyo ki samvegatmak buddhi va academic samayojan ke madhye sambandh ka addhyayan	Sameeksha	Prof.Madhu Kushwaha	BHU/RE/2019/ DLC	
216.	Bhaviadhyapak/adhyapikaon ki tritiya gender samuday/vidhyarthiyon ke prati abhimat ka addhyayayan	N.Jaiswal	Prof.Madhu Kushwaha	BHU/RE/2019/ DLC	
217.	A study of relationship between emotional intelligence and problem solving ability of class IX students	G.Kumari	Prof.Seema Singh	BHU/RE/2019/ DLC	
218.	A comparative study of sleeping habit of higher achiever and lower achiever of class XI	P.Jaiswal	Prof. P. C.Shukla	BHU/RE/2006/ DLC	
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Section III: Trend Reports and Research Area Index

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Section I : Abstracts of Ph.D. Theses

1. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1993/TLC-

Kushwaha, S.S.(1993). *Students' Satisfaction with Management Systems of Distance Education in Relation to their Academic Achievement* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor : Dr. H.C.S.rathore

Area of Research: Distance Education

Keywords: Distance Education, Students' Satisfaction, Management Systems.

Abstract : The main objectives of this study were : to study the Students' Satisfaction with Management Systems adopted for selected aspects of distance teaching; and to study the relationship between distance students' satisfaction with management systems and their academic achievement. The sample was selected on the basis of the annual report of the University Grants Commission. It was found that during 1990-91 in H.P.University total student enrolment was 12041 in B.A.(778),M.A. (84990 and M.Ed. (2764).The mailed survey was used and 44 percent usable response was obtained.The scores of academic achievement was obtained by the researcher from the university.The major findings revealed that the distribution of satisfaction of students was slightly leptokurtic,Good number of students lied around the mean and the mean score was 121,26.Students'overall satisfaction with the management systems of distance education (DE) was found to be significantly positively related to their academic achievement. The students' satisfaction with the quality of supplied reading materials in DE was found to be significantly positively related to their academic achievement. Students' satisfaction with the quality of tutoring during personal contact programmes and quality of other support services at the study centres was found to be significantly positively related to their academic achievement.

2. **Code:** BHU/RE/1995/TLC-

Singh, M.(1995). *A Study of Women as Beneficiaries of Distance Education in India* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor : Dr. H.C.S.rathore

Area of Research: Distance Education

Keywords: Distance Education, Women, Beneficiaries, India

Abstract : The main objectives of this study were : to study the profile of women beneficiaries of Distance Education (D.E.) in India with respect to their, age, demographic background, Rural/Urban/semi urban , plain/Hill areas, marital status, employment status, family status, caste, religion, and socio-economic status; and to study the reasons that motivated women to pursue university degree through distance mode.The mailed survey method was used. Random cluster sampling method was used. The sample consisted of 1200 women students enrolled for higher education through DE mode in 8 institutions in the country. Structured questionnaires developed by investigators were used for data collection.The study findings revealed that

29.13% women in D.E. were found to be below 19 years in age, 47.17% were found to be between 20-24 years age, only 9.87 were found in the age group 25-29 years age and 13.58% were found in the age of 30 & above. 76.12% women in D.E. belong to Urban area, 15.37% to Rural areas and 8.51% came from semi-urban areas. Out of this 82.36% women were from plain areas as compared to 17.64% women who were from hill areas. 75.73% women were unmarried and 22.82% were married and 1.46% were separated. 92.56% women in D.E. belonged to the general category 1.68% to OBC, 5.18% SC and 0.49% to ST category. 58.74% women in D.E. came from single family and 41.26% came from joint families. 34.79% women in D.E. were employed and 65.21% of them were unemployed. 92.23% women in D.E. belonged to Hindu religion and other 3.88% from minority. 88.5% women in D.E. had average SES, 5.34% had a high SES and 6.15% had a low SES. Thus on the basis of these findings open and distance learning mode specially benefitted the Indian women. D.E. was definitely providing an excellent opportunity to a large number of young women to continue their higher studies, who were victims of the problem of numbers clauses facing traditional system of higher education in India and also women who could not spend time for regular studies or who wanted to improve their employment prospectus, found D.E. to be cost effective, flexible, interesting and challenging, hence they took these courses to acquire university degrees. Finding of this study were also pertaining to the exhaustive picture of the type of women being benefitted by D.E. courses in India

3. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2000/TLC-

Dubey,G.(2000). *Academic Achievement, Values and Attitude of Students pursuing B.Ed. Courses through Distance and Conventional Mode of Education* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor : Dr. H.C.S.Rathore

Area of Research: Distance Education

Keywords: Distance Mode, Conventional Mode, Attitude, B.Ed.Course, values

Abstract : The main objectives of the study were : to compare students at the time of entry into the B.Ed. course through conventional and distance mode with regard to their teachers' attitude and teachers' value; and to compare the B.Ed. students of conventional and distance mode with regard to their teachers' attitude and teachers' value and academic achievement in B.Ed. theory and practical examinations. All the students of Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth (MGKVP) Varanasi totaling to 643 (553 in distance education mode and 90 in conventional mode) constituted the sample. The findings of the study revealed that the traditional B.Ed. course attracts students with significantly more positive attitude towards teaching than the distance education (DE) course. It was also found that both modes of teacher education attract students with similar Gandhian values. The traditional on-campus B.Ed. course is significantly better than the distance mode B.Ed. course as the students of traditional course turn out with significantly more positive teacher attitudes, better Gandhian Values and significantly better teaching skills. Both . the distance and conventional modes of teachers training are equally effective in imparting theoretical knowledge to their trainees.

4. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2007/TLC-

Mehta, D.(2007).*Faculty Participation in Decision Making and its Outcomes* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor : Prof. H.C.S.Rathore

Area of Research: Educational Administration

Keywords: Decision Making, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Goal Commitment.

Abstract : The main objective of this research was to find out the faculty participation in decision making and its outcomes. Therefore a case study of Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) was done to study practices of participatory decision making and its related outcomes like role conflict, organizational goal commitment and job satisfaction. On a sample of 281 faculty members decisional participation scale was administered and analyzed with help of suitable inferential statistics techniques (t-test, F-test) as per the nature of data and objectives of the research. The sample comprised of Assistant Professors, Associate professors and professors of Banaras Hindu University. This study revealed that teachers desire significantly greater participation in all the decisional domains as compared to their actual participation. Teachers' actual participation was found directly proportional to their job satisfaction and organizational goal commitment and indirectly proportional to their role ambiguity. It was also ascertained that teachers reported different levels of decisional participation in managerial, technical and institutional domain. The study recommended that the administrator should attempt to maximize teachers' participation in decision making process while giving place to varying contingencies; and the teachers in the domains, which were perceived by them to be important. It was suggested that such decision policies should be formulated which give chance to almost all the teachers for increased involvement at higher stages in each decision domain.

5. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/TLC-

Jaiswal,P. (2013).*Stress among Elementary School Teachers in Relation to Some Selected Personal and Organizational Variables* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor : Dr. Deepa Mehta

Area of Research: Elementary Education

Keywords: Elementary School Teachers, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Goal Commitment.

Abstract : The main objective of this research was to study the level of stress among Elementary School Teachers; to study the relationship of Elementary School Teachers' stress with their Job Satisfaction, Role Ambiguity, and Organizational Goal Commitment; and to study the relationship of Elementary School Teachers' stress and organizational goal commitment with respect to personal and demographic variables. The descriptive survey methodology was used. The sample consisted of elementary school teachers. Teacher Stress Scale and adaptation of three tools of Bacharach et al. (1990) i.e. Job Satisfaction Scale, Role Ambiguity Scale, and Organizational Goal Commitment Scale were used in present study. The analysis of the data revealed that 15.1% teachers were found in the low level of stress; 69% were found in moderate stress level; and 15.9% were found in high stress level. The Elementary School Teachers were at moderate level of stress whereas there was a segment of teachers under high level of

stress. High inverse relationship existed between Elementary School teachers' stress and their job satisfaction. High positive relationship existed between Elementary School teachers' stress and their role ambiguity. High inverse relationship existed between Elementary School teachers' stress and their organizational goal commitment. Teachers of low age and low teaching experience were more at stress than teachers of higher age and higher teaching experience. Female elementary school teachers were more stressed than their male counterpart, whereas CBSE board elementary school teachers were at more stress than the U.P. board teachers. Similarly trained graduate teachers were higher at stress than the Post graduate teachers. Gender and type of Board (UP and CBSE) significantly affected the relationship of Elementary School Teachers' stress level with all the three organizational variables i.e. job satisfaction, role ambiguity, and organizational goal commitment. Educational qualification of the elementary school teachers was not associated with the relationship of stress and all the three organizational variables i.e. job satisfaction, role ambiguity, and organizational goal commitment. Age affected the relationship of stress and the two organizational variables significantly. Teachers with low age were significantly different in relationship of stress and the two organizational variables i.e. (job satisfaction and organizational goal commitment) with their counterparts of higher age whereas in case of role ambiguity teachers of age group (31 to 40 & 41 to 51) differed significantly in their relationship of role ambiguity and stress.

6. Code: BHU/RE/2014/TLC-

Kumar, M. (2014). *Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya me Chhatra-Santushti ka Vishleshanatmak Adhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis) . Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi , India.

Supervisor : Dr. Deepa Mehta

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya, Student Satisfaction

Abstract: This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was an analytical study of student satisfaction among students of Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya (Banaras Hindu University). The main aim of this study was to measure the level of satisfaction and various factors affecting the students' satisfaction in Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. The descriptive survey method was used for the study. The sample consisted of 841 graduate students of 11 faculties/ institutes of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi selected by proportionate stratified random sampling. The tool namely students' satisfaction scale was constructed and used for assessing students' satisfaction. The statistical techniques- mean, SD, t-test and ANOVA were used to analyze the data. The results revealed that satisfaction level of the students who were studying in the Faculty of Law was significantly high and the students of Faculty of Performing Arts was low ; satisfaction level of the students of Law Faculty was found very high in educational experiences, students' services and affinity dimension of satisfaction scale while Science students were found more satisfied in campus life and Art students in employment services . Further there was no significant difference in students' satisfaction on the basis of gender, locale and social category.

7. Code: BHU/RE/2015/TLC-

Kumar, A. (2015). *Madhyamik Star ke Chatra Chhatraon me vyapt Vidyalayee Hinsa ka Vishleshnatmak Addhyayan* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis) . Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor : Dr. Deepa Mehta

Area of Research: Secondary Education

Keywords: Secondary Level, School Violence.

Abstract: This research was conducted in Hindi medium. It was related to the study of school violence among students (boys and girls) of secondary school level. The main objectives of this research was to find out different forms of school violence among students at the school level; to find out as to how the personal, school and population variables influence different forms of school violence; and to find out as to how the students of secondary level reciprocate/ response various forms of violence in schools; and to find out the carriers of school violence. The sample consisted of 750 secondary school students of Varanasi. The findings of this study revealed that the level of school violence was higher among co-educational institutions as compared to single institutions. There was significant difference in various forms and experiences of U.P. Secondary Education Board students as compared to that of central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) students. There was no significant difference in various forms of school violence among rural and urban schools. However it was found that there was more violence in privately managed schools as compared to government managed schools. It was also found that number of family members also lead to increase in violence. Students learn from their families and reflect them in schools. The vocation and income of parents had no effect on violence of students in schools.

8. **Code:** BHU/RE/2016/TLC-

Verma, A.K. (2016). *Student Evaluation of Teachers and Curriculum in Teacher Education Programs* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.177

Supervisor : Dr. Alok Gardia

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: Student Evaluation, Teacher, Curriculum , Teacher Education Program

Abstract : The main objectives of this study were: to study the effectiveness of teachers and various quality dimensions of curriculum as evaluated by the students. The effect of teacher related personal variables - Age, Gender, Professional Hierarchy, Teaching Experience and Type of Institution on student evaluation of teachers' effectiveness was studied. In the similar way, the effect of independent variables on quality of curriculum was also studied. The sample consisted of B.Ed. Programs and teacher educators teaching in 3 universities namely Banaras Hindu University (BHU) and its affiliated colleges (Arya Mahila Degree College and Vasanta College for Women) , Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth (MGKVP) and Sampurnanand Sanskrit University (SSU). Sample Size for teacher evaluation and curriculum evaluation was 1603 and 500 respectively. Two data gathering tools namely Student Evaluation Scale for Teachers' Effectiveness (SESTE) and Students Evaluation for Quality of Curriculum (SESQC) were constructed and used. In Teachers' effectiveness –personal, teaching, managerial qualities and overall quality were incorporated. Simple Random Sampling Technique and mean, median, mode, SD, t-test & F-test were used for the data analysis. The findings revealed that all the teacher educators possess teacher effectiveness of above average level as evaluated by students. Teachers of BHU & SSU were better in personal qualities whereas teachers of MGKVP were relatively poor in managerial quality. Female teachers, teachers of central university and readers

with moderate teaching experience were better in quality. B. Ed. (one year program) curriculum of BHU happened to be the most qualitative and the curriculum of SSU possessed the least effectiveness as evaluated by the students. The curriculum of all the three universities was good in terms of knowledge and skill aspects whereas, the attitudinal aspect was evaluated to be poorer according to students. Most of the students found their curriculum to be lengthy and relevant in development of professional competence whereas, few students intensely found curriculum to be very heavy to complete and felt that with strong agreement that curriculum was very effective in development of professional competence.

9. **Code:** BHU/RE/2016/TLC-

Gupta, T. (2016).*Effectiveness of Six Thinking Hats as a Teaching Technique for Enhancing Thinking Skills in Educational Psychology of Student-teachers* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis).Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 197

Supervisor: Prof. S. B. Bhattacharya

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Six Thinking Hats, Teaching Techniques, Thinking Skills, Student-Teachers

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the effectiveness of teaching techniques (Six Thinking Hats technique and Concept Attainment Model and Lecture Method) for enhancing thinking skills of student-teachers; to find out the trend of enhancement of the scores on the Test of Thinking Skills (TTS) post treatments; to study the effectiveness of teaching techniques for enhancing achievement of student-teachers in educational psychology; to study the effectiveness of teaching techniques(Six Thinking Hats technique and Concept Attainment Model and Lecture Method) for enhancing achievement of student-teachers in educational psychology; to find out the trend of enhancement of the scores on the Educational Psychology Achievement Test (EPAT) post treatments. The study was conducted on the lines of Pretest-Posttest control group design. It involved three groups of student-teachers, two experimental groups and one control group. The Experimental Group-I was taught Educational Psychology through Six Thinking Hats technique, Experimental Group-II was taught Educational Psychology through Concept Attainment Model and the Control Group was taught through traditional Lecture Method. The design comprised three stages. The first phase involved pre-testing of all the students of three groups on Raven's Advance Progressive Matrices for equating, Test of Thinking Skills (TTS) and Educational Psychology Achievement Test (EPAT). The second phase involved treatment of eight weeks. The experimental treatment consisted of teaching of Educational Psychology through Six Thinking Hats technique to Experimental Group-I, through Concept Attainment Model to Experimental Group-II and through Lecture Method to Control Group. In the third phase, the students were post tested on Educational Psychology Achievement Test (EPAT) and Test of Thinking Skills (TTS). Population of the study comprised of students-teachers studying in B. Ed. Colleges of Varanasi city in the academic session 2014-15. The sample consisted of 108 student-teachers. Mean, standard deviation, t-test, and analysis of variance were used for statistical analyses and all the hypotheses

were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study concluded that the Six Thinking Hats teaching technique was better than Concept Attainment Model and Lecture Method of teaching for enhancing thinking skills as well as achievement in educational psychology.

10.Code: BHU/RE/2016/TLC-

Shree, A. (2016). *Play Intervention in Developing Cognitive Abilities of Children with Intellectual Disability* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 163

Supervisor: Prof. P. C. Shukla

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Play intervention, cognitive abilities, intellectual disability

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the effectiveness of Play Intervention for developing Cognitive Abilities of Children with Intellectual Disability; to design Play Intervention for developing Cognitive Abilities of Children with Intellectual Disability and to develop Cognitive Abilities Rating Scale (CARS) for Children with Intellectual Disability. Since, the nature of independent variable and sample size was such that it was only best possible suited to manipulate and conduct the present study in 'mixed method approach' i.e., single-subject experimental design and case study. Applying case study methods within the context of a single-subject study could enhance the study of an intervention's effect. All the children with intellectual disability enrolled in schools of Varanasi city constituted the population of the present study. Since the present study deals exclusively with intellectual disabled populations; the purposive sampling has been used. For the purpose of this study, the targeted population included children from one integrated school having 55-70 IQ level and aged between 7-12 year old mild children with intellectual disability. The play intervention was planned by using the play activities in order to reinforce the cognitive abilities of children with intellectual disability. Each of the play activity for the intervention has its own contribution in children's growth and development. In the present study, visual analysis, trend analysis, Percent of Non-overlapping Data (PND) interpretation and case studies were used to achieve the objectives. Overall play intervention was effective to develop cognitive ability of children with intellectual disability. On the basis of PND value, 5 out of 7 cases showed that intervention was effective. But visual analysis of trend and case study showed that Play Intervention was effective for all cases.

11. CODE: BHU/RE/2020/TLC-

Hassan, M. M. (2017). *An Evaluation of Recent Examination Reforms in Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. H.C.S Rathore

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Key Words: Examination Reforms, Showing Evaluated Answer Scripts (SEAS)

Abstract: This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of examination reforms in Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) in terms of assessing perception of teachers and students towards the

examination reforms, internal assessment practices, mechanism of internal revaluation system, as well as consequences and challenges of examination reforms. It was an instrumental case study which followed the convergent parallel mixed method design. Samples of 260 teachers and 610 students of Banaras Hindu University were drawn through two stage cluster sampling technique. The perception of teachers and students were assessed through a self-constructed five point Likert scale having 30 items with internal consistency Coefficient of Cronbach alpha 0.84, and Spearman-Brown coefficient 0.78. Beside it separate questionnaires for teachers and students were developed for gathering evidences related to the other objectives of the study. Both the quantitative and qualitative techniques were used to analyse the collected data. A total of nine null hypotheses were tested through t-test and one-way ANOVA. The students were found significantly different in their perception towards examination reforms with respect to stream of study, level of course, and campus type, while found significantly indifferent with respect to their gender. However, the teachers were significantly different in their perception towards examination reforms with respect to stream of study, and designation, while found significantly indifferent with respect to their gender and campus type. The students were found significantly better in perception towards examination reforms in comparison to the teachers. Class tests, individual assignments and projects are the main assessment techniques for internal assessment and the criteria of assessment were also shared with the students. The desirable consequences of examination reforms were increased transparency, objectivity, flexibility, accuracy, and comprehensiveness in assessment as well as integration of teaching-learning, better student's performance, and control on malpractices. The undesirable consequences of examination reforms include increased frequency of examination, tendency of liberal marking, teacher's favoritism, complexity of examination system, high workload of teacher, and time consuming. The major challenges for successful implementation of examination reforms were poor understanding, misconceptions and dissatisfaction among the students regarding different aspects of examination reforms, delay in academic session, frequent examination, dominance of marking system in real life, large class size, favoritism of teachers, liberal marking, , improper practice of showing evaluated answer scripts (SEAS), discourage students for claiming internal revaluation, students' attempt for seeking personal favour of teachers, irrelevant claims of students for internal revaluation, and increased workload on teachers due to internal revaluation system. The study also proposed orientation programme for both teachers and students, FAQ booklet on examination reforms, active two-way feedback system, a uniform credit accumulation and transfer policy, compulsory SEAS, redesigning of internal revaluation system, small class size, increase faculty and supporting staff as suggestive measures for improvement in the examination system of B.H.U.

Section II: Abstracts of P.G. Dissertations

1. Code: BHU/RE/1981/ DLC 198

Gupta, Kumari Ruma (1981). *A study of environment awareness of secondary school teachers.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Uma Varshney.

Area of Research : Environmental Education

Keywords: Environment Awareness , Secondary School, Teachers

Abstract: The objectives of the study were - to know teachers environment awareness, i.e. orientation, attitude and responsibility; to compare environment awareness of male and female teachers , teachers with science education and without science education, teachers belonging to different age groups i.e. (a) the younger age group (20-35) (b)the older age group (36-65). Multiple variable Research Design was used. In the present study the principal aim was to investigate the environment awareness of secondary teachers of Varanasi. Random sampling technique was used. Descriptive survey method was used this study. Questionnaire was used prepared by Mr. M.N. Singh and L.S. Prahlad Rao. Central tendency- mean and SD were used for data analysis. The major findings of the study revealed that the present secondary school teachers already had perception of environment issues. They had some orientation, attitude and responsibility towards environment issues.

2. Code: BHU/RE/1981/ DLC 199

Dubey, Vijay Kumar (1981). *A study of relationship of teachers attitude to students and class and classroom environment.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. T. S. Rao

Area of Research : Teacher Education

Keywords: Teacher, Attitude, Classroom Environment

Abstract: The objectives of the study were :(1) to develop an attitude scale for measuring the teacher's attitude to students and class.(2) to develop a pupil-perception scale for measuring the environment of the classroom as generated by certain patterns of teachers behavior.(3) to estimate the relationship between teacher's attitude to students and class and classroom environment.(4) to compare environment of the classes though by the teachers who have favorable and unfavorable attitude to students and the class. Multi variables Research design was used. The present study aimed at finding out the relationship of teacher's attitude to students and class, and classroom environment in his class. Hence classrooms in high schools formed the population for the main study. Incidental purposive sampling technique was used. Descriptive survey method used in this study. There are three tools used: (i) Classroom environment scale. (ii) Teacher's attitude to students and the class inventory. Correlation and coefficient were used to analyse the data. The major findings of the study were :(1) Environment scores of favorable groups teachers were fairly higher than those of the unfavorable group's teachers.(2) There was significant difference between means of environment scores for favorable and unfavorable groups of teacher's. (3) Teacher's attitude scores to students and class and their corresponding classroom environment scores were positively correlated.

3. Code: BHU/RE/1981/ DLC 202

Pandey, Shri Niwas (1981). *Effectiveness of different strategies used for teaching B.Ed. students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. T. Singh

Area of Research : Teacher Education

Keywords: Teaching, B.Ed. Students, Strategies

Abstract: The objectives of the study were:(1) To ascertain the effectiveness of the two strategies used for teaching B.Ed students.(2) To develop a criteria or test for appraising the effectiveness of the two strategies of teaching B.Ed students.(3)To develop an to-Instructional material for adopting Auto-Instruction Strategy.(4)To study the students reactions towards the Auto-instructional material. Multi variable research design was used. The sample comprised 100 B.Ed. Students of faculty of education (B.H.U.) Kamachha, Varanasi for the session 1980-81. Two groups consisting of 50 students in each were of both the sex-male and female. Random sampling and Incidental purposive sampling were used. Descriptive Survey method was used for this study. There were four tools used (1) M.C. Joshi's group test of general mental ability (intelligence). (ii) A schedule (iii) A criterion test (iv) Auto-Instructional material. Mean and S.D. were used. The major findings of the study were :(1)Auto-Instruction + Discussion strategy was found to be more effective than the lecture strategy.(2)Most of the students favored the Auto-instructional material.(3)Auto-Instructional Materials was thus, found to be effective.

4. Code: BHU/RE/1981/ DLC 204

Garg, Shamita (1981). *Problem of foreign students of Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. M.N. Wali

Area of Research : Higher Education

Keywords: Foreign Students, Banaras Hindu University

Abstract: The objectives of the study were:(1) to study the residential problems of the foreign students, who came for study from other countries.(2)To study the economic problems of the foreign students.(3)To study the problems related to food which these guest students in our country have to face.(4)To study their environmental problems.(5)To study their problems related to the aspect of communication. Multivariable Research Design was used. Sample was drawn out of the population of 170 foreign students of B.H.U.(i) Cluster (ii)Purposive (iii) Randomization sampling were used. Descriptive survey method was used in this study. There were four tools used: (i) Residential Problems – Interview.(ii) Economic problems.(iii) Problems related to food Environmental problems (iv)Academic Problems. Questionnaire was made. Frequency and Percentage were used to analyze the data. The major findings revealed that foreign students faced academic problems; faced residential problems and also faced economic problems.

5. CODE: BHU/RE/ 1991/DLC 352

Shah, Pushpa (1991). *A study of teaching effectiveness of female student teachers of BHU in respect of adjustment* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 76

Supervisor: Dr. G.C.Bhattacharaya

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: Adjustment, Teaching Effectiveness, Student Teacher.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to find out the adjustment level of female student teachers of BHU., to find out the difference between adjustment level of science and Arts female student teachers., to find the correlation between adjustment level and teaching effectiveness., to find out the correlation between adjustment level and teaching effectiveness of female student teachers science category and to find out the correlation between adjustment level and teaching effectiveness of female student teachers of Arts Category. Survey method was used for the current study. According to the objectives entire 48 B.Ed female student teachers were selected to examine the problem of study by sampling method. Two tools were used for collecting the data namely: Personality test questionnaire created by M.S.L. Saxena & Baroda General Teaching competence scale. Mean, S.D., t-test were applied for analyzing the data. Major findings of the study were: The adjustment level of entire B.ED female student teachers was found to be good. No difference was found between the adjustment level of the female student teachers of arts and science., No difference was seen between the adjustment level and teaching effectiveness of female student teachers. And Negative correlation was found between the adjustment level and teaching effectiveness of the science female pupil teachers and no correlation was found between the adjustment level and teaching effectiveness of Arts group female student teachers.

6. CODE: BHU/RE/1991/ DLC 353

Ram, Sudarshan (1991). *A study of the determination of personal and institutional expenditure per student for postgraduate training course of Education of Kashi Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 150

Supervisor: Dr. U.C. Rai.

Area of Research: Economics of Education

Keywords: Unit Expenditure, Per student Expenditure, Opportunity Cost, Calculation.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To know the entire individual average expenditure per student in successfully completing post graduate education., To know the average expenditure per student for institutional admission and educational fees., To determine the average expenditure per student to student the theoretical parts of the course. & To determine the average expenditure per student to be done for the short dissertation of the course. Survey Method was applied for the study. 20 students including male and female of Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University (BHU) were selected as sample through Purposive Sampling Technique. The major findings of the study were: per student at post graduate level , the overall (personal & institutional) average expenditure was 21,770.88., per student the individual average expenditure for post graduate training course was 11,120.42., and per student the institutional average expenditure for post graduate training course was 10,650.46.

7. CODE: BHU/RE/1992/DLC 78

Ram, Prem Shankar (1992). *A comparative study of adjustment, Personality, health and problems of blind, deaf and dumb and normal students of junior high school* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 126

Supervisor: Dr .Shankar Saran Srivastava

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Blind Student, Deaf and Dumb student, Normal student, Health, Adjustment.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To find out the difference of adjustment among blind, deaf, dumb and normal junior high school students., To find out the difference of personality among blind, deaf, dumb and normal junior high school students., To find out the difference of health pattern of blind, deaf, dumb and normal junior high school students., To find out the personal problems of blind, deaf, dumb and normal students of junior high school. & To do a comparative study of the problems of blind, deaf dumb and normal students of junior high school. Survey method was used for the current study. Present study was limited to the sample of 250 blind, 218 deaf and dumb and 250 normal students. For collection of Home work following tool was used: child adjustment list, Eysenck personality questionnaire, CMI health questionnaire, disabled student problem list, WAIS-R intelligence test. The obtained data was analysed through ANOVA and t-test. Major findings of the study were: From the point of General adjustment, Blind students were most adjusted, deaf and dumb were least adjusted and adjustment level of normal children were moderate., From health point of view normal children were healthiest. & from personal point of view, normal students suffered least in life, blinds were in middle and deaf and dumb suffered most.

8. CODE: BHU/RE /1992/DLC 81

Tripathi, Ram Mohan (1992). *A study of academic and Political awareness of the Tibetan students studying in India* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 179

Supervisor: Dr Umesh Chandra Rai.

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Student, Awareness, Educational Awareness, Political Awareness.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the academic awareness of Tibetan students studying in India., to study the political awareness of Tibetan students studying in India., To compare the educational awareness based on different determinants of Tibetan students studying in India., to compare the political awareness based on different determents Tibetan students studying in India; and to study the relationship of educational and political awareness of Tibetan students studying in India. Descriptive Survey Method was used in this study. 502 Tibetan origin students studying in India of secondary schools class 11 & 12 in fully residential setup were taken as sample. A tool namely Educational and Political awareness questionnaire was developed by the researcher. The obtained data was analyzed through Mean, SD, t-test. Major findings of the study were: The educational awareness of Tibetan origin students studying in the

residential schools in India was high and average., The level of Political awareness among the majority of students studying in class XI and XII of the residential Tibetan Secondary schools in India was comparatively lower than the average level., Tibetan female students had higher educational awareness than male students.

9. CODE: BHU/RE/1993/DLC 354

Kuril, Ram Vyas (1993). *A comparative study of the adjustment of deaf-dumb and normal students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 46

Supervisor: Dr V.B. Pathak

Area of Research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Deaf-dumb children, Normal Children, Adjustment

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to find out the adjustment patterns of deaf-dumb and normal students of junior high school., & to find out the differences in adjustment of deaf-dumb and general students. survey method was used for the current study. a sample of 50 deaf students was selected from deaf-dumb school and 100 normal students were selected. Children Adjustment Inventory developed by Dr T.S.Rao was used for collecting the data. The obtained data was analysed through Mean, S.D. & t-test. Major findings of the study were: Deaf-dumb students had more of feeling of inadequacy than of normal students., There was more nervousness in normal students as compared to normal students. There were less anti-social tendencies in deaf-dumb students as compared to normal students.

10. CODE: BHU/RE/1993/DLC 0355

Rai, Anupam (1993). *Impact of Education on Social and Political movement In India in the 20th century* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Harish Chandra Singh Rathore

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Impact, Education, Social and political movements, 20th Century.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To study the social movement in India in the 20th century., To study the political movement in the 20th century., To study the Indian education system in different periods of the 20th century., To study the changing situations due to social and political movement in different periods of the 20th century. & To study the impact of education and political movement in India in the 20th century. Historical Research method was used. The findings of the study were: English education was started in India to fulfill selfish interest. Modern Education proved to be a powerful weapon in the hands of Indian agitators, which he used to make movements for freedom. Nationalist leaders who led the freedom movement were also highly educated people. He felt that there is a need for an additional Indian organization to run their national movements on a broad scale for which he founded the Indian National Congress. After achieving Independence, new manufactures of India made extensive

changes in education to adopt the fate of new India. Many Commissions were appointed who removed the short comings of education.

11. CODE: BHU/RE/1993/DLC 356

Awasthi, Ratna (1993). *A study of teacher's opinion towards autonomy of five different kinds of Universities of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 65

Supervisor: Dr. Harikesh Singh

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Teachers, Opinion, Autonomy, Universities.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study opinion of teachers of different universities of varanasi in reference to universities' autonomy., to determine teacher's opinion through constructing tools like opinionnaire., to conduct a comparative study of autonomy of five different kinds of universities of varanasi. Survey method was applied for the study. Selection of 144 teachers of five universities was done using Cluster random sample. An opinionnaire on Universities Autonomy constructed by the researcher was used for collecting the data. The obtained data was analyzed through Mean, S.D., t-test. Major findings were: The level of autonomy of all the universities in Varanasi was not fully satisfactory. The amount of autonomy was different in all the five universities of Varanasi. Few universities were trying to achieve full autonomy.

12. CODE: BHU/RE/1993/DLC 357

Pandey, Anil Kumar (1993). *A comparative study of the educational motivation and educational achievement of women with status of in-service and without service* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 96

Supervisor: Dr. Geeta Rai

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Educational Motivation, Educational achievement

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: to find the differences of attitude for school of women with a status of in-service and without service. to find the differences in the educational motivation of women with a status of in-service and without service., to find the difference in the educational achievement of women with a status of in-service and without service. to study the inter relationships of educational aspirations level, study habits, attitude towards school, educational motivation and educational achievement of women with a status of in-service and without service. Survey method was used in this study. 79 women with a status of in-service and 79 women with a status of not in service in various schools of Varanasi were selected as sample. Sample was selected on the random basis. Academic Motivation Inventory developed by Dr J.P. Srivastava was used for collecting the data. The obtained data was analyzed through mean, S.D. and t-test. Major findings of the study were: There was no significant difference in the educational motivation of women with a status of in-service and without service. There was no

significant difference in attitude of women with a status of in-service and without service. There was a high correlation in Study habits and educational motivation women with a status of in-service and without service whereas there was a negative correlation in attitude towards school and educational achievement women with a status of in-service and without service.

13. CODE: BHU/RE/1993/DLC 359

Shishir, Jainendra Kumar (1993). *A Critical Analysis of High School English Reader of the UP Board of Intermediate Education* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 121

Supervisor: Dr. Tribhuvan Singh

Area of Research: Secondary Education

Keywords: English Reader, High School, UP Board

Abstract: Study was focused to find out new lexical items introduced in each lesson according to the grammatical categories to which they belong based on new structural items introduced in each lesson. Content analysis technique was used. The sample 14 prose lesson of English reader book. Purposive sampling technique was used. Findings of the study shows that text book present a good number of lexical and structural items and they have been repeated in the new lesson and in subsequent lessons and thus at effective aid for teaching learning language. The stress has been laid on the acquisition of basic as well as sophisticated aspects of abilities of reading, writing, listening and speaking through a specific number of structural items and contacts to words.

14. CODE: BHU/RE/1993/DLC 360

Singh, Meenakshi (1993). *A Study of Teachers' Opinion Regarding Introduction of Computers in Schools* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 58

Supervisor: Dr. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Technology of Education

Keywords: Teachers' opinion, Introduction, Computer.

Abstract: The study was focused to find the opinion of teachers in Varanasi schools regarding the introduction of computers in schools with respect to gender, subject and age group. Study was type of survey involving ex-post facto design. The sample consisted of 160 teachers from different schools of Varanasi city. Incidental sampling technique was used by investigator. Self-constructed by investigator, based on three main domains-first domain consisted of issues of direct influence on teachers .Second domain consisted of issues of direct influence on students. Third domain consisted of issues all those aspects of the introduction of computers in schools which are concerned with the benefit of the school and its functioning. 't'-Test was used for statistical analysis. Findings of the study showed that the teachers ,in general ,favors the introduction of computers in schools as their means were more than 50% of the maximum

scores. There was no significant difference between teachers on the basis of subject, gender and age group.

15. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1993/DLC 361

Kumari, Madhu (1993). *A Study of Science Process Skill, Logical Reasoning and Achievement of XI- Grade Science Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 64

Supervisor: Dr. K. Rai

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Science process skill, integrated science process skills, logical reasoning.

Abstract: The study was focused to find out relationship between science process skill and logical reasoning w.r.t achievement of XI-grade students. Descriptive survey method was used. The sample was consisted of 85 science students of XI-grade from two different schools of Varanasi city. Out of 85 students, 44 were girls and 41 were boys. Purposive sampling technique was used. “Samanvit Prakriya Kaushal Pareekshan” (1985, Pandey and Bhattacharya) was used. For the scores in logical reasoning tool named as “Tarkik Chintan Parikshan” was used. For achievement scores, the marks gained by the students in their X- class board examination were taken into consideration. Self-constructed by investigator, based on three main domains—first domain consisted of issues of direct influence on teachers. Second domain consisted of issues of direct influence on students. t’ Test and product moment correlation was used for data analysis. Findings of the study showed that there was positive correlation between science process skills and achievement. There was no significant difference was found between male and female 11th grade Science students in Science process skills & logical reasoning. There was no significant difference between male and female 11th grade science students on achievement, process skills and logical reasoning. There was positive correlation found between science process skills and achievement.

16. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1992-1993/DLC 362

Bhagwat (1993). *A Study of environmental background of B.Ed. and L.L.B. students of BHU and Purvanchal University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 72

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Rani Saxena

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Environment, Professional Courses.

Abstract: The study was confined to sex differences in the environmental background of students in professional courses of B.Ed. and LL.B. based on parental income, parental education, parental occupation and professed causes of the B.Ed. and LL.B students. To find out the To find out environmental background of students in B.Ed. and LL.B. courses. Descriptive survey method was used. The sample consisted of 200 students of B.Ed. and L.L.B. from BHU and Purvanchal University. Incidental purposive sampling technique was used by investigator.

Environmental Descriptive Inventory constructed and standardized by Deepa Rani Srivastava(1987) was used as a tool for the study and for data analysis 't' Test was used. Findings of the study depicts that the B.Ed. and LL.B. professional courses had attracted subjects belonging to upper middle class. It was found that causes for selection of professional courses were academic interest and family influence B.Ed. and LLB students professed that they had chosen the course for further study in the same area. The subjects belonging to LLB course of BHU and Purvanchal University had not differ significantly in there environmental background. The B.Ed. students of BHU and Purvanchal University were from the family of same environmental background.

17. CODE: BHU/RE1993/DLC 363

Kumar, Bipin (1993). *Opinion, Problems and Suggestions of B.Ed. Students about the Supervisory Remark's During Teaching Practice* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 53

Supervisor: Dr. K. Rai

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: B.Ed. Students, Supervisory Remark's, Opinion, Problems, Suggestions.

Abstract: The study was focused to the opinions of B.Ed. students about the remarks given by supervisors on their lessons relate the perceptions of the problems during practice teaching with their-(i) sex (ii) location of residence. Descriptive survey method was used The sample was consisted of 180students who were enrolled in B.Ed. course during session 1992-93 BHU , Faculty of Education. Purposive sampling technique was used. Self-constructed by researcher. Based on-opinion, problems and suggestions. 't' Test and Chi square test were used for statistical analysis. Findings of the study revealed the fact that B.Ed. male students had significantly more positive opinion towards the remarks given by the supervisor during practice teaching than B.Ed. Female students. B.Ed. students coming from rural areas were having significantly more positive opinion towards supervisory remarks than urban students. There were no significant difference of sex and location on perceptions of the problems that B.Ed. students have with the supervisory remarks. There were no significant difference between suggestions of male/female and urban / rural students i.e. all the students wanted that supervisor give them good and bad both comments, observation must be every day, supervisor should spend more time in the class, the same comment should not be written daily and all subjects should have different supervisors.

18. CODE: BHU/RE/1993/DLC 364

Kumar, Anil (1993). *A comparative study of creativity of blind and sighted school going children* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.58

Supervisor: Dr. P.C. Shukla

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Creativity, blinds, sighted, curiosity, fluency, flexibility, imagination, originality.

Abstract: The study was focused to study the creativity of blind & sighted school going children. and to compare the difference, if any on creativity of school going blind and sighted children. Descriptive survey method was used 30 blind school going children of 10-12 years were selected from the, Podder Andh MahaVidyalaya, Durgakund, Varanasi .The sighted children were randomly selected from the two school of sighted children in Varanasi district. Purposive sampling technique was used for selection of blind children. Shishu Srijnatmak Parikshan Verbal form.by Dr. Bhoovdev Singh was used . For statistical data analysis t' Test was used. Findings of the study shows that Blind students are having more fluency than the sighted pupil as regards to their creative act. Flexibility scores of blind students was higher than sighted students, that blind students were more creative than sighted students. it was found that blind students were not more original than sighted students as regards to originality in their act. Blind students were more creative as regards to their imagination, than sighted students. Blind students were more creative as regard to their composite value than sighted students.

19. **CODE:**BHU/RE/1993/DLC-365

Srivastava, Ashwini Kumar (1993). *A study to examine the relationship between self concept and anxiety in mathematics and mathematical creativity of high school students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 56

Supervisor: Dr Bhoodev Singh

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Creativity, Self Concept, Anxiety

Abstract: The study was confined to find out the relationship between mathematical creativity and self concept in mathematics and to ascertain the relationship between mathematical creativity and anxiety towards mathematics. Descriptive Survey method was followed. The sample consist of 100 students of high school classes. Hindi adaptation of self concept and anxiety towards mathematics inventory developed by Singh(1992) Mathematical creativity test developed by Singh(1985).The data were analyzed by using product moment correlation. Finding of the study reveals that Self concept in mathematics and mathematical creativity were found significantly not correlated to each other. Test anxiety and mathematical creativity were found correlated with each other Anxiety towards mathematics and mathematical creativity were also found significantly not correlated with each other. Significant correlation were found between all dimensions of mathematical creativity.

20. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1993/DLC-366

Sharma, Awadhesh (1993). *A study of the development of constitutional values among university students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 95

Supervisor: Dr. Parmanand Singh

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Constitution, Values, Constitutional values.

Abstract: The study was confined to assess the development of the constitutional values among university students and to assess the intensity of factors affecting it. Descriptive Survey method was followed. Sample of the study consisted of 300 university students of undergraduate, postgraduate and research level. Samvaidhanik moolya vikash prashnawali constructed by P.N Singh and Kapil Deo Ram was used as a tool for the study. t -test was used for statistical analysis. In this study, it has been found that mean constitutional value score of male students was slightly higher than that of female students. Constitutional value of urban students was higher than that of rural students. Constitutional value of science group students was the highest among other five groups of students. The investigation showed the scientific temperament location and highest socio-economic status had influenced the development of constitutional values favorably among the students.

21. **CODE:** BHU/RE / 1994/DLC 0371

Saha, Kumari Sujata (1994). *A study of problems related to Hindi language learning of General & Scheduled caste students of class 7* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 126

Supervisor: Dr Madhukanta Tripathi

Area of Research : Language Education (Hindi)

Keywords: General Caste, Scheduled Caste, Hindi Language, Learning problems.

Abstract: objectives of the study were: to find the level of achievement in the hindi language of girls & boys of general caste & scheduled caste of class 7. to prepare a diagnostic test for the difficulties of the students related to the selected areas of language selection in hindi language learning. to do a comparative of the total achievement of boys and girls in relation with their caste. to make a comparative study of achievement in terms of gender. to make a analytical comparison of the caste and gender of selected areas of hindi language. to study the impact of the language achievement on boys and girls in respect of their family and economic background. The study was carried out through Descriptive Survey Method. For the study, a total of 163 students were selected as sample from four kendriya Vidyalaya schools of Varanasi. In this 105 students (53 Girls & 52 Boys) of General Caste & 58 Students (21 Girls & 37 Boys) of Scheduled Caste were selected on the basis of Random Sampling. For collecting the data the test was developed by the researcher on Hindi Language composition test. The obtained data was analyzed through t-test, Mean, and Percentage. The findings of the study revealed that The achievement of the General caste students in Hindi Language composition was found to be average whereas that of Scheduled Caste students was below average. The language learning problems of Scheduled Castes students were found to be relatively high. The achievement of scheduled caste students was less than the general caste students. The level of achievement of General caste students was satisfactory whereas the achievement of scheduled caste students was found to be average but there was no significant difference in the performance of both the caste. There was a significant difference in the achievement of Boys and Girls in the General caste. The achievement of girls was comparatively higher than the achievement of boys in the Sc category.

Thus, the girls performed better in both the groups. The main problems of language learning in the both the groups were related to understanding the unread passage, writing of Essays, Dictation, punctuation marks etc.

22. CODE: BHU/RE/1994/DLC 0372

Singh, Diwakar (1994). *A comparative study of adjustment of students taking part in co-curricular activities and students who are not taking part in co-curricular activities* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 112

Supervisor: Dr. Vijay Bahadur Pathak

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Co-curricular activities, Adjustment, Comparative study.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the participation level of students in the co-curricular activities., to study the adjustment level of the students; and to compare the adjustment level of students who are taking part in co-curricular activities and students who are not taking part in co-curricular activities. survey method was used. In the sample 100 students of class XI were chosen from four schools of Varanasi district. Random sampling method was used for the study. Two tools were used namely: Personality Assessment Questionnaire of Dr S.S.L. Saxena & Participation list in the co-curricular activity developed by the researcher. The obtained data were analyzed through Quartile Deviation, Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test. Major findings of the study were: Most of the students had taken interest in the co-curricular activities but only 45% students had taken part in it. The adjustment of most of the students was found to be satisfactory but students with very high and high adjustment level was found to be less. The mean of the adjustment of the students who took part in the co-curricular activities was found to be 70.04 and mean of the adjustment of students who did not take part in the co-curricular activities was 61.32. There was a significant difference between the adjustment of students who take part in the co-curricular activities and students who do not take part in the co-curricular activities.

23. CODE: BHU/RE 1994 / DLC 0373

Ekka, Lily Jasinta (1994). *A Comparative study of Personality and fear of Visually impaired and Normal students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 56

Supervisor: Dr Pradeep Chandra Shukla.

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Visual Impaired, Normal, Students, Personality, Fear

Abstract: The objectives were: To study the personality of visually impaired, to study the fear in visually impaired, to study the personality types and the relationship with fear of the visually impaired, to do a comparative study of personality of visually impaired and normal students; & to do a comparative study of fear and personality of visually impaired and normal students;

survey method was used for the study. In the sample two blind schools and two normal schools were selected in varanasi district. In this study 80 (40 Normal students & 40 blind) boys and girls were selected from class 6,7, 8 on a random basis. Questionnaire developed by Dr Chandra bhal Dwivedi on Fear in Children & A standardized and adopted EPQ by Dr T. B. Singh was used. The data was analyzed through Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test, E-score, P-score, N-score. Major findings were: There was no difference between visually impaired and normal students on introversion score. There was no difference between Personality Neurotic component of Normal students and visually impaired students. There was more of Psychotics tendency in visually impaired students as compared to normal students. There was less fear in visually impaired students as compared to normal students. The Normal and visually impaired students who had high E-score, P- score & N-score showed no difference in the fear tendency.

24. **CODE:** BHU/RE/ 1994/DLC 0377

Mishra, Alok Chandra (1993-94). *A Study of Achievement and attitude towards the subject Geography of students of class X of High Secondary school of Saran district in Sonapur block (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 85.

Supervisor: Dr. Kamala Rai

Area of Research: Secondary Education

Keywords: Achievement, Attitude, Intensity, openness, stability.

Abstract: The objectives were: to find out the difference between achievement and attitude in the subject geography of students of high secondary school on the basis of gender, caste, marital status and rural and urban environment; to find out the difference between attitude in geography subject and achievement of high school student on the basis of different occupations of parents, educational status of parents, age and various income group. Descriptive survey method was used. 200 students were selected from 7 state high schools in the sonapur block. (118 male students & 82 female students) . In the study Incidental sampling technique was used. Scores in Geography (previous class), Achievement of previous class (Received from office) and Scale measuring attitude in Geography (self made by researcher) was followed to collect the data. Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test and f ratio was used to analyze the data. Major findings were: There was no significant difference between achievement and attitude in geography of students on the basis of gender. There was difference in attitude of students but there was no significant difference in their achievement on the basis of caste. There was no significant difference between attitude towards geography and their achievement on the basis of their marital status. There was difference of attitude of students of high, middle and low caste but there is no difference in achievement. There was a significant difference between attitude and achievement of high, middle and low income group students. There was a direct effect of education of parents on their children. There was no significant difference of achievement and attitude towards the subject geography of students of different age group.

25. **Code:** BHU/RE1994/DLC0378

Parashar, Virendra Kumar (1994). *An opinion survey of prospective professionals: Their attitude towards the profession* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 100

Supervisor: Dr. Geeta Rai

Area of Research: Vocational Education

Keywords: Attitude, Profession/Professional, Prospective, Professional Inventory.

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: To study the nature of the attitudes of the prospective professionals towards their profession. To study the nature of the attitudes of the prospective professional in relation to the following variables: Profession (Nursing, agriculture, law), Institutions (central, state), Caste/class room group sex, marital status, inhabitation, back ground. Level of education, Together general information about the facilities provided by the institution to the prospective professionals. The study was carried out through Normative Survey method. A sample of prospective professionals was selected from the four esteemed universities situated in the city of Varanasi of U.P. The final sample consisted of 120 prospective professionals. Purposive-cum incidental sampling. Professional attitude inventory (PAI) was used to collect the data and it was further analyzed through Frequency distribution, mean score, SD, t-test & F-ratio. Major finding were: The nature of the attitude of the group of professional understudy was positive and all the male and female professionals had shown awareness towards their profession. Married and unmarried both the group had shown positive nature towards their profession. Rural vs. urban. Both had and inhabitation shown positive attitude towards their profession income had significant relation to the attitude of prospection professionals of Varanasi, both undergraduate and post graduate group were positively conscious about their profession and background (rural/urban) had shown positive attitude towards their profession

26. **Code:** BHU/RE1993-94/DLC0379

Dubey, Anjali (1994). *A study of some factors affecting understanding of concepts in life science* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.97

Supervisor: Dr. Permanand Singh

Area of Research: Pedagogy of Life science

Keywords: Life Science, Understanding of Concepts

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to find out the level of understanding of concept of the life science of xi grade science students and factor affecting it ; and to construct and standardize a tool for measuring understanding of concepts in life sciences. The descriptive survey method was used as a method of research in this study. A sample of 331 students was takes from various CBSE affiliated of Varanasi. Only the students of life sciences constituted the sample prebuilt sampling method was used. Two tools were used namely Life sciences understanding development tesrt” LSUDT developed by the researcher & Understanding of concept in life science UCLS test developed by the researcher. The obtained data was analyzed through Mean, S.D. chi-square test (X^2 -test) 2 score T-score percentile score stanine score.

Major findings were: Under sting of concept in life science was related to certain variable like six, age and parents income(socio-economic status), General performance of student was not very creditable, Contributor of sex was seen to be significant in understanding of concept in life science. Age had not contributed on understanding of concept of life science. Understanding was maximum at the age of 16. Parents income had significant contribution on understanding of concepts in life sciences of students.

27. **Code:** BHU/RE/1993/DLC0380

Upadhyay, Abhay Kumar (1994). *Development of women education in Uttar Pradesh from 1986 to 1991* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 122

Supervisor: Dr S.D. Chatterjee

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Enrolment Ratio, Wastage, Drop-Out, Stagnation, Retention, Women Education

Abstract: The objective of the study were: to study the development of women education in u.p. form 1986-1991, to find out percentage of girls in urban & rural areas in junior basic school (j.b.s) senior basic school (s.b.s) and senior secondary school (s.s.s.), to find out literacy sale, total male, female and in urban & rural area., to find out the percentage of enrolment in class i-v, vi-viii and ix-xii & number of linkes (female), & Annual expenditure on education for junior basic school, senor basic school and senior secondary school. Descriptive survey method was used in this study. The data for this study were collected from the secondary sources like government publication and other agencies published at the state as well as national level. All the data for this work were takes from government publications etc. Percentage was used for analyzing the data. Major findings of the study were: Uttar Pradesh was the fourth biggest state in india which lovers 9% of the total area of Indian terriatry where 16% of the total population of the india live. Sex ration in up (802) was lower than the rest of the countries. Female literacy rate was also lower than the rest of the country. Dehradun stood first position in female literacy which Maherajganj had least position in U.P. Only 16% literate female found in rural areas was lower than the when area (41.85%) of U.P. Enrolment of girls was lower than the boys at every style. There was no special facilities for girls physical facilities U.P. government paid special attention for achieving the target of universalization of elementary education. But no special provision (budgetary) for female education. No of female teacher was less than male teachers at every stage. Drops-out rate of girls was higher than male students. This was due to ethics, value, tradition, customs etc. E.R. – Good effort was done to focus on women education.

28. **Code:** BHU/RE1993-94/DLC0381

Tiwari, Sandeep (1993-94). *A comparative study of onxiety adjustment and locus of control of visually handicapped and sighted students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 92

Supervisor: Dr. P.C. Shukla

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Anxiety, Adjustment, Locus Of Control, Visually Handicapped Sighted Students.

Abstract: The objectives of this study were: to find out the adjustment anxiety and locus of control of visually handicapped pupils and sighted pupil. to find out the significant difference, if any, in adjustment anxiety, locus of control of visually handicapped and sighted pupil, to compare the adjustment of those sighted and visually handicapped pupil who are having belief in external control and internal control., to find out the difference, if any, in anxiety of visually handicapped pupil who believe in external control and internal control., & to find out the difference, if any, in adjustment and locus of control of visually handicapped and sighted pupil of low anxiety and high anxiety group. Descriptive survey research method was used. Total 47 students (23 visually handicapped and 24 sighted students) were selected through random sampling technique. Three tools were used: Adjustment inventory, standardized by H.S. Asthana, Sinha W-A self from (Anxiety scale) developed & standardized by Durga Nand Sinha & PGI locus of control scale, developed & standardized by menons and others. The obtained data was analyzed through Percentile, Mean, Median, S.D. & t-Test. The findings of the study revealed that Adjustment and anxiety was in normal range of the visually handicapped students and sighted pupil, locus of control. Was found in lower direction of visually handicapped and in greater direction of sighted pupil. There was no significant difference between adjustment & anxiety of visually handicapped & sighted pupils, but there was significant difference in regards to their locus of control. Blind & sighted pupils differed significantly in their locus of control blind pupils differ believe in external control whereas sighted pupils believed in internal control.

29. **Code:** BHU/RE/1994/DLC0382

Singh, Sunil Kumar (1994). *Problems of women pursuing university degree courses through distance education in India* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 150

Supervisor: Dr. H.C.S. Rathore

Area of Research: Distance Education

Keywords: Distance Education (DE), Women.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the problems that women face in pursuing university degree course through distance education (de) mode; to study if the problems of women in distance education (de) are independent of their age caste residential locale employment status, marital status, type of family and socio-economic status. Mailed survey method was adopted to collect data from the women in DE in India. 150 women distance students were selected randomly from each of the 8 selected institutions. Thus a total of 1200 random sampling method (lottery method) was used. Part A and Part D of the written questionnaire developed by Rathore and Singh (1993) for the study “women as beneficiaries of distance education in India. “was used for collecting data for this study. Personal information Questionnaire & Problems and Difficulties faced in pursuing studies- questionnaire was used for collecting the data. Statistical techniques used were: percentage, frequency & chi-square. Major findings of the study were: The supply of reading materials was not regular and systematic, there was no system of getting

tutorial help, the supplied material was not as self learning materials, the compulsory submission of assignments absence of study centers in neighborhood were severe problem for young women. Different caste groups had different problems selected to supply of materials in system DE, compulsory participation and absence of study inters in neighborhood were severe problem for rural students, unemployment women had more problems. Nature of problem varies with marital status of women from single families and quality of naturals, irregular and unsystematic supply, inadequate. Tutorial system and compulsory participation were more severe problems for women from low SES.

30. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1994/DLC 0384

Thakur, Raghuwansh (1994). *Scientific Attitude and Academic Achievement of Intermediate Student of Samastipur Town* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 76.

Supervisor: Dr. G.C. Bhattacharya

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Scientific Attitude

Abstract: The study was confined to find out correlation between cognitive domain, affective domain and psycho-motor domain of attitude and with respect to the academic achievement of intermediate students. Descriptive survey method was employed. Accidental sampling a total of 121 male students was brought into the study as the sample. 'Psycho-motor- Affective- cognitive questionnaire' was used as a tool. It had been prepared by Dr. P.N. Singh (1988). Statistical technique such as Mean, S.D., t-test, correlation coefficient were used. Findings of the study showed that cognitive, affective and psycho-motor domain of scientific attitude significantly correlated with academic achievement. Cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain of scientific attitude contributed 67.50% of variance on academic achievement. Science student's different significantly with non-science students on cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain of scientific attitude and on academic achievement respectively.

31. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1994/DLC0385

Prasad, Rajendra (1994). *An out Look of Graduate Students towards Examination System* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 92

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Rani Saxena

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Outlook, Examination

Abstract: The study was focused to find out the view of graduate students towards examination System' by investigator with respect to form of question s (in tabular from) and coding or category of content (answer) of each question. Purposive incidental sampling was employed. A sample of sixty graduate student from four faculties of BHU have been selected employing incidental purposive techniques. An outlook of graduate students towards examination system. "examination system schedule" is constructed by investigator. For Statistical analysis the

Content Analysis was used. Findings of the study indicated that the moderation had not effected graduate student from four faculties. But if moderator was an aware of daily teaching and about completion of course, It had effect on the result of students. Any short of change in the question paper after commencing of examination effect the result student and they faced difficulty in selecting the questions. Knowledge of both language (Hindi & English) was essential only (11.33%) graduate student mentioned that Hindi language can be fulfilling the demand.

32. CODE: BHU/RE/1994/DLC 0386

Gupta, Renu (1994). Personality Assessment of Blind and Sighted Students- A Comparative Study (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.77

Supervisor: Dr. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Personality, Blind, Sighted.

Abstract: The study was focused on the personality traits, postulated by Eysenck (1973) of the blind and sighted students. Matched group study (comparative study) design was used. Random sampling was used all the 50 students from Hanuman Prasad Poddar Andha Mahavidyalaya, Durgakund have been selected as a sample. 'Personality questionnaire from the visually handicapped standardized by T.B. Singh was used as a tool for this study. 't' test was used for statistical testing. Findings shows the fact that among sighted boys and girls no significant difference was noted in respect of psychoticism, neuroticism ,extroversion and Lic scale. The blind and sighted students differed significantly on neuroticism and psychoticism. There was no significant difference in sighted and bling students with respect to extroversion and Lic scale.

33. CODE: BHU/RE/1997/ DLC 315

Pandey, Geeta (1997). A study of development of citizenship tolerance and citizenship feeling among secondary level students (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 43.

Supervisor: Dr. Shayma Das Chatterjee

Area of Research: Citizenship Education

Keywords: Citizenship Tolerance, Citizenship Feeling, Secondary Level.

Abstract: Objectives of this study were: to conduct a comparative study of development of citizenship tolerance and citizenship feeling among students; to conduct a comparative study of development of citizenship tolerance and citizenship feeling among students; to conduct a comparative study of the influence of academic subjects on the development of citizenship feeling among students; to construct an appropriate scale to study the development of citizenship feeling among students. Descriptive method was used in this study. Purposive convenience sampling method was used in the study. 208 students of different schools of Varanasi were selected as sample. The tool entitled Citizenship tolerance and citizenship feelings was used, constructed by researcher to study. Mean, SD, & t-test were used to analyze the data. Major

findings were: There was no difference in the development of citizenship tolerance and citizenship feelings among students. There was no difference in the development of citizenship tolerance and citizenship feelings due to difference in their academic subjects. Male students were better than their female counterpart in reference to citizenship tolerance. The same fact was also seen in citizenship feelings.

34. Code: BHU/RE/1997/DLC 0387

Singh, Jay Narayan (1997). Varanasi ke madhyamik Schoolo ke chhatron me dharm-nirpeksha abhivritti ke vikas ka ek addhyayan (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 84.

Supervisor: Dr. P. N.S. Yadav

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Students, Secularism, Higher Secondary Level.

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: to construct a scale for measuring the development of secularism in students of secondary schools; to assess the development of secularism in secondary school students and to assess the factors affecting secularism. Descriptive method was used in this study. Cluster sampling method was used in the study. 300 students of secondary schools of Varanasi were selected as sample. An Opinionnaire for assessing development of secularism was used, constructed by researcher to study. Mean, SD, & t-test were used to analyze the data. Major findings were: There was certain development of secularism in the secondary level students of Varanasi yet it was not satisfactory. Gender, age, locality, class level, subject stream had influence on secularism.. age was an important positive factor for the development of secularism. Increase in the age led to increase in the development of secularism due to experience and knowledge and knowledge growth.

35. CODE : BHU/RE/1997/DLC0388

Sinha, Gajendra Nath (1997). Attitude of teacher and parents of secondary school students towards environmental education (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 46.

Supervisor: Dr. G.C. Bhattacharya

Area of Research: Environmental Education

Keywords:

Abstract: The study was focused to find out the attitude of teachers/ and parents of higher secondary school students (HSSS) towards Environmental Education w.r.t. gender, and separate subject at secondary level. Cluster sampling technique 100 teachers and parents of different schools of Varanasi district have selected as a sample. An inventory was used to measure the opinion of parents and teachers towards environmental Education the tool was constructed by Researcher. 't' test was used. Findings shows that there is no significant sex difference among the higher secondary school teachers/ and parents of HSSS regarding their attitude towards environmental education.

36. **CODE:** BHU/RE / 1997 /DLC

Singh, Chandra Mohan (1997). *Buddhist Society & Education System* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 56

Supervisor: Dr. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Philosophy of Education

Keywords: Buddha Period, Education System.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to explain the importance of buddha period, Buddha literature and historical material of the Buddha period; to explain the framework of Buddha society, varna system, low caste and slave system. to describe the social practices of the Buddha period. to describe the Buddhist monk, Buddhist education system, academic subjects and its time duration. to describe the Buddhist centers and their contribution of education in society. The study was carried out through Philosophical Method. The findings of the study revealed that Buddhist Education began in Buddhist societies and developed into world class education. Buddhist education had used to follow various rules of education. In the Buddhist society six subjects were provided- Vedic literature, Shadhvedang, Brahmin Samhita, Economics, Crafts & Discussions. In the time of Buddha it was observed that in general & 16 to 18 years of age they completed their studies and became house holders and who wanted to receive higher education they went to major learning centers.

37. **Code:** BHU/RE/1997/DLC-406

Tulika (1997). *An Evaluation of National Educational Policies of India since Independence* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 130

Supervisor: Dr P.N Singh

Area of Research: Policy Research

Keywords: National Education Policy, Evaluation

Abstract: The objectives of the study were to analyse the educational policy of India since Independence & to evaluate the performance of Indian Education since Independence. Historical method was followed. For sample primary source used in the study were government publications. Secondary source used are other publication regarding National Policy. A comparative study of National Education policy of 1968,1976, and 1986 has been described. Hindi adaptation of self concept and anxiety towards mathematics inventory developed by Singh(1992) & Mathematical creativity test developed by Singh(1985) were used. Finding of the study revealed the fact that the role of education in independent India had been visualized by our policy makers as an instrument of national development .Early childhood education found least attention. Adequate recommendations regarding provisions and quality of elementary education were never provided by our policy makers. Policy regarding diversification of Secondary Education was not satisfactory .Concept of open university and distance education had not been formulated in proper terms. No proper scheme regarding adult education and vocational education existed.

38. Code: BHU/RE/1997/DLC-

Neeraj (1997). *College Goers: A study of their Socio-Psychological problems* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 73

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Rani Sexena

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: College Goers, Social Problems, Psychological problems

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: to construct the tool to assess the problems of students Student Problem Inventory(SPI), to investigate the socio-psychological problems of students of undergraduate classes, as perceived by them; & to find out differences if any in the socio-psychological problems of students and their respective counter parts, of different faculties/subject group. Descriptive Survey method was followed. The sample for the study consisted of graduate part I and part II 120 boys and 120 girls students of various faculties of BHU by random sampling technique. Students Problem Inventory (SPI) developed by researcher. Mean, standard deviation and t-test were used for data analysis. Findings of the study depicted that Graduate part I and part II students did not differ significantly on their socio-psychological problems. Boys and girls did not differ significantly on their socio-psychological problems. Hostlers and day scholars of Arts, Science, & Commerce had not differed significantly from their respective counterparts group. It also indicated that students of almost all groups were having similar problems.

39. CODE: BHU/RE / 1997 / DLC 436

Pandey, Geeta (1997). *A study of Civic tolerance & development of Civic Sense in Students of Secondary level* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 43

Supervisor: Dr Shyama Das Chatterjee

Area of Research: Citizenship Education

Keywords: Civic Tolerance, Civic Sense.

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: to do a comparative study of the civic tolerance and development of civic sense in students of secondary schools., to do a comparative study of the civic tolerance and development of civic sense in boys and girls of secondary schools., to do a comparative study of the impact of civic tolerance and development of civic sense on academic subjects. & to develop a suitable scale for the study of civic tolerance and development of civic sense in the students. Descriptive survey method was applied. 208 students were selected from various secondary schools through Convenience sampling. A scale on civic tolerance and civic sense developed by the researcher was used to collect the data and the obtained data was analyzed through Mean, S.D. & t-test. Major findings of the study were: It was clear from the comparative study of the civic tolerance and civic sense of the students that there was difference in their development. There was no difference in the development of civic tolerance and civic sense in boys and girls of secondary schools. There was no significant difference in the civic tolerance and development of civic sense on the basis of the diversity in academic subjects. The

students had higher civic sense as compared to civic tolerance. In terms of Civic tolerance boys had a higher civic tolerance in comparison of girls.

40. CODE: BHU/RE/1997/DLC 438

Chaudhary, Vinay kumar singh (1997). Osho's educational thought (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 46

Supervisor: Dr. A.N.N. Sinha

Area of Research: Philosophy of Education

Keywords: Educational Thought, Osho

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: to observe the real condition of the present world in view of education., to analyze the composition of Osho's educational ideas., to discuss Osho's ideas about the discrepancies of the present education. & to study the educational view of Osho in context of emergence of appropriate education. Philosophical research method was used. Major findings of the study revealed that: Osho had given great importance to the development of human qualities and for this he had advocated to change the system of education. Osho was a strong supporter of freedom. He had considered logical discipline as the real discipline and suggests that to develop it was sole responsibility of education. Osho considered women education as essential. According to him the nature of man and women was different therefore nature of education for both should be different.

41. CODE: BHU/RE/1997/DLC 440

Pandey, Rajeev Kumar (1997). *To study the preferences given to the objective of science teaching in secondary and higher secondary classes* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 65

Supervisor: Dr Sripathi Bhushan Bhattacharya.

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Science Teaching, Objective of Teaching, Preference.

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: to collect the recommendations made by various committees and commissions of the objectives of science teaching at secondary and higher secondary classes. to develop the science teaching objective preference schedule (stops) on the basis of objective of science teaching. to find out the difference of preferences of opinions of science teachers on various dimensions of objective of science teaching. to find out the difference of preferences of opinions of male and female science teachers on various dimensions of objective of science teaching. to find out the difference of preferences of opinions of science teachers on the basis of their experience on various dimensions of objective of science teaching. Descriptive survey method was used. Sample consisted of 52 science teachers of Varanasi in which 32 male teachers and 20 female teachers were there through Purposive sampling. Science teaching objective schedule (STOPS) developed by the researcher was used to collect the data. The obtained data was analyzed through Mean, S.D., t-test & ANOVA. The major findings of the study revealed that Science teachers were unable to give preference order for the various

dimensions of science teaching objective. Therefore, it can be said that there was lack of conceptual clarity in teachers. The preferences given by female teachers on the various dimensions of science teaching objective on application, analysis, interest, scientific attitude was higher than male teachers. The science teaching objective dimension of application was given more importance by teachers having 5 years of experience. Thus, it can be concluded that experienced teachers were getting disengaged from their work.

42. **Code:** BHU/RE/1997/DLC-450

Kumar, Prabhat (1997). *Prospective teachers and their Attitude towards teaching profession* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 52

Supervisor: Dr. Uma Varshney

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: Prospective Teachers, Profession, Attitude, Teaching

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: To study the attitude of prospective teachers towards teaching profession., To find out if there is any difference in male and female prospective teacher towards teaching profession., To find out the difference in the attitude of prospective teachers of different educational background., To find out the difference in the attitude of prospective teacher towards teaching profession on basis of age. & To find out the difference between the attitude of prospective teacher towards teaching profession on the basis of discipline(Arts and Science) of their study. Descriptive survey method was used. Sample of study consists of 68 male students and 28 female students of Faculty of Education, BHU, Varanasi. Prospective teacher attitude inventory was used to collect the data. The data was analyzed through t-test. The major findings of the study revealed that The mean attitude score was found to be vary among students in relation to sex, age, parental income and level of education but the t –value indicates that they differed significantly. Male students had more positive attitude towards teaching than female prospective teacher .The mean attitude score of science students of B.Ed was more than that of Art students but they had not differed significantly. Teacher in the age group (26-31) years seemed to have more favourable attitude towards teaching profession than that of other age group. Prospective teachers had a favourable attitude towards the teaching profession.

43. **Code:** BHU/RE1996/DLC0451

Mishra, Shashikant (1997). *A comparative study of job satisfaction among teachers at elementary, Secondary and higher education level* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 66

Supervisor: Prof. Uma varshneya

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keyword: Job satisfaction, Elementary. Secondary, Higher education, comparative

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: To find out the significance of difference between male & female and rural & urban teachers of elementary, secondary and higher education with towards to job satisfaction. To find out the significance of difference among teachers below 40

and above 40 at all three levels with regards to job satisfaction. To find out the significance of difference between elementary secondary and higher education teachers with regards to job satisfactions. Descriptive survey method was used. Population of this study were all elementary secondary and degree, university teachers in Varanasi dist. Total number of samples are 99 teachers out of 99, 61 were males and 38 female teachers. Incidental sampling technique was used. Job satisfaction Inventory prepared by wali (1984) was applied to collect the data. And Mean, S.D. and t-test were used in statistics technique. Major findings revealed that: No significant difference between male & female elementary. Secondary, higher education teachers on job satisfaction was found. No significant difference was found between urban rural & urban elementary. Secondary and higher education teachers on job satisfaction. No significant difference was found between elementary, secondary, and higher education teachers age below 40 and above after 40 on job satisfaction.

44. **Code:** BHU/RE1997/DLC0452

Chaturvedi, Rakesh Kumar (1997). *Achievement in Economics in relation to socio-economic status* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 82

Supervisor: Dr. P. C. Shukla

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keyword: Achievement, Socio-economic status, economics

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: To compare the achievement in economics of the students belonging to the higher and middle higher and lower, middle and lower socio economic status group. To compare the achievement in economics of the boys of lower socio-economic status group and girls of lower socio-economic status group. To compare the achievement in economics of the boys and girls of class ninth (9th). To compare the achievement in economics of rural boys and girls. & To compare the achievement in economics of the urban boys and girls. Descriptive survey method was applied for the current study. 100 9th class students from Varanasi & Ghazipur district were selected through stratified random sampling. Two tools were used to collect the data namely Achievement in economics & Socio-economic status scale (shukla and saha, 1997). Mean, S.D. & t-test were calculated for analyzing the data. Major findings were: There was significant difference in the achievement in economics between higher socio-economics status group, and lower and middle economics status group students. There was no significant difference has found be among boys and girls of lower socio-economics inter on achievement test. The urban pupils scored well than the rural pupils in the achievement in economics. The urban areas and rural areas boys were better than on achievement test scores than girls.

45. **Code:** BHU/RE1997/DLC0453

Gupta, Garima (1997). *To study the improvement of English pronunciation of school going student by introducing phonetic symbols* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 70

Supervisor: Dr. S.B. Bhattacharya

Area of Research: Language Education (English)

Keywords: Improvement, English pronunciation, school going students, phonetic symbols.

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: To identify the frequently mispronounced English word of the students belonging to primary and secondary levels. To identify the maximum level of wrongness in pronounced frequently mispronounced words. To introduce phonetic symbol to students of class VII. To test the improvement in English pronunciation after the introduction of phonetic symbols. & To find out the significance of the difference between high and low English achievers on the achievement in learning phonetic symbols. The study was carried out through Descriptive survey method. The sample of this study consisted English teachers of primary and secondary levels of various school and students of VIIIth standard of schools of Varanasi. Incidental purposive sampling technique was used in this study. t-test & correlation coefficients was calculated for analyzing the data. Major findings were: The problem of wrong pronunciation had existed among the students belonging to primary and secondary levels. The main causes of this English spelling were very deceptive and confusing. High achievers of English had better in the tests administered during pre-testing and post testing session text books of English should be revised and concept of phonetic symbols should be introduced gradually. & Teachers should be cautious of their own pronunciations were very wrongly pronounced by the teachers themselves.

46. **Code:** BHU/RE1997/DLC0454

Sah, Deepak Kumar (1997). *A study of the attitude of BHU students towards computer application* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 78

Supervisor: Dr. Geeta Rai

Area of Research: Technology of Education

Keywords: Attitude, Students, Computer Application

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To study the nature and extent of attitude of BHU students towards computer application with reference to following variables- sex, inhabitation, marital status, economics status, family size, course basis., To draw a realistic view regarding computer facility computer application/computer awareness among BHU students to be the member of a central university (Internationally known), To gather general information about training situation/facilities available for BHU students regarding computer application. The study was carried out through Descriptive survey method. 200 under graduate and post graduate students in BHU from different facilities were selected as sample through random/purposive cum incidental techniques. Computer information Opinionnaire was used to collect the data. And the obtained data was analyzed through Mean, S.D, t-test, ANOVA & F test. Major findings were: The overall nature and extent of the attitude of BHU students towards computer application had been found positive under this study. The female were having more positive attitude towards computer application. Family size, marital status, economic status of respondents was also not significant variation under this study. The course wise variation among the attitude of BHU

students towards CA was also not approved on the basis of ANOVA, though the mean values reported showed variation among the attitude of respondents.

47. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC 0411

Kumar, Virender (1998). *A Study of learning problems of scheduled caste and general caste students of class VIII* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 69

Supervisor: Prof. Karuna Shankar Mishra

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Scheduled Caste, General Caste, Learning problems

Abstract: The objectives of study were: To Study learning problems related to the qualifying field of SC & ST students in class VII., To Study learning problems related to the health sector & school environment area of schedule caste & general caste students studying in class VII., To Study learning problems related to family sector & endeavor of scheduled caste & general caste students studying in class VII. & To study problems related to the major areas & support area of the SC & general caste students. Descriptive Survey Method was used for the current study. Four schools of Varanasi district were selected by random sampling method. From these schools 75 SC & 75 general caste students were selected by cluster method. Dr. Karuna Shankar Mishra's learning problem checklist was used which contained 84 items. Percentage statistical method was used to analyze data. Major findings were: Scheduled caste students were more troubled by problems related to the area with the ability of general caste students. There was a difference in health related areas among the SC & general caste students. Its percentage was 45.66 in general caste students and 46.33% in SC students. In school related environmental problems more than 50% of Sc and more than 30.66% students of general caste had experienced the problem. In the family sector SC students were more troubled than general caste students. & In the areas related to the efforts made and emotional areas the problems faced by the SC students were more as compared to the general caste students.

48. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC 0412

Singh, Dinesh Kumar (1998). *Universalisation of Primary Education: An Evaluation* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 71

Supervisor: Dr Bhoodev Singh

Area of Research: Elementary Education.

Keywords: Primary Education, Enrolment, Universalization.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were : To find out the Universalization of Primary education of 6-14 years of children from different classes. To compare the Universalization of Primary Education of 6-14 years of boys and girls from different categories. To find out the universalization of Primary Education of 6-14 years of children of different economic groups. To find out the percentage of children who have received universalization of primary education. & To predict the time period by which univerealization of primary education will be achieved.

Descriptive Survey Method was applied. A total of 175 families of some villages in karunda area of Ghazipur janpath were selected as the sample of the study. In this 50 families belonged to general castes, 50 families of backward classes and 25 families were chosen on the basis of Random sampling. For the collection of the data a questionnaire on Universalization of Primary Education was prepared by the researcher which had 16 questions. For the analysis of the data percentage method was employed. Major findings were: 87% children in the age group of 6-14 years belonging to SC categories went to school. The ratio of boys and girls in this category who goes to school was 96: 76. Only 13 % parents did not send their children to school. In the backward 85% boys and 80% of the girls were sent to primary schools by their parents. 15 % boys and 20 % girls were still had to go school. In the general category all girls and boys between the age of 6-14 years went to school.

49. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC 0413

Pratap, Virendra (1998). *A study of the civic tolerance and Gandhian values in B.Ed student teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. H.C.S. Rathore

Area of Research: Philosophical of Education

Keywords: Civic Tolerance, Gandhian Values.

Abstract: The main Objectives of the study were: To study the Civic tolerance & Gandhian Values in the student teachers of B.Ed., To make a comparative study of the civic tolerance & Gandhian Values in Rural-Urban and Married and Unmarried student teachers of B.Ed., To make a comparative study of the civic tolerance and Gandhian values in Male and Female student teachers of B.Ed., To make a comparative study of civic tolerance and Gandhian values in Graduate and postgraduate student teachers of B.Ed. & To study the civic tolerance and Gandhian values of student teachers of B.Ed on the basis of urban-rural, Married-Unmarried, Male-female & Graduation –Post graduation. Descriptive survey method was employed. In the sample 125 students of Education Faculty, BHU were selected on the Random basis. In the sample of 125, 93 were male and 32 were female student teachers. Two tools were used to collect the data: Bhimshankar (1998)'s Civic tolerance scale. & Rathore & Gunjan Dubey's Teacher values scale. Calculation of Mean for the analysis of data of the opinions on Civic tolerance & Gandian Values and for other variables the use of t-test. Major findings were: The obtained Mean for unmarried student teachers on Civic tolerance was 77.93 whereas for married student teachers it was 75.57%. but on the calculation of t-test there was no significant difference. The civic tolerance of male student teachers was 77.19 and for female student teachers it was 76.84 and the calculation t it showed significant difference. The mean of Graduate and Post graduate students teachers was 76.36 and 78.45 respectively. The mean of Rural and Urban student teachers on Gandhian values was 46.55 and 43.43 respectively. The mean of Married student teachers on Gandhian values was 46.33 and the mean of unmarried student teachers was found to be 44.61. The mean obtained of Male towards Gandhian values

was 44.99 and for female student teachers it was 44.75. The views of Graduate and Post graduate student teachers on Gandhian values were also found to be similar.

50. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC 0414

Singh, Priyanka (1998). *A study of the profile of life style expectations of University students (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.82

Supervisor: Dr Seema Singh

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Life Style Expectancy, Profile, University Students

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: To prepare a profile based on surveying the life style expectations of the University students. To make a comparative study of the profile of graduate, post-graduate and research students based on life style expectancies. To compare the life style expectancy of the profile of Arts, Science & Commerce students in the background of being their Rural-Urban habitat. To compare the life style expectancy profile of the daughters of fathers having a graduate degree or less than that. & To compare the life style expectancy profile of the daughters of mothers having a graduate degree or less than that. Descriptive Survey Method was employed. On the random basis 238 BHU students from Arts, Science, Commerce & Research stream were selected as sample. For the collection of data a self-perseverance preference tool was developed by the researcher & for the statistical analysis percentage was used. Major findings revealed that: All students had given first preference to University teaching profession, I.A.S. & P.O profession. Second preference had been given to P.O. and in third preference also teaching profession had been selected and in the fourth place private area and fifth preference had been given household. The graduate students had given first preference to I.A.S. and they had also preferred profession such as Doctor, C.A., P.O. and Computer engineering. The Post-graduate students had given first preference to I.A.S., and other preferences were University Teaching, P.O. and Accountancy. The Graduate and Post Graduate students had given preference to I.A.S. whereas Research Students to University teaching. The married students had given preference to Teaching as compared to Unmarried students. The students of nuclear family and joint family have given also given preference to teaching and other their other preferences were almost same.

51. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC 0416

Vagesh, Narendra Kumar (1998). *A comparative study of socio-economic aspirations of male and female B.Ed students (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 69

Supervisor: Dr. Pradeep Chand Shukla

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Socio-Economic conditions, Socio-economic aspiration

Abstract: The Objectives of the study were: To study the socio-economic status of male & female B.Ed students., To study the socio-economic status of male & female B.Ed students in

terms of Urban-Rural and various castes., To study the socio-economic status of male and female B.Ed students in terms of their aspirations., To study the socio-economic aspirations of male & female B.Ed students in terms of Urban-Rural & caste. & To make a comparative study of the Socio-economic aspirations of male & female B.Ed students. Survey Method was employed. 100 students who were doing B.Ed from BHU were selected as sample in which 75 were male & 25 female. The sample was chosen on the Random basis. Socio-economic condition scale developed by Shukha and Saha & determinants of Socio-economic aspirations. Were the tools for collecting the data. And it was analyzed through Mean, Standard Deviation & t-test. Major findings revealed that: Socio-economic status of 70% of students in B.Ed was of moderate level. There was a significant difference in the socio-economic status of students, and socio-economic status of male and female of urban and rural. There was significant difference in the socio-economic conditions of male and female students on the basis of caste. There was a significant difference in socio-economic aspirations of students, rural-urban and various caste students also had significant difference in their socio-economic aspirations. There was significant difference in the socio-economic aspirations of students belonging to higher and lower socio-economic status. & Socio-economic aspirations of students belonging to higher socio-economic status was very high.

52. **CODE:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC 0417

Kumar, Rajesh (1998). *A study of the socio-economic and educational status of leprosy patients* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.38

Supervisor: Dr. Prem Shankar Ram (Sonkar)

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Socio-economic status, Educational status, Leprosy patients.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To know the social status of the leprosy patients. To know the economic conditions of leprosy patients, To know the educational status of leprosy patients., & To know the socio-economic and educational status index of leprosy patients. A total of 100 leprosy patients had been selected from various leprosy ashrams/hospitals in Varanasi city. The researcher prepared a socio-economic and educational status index and percentage was used. Major findings were: The social status of the leprosy patients was low in quality because leprosy patients cannot accommodate themselves in the community. The economic and educational status was also of the low quality. There was no prime source of income and maximum family members were illiterate. The economic, social & educational index of leprosy patients was of the low level because of the disease they lived a neglected life and isolated from the society & family.

53. **Code:** BHU/ RE1998/DLC0418

Sah, Rajendra Prasad (1998). *Professional course students' attitude towards modernization* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 52

Supervisor: Dr. Sunil Kumar Singh

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Attitude, Modernization, Professional Course Students

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To find out difference in attitude of students of B.Ed and B.Lib. courses towards modernization. To find out difference in attitude of male and female students of B.Ed and B.Lib. courses towards modernization, To find and difference in attitude of rural and urban student of B.Ed and B.Lib. courses towards modernization, To find out difference in attitude of general towards modernization & To find out difference in attitude of graduate and post graduate students of B.Ed and B.Lib. courses towards modernization. Total sample constituted of 129 students of B.Ed & B.Lib. courses were taken from Banaras Hindu University in which cluster sampling technique was used. Attitude towards modernization (ATM) scale prepared by R.S.Pandey (1977) was used to collect the data and Mean, standard deviation & t-test was calculated. Major finding were: The student of B.Ed had more favorable attitude towards modernization as compared to the students of B.Lib. Both male and female students of B.Ed and B.Lib. had equally favorable attitude towards modernization. Both rural and urban students of B.Ed and B.Lib. possess equally favorable attitude towards modernization. Both general and SC-ST students of B.Ed. and B.Lib. possess equally favorable attitude towards modernization.

54. **Code:** BHU/RE1998/DLC

Lakshmi, Vijaya (1998). *Cognitive development of secondary school students of Varanasi city- A comparative study* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 55

Supervisor: Prof. Uma Agarwal

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Cognitive Development, Secondary School, Students

Abstract: The objectives of the study were To classify the eleventh grade students on the basis of the scores of tarkik chintan parikashan., To compare the eleventh graders on their cognitive development level on the following dimensions: Subject (i.e arts and science), Gender (i.e male and female), Board (i.e CBSE and U.P. Board) & To compare the findings of the present study with the findings of the earlier study. The present study was a descriptive survey type study. Total number of sample was 200, with 100 male and 100 female students. And same number of students belonging to the arts and science group 50 students follow the curriculum prescribed by CBSE 150 students follow the U.P. Board syllabus. Cluster sampling technique was used. Tarkik Chintan Parikhan (pandey and Bhattacharya, 1985) was used as the tool for the study. Percentage was calculated for the current study. Major findings were: 88.5% students were found to be functioning at concrete operational level and 11.5% students were at formal operational level. Science students had developed formal thinking earlier than arts students. CBSE curriculum was found to be more efficient in developing formal thinking among students.

55. **Code:** BHU/RE1998/DLC0420

Singh, Avantika (1998). *A comparative study of mental health locus of control, extraversion and neuroticism of male and female students of Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 81

Supervisor: Prof. Kamala Rai

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Mental Health, Locus Of Control, Mental Ill Health Extraversion, Neuroticism.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To find out the level of mental health of students studying in institute of medical sciences, Institute of technology, faculty of education, faculty of science faculty of management and faculty of social science of BHU, To find out the level of extraversion level of neuroticism level of locus of control, level of mental health and compare in the selected faculties of BHU, To find out the differences in mental health, locus of control (internal vs external) and personality type (extraversion and neuroticism) between male and female student of BHU, To find out the differences in mental health locus of control (internal-external) personality type (extraversion-neuroticism) between professional and non-professional students of BHU. The present study was conducted on 150 subjects (106 male and 44 female) belonging to six faculties of BHU only those students were taken as sample who were available at the time of data collection. The following measures were used in the present study: Mental health questionnaire (Srivastava & Bhatt, 1973), Social reaction inventory (Rotter, 1966) & Hindi version (Gupta, 1987) of Eysenck personality Inventory-EPI was used. Mean, standard deviation, t-test and coefficient of correction was calculated. Major findings were: Pre floating anxiety had significant position relationship with all the variables. Extraversion locus of control has no significant relationship with obsessive trust of symptoms. IT students had highest mean level on free-floating anxiety, somatic concomitant, total mental ill health, neuroticism.

56. **Code:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC

Briksha, R. (1998). *A study of opinion and reaction of Post Graduate Students towards entrance test at Ph.D. level* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 57

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Rani Saxena

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Opinion, Reaction, Ph.D. Entrance Test (ET), Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: Preparation of opinionnaire on “opinion of P.G. students towards E.T. at Ph.D level” by the investigator., To find out the reation of P.G. students towars E.T. at Ph.D level, a single statement was framed to study the reaction of P.G. students towards E.T. at Ph.D level. Therefore following steps are calculated., To prepare answers of statements in tabular form (appendix), To layout the coding or categories of content (answer) of each statement. To find out the percentage of each category or coding. The study was carried out through Descriptive survey. A sample of 127 P.G. students of the faculties of BHU , M.G.K.V.P and U.P. College (Autonomous body) were selected through purposive incidental sampling.

Opinionnaire for Ph.D Entrance test developed by investigator was used to collect the data. In analysing data, content analysis was done and “t” value and percentage was calculated with the help of formula. Major findings revealed that, BHU. Ph.D students were not enthusiastic about the E.T. for Ph.D where as students from other institutions i.e., U.P. College and M.G.K.V.P. were happy due to E.T. at Ph.D level. It was remarkable that P.G. Students from all the three institutions mentioned that. E.T. at Ph.D. level would lead to qualitative and quantitative upliftment of research work and it would fetch keen students (74.80%) who were really interested in the research work. It also provided golden chance for students of other institutions (73.22%) as the admission open to all (66.14%) and would curtail admission of relatives(66.14%) at Ph.D level and check enrolment of students (43.30%) at Ph.D level. The P.G. Students (68.50%) had positive approach towards entrance test at Ph.D level.

57. **Code:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC0422

Upadhyay, C. (1998). *A study into the English Proficiency level of Prospective English teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.122

Supervisor: Dr. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Pedagogy of English

Keywords: Proficiency, Prospective English Teachers

Abstract: The objectives of study were: To measure the proficiency of prospective English teachers in English, To study the effect of sex on the English proficiency of prospective English teachers. To study the effect of educational qualification on the English proficiency of prospective English teacher. To study the effect of background on the English proficiency of prospective english teachers. To study the effect of medium of instruction on english proficiency of prospective english teachers. Descriptive survey method was adopted. Incidental sampling technique was used. A total sample of sixty one (61) prospective English teachers of Varanasi city had been taken from six teacher training college. English proficiency test (EPT)(Alka Kapur,1980) was used to collect the data and it was analyzed through Mean, S.D., & ‘t’ test. Major findings were: The study provided evidence to conclude that the prospective english teachers had indeed lack an adequate command of english and on the average their level of proficiency was poor. Female prospective teachers were more proficient in English than their male counterparts. The medium of instructions at the primary stage of education played a decisive role in development of higher level of proficiency.

58. **Code:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC0423

Pandey, Abha (1998). *Impact of science curriculum on scientific attitude* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 86

Supervisor: Dr. K.S. Mishra

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Impact, Science Curriculum, Scientific Attitude.

Abstract: The Objectives of the study were: To find out whether boys and girls differ from another in scientific attitude, To find out whether the difference in curriculum effects the scientific attitude of the students., To find out whether boys exposed to advanced science curriculum differ from the girls exposed to advanced curriculum., To find out whether boys exposed to ordinary curriculum differ from girls exposed to ordinary curriculum in their scientific attitude. & To compare the scientific attitude of boys exposed to advanced science curriculum with the scientific attitude of boys exposed to ordinary curriculum. Gitterion Group Design and Ex-post Facto research method was employed for conducting this study. Sample of 180 students was selected by cluster sampling method from two school of Varanasi city. Scientific Attitude question were developed by Dr. K.S. Mishra was used to collect the data. Mean, S.D. and 't' test was calculated. Major findings of the study were: Girls, excel boys in their overall scientific attitude and scientific attitude as manifested in intent and action however boys and girls exposed to ordinary science curriculum did not differ significantly from one another in scientific attitude. Students exposed to the advanced and science curriculum excel those exposed to ordinary science curriculum in their overall scientific attitude as well as scientific attitude as manifested in intent. Boys as well as girls exposed to advanced curriculum excel their counterparts exposed to ordinary curriculum in overall scientific attitude as manifested in intent and action.

59. **Code:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC0424

Tiwari, Monica (1998). *A comparative study of leisure time activity on the university students in relation to sex, education and socio-economic status* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 42

Supervisor: Dr. P.C. Shukla

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Leisure Time Activity, Socio-Economic Status, University Students

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: Whether there existed significant relationship between the leisure time activities and education of the study subject, Is there any difference in leisure time activities of boys and girls?, Whether there was significant relationship between socio-economic status of subject and their leisure time activities?, Was there any significant difference between rural and urban population in utilization of leisure time. Random sampling method was used to select sample consisting of 120 students from six different faculties of Banaras Hindu University (BHU). Two tools were employed: A leisure time activity inventory developed in Hindi by Smt. Indu Rani Singh and Socio-economic status scale prepared by Dr.P.C. Shukla and Ms. Sujata Shah in 1997. S.D. and t- test were calculated for analyzing the data. Major findings were: Substantial and significant differences had come to light between the LTA scores of the two sexes. The Socio-economic status had been determined on the basis of education, occupation, income, place of living house-hold materials of parents. The rural and urban students were found significantly different in their leisure performance.

60. **Code:** BHU/RE1998/DLC

Pandey. S.(1998). *Sense of deprivation & self concept – A Correlational Study* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 71

Supervisor: Prof. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keyword: Deprivation, Self-Concept

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To find out the nature & extent of sense of deprivation on among class IXth students. To study the relationship of sense of deprivation with the selected variables such as sex, number of siblings in the family and birth order. & To investigate the effect of sense of deprivation on the self concept[t of class IX students. It was a Correlational study. The sample of the study comprised 220 students of class IX of both the sexes, drawn from six schools of Varanasi city through Cluster sampling technique. Self-expression inventory” developed by Usha Upadhyay consisting 30 items with four alternatives in each was used. Frequency distribution was used to find out the nature of the distribution, Mean. Median, QD, SD were used. Pearson’s product movement ‘r’ was used. Major findings were: The students did not have a very severe sense of deprivation as measured by the tool. Sense of deprivation in home situation was significantly higher than in school situation. The girls had significantly higher sense of deprivation then the boys. Sense of deprivation of the subjects decreased as the number of siblings decreased. Self-concept was negatively and significantly correlated with sense of deprivation.

61. **Code:** BHU/RE1998/DLC0429

Dawn, B. (1998). *An Investigation into the impediments and impetuses in Research* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 99

Supervisor: Prof. Harikesh Singh

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Impetus, Impediment, Research

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to find out the difference between the impetus scones of male and female research scholar., To find out the difference between the impetus scores of research scholar on the basis of rural and urban habit, sex, marital status, science and non science stream and single and joint family system., To see the difference in impetus souses among research scholars being guided by professors, reads and lectures to find out the difference in impetus scores between its class research scholar and non its class research scholar and non its class research scholars., To see the difference in the impetus scores among research scholars belonging to high, low and average sociologic state. Descriptive survey method was used. 100 research scholars were selected as sample. And various sample technique were used. opinionnair insisting of so items in English had been used as the tool. Chi-square and t-tests were used. Major findings were: There was no significant difference on research scholar’s impetus on sex demographic variable., These was no significant difference among research scholar is impetus on

basis of habitual, marital status, different disciplines, family systems, designation of supervisors, academic achievement, socioeconomic and parental status

62. **Code:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC0430

Anand, N. Dayal (1998). *A study of scientific temperament among the graduate and postgraduate students of Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 58

Supervisor: Dr. Umesh Chandra Rai

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Attitude, Temperament, Scientific, Scientific temper

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To find out difference among science, social science and arts student on scientific temperament. To find out difference between postgraduate and graduate students on scientific temperament. To find out integration effect between discipline (science social science and Arts) and educational level (post graduate and graduate) on scientific temperament. & To find out difference between different age group students on scientific temperament. Descriptive survey method was applied. 240 graduate and postgraduate students of BHU were taken as sample. Random sampling technique was used. Scientific temperament inventory (developed by Anita singh) was used. Two way ANOVA and test were used in this study. Major findings of the study were: Significant difference was found among science, social science and art postgraduate student on scientific temperament.No significant difference was found between graduate and postgraduate science students on scientific temperament. No significant interaction effect was found between discipline and educational level. Significant difference among different age group graduate, postgraduate students was found on scientific temperament.

63. **Code:** BHU/RE1998/DLC0455

Sonkar, Mangla Prasad (1998). *A study on the development of conceptual understanding in physics* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 141

Supervisor: Prof. Parmanand Singh Yadav

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Conceptual Understanding, Physics, Development

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To assess the development of conceptual understanding in physics of XIth grade students to study the effect of demographic factors like age sex and locale on the development of conceptual understanding in physics. To study the effect of educational factors like school type and courses of study on the development of conceptual understanding in physics. & To construction and standardization a test of understanding of concept in physics. The study was carried out through Descriptive survey method. Sample of the study consisted of 12 school of CBSE and U.P. Board in varanasi, Azamgarh and Mau district. These school were higher secondary level selected by randomly

total 300 students in class 11 level were selected. Simple random sampling technique was used. Concept attainment test developed by researcher was used to collect the data. Mean, Median , Mode, Standard Deviation quartile deviation, kurtosis, skewness, t-test were used to analyze the data. Major findings were: Reliability of the test was found to be 0.87 by split-half method and reliability index as 0.94. The distribution of conceptual understanding scores in physics was found to be normal. The mean conceptual understanding score in physics was found to vary among the students according to sex, age, school type and course of the study. The mean conceptual understanding score in physics of male students were higher as compared to female students but difference was not significant at 05 level. There was significant difference between urban & rural life science and physical science, U.P. Board and CBSE board students in conceptual understanding in physics.

64. **Code:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC0457

Upadhyay, Chitra (1998). *A study in to the English proficiency level of prospective English teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 122

Supervisor: Dr. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Language Education (English)

Keywords: Proficiency, Prospective English Teachers

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To measure the proficiency of prospective English teachers in English, To study the effect of sex, educational qualification, background, medium of instruction on English proficiency of prospective English teachers, To locate the areas of English language in which the prospective teachers are deficient, To study the effect of six, educational qualifications background and medium of instruction on proficiency in the various areas of English language. The study was conducted by Survey method. A total sample of 61 prospective English teachers was studied. English proficiency test (Alka Kapur,1980) was used to collect the data. Mean, standard deviation & t-test were used to analyze the data. Major finding of the study were: On the overage, the level of proficiency of the prospective English teachers was poor. There was a significant difference between the proficiency of male and female perspective teachers, in far our of female both graduate and foot graduates passed the arm level of overall proficiency in English. The urban background had lead to higher level of proficiency in English the medium of instruction at primary stage, the schooling in English medium resulted in superior proficiency, but having English medium only at university level was equivalent to not having English medium at any stage of education as it resulted in lower level of proficiency.

65. **Code:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC0461

Singh, Arvind Kumar (1998). *Study of scientific attitude developed through teaching of science* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.82

Supervisor: Dr. Uma Agrawal

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Scientific Attitude

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To measure the scientific attitude of students development through teaching of science. To find out the significance of difference in scientific attitude of boys and girls studying science. To find out the significance of difference in the scientific attitude of students studying in the schools affiliated to U.P. Board and C.B.S.E. Board. Descriptive survey Method was employed. Sample of 270 students was selected from the population by stratified sampling technique. Attitude scale was used to study the scientific attitude which was developed by researcher. Mean, Medium, S.D.,t values were calculated for analyzing the data. Major findings revealed that: The Science students were found significantly better in their scientific attitude when compared to non-science students. School Boards and gender had hardly any influence on the development of scientific attitude of students. There was no significant difference in the scientific attitude science students studying in scheme affiliated to either of the Boards.

66. Code: BHU/RE/1998/DLC0462

Kumar, Raj (1998). *Attitude of University Students towards Reservations* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 110

Supervisor: Smt. Anjali Bajpai

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Attitude, University students, Reservations, OBC, SC and ST.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To Construct an attitude Scale to assess the attitude of university and college students towards reservations. To study the attitude of SC, ST, OBC and general category students. To study the effect of sex and courses of study on attitude of students toward reservations. To Study the attitude of graduate and Post-graduate students towards reservations. Descriptive survey method was used for the current study. Through Random sampling method undergraduate and Post-graduate students of Science, Arts and Social Science faculties of BHU were taken as sample. A attitude scale for measuring attitude of students towards reservations (ASMATR) was prepared by researcher to collect the data and obtained data was analyzed through t-test. Major findings of the study were: Study showed that most of the students belonging to general category had negative attitude and students belonging to OBC and SC & ST category had favourable attitude towards reservations. Attitude of female students towards reservations was negative as compared to the male students. Courses of study had in general no or little effects on the attitude of students. Educational qualifications like graduation and Post-graduation had no effect on the attitude of students towards reservations.

67. Code: BHU/RE/1998/DLC0463

Mishra, Shree Narayan (1998). *Study of Environmental awareness of Secondary school (U.P. Board & C.B.S.E. Board) Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 101

Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Choudhuri

Area of Research: Environmental Education

Keywords: Secondary schools, Environment, Awareness, Environmental Awareness.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To find out the percentage of male/ female, U.P. Board/ C.B.S.E. Board, respondents who have low, average and high environmental awareness. To test the significance of difference of mean of male/ female U.P. Board/C.B.S.E. Board respondents who had low, average and high environmental awareness., To test the significance of difference of mean of U.P.Board male/female respondents and C.B.S.E. Board male/female respondents. Sample of 100, 9th class regular students was selected from the population through Cluster sampling technique. Likert type Inventory was used to measure the awareness towards environment among ninth class students. The tool was constructed by Mr. Brijesh Kumar Mishra. T' test, Frequency Distribution was used to analyze the data. Major findings of the study were: There was no significant difference between mean score of male/female.U.P./C.B.S.E. Board respondents who have low, average and high environmental awareness. There was no significant difference between mean of U.P. Board male/female respondents and C.B.S.E. Board male/female respondents. Discussion of scores of different groups shows that around 70-75% respondents were of average category. 8-16% respondents had fallen in either low or higher category.

68. **Code:** BHU/RE/1998/DLC0464

Meena, Ghasiram (1998). *Rajasthan me prachalit nimn madhyamik star par Hindi ki Pathya-Pustak me Warnit Manav moolya ka ek Addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 65

Supervisor: Dr. S.D. Chattarjee

Area of Research: Value Education

Keywords: Secondary level, Rajasthan, Hindi Text Book, Human Values.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To classify the chapters of Hindi textbook., to assess the representative ratios of the classified chapters for searching human values., to assess the distribution of human values in the chapters., to analyse the human values described in the hindi textbooks., to suggest for the reformation of human values. Content analysis was done for the current study. The hindi textbooks of class 6th, 7th and 8th were taken as population as well as sample. The major findings of the study revealed that there was the ratio of 61.06 & 38.95 between the chapters of prose and poetry. Social human values had highest representativeness i.e. 45.50% whereas Intellectual human values had least i.e. 10.13%. Economical human values had 11.69%, Psychological Human values had 13.24% while Physiological human values had 06.37% representation. The human values in the textbooks were not distributed normally. Ancient as well as modern both human values were emphasized. It was highlighted to re-establishing the Indian human values in modern era in society as well as in the textbooks too.

69. **Code:** BHU /RE/1998/DLC 0465

Singh, Priyanka (1998). *Vishwavidyalayiy chhatraon ki jeevan pratyasa ka Parshwa-Drishya* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 74

Supervisor: Dr. Seema Singh

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Life Expectancy, Lateral View, Life Span.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To compare the lateral view of life professions of UG, PG and Research Girls Students. To study the lateral view of life professions with reference to Subject, Locality, marital status, and family size of the girls students. To compare the life expectancy of the girls whose fathers were Businessman and serviceman. To compare the life professions of the girls whose fathers were graduate and below graduate educated. & To compare the life profession of the girls whose mothers were graduate and below graduate. Descriptive survey method was applied. Girls of UG, PG and research level studying in Banaras Hindu university from different faculties namely: science, arts and commerce were selected randomly. “Adhyavyawasay Variyata Soochi” was used to collect the data. The major findings of the study were: UG and PG level girls students had preferred to IAS and research level to teaching in Universities. Subject stream had higher impact on the occupational preferences. There was no any significant effect of family size or mothers educational level. While there was significant effect of fathers educational level on the occupational preferences of the girl students. Married girls students had mostly preferred to teaching profession.

70. **Code:** BHU/ RE/ 2000./DLC- 431

Pandey, Kiran (2000). *A comparative study of job-satisfaction among government and private secondary school teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 54

Supervisor: Dr.S.B.Bhattacharya

Area of Research: Secondary Education

Keywords: Job-Satisfaction, Government School, Private School, Secondary School Teacher

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: To find out the significant differences between male and female teachers of government and private secondary school with regards to job satisfaction. To find out the significant differences between rural and urban government and private secondary school teachers with regards to job satisfaction. To find out the significant difference among government and private secondary school teachers of age below or equal to 40-andabove 40 with regards to job satisfaction. To find out the significant difference between government secondary school teachers and private secondary school teachers with regards to job satisfaction. Descriptive survey method was applied. Total sample consisted 100 secondary school teachers concerned with government and private selected through random sampling. The tool used for the collection of data was Job satisfaction inventory prepared by Wali (1984). Scores were separately recorded in the master chart and the mean of total scores in government and private secondary school teachers were calculated. After calculating this mean, S.D., and t-test was

applied and the result was calculated on the basis of that. On the basis of statistical analysis of the data and discussion of the results following conclusions have been drawn that there was no significant difference between male and female teachers of government and private secondary school, rural and urban government and private secondary school teachers with regards of job satisfaction. There was no significant difference between government and private secondary school teachers due to their age with regards to job-satisfaction.

71. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0622

Singh, N. K. (2007). *A Study of leadership behavior of principals of Higher Secondary Schools* (Unpublished M.Ed. dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.pp.52

Supervisor: Dr. Lalta Prasad

Area of Research: Educational Administration

Keywords: Leadership, Leadership Behavior, principal, Higher Secondary School.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to find out the leadership styles of principal as perceived by themselves; to find out the difference in effectiveness of leadership behavior of principals of higher secondary school on the basis of their educational boards; to find out the difference in effectiveness of leadership behavior of principals of higher secondary school on the basis of their sex and their experience; to find out the difference in effectiveness of leadership behavior of principals of higher secondary school on the basis of their urban and rural setting; to find out the difference in effectiveness of leadership behavior of principals of higher secondary school on the basis of government and private schools. Descriptive survey method was used. 40 participants were selected from higher secondary schools of district Varanasi purposively. Major findings of the study were: All the principals perceived themselves as high in task-high relations style of leadership. It was found that principals of CBSE higher secondary schools show more effective leadership than U.P. Board. It was found that there is no difference in the effectiveness of leadership behavior with respect of government and private schools. This Study is done in quantitative form and it is a contribution in the field of educational administration and may help the educational planner and policy makers to implement their decisions in an organization.

72. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0623

Gupta, O. N. (2007). *A study of political efficacy of prospective teachers* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Mehta

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: Political Efficacy, Prospective Teacher.

Abstract: The main objectives of this study were: to determine the political efficacy of the prospective teachers; to find out, if gender difference exists in political efficacy of prospective teachers; to find out, if prospective teachers' political efficacy differs according to their streams

of study; to find out, if graduate and post graduate prospective teachers differ in their political efficacy; to find out, if prospective teachers' political efficacy differs according to their categories. Descriptive survey method was used. Simple random technique was employed to select B.Ed. students from various universities and colleges of Varanasi studding during session 2006-2007. Major findings of the study were: Political efficacy of prospective teachers was found to be more than average; there was no significant difference between the political efficacy of the male prospective teachers and female prospective teachers; there was no significant difference between graduate prospective teachers' political efficacy and post graduate teachers' political efficacy; the prospective teachers belonging to science stream were less politically efficacious than the prospective teachers belonging to humanities stream; the prospective teachers belonging to general category were more politically efficacious than the prospective teachers belonging to reserved category.

73. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0625

Rai, A.S. (2007). *A Comparative Study of the Fulfillment of Special Educational needs of Visually Challenged Students Studying in Integrated Setting and Segregated Setting (Special Schools) in Varanasi* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.236.

Superior: Dr. Yogendra Pandey

Area of research: Inclusive Education

Key words: Special Educational Needs, Visually Challenged Students, Integrated Setting,.

Abstract: The main objective of the study were: to study the extent of fulfillment of special educational needs of visually challenged children in integrated setting; to study the extent of fulfillment of special educational needs of visually challenged children in segregated setting (special schools); to compare the fulfillment of the educational needs of visually challenged children in integrated and segregated setting (special schools). Descriptive survey method was employed. 30 students each from special schools and from integrated school selected through Purposive sampling technique. The major findings were: Most of the visually impaired children are not satisfied in integrated setting with regard to fulfillment of need of functional academic skills in dependable skills orientation and mobility skills, carrier education and getting facilitation of technology. Majority of Integrated setting are fulfilling the needs of social interaction skills & recreation and leisure skills of visually impaired children. Students studying in integrated setting are not provide training to improve visually efficiency skills of visually impaired children.

74. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0627

Gupta, M. (2007). *A Study of attitude towards teaching of Shiksha Mitras in relation to their job-satisfaction* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 51.

Supervisor:Dr. Ajeet Kumar Rai

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Shiksha Mitras , Job-satisfaction, Attitude towards teaching.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to Study the relationship between job-satisfaction and attitude towards teaching among Shiksha Mitras; to Study the relationship between job-satisfaction and attitude towards teaching among male Shiksha Mitras; to Study the relationship between job-satisfaction and attitude towards teaching among female Shiksha Mitras. 30 male and 30 female Shiksha Mitras who are teaching in primary and middle school in Tekari Block in Gaya district were selected by random sampling technique. Descriptive survey method has been employed. The major findings were: Job-satisfaction and attitude towards teaching are positively and significantly correlated. Job-satisfaction and attitude towards teaching of male Shiksha Mitras are positively and no significantly correlated. Job-satisfaction and attitude towards teaching of female Shiksha mitras are positively and significantly correlated.

75. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC- O628

Sridee, P. P.(2007). *Academic Migration from Thailand: A Case Study of Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 47.

Supervisor: Dr. Madhu Kushwaha

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Academic Migration, Thai Students, Academic Atmosphere.

Abstract: Main Objectives of the study were: to identify the reasons of Thai Students for selecting BHU; to identify the problems of Thai Students studying in BHU; to study the attitudes of Thai Students towards BHU's academic atmosphere; to study the attitudes of fellow students towards Thai Students; to study the role of International Students Centre (ISC) in providing support system to Thai Students. Descriptive survey method was employed. Convenience Sampling technique used to select all Thai Students studying in BHU in session of 2006-07. Major findings were: Findings show that 90.47% Thai Students migrate from Thailand to study in this University because it is situated near the holy place of Lord Buddha- Sarnath , 88.88% selected it because of motivation from their Friends/ Relatives, 84.12% are convinced about the high standard of education, so they came here to study .The main problem of Thai Students is of communication i.e. Language problem. They learn English as optional language, but in the short term courses such as M.Ed., M.A., B.A. ,they have to interact in the classroom and complete the course within fixed times which cause the problem to them. Besides this 38.09% faced problem of adjustment with habit and culture because of the difference of habit and culture of each country. They may take time to understand and learn it. Nearly 81% Thai Students were of the opinion that it is doing good job because it helps foreign students to go through the admission process, solve their problems and do best to make them feel comfortable in the University.

76. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0630

Maheshwari,V.(2007).*Effectiveness of Homework at Elementary Level: A Study of Selected Schools in Varanasi City* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor:Dr. Kishore H. Mane

Area of Research: Elementary Education.

Keywords:Homework, Effectiveness, Elementary Level.

Abstract: The main objective of the study were: to study the positive effects of homework on learning; to study the negative effects of homework on learning; to examine attitude of students, parents and teachers towards homework; to find out the effectiveness of the procedure of giving homework and its evaluation; to compare the opinion of students, parents and teachers towards homework.Descriptive survey method was employed. 60 Students of class 8th and all the parents of the selected students and 20 teachers of selected schools were constituted the sample of the study. Purposive sampling technique was used. Major findings of the study were: Most of the students, parents and teachers were disagree with the negative effects of homework.The study also revealed that the attitude of students, parents and teachers are positive towards homework. Students, parents, and teachers suggested some need to improve the process of providing homework and its evaluation.Students, parents and teachers consider homework as effective for the education of the child. There was not much difference in the opinion of students, parents and teachers towards homework.

77. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-635

Mishra, R. (2007). *Opinion of undergraduate students towards board examination system* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. S.B. Bhattacharya

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Opinion, Undergraduate Students, board examination system.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to study the opinion of under graduate students towards board examination system; to study the comparative opinion of under graduate students of Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith and Banaras Hindu University towards board examination System; to study the comparative opinion of under graduate students of science and arts courses towards board examination System; to study the comparative opinion of girls and boys under graduate students towards board examination System.Descriptive survey method was employed. Undergraduate (Part-I) students were selected Purposively. The major findings of the study were: Undergraduate students are in favor of existing Board Examination System.Study found that the undergraduate students of Banaras Hindu University are neutral towards the existing Board Examination System but Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith students are against it.Girls and Boys both undergraduate students are neutral towards the existing Board Examination System. Science and Arts both undergraduate students are neutral towards Board Examination system.

78. Code: BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0637

Chauhan, R. S. (2007). *A Study of work-alienation among primary school teachers* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. pp.93.

Supervisor: Prof. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: Primary School Teacher, Work-Alienation

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to Study the extent of work-alienation in primary school teachers of Chandauli district; to compare work-alienation in relation to-the sex of teachers, training status; qualification of teachers, experience of teachers, teacher's school-type. Descriptive survey method was employed. 208 primary school teachers of 5th standard from 55 schools of block of Chandauli district were selected through cluster sampling technique. The major findings of the study were: It was found that there is a high tendency towards alienation in primary school teachers, it was also found that alienation is equally distribution in male and female primary school teachers and untrained teachers have higher tendency towards alienation than trained primary school teachers. Teachers of private school are more alienated than teachers of government schools.

79. Code: BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0640

Singh, J. (2007). *Opinion of Post Graduate Students of B.H.U. towards Semester System* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. pp.45.

Supervisor: Dr. Anjali Bajpai

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Opinion, Post Graduate Students, Semester, B.H.U.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to study the opinion of Post- graduate students of B.H.U. towards semester system; to study the comparative opinion of students of different Post-graduate courses in Banaras Hindu University; to study the comparative opinion of students of different sex as demographic factor towards semester system. Descriptive survey method was used. Professional post-graduate course students were selected through purposive sampling technique. The major findings of the study were: The opinion of post-graduate students of B.H.U. towards semester system found significant; for the pairs M.Ed. (General) and M.Ed. (Special), M.Lib. (I.Sc.) and M.Ed. (Special), M.C.A. and M.Ed. (Special) the opinion of post-graduate courses students were found significantly different. Sex of post-graduate students do not differ significantly on opinion towards semester system.

80. Code: BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0642

Singh, R. (2007). *A study of the relationship between academic and mental health of B.Ed. student* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. pp.78.

Supervisor: Prof. Paramanand Singh

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Mental Health, B.Ed. Students.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to Study the relationship between academic achievement and mental health of B.Ed. students; to find out the effect of demographic factors like age, sex, socio-economic background, locate on academic achievement and mental health of B.Ed. students; to Study the effect of educational factor that is course of study on mental health and academic achievement of B.Ed. students. Descriptive survey method was used. 100 B.Ed. students were selected randomly. The main findings of the study were: Positive correlation is found to be in academic and mental health of B.Ed. students. Age group above 26 have high mean score in both academic achievement and mental health. Female students have high mean scores in both academic and mental health.

⁸¹. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0644

Narain, B. (2007). *A comparative study of the mental health of sports and non-sports persons* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Sanjay Sonkar

Area of Research: Physical Education

Keywords: Mental Health, Students, Sports-persons, Non-Sports persons.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to find out and compare the mental health of the students of the B.P.Ed. and B.A. students; to find out and compare the mental health of the students of the M.P.Ed. and M.A. students; to find out and compare the mental health of B.A. & M.A. students on one hand and B.P.Ed. and M.P.Ed. students on other hand; to find out and compare the mental health of male and female students of M.P.Ed. Descriptive survey method was used. Major findings of the study were: the mental health of B.P.Ed. students was better as compared to that of B.A. students. The mental health of M.P.Ed. students was better as compared to that of M.A. students. The mental health of B.P.Ed. and M.P.Ed. students were better as compared to that of B.A. and M.A. students. There is no difference between the mental health of male and female students.

⁸². **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0647

Kumar, P. (2007). *A study of the attitudes of primary school teachers towards modernization* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. pp.48.

Supervisor: Prof. Paramanand Singh

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Attitude, Primary school teachers, Modernization.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to Study the attitude of primary school teachers towards modernization; to study the attitude of primary school teachers towards modernization in relation to their-sex, religion, caste, residential setting, academic qualification. Descriptive survey method was adopted. 81 primary school teachers were selected randomly

from 25 government school of Munger district in Bihar. The major findings of the study were: Male & Female, Both Hindu & Muslim, Gender & Reserved category of primary school teachers have equally favorable attitude towards modernization. Urban & Rural primary school teachers have equally favorable attitude towards modernization. Post-graduate & Under-graduate primary school teachers have almost equally favorable attitude towards modernization.

83. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0648

Chaturvedi, R. K. (2007). *Emotional intelligence of prospective teachers in relation to their self-concept* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Seema Singh

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Self-Concept, Prospective Teachers.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to study the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Self Concept of prospective teachers; to study the emotional intelligence of prospective teachers with respect to their-gender, institution; to study the self-concept of prospective teachers with respect to gender, institution. Descriptive survey method was adopted. 180 B.Ed. students were selected through Cluster Sampling. The major findings of the study were: there was no significant correlation between emotional intelligence and self-concept of prospective teachers. it was also found that the emotional intelligence of female prospective teachers is higher than that of male prospective teachers. Institution of prospective teachers did not differ significantly on emotional intelligence. Self-concept of female prospective teachers is higher than that of male prospective teachers.

84. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0650

Kumar, M. (2007). *A study of curricular needs and rehabilitation of visually impaired children* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. S.B. Bhattacharya

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Curricular need, Rehabilitation, Visual Impaired, Blindness

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to know the curricular needs of visually impaired children; to know rehabilitation expectation of the visually impaired children; to evaluate the relevance of existing curricula for visually impaired students through the opinion of visually impaired students, their parents, their children and some teacher educators. Descriptive survey method was adopted. 60 visually impaired school going children of Varanasi city were selected through Simple Random Sampling. The major findings of the study were: Prevalent curriculum for the visually impaired children is not relevant and it requires more improvement. The highest rehabilitation expectations are literary work, religious work, singing for the visually impaired children. The study found that the prevalent curriculum for visually impaired children is not fully relevant.

85. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0652

Gaur, K. (2007). *A study of the relationship between anxiety and mental health of B.Ed. students* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 39.

Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Choudhuri

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Anxiety, B.Ed. Students, Mental Health

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to find out the general status of anxiety among B.Ed. students in Varanasi; to find out the university wise percentage of students with high, low and normal anxiety. Descriptive survey method was adopted. 100 B.Ed. students were selected purposively. Major findings were: overall only 8% B.Ed. students were in the range of normal anxiety, 48% students were having very low anxiety level, 14% students were having high anxiety level and 19% students are having very high anxiety level. In B.H.U. 42 % B.Ed. students were having very low level of anxiety, 12 % were having low level of anxiety, 8 % were having normal level of anxiety and 30 % were having very high level of anxiety. In Mahatma Gandhi Kashividyapith, 48% B.Ed. students were having very low level of anxiety, 20 % were having low level of anxiety, 8% are having normal level of anxiety, 16 % are having high level of anxiety, and 8% were having very high level of anxiety. In Sampurnanand University, 60 % B.Ed. students were having very low level of anxiety, 12 % were having low level of anxiety, 8% were having normal level of anxiety, 12 % were having high level of anxiety, and 8 % were having very high level of anxiety.

86. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0656

Tripathi, R. (2007). *A study of problems of visually impaired children in mathematics learning at elementary level in Varanasi city* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 66.

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Visual Impairment, Children, Blind, Low Vision, Elementary Level.

Abstract: Main objectives of the study were: to identify the problems of visually impaired children in mathematics learning due to loss of vision and inappropriate teaching methods; to identify the problems of visually impaired children in mathematics learning due to non-availability of learning materials; to study the problems of visually impaired children in mathematics learning due to lack of pre-requisite skills of mathematics learning; to study the problems of visually impaired children in mathematics learning due to lack of trained teachers. Descriptive survey method was adopted. 60 visually impaired students of 5th, 6th & 7th classes were selected. Major findings were: The lack of vision was one of the main causes of problem in mathematics learning and the loss of vision did not affect the aspiration level of visually impaired children shows positive attitude towards mathematics learning process. The visually impaired students were faced some problems in mathematics learning due to insufficient

knowledge of Braille codes and inappropriate teaching methods. The visually impaired students faced problems in mathematics learning due to non-availability of learning equipment and other teaching materials.

87. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0752

Kumar, J. (2007). *A study of job satisfaction of itinerant teachers in Varanasi district* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. R.N. Sharma

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Itinerant Teachers.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to measure the degree of job satisfaction of itinerant teacher; to compare job satisfaction of male and female itinerant teacher; to compare job satisfaction of itinerant teacher belonging to different universities as distance mode and regular universities. Descriptive survey method was adopted. Purposive Sampling was used to select itinerant teachers. Major Findings of the study were: the study revealed that itinerant teachers were highly satisfied with their job with respect to interest and use of ability. Female itinerant teachers were more satisfied with their job than that of male itinerant teachers. The study also revealed that universities did not affect the level of job satisfaction of itinerant teachers significantly but regular itinerant teachers were more satisfied than distance itinerant teachers in some areas but in some areas distance mode itinerant teachers were more satisfied than that of regular.

88. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0753

Singh, G. (2007). *A study of understanding of selected arithmetic concepts among visually impaired students of class VII in Varanasi city* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. P.S. Ram

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Concept, Understanding, Visually Impaired Children

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to assess the understanding of selected arithmetic concepts among visually impaired children of class VII. to see the variation of different arithmetic concepts among the students of different understanding in arithmetic. Descriptive survey method was employed. Purposively sampling was used to select 40 visually impaired children. The major findings of the study revealed that the understanding of arithmetic concepts among visually impaired children of class VII was not developed properly. It was also found that there was a great variation among visually impaired children with respect to different arithmetic concepts.

89. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0754

Kumar, P. (2007). *A comparative study on academic anxiety of visually impaired children and normal children* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. P.S.Ram

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Academic Anxiety, Visually Impaired Children, Normal Children.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to compare the academic anxiety between visually impaired and normal children; to compare the academic anxiety between visually impaired male and normal male children; to compare the academic anxiety of visually impaired female and normal female children; to compare the academic anxiety of visually impaired male and visually impaired female children; to compare the academic anxiety of normal male and normal female children. Descriptive survey method was employed. Multistage random sampling was used to select 70 visually impaired children and 120 normal children. The major findings of the study were: there was significant difference between academic anxiety of visually impaired children and normal children. There was significant difference between academic anxiety of visually impaired male and normal male children. There was no significant difference between academic anxiety of visually impaired female and normal female children. There was significant difference between academic anxiety of visually impaired male and visually impaired female children. There was significant difference between academic anxiety of normal male and normal female children.

90. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0755

Shail (2007). *Opinion of Students towards Compulsory Attendance Rule: A Case Study of B.H.U* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.63.

Supervisor: Dr. Meenakshi Singh

Area of research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Opinion, Compulsory attendance rule, Case study.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to find the opinion of students regarding compulsory attendance rule; to compare the opinion of students of B.Ed., B.A., B.Com and B.Sc. towards compulsory attendance rule; to compare the opinion of day scholars and hostellers; to compare the opinion of female and male students; to compare the opinion of students belonging different age groups; to compare the opinion of students of rural back-ground and urban background towards compulsory attendance rule. Descriptive survey method was employed. Purposive sampling was used to select 115 undergraduate students of different faculty of B.H.U. Major findings of the study revealed that the students, were in general favor the compulsory attendance rule. There was no significant difference between opinions of male and female students. Age of students, hosteller and day scholars, and their permanent residence also did not affect their opinion.

91. **Code:**BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0756

Singh, G.P. (2007). *Relationship between Principal Administrative Effectiveness and his Institutional Academic Performance* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation) . Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.84.

Supervisor: Prof. H.C.S. Rathore

Area of Research: Educational Administration

Keywords: Principal administrative effectiveness, Institutional academic performance.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to establish relationship between principal administrative effectiveness and their institutional academic performance. Ex-post facto research was employed. 68 principals and 680 teachers out of 23 Govt. schools and 45 Public sector schools were selected as sample for the study. Major findings of the study revealed that: Institutional Academic Performance was positively and significantly related to principal administrative effectiveness. Difference between the Institutional Administrative Performance of principal with high administrative effectiveness and low administrative effectiveness of Govt. and Public senior secondary school was found. There was no significant difference between the Institutional Academic Performance of Govt. and Public senior secondary schools. Positive and significant difference was found among Institutional Academic Performance of principals of Govt. and Public senior secondary schools with high administrative effectiveness and low administrative effectiveness.

92. **Code:**BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0758

Thongtanorm, P. (2007). *A study of historical development of teaching of Bharatnatyam in India* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.106.

Supervisor: Dr. Kamakshi A. Agnihotri.

Area of Research: Music Education

Keywords: Historical Development, Teaching, Bharatnatyam.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to study the origination of teaching of Bharatanatyam; to study the tradition of Guru-ShishyaParampara in Bharatanatyam dance; to identify different developmental stages of teaching of Bharatanatyam. Document analysis technique under qualitative approach was used. Practitioner, Temples of Bangalore, Mulbagtukudur, T-Narsipur and other primary and secondary source were used for data collection. Major findings of the study revealed about origin of teaching as God needed entertaining. They requested the most learned among the, Brahma, to invent something to help them get over their boredom. Brahma with the help of Saraswathi, Goddess specially devoted to higher learning and the art, enlisted Bharata Muni's support in writing the fifth Veda, or Natyashastra, A guidebook on drama, dance and music. Study also revealed about Guru-ShishyaParampara in Bharatanatyam dance that the guru did not used to take fees. The situation was idealistic. Until a guru was satisfied, the student could not even seek permission to perform

publicly. The guru and shishya-parampara are the beautiful tradition of the teachers and disciples of dance and music in India dates back to the times of Vedas.

93. **Code:**BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0759

Pathak, A .(2007).*A Study of Environmental Awareness among Special School Teachers of Varanasi City* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.47.

Supervisor:Dr. Sunil Kumar Singh

Area of Research: Environmental Education

Keywords: Environmental Awareness, Special School Teachers.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were:to study the environmental awareness among special school teachers of Varanasi city; to study the awareness of special school teachers of Varanasi city towards environment with reference to following variables: gender, nature of special school (M.R./H.I./V.I.).Descriptive survey method was employed. Purposive sampling technique was used to take the sample. Major findings of the study revealed that the male and female special school teachers of Varanasi city who are teaching in various schools where special need children with Mental retardation, Hearing Handicap and Visual Impairment were identical as far as their environmental awareness concerned. Special school teachers of Varanasi city who are teaching in various schools where special need children with Mental Retardation, Hearing Handicapped and Visual Impairment were identical as far as their environmental awareness was concerned.

94. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0760

Tripathi,D.(2007).*Epistemology of Chess in Education* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.66.

Supervisor: Dr. Alok Gardia

Area of Research: Physical Education

Keywords: Epistemology, Chess, Education.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to explore and propose the epistemology of chess in education; to establish the relationship of chess in education; to propose the importance of chess for students in terms of various useful outcomes of playing chess; to explore the underlying theories proposed by different scholars in the area of effectiveness of chess in education on the basis of empirical studies done in the area. Philosophical method was employed. Major findings of the study revealed that Chess developed critical and creative thinking of the students. It also developed memory of the students. Chess helped in developing verbal reasoning of the students.

95. **Code:** - BHU/RE/2007/DLC-0762

Maurya, H.K. (2007). *A study of job satisfaction of special school teachers* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.59.

Supervisor: - Dr. Anil Kumar

Area of Research:Inclusive Education

Keywords: - Job satisfaction, Special school, special school teachers.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to find out the relationship between personal factors and teachers job satisfaction; to find out the relationship between different jobs related factors and teachers job satisfaction. Descriptive survey method was employed. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 50 teachers. Major findings of the study revealed that Special school teachers were satisfied in the area of ‘abnormality of student’, ‘Self-satisfaction’, ‘behavior of administration’ and ‘Job security’but showed dissatisfaction regarding ‘salary’ and ‘family’.

96. **Code:** BHU/RE/2007/DLC-763

Ekka, A.L. (2007). *School organizational climate and academic achievement of class viii students of Varanasi* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.70.

Supervisor: Dr. Seema Singh

Area of Research: School Organization and Management

Key words: School organizational climate, Academic Achievement, Students, Teacher

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to find the school organizational climate of Varanasi schools of Varanasi city; to study the relationship between school organizational climate and academic achievement of the students of class VIII. Descriptive survey method was employed. Purposive sampling technique was used to select sample. Major findings of the study were: there was significant difference between the 8 dimensions of School Organizational Climates of private and Govt. schools and ‘girls’ and ‘boys’ secondary schools. Type of school organizational climates had positive correlation with student’s achievement. Organizational Climate of more schools was tending towards openness. Hindrance, aloofness and production emphasis were negatively correlated with the students ‘Academic Achievement. Disengagement, hindrance, spirit, intimacy, thrust and consideration were positively correlated with students’ academic achievement.

97. **Code:** BHU/RE/2008/DLC-0729

Dubey, R. M. (2008). *Awareness about disability among higher secondary students of Varanasi* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp.70.

Supervisor: Dr. Seema Singh

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Awareness, Disability, Higher Secondary Student

Abstract: **The main Objectives of the study were:** to study the awareness about disability among higher secondary students of Varanasi; to compare the awareness about disability among:

CBSE and UP Board students, Male and Female students, Students of Science, Arts & Commerce stream, Students of Rural and Urban Background. Descriptive survey method was used. Simple random sampling was used to select 160 higher secondary students. Major findings revealed that there was no significant difference between male and female students on awareness about disability. There was no significant difference between CBSE and UP board students on awareness about disability. The study also found that there was no significant difference science & arts students, science & commerce students, and commerce & arts students on awareness about disability. There was no significant difference between on awareness about disability. There was no significant difference between rural and urban students on awareness about disability.

98. **Code:** BHU/RE/2008/DLC-0731

Raj, M. (2008). *A comparative study on adjustment of learning disabled and normal children at elementary level* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Learning Disability, Adjustment, Elementary Level.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to study the incidence of children with learning disabilities among Grade 3-5th student in Varanasi; to compare the adjustment of learning disabled with normal students; to compare the incidence of learning disabilities with different type of school. Descriptive survey method was used. Purposive sampling was used to select 175 students of class III to V. The study found that there was no significant difference in incidence of learning disabilities in CBSE board and UP board students. Study revealed that there was no significant difference in the incidence of learning disabilities between male and female students. Study also found that there was no significant difference between boys and girls regarding their adjustment at elementary level. The study found that there was not much difference between different types of schools on incidence of learning disabilities. The study found that there was significant difference between suspected learning disability and normal students on adjustment, where normal students were found to be more adjusted than suspected learning disabled.

99. **Code:** BHU/RE/ 2008/ DLC-0735

Mishra, S. (2008). *A study of awareness of human rights among disabled students at university level* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 61.

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Human Rights Awareness, Disabled Students.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to compare the awareness of human rights in disabled students of two universities BHU & MGKVP; to compare gender wise awareness of human rights in disabled students of the two universities; to compare gender wise awareness of

human rights in disabled students within the universities. Descriptive survey design was used in this study. Purposive – cum – incidental technique was used to select sample. Major findings revealed that there was significant difference in human right awareness among disabled students of two universities i.e. BHU & MGKVP. Study also revealed that there is significant difference in human right awareness among male & female disabled students of BHU & MGKVP.

100. **Code:** BHU/RE/2008/ DLC-0737

Rao, Preeti Bali (2008). *A study of frustration of teachers and organizational climate in primary schools of Varanasi* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 61.

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Rani Saxena

Area of Research: School Organization and Management

Keywords: Frustration, Organizational climate, Primary school teachers

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to study the level of frustration of primary school teachers; to study the type of organizational climate of the schools; to find out the difference between level of frustration of teachers of different type of organizational climate of the school. Descriptive research design was used. Incidental sampling technique was used to select 100 teachers. Major findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference between level of frustration of government and non- government primary school teachers. there is no significant difference in the organizational climate of government and non- government primary school. There is no significant difference between teacher's frustration level in open and closed organizational climate of the school.

101. **Code:** BHU/RE/2008/ DLC-0739

Tripathi, Nitima (2008). *A comparative study of the scientific attitude of research scholars belonging to different disciplines* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 53.

Supervisor: Dr. P. C. Shukla

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Scientific Attitude, Research Scholar.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to compare the scientific attitude of research scholars of science and arts faculty; to compare the scientific attitude of research scholars of science and education faculty; to compare the scientific attitude of research scholars of arts and education faculty. Descriptive survey method was used. Purposive sampling method was employed to select 90 research scholars. Major findings of the study revealed that science research scholars were differed significantly from arts stream research scholars in their scientific attitude. Science research scholars were differed significantly from education research scholars in their scientific attitude. There was not any significant different between the scientific attitude of arts and education research scholars.

102. **Code:** BHU/RE/2008/ DLC-0741

Shukla, Ranjana(2008). *A comparative study of attitude towards environment of class 12th students of U.P. Board &CBSE Board in Varanasi in the year 2007-2008* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 53.

Supervisor: Dr. Revati Sakalkar

Area of Research: Environmental Education

Keywords: Environment, Attitude

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to compare the attitude towards environment of class 12th students of U.P. board &CBSE board; to compare the attitude towards environment of class 12th male students of U.P. board &CBSE Board; to compare the attitude towards environment of class 12th male students of U.P. board &CBSE Board. Descriptive survey research design was used in this study. 100 students were selected by using disproportionate stratified random sampling method. Major findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference in the attitude towards environment of these two-board class 12th students. There was no significant difference in the attitude towards environment of class 12th male and female students of U.P. board and CBSE board. There was also no significant difference in the attitude towards environment of class 12th male & female students irrespective of their board.

103. **Code:** BHU/RE/2008/ DLC-0743

Phra, Somboon Sringon (2008). *Problems of Indian and Thai post graduate students of BHU* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 57.

Supervisor: Dr. G. C. Bhattacharya

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Academic Problem, Indian, Thai Students.

Abstract: The main objective of study is to study the academic problems Indian and the Thai students; to understand the nature of problems. Descriptive survey design was used. stratified quota sampling technique was employed. Major findings of the study revealed that choice of subject of the optional was major problems both for Indian and Thai students. Generally, Thai students did not get enough assistance in selecting their subjects because they have low consciousness about future course of education that they would like to pursue. Thai students were unable to understand the subject matter and lecture due to communication gap i.e. medium of instruction.

104. **Code:** BHU/RE/2008/DLC-0745

Singh, Sandeep Kumar (2008). *A comparative study of emotional intelligence of normal and visually impaired students of secondary schools* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Lalita Prasadd

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Visually Impaired, Children, Secondary Schools.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to compare the emotional intelligence of normal students and visually impaired students studying in secondary schools; to compare the emotional intelligence of normal students and visually impaired students with respect to gender. Descriptive survey method was employed. Simple random sampling was used to select 40 normal and 40 visually impaired students. Major findings of the study revealed that there was a significant difference between emotional intelligence of normal and visually impaired students of secondary schools. Study also found that gender does not affect the emotional intelligence among normal and visually impaired students of secondary schools.

105. **Code:** BHU/RE/2008/DLC-0747

Jha, Ratan Kumar (2008). *A study of barriers in Science Teaching to Visually Impaired Children at secondary level* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Barriers, Teaching, Science, Visual Impairment, Visually Impaired Children

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to identify the barriers of teaching science to visually impaired children; to identify the barriers of teaching due to unavailability of teaching learning materials; to suggest the method to overcome barriers in science teaching visually impaired children. Descriptive survey method was employed. Purposive sampling was used. Major findings of the study revealed that lack of the vision of the students is one of the major barriers in science teaching. Study also found that Science should be included as main subject at secondary level. Insufficient information of Braille script among students also created a hindrance while teaching science to visually impaired children. Unavailability of science books in Braille was also a barrier. Less availability of tactile assistive devices created certain hindrances while teaching science. Integration V.I. students with normal students might be a step towards right direction in science teaching. Less skilled or untrained teacher was also a barrier in science teaching at secondary level.

106. **Code:** BHU/RE/ 2008/ DLC-0750

Singh, Srikant (2008). *Study the effectiveness of multi-sensory teaching approach in development of concepts of biology in visually impaired students* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. Pp. 40.

Supervisor: Dr. Kamakshi A. Agnihotri

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Concept , Visually Impaired Children, Multi-Sensory Teaching Approach, Biology

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to identify some concepts of biology for development of concepts of biology in visually impaired students; to develop multi-sensory

teaching approach for identified biology concepts for overcoming problems in students; to study effectiveness of multisensory teaching approach in terms of development of some identified concepts of biology in visually impaired students. Pretest – posttest single group experimental design method was used in the study. 25 students were selected for the sample. Major findings of the study revealed that subject specific teaching approach for visually impaired students was played a major role in concept development of biology in visually impaired students. Maximum concept development had occurred with the help of multi-sensory teaching approach and special lesson plans.

107. **Code:** BHU/RE/ 2008/ DLC

Kumar, Prabhat (2009). *Awareness of Prospective Teachers regarding Peace Education (Unpublished M.Ed Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University. Varanasi, India. PP.70*

Supervisor: Dr. Sunita Singh

Research area : Peace Education

Abstract: The main objective of this study were: to find out the level of awareness of prospective teachers regarding peace education, and to study the relationship of awareness of prospective teachers regarding peace education with reference to sex, academic discipline, habitation and qualification. Descriptive survey method was used. The population of this study was consisting of college students enrolled as (B.Ed.) in the session 2008-09 in teacher education institutes in Varanasi city. Data for this study was collected by means of sample consisting of 200 prospective teachers of different teacher education Institutes, drawn by purposive sampling technique. It was decided to use only one tool to collect data that was developed by the investigator named as P. E. A.Q. (Peace Education Awareness Questionnaire) to know the awareness of the prospective teachers towards peace education. The tool was constructed and selected on the basis of the need of a study and face validity was ascertained with valuable suggestions of experts. The study show that most of the prospective teachers come under the category of higher level of awareness, it was seen that female prospective teachers are more aware than the male teachers, it may be due to more sensitiveness of female teachers towards happening of their surroundings. Non science background prospective teachers were more aware than that of science background teachers it might be due to more exposure of content material related to peace education to non science teachers as compare to science teachers. it emphasize on curriculum modification for inculcating knowledge, attitude and skills related to peace Edu..There had significant association formed between awareness regarding peace education and academic discipline. There were no significant association exhibited between awareness regarding peace education and sex, academic qualification and habitation of the prospective teachers. Idea continuously evolving about how to use the full range of Children's educational experiences to promote commitment to principles of peace and Social Justice. The purpose of this was to stimulate further discussion and to move towards a clearer articulation of good practice in peace education and to pave the way for the exploration of how to know the level of awareness among the key players in the process of peace education.

108. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-764

Rao, Divya Kumar (2013). *An Evaluation of Science Text-Book of NCERT (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.64

Supervisor: Dr. B.D.Singh

Area of Research: Curriculum Evaluation

Key Words: Text Book Evaluation, NCERT.

Abstract: Major objectives of study were to find out the nature of sequencing of content of text book and relevance of organization of content in the units, subunits and elements given in text book to identify the nature of exercise provided in the text book, to find out the frequency and relevance of example used in text book and to find the frequency the illustration in the text book, to judge the suitability of the physical feature of text book. Content analysis method was used in the study. Text book which has been used as a sample is science textbook of NCERT or class of 9th. Researcher has used the tool named NCERT taxonomy of instructional objectives which was developed by R.H.Dave. Simple percentage was used as statistics. Major findings of the study revealed that the text book was logically sequenced and very effectively organized the content in to units sub-units and element to provide exhaustive and clear knowledge of the concept, the questions given in the exercise of the text book in more base on lower level of objective the higher level of objectives i.e. application and creativity being emphasized less. The examples used in the text book are more based on knowledge and comprehension with very low waitage of application and creativity level has been almost negligible in examples. The illustration in the text book are more based on knowledge and comprehension live illustration with low waitage of application and creativity level of illustration, the text book is strong with regard to its physical aspect as its contains majority of physical characteristics of good text book.

109. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-765

Chaurasiya, Deepak Kumar(2013). *A study of some factors effecting understanding of concept in science (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.46

Supervisor: Dr. Parmanand Singh

Area of Research: Science Education

Key Word: Understanding of Concept, Factors.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to find out the level of understanding of concept in ninth grade science students and factor effecting its and to construct and standardize a tool majoring understanding of concepts in science is developed by researcher in 2013 a sample of 127 students of only ninth grade was taken from various U.P. Board schools of Varanasi. Mean, Median, S.D, Graphs and t- Test were used as statistics. Major findings of the study were the highest score was 42 on test of 44 items. But the mean score shows that performance of test was not very good. The tool can be consider right as a device the sample in to two equal halves, the

mean science score were found to vary significantly among students, according to gender and socio-economic status, the mean score did not vary significantly according to age .

110. Code: BHU/RE/2013/DLC-766

Sonker , Arjun (2013).*A study of opinions of BHU Post Graduate Students towards the use of Power Point Presentations in the class room teaching* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.42

Supervisor: Dr. Meenakshi Singh

Area of Research: Technology of Education

Key Words: Opinion, BHU ,Post Graduate Students, Power Point Presentations

Abstract: Major objective of the study were: to find out opinion of PG students of BHU toward the use of power point presentation for class room teaching, to compare the opinion of male and female toward the use of power point presentation for class room teaching. All PG students of BHU session 2012-13 enrolled in different PG program having semester system were selected as population and for sample 165 students were considered through stratified sampling technique from faculty of Arts, science and management. Descriptive survey method was used for the study. Researcher developed a tool to find out the opinions of the students regarding PPT as a mode of teaching and to compare these opinions among various groups of students. t-Test and ANNOVA were used for statistics. Major findings of the study were that the student in general , favor the use of Power Point Presentation for class room teaching as their mean score is more than 50% of the maximum score attainable that is 50.49. There is no significant difference between the opinion of Art and science faculties and Arts and Management faculties. The student whose previous exam percentage of marks was less than 60% have favorable opinion and whose previous exam percentage of marks was more than 60% have not favorable opinion towards the use of Power Point Presentation as a classroom teaching.

111. Code: BHU/ RE/2013/DLC-767

Singh, Ghanshyam (2013).*A comparative study of attitude of prospective teachers of B.Ed. & B.Ed. Special course towards children with special needs* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.39

Supervisor: Dr. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Inclusive Education, B.Ed.Special , B.Ed.

Key Words: Attitude, Prospective teachers, B.Ed. B.Ed. Special Course.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to compare the attitude of prospective teachers of B.Ed. and B.Ed. special course towards the children with special need, and to compare the attitude of male and female prospective teachers to work with children with special needs. Simple survey method was used in this study. In this study B.Ed. & B.Ed. special courses of prospective teachers in faculty of Education, BHU session 2012-13 were taken as population. Hundred prospective teachers were selected for the sample on the basis of purposive sampling techniques. Researcher developed a tool in 2013 to find out the attitude of prospective teachers towards

children with special need and to compare this attitude among the group of prospective teachers. Mean, S.D, & t-test were used as statistics. Major findings of this study were that prospective teachers of B.Ed. special course have more favorable attitude than prospective teachers of B.Ed. course towards children with special needs. Male prospective teachers have more favorable attitude than female prospective teachers toward children with special needs.

112. Code: BHU/RE/2013/DLC-768

Singh, Ashutosh Kumar (2013). *A study of career anxiety of Ph.D. scholars* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.45

Supervisor: Dr. Meenakshi Singh

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Key Words: Career Anxiety, Ph.D Scholars

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to compare the career anxiety of Ph.D scholars on the basis of gender, marital status, scholarship awarded, family back ground (Joint/ Nuclear), category age, month & year of registration and to develop a tool to measure career anxiety of Ph.D scholars of faculty of Education, BHU. Dissertation survey with ex-post facto design was used for this study. All Ph.D scholars who enrolled in faculty of Education, BHU during year 2013, constitute the population of the study. On the basis of purposive sampling method 50 Ph.D scholars were selected for sample. Researcher developed a tool by self in 2013 for objectives of the study. Mean, median, mode, skewness, t-test, kurtosis, quartile and SD were used as statistics.

Major findings of the study were only 44% of Ph.D. scholar are having normal level of career anxiety, 30% of Ph.D scholar having low level of career anxiety and 26% of Ph.D. scholar having high level of anxiety towards the career.

113. Code: BHU/RE/2013/DLC-769

Verma, Arvind Kumar (2013). *A study of opinion of Post Graduate students of BHU towards quality teaching* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.44

Supervisor: Dr. Harikesh Singh

Area of Research: Higher Education

Key Words: Quality teaching, Opinion of Post Graduate, BHU

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were: to study the opinion of Post- Graduate students of BHU towards quality teaching, to compare the opinions of Post Graduates of BHU studying in different faculties like Education, science, social science and commerce etc., towards quality teaching to compare the opinions of students of different sex as demographic factors towards quality teaching. The population of the study include those students of BHU who were studying in different post graduate courses belonging to the different faculties in BHU. Investigator purposively selected 120 students studying in post graduate course belonging to different faculty. Descriptive survey method was used in this study. Chi-square was used as statistic. Researcher

was developed an opinionnaire on his own basis in 2013. Major Findings of the study were that the opinion of post graduate students of BHU was in favor of quality teaching, opinion of social science students and education students were found significantly different in their opinion towards quality teaching, social science and science students were different in their opinion towards quality teaching, opinion of commerce and science students were found significantly different in their opinion towards quality teaching, commerce faculties students had less favorable opinion about quality teaching while education faculty students had more favorable opinion about quality teaching, social science student had more favorable opinion about quality teaching, while comer faculty students has less favorable opinion about quality teaching, education faculty student had more favorable opinion about quality teaching, while sciences faculties student had less favorable opinion about quality teaching and male students had more favorable opinion about quality teaching, while female students had less favorable about quality teaching.

114. Code: BHU/RE/2013/DLC-770

Chhetri, Indira Kumari (2013). *A study of self concept of students belonging to different disciplines of Banaras Hindu University.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.66

Supervisor: Prof.P.C.Shukla

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Key Words: Self Concept, Disciplines, Banaras Hindu University

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to examine the significant different between agriculture and educational students, commerce and education students and medical and commerce students with respect to their self concept. Descriptive survey method was used in this study. Population of the study was students of different disciplines of graduate during session 2012-13 of BHU. Forty Eight students of different disciplines of graduation during session 2012-13 of BHU campus were selected on the basis of random sampling technique. Researcher adopted a self concept questionnaire(SCQ Hindi) developed by R.K. Saraswat, National Psychological Corporation 4/230, Kacheri Ghat, Agra (Developed in 1995) .Mean , SD &t-test were used a statistics.Major findings of the study revealed that the students of agriculture and commerce, commerce and medical do not differed each other significantly with respect to total self concept But the students of medical and education differed each other significantly with respect to total self concept. In this way the student of education total self concept is better than that of their counterparts and the students of agriculture total self concept is higher than that of their counter parts.

115. Code: BHU/RE/2013/DLC-771

Chauhan, Arvind Singh (2013). *A study of the students' attitude belonging to science and social science discipline towards modernization* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.63.

Supervisor: Prof P.C. Shukla

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Attitude, Modernization, Disciplines, Science. Social science, Students

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to find out the difference in attitude of students of science and social science discipline towards modernization, and to find the same with respect to personal variables like gender(male/female), type of family(Nuclear/joint), economic status(low/high), type of Course(Graduate/post graduate), servicemen ward and non-servicemen ward. Descriptive survey method was used for the study. All the students of science and social science discipline were taken as population for study. Sample of 50 students from each discipline were chosen by simple random sampling technique. Attitude scale developed by R.S Pandey (1977) was used to find level of attitude towards modernization. Statistics like mean, median, mode, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis t-test were used for the analysis. Major findings of the study were students of high economic status show high modernity level than those of low economic status and they have more exposure to literacy and education. There was no significance difference between the attitude of students of science and social science discipline towards modernization. But the female students of both disciplines show higher modernity than the male students of both disciplines respectively. There existed no significance difference in attitude of the students with respect to type of family, type of course, servicemen ward and non-servicemen ward.

116. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-772.

Pal, Raju (2013). *Study of Environmental Awareness of Senior Secondary Students of Varanasi City* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.55.

Supervisor: Prof. P.S Ram.

Area of Research: Environmental Education.

Keywords: Environmental Awareness, Senior Secondary Students.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were: to study the level of awareness of senior secondary students towards environment and to study the same with respect to personal variables of students like gender(male/female), Stream(Science/Arts), Type of board(CBSE/UP Board). All Students of eleventh and twelve classes of various schools in Varanasi city were taken as population of the study. Sample of 200 secondary students were selected by simple random sampling technique. Survey method was used for the study. Likert type scale developed by Ms. Anita Anand Nee Anita Bharti a student of M.Ed.(2001-02) BHU, was used for measuring environmental awareness of these students. Statistics like mean, standard deviation and t-test were used to do analysis of data. Major findings of the study were, the score of respondent on environmental awareness and sensibly normal with mean score 197.3 and standard deviation 22.42. At 0.05 level of significance there was no significant difference between the environmental awareness of students with respect to gender, type of board and type of stream chosen.

117. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-773

Pal, Dileep (2013). *A comparative study of mental health of B.Ed and BP.Ed students of B.H.U.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.41.

Supervisor: Dr. Sanjay Sonkar.

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Mental Health, B.Ed. and B.P.Ed. Students

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to find out the status of mental health of B.Ed and BP.Ed students and to compare the same with respect to gender (male/female). Simple descriptive survey method was used in this study. All the students of BP.Ed and B.Ed course of BHU were taken as population of the study. Sample of 55 students from BP.Ed and 80 from B.Ed were chosen by simple random sampling technique. Tool developed by Dr. S.P Anand was used to find out the status of mental health of these students. Statistical technique like mean, SD and t-test were used to do data analysis of study. Major findings of this study were, there was no significance difference between the status of mental health of BP.Ed and B.Ed students.

118. Code: BHU/RE/2013/DLC-774

Verma, Ashish (2013). *Snatak Star ke Vidyarthion me Manavadhikar Jagrukta: Ek Vishleshanatmak Addhyan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.55

Supervisor: Dr. Seema Singh.

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Undergraduate Students, Human Rights Awareness

Abstract: Major objectives of dissertation was to study the differences in awareness among male and female undergraduate students of science faculty about human right, to study the differences in awareness of undergraduate students of arts and science faculty, students of science and commerce faculty, students of Hindi and English medium about human rights. All the undergraduate students of arts, science and commerce faculty were taken as population for present study. Sample of 100 students were selected from all these faculty among which 25 were from arts, 25 from commerce and 50 from science faculty respectively. Human right awareness questionnaire (1909) by Dr Mehta was used to collect data. Descriptive research method was used to carry out the study. Major findings of the study were, no significant difference was found between the awareness of male and female undergraduate students of arts and science faculty, commerce and science faculty, students of Hindi and English medium bout human rights.

119. CODE: BHU/RE/2013/DLC-775

Rai, Nishant (2013). *Satat evam vyapak mulankan ke prati uttar madhyamik star ke vidyarthiyon ki abhivritti* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.52.

Supervisor: Dr. Seema Singh.

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, Senior Secondary ,Attitude

Abstract: Major Objectives of the dissertation were to study the level of attitude of students of senior secondary level towards CCE and to compare the same with respect to Gender(Male/Female), type of Board(UP Board and CBSE Board), Medium of instruction(English and Hindi), Subject Group(Arts, Science and commerce group). Descriptive survey method was used to conduct study. All the Students of 2012-13 Session of senior secondary schools of Varanasi city were taken as population of study among which 100 students from UP board and 100 from CBSE board were chosen by purposive sampling technique. Self-made tool was used to know the attitude to students towards CCE. Statistical techniques like mean, SD, t-test were used to do the data analysis. Major findings of the study were, no significant difference was found between the attitude of students towards CCE with respect to gender, type of board, medium of instruction and type of subject.

120. **Code :** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-776

Sharma, Gagan (2013). *Varanasi nagar ke prathamik kakshaon me adhyanrat dridhtibadhit vidyarthiyon ki samajik arthik stithi evam unki shaikshik uplabdhi ke madhya sambandh ka addhyan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.57

Supervisor: Dr. Prem Shanker Ram

Area of Research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Varanasi City, Primary Classes, Visually Impaired, Academic Achievement

Abstract: Major objectives framed for the dissertation were to find out the level of socio-economic status of male and female visually impaired students and to find out the relationship between socio-economic status and academic achievement of visually impaired students. Descriptive survey method was used to conduct the study. All the schools of Varanasi city with visually impaired students were taken as population of study. Near about 40 visually impaired students were chosen by purposive sampling technique. Socio-economic scale developed by Dr. P.C Shukla and Dr.Sujata Sah was used to collect data regarding socio-economic status of these students. Marks achieved by the students in English, Hindi, mathematics, Science and Social Science were considered as academic achievement of the students. Statistical technique like product moment correlation and t-test were used for analysis of data. Major findings of the study were Socio-economic status effected the academic achievement of students and there existed positive correlation between academic achievement and socio-economic status of visually impaired students.

121. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-777

Yadav, Pavan Kumar (2013). *B.Ed Vidyarthiyon dwara siksha me suchana evam sanchar prodyogiki ke anuprayog ka adhyan.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.60

Supervisor: Dr. Meenakshi Singh

Area of Research: Technology of Education

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology, B.Ed. Students

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to study the availability of resources of I.C.T, trainings related to use of ICT, Uses of ICT, Interest Regarding ICT and Problems Faced in using ICT by B.Ed student of BHU. All these were compared with respect to variable like-Gender, Subjects and background of B.Ed students. Survey method was used to carry out the study. B.Ed Students of 2012-2013 sessions were taken as population of present study. Sample of 100 students were chosen by purposive sampling method among which 50 were from humanities group and 50 from science group respectively. Among all these 50 were male and 50 were female. Self-made tool named questionnaire on use of ICT was used to collect data. Statistical Technique like Phi Correlation was used as statistical technique for analysing data. Major finding of the study were that maximum number of B.Ed students used ICT for educational purpose but availability of the ICTs and training regarding its use was not at satisfactory level. Students of rural area have less availability these resource as compared to those belonging to urban areas. The student show positive attitude towards use if ICT. Interaction with teacher by help of ICTs was not at satisfactory level. Major problems faced by the students regarding it were the economic problem, unviability of resources and training programmes.

122. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-778

Kumar, Ajay (2013). *Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalay ke snatak star ke vidyarthiyon ki samvegik paripakvata tatha unki shaikshik uplabdhi ka addhyan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.53

Supervisor: Dr. Alka Rani

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Emotional Maturity, Undergraduate Students, Banaras Hindu University

Abstract: The objectives of study were: to study the level of emotional maturity of the undergraduate students and to find out the relationship between emotional maturity and academic achievement of undergraduate students. Survey method was used to conduct the study. All the students of last year in the course of Arts and Science were taken as the population. Sample of 120 students (60 from arts and 60 from Science) were selected by purposive sampling technique. A Standardized tool for measuring the emotional maturity developed by Kumari Roma Pal was used to collect the data. Marks of second semester were considered as the data for academic achievement of the students. Major findings of the study were that, there existed significant difference between emotional maturity with respect to gender (male/female). Female students were found to be more emotionally mature than the male students. No significance difference existed between the students with respect to the type of residence (Rural/urban) and type of course (Science/ Arts). It was also found that emotional maturity creates a positive impact on academic achievement.

123. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-779

Yadav, Ajay Kumar(2013). *Dr. A.P.J Abdul kalam ke shaikshik Vicharon ki Prasangikata ka Addhyan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.73.

Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Choudhury

Area of Research: Philosophy of Education.

Keywords: Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam , Educational thought, Relevancy.

Abstract: Major objectives of the dissertation was to study the dimensions of life of Dr.Kalam which helped him to develop his educational thought, to study the meaning of education, objectives of education, curriculum, teaching technique, teachers, students, teacher taught relationship, type of educational institutes as per Dr.Kalam. Last objective was to study his thought about mass education, women education, vocational education and role of youth in contributing India to become a developed nation. Document analysis method was adopted to conduct the study, various documents, books, lectures, and memorials of Dr.Kalam related to educational, social, and national development were studied to do the analysis. Major findings were written in by giving a brief life history of Dr.Kalam. His school teachers RamkrishnaIearr, AyadurreSoloman motivated him to dream big. He got his higher education from madras institute of technology. He worked as senior scientific assistant. He was also the leader of PSLV project of ISRO. He was sent to DRDO where he developed Guided Missile Developed Programme. He also worked at the post of professor in Anna University. He was honoured with Nobel Prize and also became the President of India. As per Dr.Kalam education helps all around development of personality of human, it makes them humble and efficient for the nation.it helps to increase dignity, confidence and global brotherhood. He considered education as instrument to search of truth. The objectives of education should be moral education, spiritual education, development of nationalism, develop scientific attitude. He opined that the curriculum of education should include the content of technology, philosophy, morality, spirituality, environment, agriculture, economics and sociology. Relationship between the teacher and taught should be deep in nature i.e. both should understand each other equally and should contribute for national development. He gave the concept of dynamic school. His view was that the youth should be provided with quality education of all types like the quality vocational educational and skill education. He was a great supporter of women education. He considered women education to be the important aspect for development of a nation.

124. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-780

Bharti, Krishna Kumar (2013). *Kashi Hindu Vishwa vidyalay ke swavittaposhit pathyakramo ke auchitya evam unki prasangikta ke prati vidyarthiyon evam shikshak-shikshikaon ke abhimat ka addhyan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.59.

Supervisor: Prof. Harikesh Singh

Area of Research: Curriculum Evaluation

Keywords: Self-Financed ,Curriculum ,Relevancy Opinion.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study was to find out the opinion of the teachers and students regarding self-financed curriculum of BHU and to compare the same with respect to students and teachers of Science and arts faculty, Commerce and Arts faculty, Commerce and science faculty, Arts and Science faculty respectively. Descriptive survey method was used to conduct the study. All the teachers and students of all these faculties were taken as population of present study. From all these faculties sample of 60 teachers and 60 students were selected by purposive sampling technique. A self-made opinionnaire was used to collect the data. Statistics like mean, SD and t-test were used for data analysis for present study. Major findings of the study were most of the teachers and students opined that self-financed curriculum to be irrelevant. There was significant difference between opinion regarding self-financed curriculum among teachers and students of social science faculty, arts faculty and science faculty respectively.

125. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-781

Kumar, Devesh (2013). *Uchcha Prathamik Vidyalay ke Vidyarthiyon me Sharirik Swasthya Jagrukta ka Addhyan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.60.

Supervisor: Dr. Sunita Singh

Area of Research: Health Education

Keywords: Students of Upper Primary Schools, Physical Health, Awareness.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to study the awareness of students of government upper primary schools about physical health and to compare the same of male and female students with respect to government and Private Upper Primary Schools. All the students of upper primary schools of government and private sectors were taken as population of study. Total 200 students were selected as sample among which 100(27 male, 73 female) from government upper primary school and 100(54 male, 46 female) from private upper primary schools were there. A standardised tool developed by Dr.Sunita Singh was used to measure the awareness about physical health. χ^2 (chi square) was used to do the statistical analysis of the data. Major findings of the study were, level of awareness about physical health in students of government upper primary school was found to be low where as in students in private upper primary school was found to be average. Significant difference was found in the level of awareness about physical health among students of government Upper primary Schools and Private upper primary schools. Significant difference was found in the male students of both type of schools regarding level of awareness about physical health whereas no significant difference was there in the female students of both types of schools regarding level of awareness about physical health.

126. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-783

Kumar, Avinash (2013). *Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya me B.Ed me adhyanrat vidyarthiyon ki paryavarniya jagrukta ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.55

Supervisor: Dr. Sunil Kumar Singh

Area of Research: Environment Education.

Keywords: Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya, B.Ed, Environmental Awareness.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study was to study the level of environmental awareness of B.Ed students of Banaras Hindu University and to study the same with respect to Varanasi like gender, type of course, residential background. Descriptive survey method was used to carry out study. All B.ed students of 2012-2013 session of Banaras Hindu University were taken as population of present study. Sample of 100 students were chosen by simple random sampling technique. Statistical measures like mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-test were used to do data analysis. Self developed likert scale was used to know the environmental awareness of students. Major findings of the study were there was no significance difference environmental awareness with respect to all the personal variables chosen ie. Gender (male and female), type of course (Arts group and Science group students), and area of residence (rural/urban.)

127. **Code:** BHU/RE/ 2013/ DLC- 784

Kumar, Sanjay(2013). *Shashakiy Aur Ashashakiy Vidyaloyon me Addhyanrat Kaksha Aath ke Vidyarthiyon ka Vigyan Vishay me Upalabdh ka Tulanatmak Addhhyan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.39

Supervisor: Dr. Sunil Kumar Singh

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Government Schools, Non-Government Schools, Science , Achievement.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were : to compare the achievement of students of government and non-government school students in science subject and to compare the achievement of male and female students of both type of schools. All the students studying science subject of schools running under Basic Shiksha Parishad of class 8 (2012-2013) session were taken as population of present study. Further sample of 100(50 government and 50 non-government) students selected by cluster sampling method were taken as sample of present study. A self-made achievement test of science subject was used as tool for data collection. The data was analysed using statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation and t-test. Major Findings of the study were, there existed significant difference in achievement between students of government and non-government schools. No significant difference was found between the achievement of male and female students of government schools where as significant difference existed between the same belonging to non-government schools.

128. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-785

Kumar, Bipin (2013). *Varanasi Nagar ke High School star ke Samanya Evam Drishtibadhit Vidyarthiyon ke path Sehgaami Kriyaon me sebhagita ka tulanatmak addhyaan*. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.43.

Supervisor: Dr. Revati Sakalkar

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Varanasi City, High School ,Visually Impaired Students.

Abstract: Two objectives were framed for the dissertation. One was to study the participation level of the general and visually impaired students of high school in co-curricular activities. And to study the various dimensions of co-curricular activities in which students participated. Survey Method was used to collect the conduct the study. All students of class 9 and 10 of 2012-2013 session from special schools and general schools were taken as population. Two special schools and two general school of Varanasi cities were chosen by simple random sampling method. From these schools 40 general students and 40 special students were chosen. A self made schedule was used to collect the data. There were 75 questions in it. Statistics like mean, S.D, t-test were used to do the analysis. Major findings of the study were that most of the students from both type of school took interest in co-curricular activities and some of them participated in these activities. Most of the general students participated in domestic activities like bringing material from market, take care of young brothers and sisters, submit bill of water and electricity whereas it was not the same with visually impaired students. Under second objective it was observed that there existed significant difference between level of participation of special students and general students in some of co-curricular activities like activities related to physical development, educational development, emotional development, development of citizenship, development of skill of handicraft, social awareness, cooperation and providing services as well as utilization of time.

129. CODE: BHU/RE/2013/DLC-786

Mohile, Rajesh (2013). *Vaigyanik Abhivriti Evam Samvegatmak Budhhi Me Sambandhkon Ka Addhyan: Madhyamik Star ke Vidyarthiyon ke Sandarbh me.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.82.

Supervisor: Dr. Parmanand Singh Yadav

Area of Research: Psychology of Education.

Keywords: Scientific Attitude, Emotional Intelligence, Students, Secondary Level.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were to measure the level of scientific attitude and emotional intelligence of students at secondary level, to find out the relationship between scientific attitude and emotional intelligence of students at secondary level, to find out the relationship between relationship between scientific attitude and emotional intelligence of students with respect to gender(male/female), type of stream(Science/Non-Science) and residence(Rural/Urban). Descriptive Survey method was used to carry out the study. For population of study Students were selected from four schools i.e. Kamlakar Chaube Adarsh Seva Vidyalay Inter- college, Shree Agrasen Mahajani Mahavidyalay, Shri Vallabh Vidyapeeth ,Balika Inter-college and Shree Ganesh Vidya Mandir Balika Inter-college of Varanasi where the examination board was Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Siksha Parishad. Sample of 100 students were selected from these schools by Cluster Sampling and further applying Simple Random Sampling. This comprised 50 students from rural area and 50 from urban. Tool developed by Prof. Parmananad Singh yadav, Kriya-Bhav-Vichar Shailey Prashnavali (Questionnaire) was used to measure the emotional Intelligence. Major findings of the study revealed that the low level of

positive correlation existed between the scientific attitude and emotional intelligence of the students at secondary level. Negative correlation existed between the scientific attitude and emotional intelligence students belonging to science stream. Low level of scientific attitude and emotional Intelligence existed between the students of non-science stream in comparison to students of science stream. Positive correlation between emotional intelligence and scientific attitude existed between male students and among female students it was not the same. Scientific attitude of female student was stronger as compared to that of male students. There existed negative correlation between scientific attitude and emotional intelligence of students belonging urban area while the difference was not significant in those from rural area.

130. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-788

Rauniyar, Priyanka(2013). *Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya ke Kshhatradhyapakon tatha kshhatradhyapikaon ke Atm Pratyay Samayojan tatha Samajik- Arthik Stithi ke Madhya Sambangh Ka Addhyayan.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.51.

Supervisor: Prof. Gopal Chandra Bhattacharya.

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya, Self- Concept, Adjustment.

Abstract: Major Objectives of the study were: to find out level of self-concept and adjustment among male and female perspective teachers of B.H.U., to study the relationship between self-concept and adjustment of male and female prospective teachers of B.H.U., to study the relationship between socio-economic status and adjustment of male and female prospective teachers of B.H.U., to study the relationship between self-concept and socio-economic status of male and female prospective teachers of B.H.U. Descriptive survey method was used for present study. All the B.Ed students of B.H.U were taken as population. Sample of 100 prospective teachers were selected by simple random sampling technique among which 50 were male and 50 female. Three tools were used to collect data. Self-concept Questionnaire developed by Dr. Saraswat in 1995, Adjustment schedule developed by Dr. H.S Asthana in 1968 and Socio-economic Scale developed by Dr. B.K. Singh & Savitri Sharma were used to find the level of self-concept, adjustment, socio-economic status respectively. Statistics like mean, standard deviation and product moment correlation were used to analyze the data. Major findings of the study were level of self-concept and adjustment of male and female prospective teachers was found to be of above average. Mostly socio-economic status of male and female prospective teachers belonged to upper middle class. Significant correlation existed between self-concept and adjustment of male and female prospective teachers. Positive correlation was found between self-concept and socio-economic status and also between adjustment and socio-economic status of male and female prospective teachers.

131. **Code:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-789

Kumar, Pramod (2013). *Prathamik Vidyalayon me Karyarat Adhyapako Ki S.S.A ke Prati Jagrukta :Chandauli Vikas Khand ke Sandarbh me* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.49.

Supervisor: Prof. Geeta Rai

Area of Research: Policy Research.

Keywords: Primary Schools, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Teachers, Awareness.

Abstract: Major findings of the dissertation were to study the awareness of teachers of primary schools regarding Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and to compare the same with respect to gender(male/female), level of education(Graduate/post graduate), Residence(rural/urban), Background of education (language/science/humanities), category(researched/general). Descriptive survey method was used for the study. Teachers from all the primary schools under chandauli block were taken as population for present study. 100 teachers were sample from different primary schools of Chandauli block. SSAAI(2010) developed by Miss. NimishaOjha was used as the tool to know the awareness. Statistical techniques like mean, standard-deviation, t-test variance were used to analyse the data.Major findings of the study were, the awareness of the teachers regarding S.S.A neither showed positive result neither negative results. No significant difference was found between the awareness of the teachers with respect to the variables like level of education, place of residence, background of study and category but there existed significant difference with respect to gender.

132. Code: BHU/RE/2013/DLC0790

Rai, Rajan (2013). *A Study of Self-Concept and Adjustment of Students of Traditional Sanskrit Colleges* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.52

Supervisor : Dr. Madhu Kushwaha

Area of Research: Sanskrit Education

Keywords: Sanskrit College, Adjustment, Self-concept, Students

Abstract: The objective of this study was to study the level of adjustment and self-concept and to find out the correlation between the two, among the students enrolled in the Shastri and Acharya courses of Goyanka Sanskrit College. Survey Method was used for this study wherein Goyanka Sanskrit College was chosen through Cluster Random Sampling method and the the students enrolled in the Shastri and Acharya courses were taken as the sample of this study. Following tools were used in this study: Self-concept scale- Mohsin, S. M., & Adjustment Scale-up Asthana, H. S. (1968). General Statistics was used to draw conclusions of this study and apart from that Product Moment correlation Method was used between both the variables. As per the results of this study, the students of Sanskrit College were found to have average levels of self-concept and adjustment. Data analysis further revealed a low positive correlation between self-concept and adjustment. Hence, the hypothesis of the study that there is a relation between self-concept and adjustment appears to be partially true.

133. **Code:**BHU/RE/2013/DLC0791

Tiwari, Ravikant (2013). *A Study of Human Rights Awareness among B. Ed. Students.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.75

Supervisor : Prof. R. P. Shukla

Area of Study: Contemporary Issues in Education

Key Words: B.Ed. Students, Human Rights Awareness

Abstract: The objective of this study was to study human rights awareness among the B. Ed. students of Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University. For this purpose 50 students were selected as sample through Disproportionate Stratified Random Sampling method. In this study, the researcher constructed a self-made questionnaire to assess the level of human rights awareness among B. Ed. students : Human Rights Awareness Scale- Shukla and Tiwari (2013) For the purpose of data analysis t-test was used to determine the significance of medians of different groups of students classified on gender basis. As per the results of this study, it was found that the mean score obtained by the students on Human Rights Awareness Scale was 15.75, which, when converted into percentage, equals to 65%. It shows a satisfactory average level of human rights awareness among B. Ed. students. Highest mean score of 18.20 was found among the B. Ed. Students of Social Science Stream whereas B. Ed. Students of Math stream scored lowest mean score of 13.95. On the basis of the results of this study, it can be concluded that there was no significant difference in level of human rights awareness among B. Ed. Students on the basis of gender whereas it was significant when the groups were compared according to subject streams.

134. **Code-** BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC0792

Kumar, Yogendra (2012-2013). *Farukhabad Shahar Ke Prarambhik Vidhayalon Mai Vishesh Vidhyarathiyoun Hetu Uplabdh Sanshadhano Ka Adhayan.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.58.

Supervisor: Dr .Anjali Bajpai

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Primary School, Special Students, Available Resources.

Abstract: The main objective of this study was to identify the number of all special children's in Farokhabad district. As well as the researcher also want to know the available resources and their utility related to the special children's. For this purpose researcher selected 107 special students from 30 elementary Schools with the help of Purposive Sampling Technique. Researcher prepared a tool to identify the number of all available human resources for special students. Researcher used descriptive statistical method to find out the results. Researcher found 111 special students among 3384 general students. The percentage of the special students is 3.26 to compare general students and the percentage of available resources for special students is 17.65 to compare human resources. On the basis of this study researcher found that none school had proper human resources for special students and only one school had some human resources for special students, but quality of that school is below to general school.

135. Code- BHU/RE/2013/DLC0794

Kumar, Lavkesh (2013).*Varanasi Janpad ke Madhyamik Strar ke Shikshako ka Rastriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan ke prati Jagrukta ka Adddhayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.52.

Supervisor: Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh

Area of Research: Policy research

Keywords: Secondary school teachers, Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Awareness.

Abstract: The main objective of this Study was to know the secondary school teachers awareness towards Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan according to their Institutions. For this purpose Researcher used Descriptive Survey Method. He Select 40 Government teachers and 40 Private teachers with the help of Purposive Sampling Technique. Researcher used self made questionnaire to achieve the all objective of research and also he used inferential Statistical like mean, S.D., and t test to find out results. The results of the present study revealed that the awareness about Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan was satisfactory among Male and Female teachers of secondary school. There was no significant difference between government and private schools male teachers towards awareness of Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan There was significant difference between female government and private schools teachers towards awareness towards Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

136. Code- BHU/RE/2013/DLC0795

Kumar, Shiv Narayan(2013).*Educational thoughts of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and its relevancy* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.90.

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Mehata

Area of research: Philosophy of Education

Keywords: Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya , Educational thoughts, Relevamy.

Abstract- The objectives of the study are-To study the brief introduction of life of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya. To study the aims of education, curriculum and nature of education acoording to Pt. ji . To study the thoughts of Pt. Mahamana related to empowerment of Hindi as a mother language(mother-tounge) and as a medium of instruction. To study the thoughts of Mahamana on women-education and man-education . To study the work done by Mhamana as the founder of B.H.U. To study the relevamy(or relevance) of thoughts and ideology of Mahamana with reference to contemporary Indian educational issues and challenges. The nature of the present study is educational and philosophical. Documantary Analysis method is used in the study. The study is mainly based on facts from secondary sources. The study reveals tha educational thoughts of Mahamana is still relevant in present educational circumstances. The solution of the present problems are possible through the educational philosophy of Mahamana. By doing some adjustments in his thoughts, it may be applicable in present scenario.

137. CODE-BHU/RE/2013/DLC0796

Kumar, Satendra (2013). *An analytical study of Political Interest among Under Graduate students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.46.

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Rani Saxena.

Area of research: Higher Education

Keywords: Under-graduate Students, Interest.

Abstract: The present study was conducted to investigate political interest among under-graduate students considering following levels-Faculty, Gender/Sex and Environment. . In the present distribution, 90 male and 90 female students are selected through the purposive sampling method. In the study for this purpose , the self developed tool by investigator is used. Mean, standard Deviation and T-test are used to analyze the data collected. A questionnaire having 30 items to measure political interest of 180 students was administered. Each student obtained 23.63 score in average. It was found that the political interest of the under-graduate male and female students were satisfactory. There is no significant difference among their faculty, gender/sex and rural environment.

138. CODE-BHU/RE/2013/DLC0797

Mishra, Tribhuvan (2013). *Chhatra sangh ke prati Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya avam Mahatma Gandhi kasha Vidyapeeth ke chhatra chhatraon ki abhivritti ka tulnatmak addhyayan* . (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.70.

Supervisor: Dr. Kishore H. Mane

Area of research: Higher Education

Keywords : Students, Students Union, Attitude , Comparative study.

Abstract: The main objectives of this study was to know the attitude of students of B.H.U and M.G.K.V.P. towards student unity on the basis of their Gender, Faculty and Residential background; and to conduct a comparative study of their attitudes. The study used the descriptive survey method. The research tools used in the study were questionnaire developed by researcher. From the P.G classes of B.H.U and M.G.K.V.P, 200 male/female students were selected by the purposive sampling method. For the analysis of this data non-parametric chi-Square test was used. The study revealed that there was no difference between the attitude regarding student unity in both universities. The attitude of the girl students of M.G.K.V.P towards student unity was positive. Attitude of the students from rural areas of both the universities towards student unity indicated the political awareness. There was no meaningful difference between the students of different faculties towards student unity attitude.

139. CODE-BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC0798

Verma, Tanvi(2013). *Pathya –sahagami kriyao me pratibhagi tatha gair pratibhagi*

madhyamik sttariya vidhyarthiyo ke vyaktittva shilgudo ka tulnatmak addhyyan (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.61.

Supervisor: Dr. R.N. Sharma

Area of Research: Secondary Education.

Keywords: Cocurricular Activities, Personality, Secondary Level Students.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to conduct comparative study of personality trait of participated and non-participated secondary-level students (girls/boys) in co-curricular activities. In this study we have used descriptive survey method. Then we have selected 100 students in Varanasi from 6 schools of class 9,10,11,12 . After this we have selected participated and non-participated students in co-curricular activities by random selecting method. In this dissertation “Personality Dimensional Test” (PDT) is used which is made by Dr. S.P Kulshrestha. In this, mean and S.D. are used and under parametric statistical Inference two mean significance calculation T-test are used. This study revealed that secondary-level student had all 12 personality factors out of which in 7 there was no significance difference in means. The result reflected that participated students as compared to non-participated students were more active, extrovert and more creative. They were less effected by the depression and tension.

140. CODE-BHU/RE/2013/DLC0799

Rojanasana,Phra Sukaroj (2013). *To study the problems of adjustment and language comprehension of Thai stustudents of B.H.U.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.67.

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Rani Saxena

Area of research: Higher Education.

Keywords: Thai Students, B.H.U , Problems, Adjustment, Language Comprehension.

Abstract- The objectives of this study were: to find out numbers of Thai students enrolled in various courses in B.H.U , Varanasi., to study the problems of adjustments of Thai students in B.H.U , Varanasi. & to study the problems of language comprehension of Thai students in B.H.U, Varanasi. Descriptive survey method was used to conduct this study. The population of this study consisted of all Thai students studying Under-graduate, Post-graduate, Diploma and Ph.D of B.H.U. A survey of the number of Thai students shows that they are 70 in all. However, 5 out of 70 responded correctly and hence included in find data analysis. Purposive sampling used. Tool for the study was a questionnaire of problems of adjustments and language comprehension of Thai students of B.H.U (Rojanasana and Saxena 2013). Findings of the study revealed in two major areas revealed that the findings of the problems of adjustment of Thai students towards residential, food, environment and communication found that- A: Residential adjustments most of Thai students have occasionally face problems with residential adjustment but some of the problems the have usually face with Proper supply of water, Proper supply of fan in rooms and proper electricity supply. B: Food adjustments Thai students they have the usually problems with good quality of food. C: Environment. Most of Thai students they have the occasionally problems but they have only. D: Communication adjustment, Thai students they

have the usually problem with difficulty of understanding in local Language. The findings of the problems of language comprehension of Thai students towards speaking skills, listening skills, reading skills, and writing skill revealed that in Speaking skills- most of Thai students had occasional problems but some of Thai students had the usual problems with an adequate English vocabulary for effective speaking. They asked questions in English in the classrooms and feel comfortable in talking with a native speaker instructor in the classroom. In Listening skills- all of Thai students had the occasional problems with every listening skills problems. In Reading skills - Thai students had usual problem with radon academic textbooks in English and understand English idioms. In Writing skills- all the Thai students had the occasional problems with every writing skill problems.

141. **CODE-BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC0800**

Ojha, Richa (2013). *A carrelational study of academic anxiety and academic achievement of secondary school students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.66.

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey

Area of Reasearch: Secondary Education

Keywords: Academic Anxiety, Academic Achievement, Secondary School Students.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were : to study the relationship between academic anxiety and academic achievement of secondary school students; and to compare the academic anxiety level of CBSE and UP board students. The descriptive survey method of Educational Research was used to conduct this study. The population of the study consists of the secondary school students of Varanasi city. Random sampling technique by the method of convenience was used to select the sample of the present study consists of 88 students pursuing class 11 from different schools of Varanasi city. Standardized tool (AAS) Academic Anxiety scale (S.K Pal, Dr. Mishra and Pandey, K. (1985)). The suitable statistical treatment was given to the collected data mean, SD, T-test and correlation coefficient calculation. There is a significant relationship between the scores on academic anxiety scale and academic achievement of the secondary school students of Varanasi. UP Board students are more anxious academically than that of the CBSE Board students. That also shows that Board is a determining factor in academic anxiety. Female students are found more anxious academically than their counterparts. It can be concluded that gender is a prominent factor with reference to academic anxiety, there is a significant difference in the scores of academic achievements of male and female students. Academic achievement of boys is higher than their counterparts. Academic achievement of CBSE board students is higher than that of the students of UP board. Thus board was also a determining factor with reference to academic achievement of secondary school students.

142. **CODE-BHU/RE/2013/DLC0801**

Tiwari, Sharad chandra (2013). *A comparative study of emotional intelligence of UP board*

and CBSE board secondary level students (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Lalta Prasad

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Secondary Level Students, Emotional Intelligence, Comparative study.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to find out emotional intelligence among UP board students., to find out emotional intelligence among CBSE board students., to compare the emotional intelligence of UP board and CBSE board students., to find out difference of emotional intelligence of UP board students in relation to their Gender, Rural-Urban, Parents qualification and Socio-economic status and to find out difference of emotional intelligence of CBSE board students in relation to their Gender, Rural-Urban, Parents qualification and socio-economic status. In the study descriptive survey method was used. The total sample for the study consisted of 200 students. 100 U.P board students and 100 CBSE board students in Varanasi city, selected by simple random sampling. This study used Bhattacharya instrument of Emotional intelligence (BEIS-IN) 2003. Mean, median, standard deviation and T-test were used to analyse the data. The findings of the study revealed that -There was significance difference among mean score of emotional intelligence in UP and CBSE board students-There was a significance difference between mean score of emotional intelligence of UP and CBSE board students relation to their gender. The average mean of emotional intelligence of Rural CBSE board students(103.37) was more than of urban CBSE board(94.082) student and Rural UP board student(101.278) was more than of urban UP board (90.87) student. The average mean of those whose parental qualification was above graduation was more than 104.327 and those student whose parental qualification was below the graduation was 93.487. The UP board students whose parental qualification was above graduation was 102.73 which was more than those students whose parental qualification was below the graduation (92.893).

143. CODE-BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC0802

Jaiswal, Sandeep Kumar (2013). A study of the attitude of Trainee Teachers towards sex Education (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.66.

Supervisor: Prof.. HCS Rathore

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Sex Education, Attitude , Trainee Teachers.

Abstract: The objectives of this study were: to study the attitude of trainee teachers towards sex education to compare the attitude of male and females U.G and P.G and different age groups trainee teachers towards sex education. Descriptive survey research technique is used in the study . Total trainee teachers (B.Ed) of faculty of Education(B.HU) were consider as Population in the study. Sample of 120 trainee teachers (male 60 and female 60) was selected using purposive sampling for the research purpose. Self made attitude scale of 5 points Likert scale is used in this study. This study statistical treatment T-test was used to find out significant

difference between the sub group. Majority of trainee teachers were in favour of providing sex Education and they had positive attitude towards sex Education. Mean value of trainee teachers on attitude scale found 94.58 that is high. The mean score of male trainee teacher on attitude scale was 94.58 .% and female 88.78% which were show that male trainee teachers had more favours towards sex education than female trainee teachers. On the other hand, both the U.G and P.G trainee teachers have almost same attitude towards sex education and teachers above 23 years age and below 23 years age almost had same attitude towards sex education.

144. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0803

Kasera, Prakash Chandra. (2013). *A Study of Teachers' Perception towards Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) of Co-scholastic Areas at Secondary Level* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.84.

Supervisor: Dr. Alok Gardia.

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education.

Keywords: Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE), Co-scholastic Areas .

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the perception of secondary school teachers towards CCE, to study the difference in the perception of secondary school teacher towards CCE with respect to their gender, designation and teaching experience, to study the difference in the perception of secondary school teachers on the following dimensions of CCE with respect to their gender, designation & teaching experience: life skill, attitude & values, co-curricular activities, physical & health education. The study was carried out through descriptive survey method. Random Cluster Sampling was used to select secondary school teachers as sample from various schools of Varanasi city. For the purpose of data collection a tool named "Perception towards Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)"(Kasera, P.C. & Gardia, A., 2013) was used. The obtained data was analyzed through descriptive statistics as mean & standard deviation and inferential statistics like t-test & F-test was used. The major findings of the research were: there was moderate acceptance of CCE by secondary school teachers. Secondary school teachers' perception towards the CCE pattern with respect to gender & designation had not differed but had differed with respect to their teaching experience. Secondary school teachers' perception towards attitude & values, co-curricular activities and physical & health education under CCE pattern was not differed with respect to their gender, designation and teaching experience. Secondary school teachers' perception towards life skills varied with respect to designation & teaching experience while it was remained constant with respect to gender of secondary school teachers.

145. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0804

Chaurasia, Abhishek Kumar. (2013). *A Study of Pattern of Expenditure in Education in India as per the Five Year Plans*. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.66.

Supervisor: Dr. Anjali Bajpai.

Area of Research: Economics of Education.

Keywords: Expenditure, Five Year Plans.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the pattern of expenditure in Elementary, Secondary, Adult and Higher Education as per the five year plan. And to study the change and relevance in pattern of education expenditure in five year plan. This study was done through Historical research method yet the study was quantity in nature. First 10 five year plans were selected as sample for the five year plans. The data was collected through archival data secondary sources running records recollections. The obtained data was tabulated and graphically represented through bar diagram and percentage. The findings of the study revealed that expenditure in primary education decreases from 1st to 3rd and increased continuously from 8th to 10th five year plan. The pattern of expenditure in secondary education varied from increasing in 1st to 2nd and decreasing in 2nd to 3rd. there was slightly ups and downs during 9th and 10th five year plan. Expenditure for adult education started from 4th five year plan with slight increment till 7th and decrement thereafter. Expenditure for higher education was increasing with less but continuous growth from 1st to 5th five year plan and there was continuous decrement from 5th to 10th five year plan. There were continuous ups and downs in expenditure on other aspects of education. For technical education there was continuous increment from 1st to 3rd, ups and down in 4th to 7th and continuous fall after 7th five year plan. It was also found that there was more expenditure on elementary education as compared to other areas of education.

146. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0805

Yadav, Surendra Kumar (2013). *Study of Relationship between Teaching Aptitude and Teaching Attitude of Student Teachers* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.49.

Supervisor: Prof. G. C. Bhattacharya.

Area of Research: Teacher Education.

Keywords: Teaching Aptitude, Teaching Attitude, Relationship, Student teacher.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to find out the nature and extent to which teaching aptitude of the student teachers are associated with their teaching attitude, to find out the difference between teaching aptitude of student teachers on the basis of gender (male and female) and academic background (science and arts group), to find out the difference between teaching attitude of student teachers on the basis of gender (male and female) and academic background (science and arts group), to find out the relationship between teaching aptitude and teaching attitude of student teachers. For the fulfillment of the above objectives the study was carried out through descriptive survey method on those students who are enrolled in B. Ed. Course during 2012-2013 at faculty of education kamachha BHU. 60 samples were selected through simple random sampling technique. For the purpose of data collection two tools were used namely: Teaching Aptitude Test (Prakash, J. & Shrivastava, S. P. & Kapoor, S. D.) and Teaching Attitude Inventory (Ahluwalia, S. P., 1974). The data was analysed through mean, standard deviation, t-test and product moment correlation. Findings of the study revealed that:

there was significant difference in teaching aptitude as well as teaching attitude of male and female student teachers while there was no significant difference between teaching aptitude as well as teaching attitude of students having different academic background (science and arts group). It was also found that there was a positive correlation between teaching aptitude and teaching attitude.

147. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0806.

Verma, Manoj Kumar. (2013). *A study of students' opinion about Lyngdoh Committee recommendations* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.108.

Supervisor: Prof. Asha Pandey.

Area of Research: Policy Research

Keywords: Students' Union (S.U.), Recommendation, Lyngdoh Committee.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to find out the opinion of students regarding Lyngdoh Committee Recommendations, to compare the opinion of boys & girls about Lyngdoh Committee Recommendations. The study was a descriptive survey research. 150 students were selected from of 5 departments from the population of students of BHU through simple random sampling technique. For the purpose of data collection a tool was developed and used by Verma, Manoj Kumar. & Pandey, Asha., 2013. The data was analyzed with the help of percentage statistics for each & every items separately & It was represented through pie diagram. The finding of the study revealed that the majority of students were agreeing with the recommendation of Lyngdoh Committee. The opinions of boys & girls were almost common.

REMARK: Sampling was not properly done, Tools details was not mentioned.

148. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0807.

Yadav, Mahima. (2013). *Awareness towards the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan among prospective teacher educators* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.2.

Supervisor: Prof. Geeta Rai

Area of Research: Policy Research

Keywords: Awareness, Prospective Teacher Educators, RUSA.

Abstract: The objective of the study were: to study the awareness of prospective teacher educators towards Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan, to study the variation, if any, in awareness of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan among prospective teacher educated with respect to their demographic variables: Gender (Male/Female), Course (M. Ed. / M. Ed. Special), Surrounding (Hostlers / Non-hostlers), Inhabitation (Rural / Urban) and Category (General/Reserved). The study was designed as a descriptive survey method involving purposive cum incidental sampling technique to select 60 PG students of Faculty Education BHU. For the purpose of Data collection RUSAAI (Rastriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan Awareness Inventory) was used by Yadav, Mahima & Rai ,Geeta. The obtained data was

analyzed through mean, Standard deviation and t-test. The findings of his research revealed that the overall awareness of the prospective teacher educators of BHU towards RUSA was neither positive nor negative i.e. it was average. It was also found that there was no significant difference among prospective teacher educators regarding the awareness of RUSA with reference to their gender, course and surrounding but there was significantly difference with respect to their inhabitation & category. Rural PTE's were found more aware than urban & general PTE's were found more aware than reserved.

149. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0808.

Abhay, Abhishek Kumar. (2013). *A study of opinion of prospective teachers towards semester system* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.34.

Supervisor: Dr. A. K. Rai

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: Opinion, Prospective Teacher, Semester System.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the opinion of prospective teachers towards semester system, to compare the opinion of male and female prospective teachers towards semester system. This study was carried out through descriptive survey method for the B. Ed. Students of Faculty of Education, Kamachhc BHU Varanasi during the session 2012-2013. Using purposive sampling technique 106 (68- Male, 38-Female) students were selected as sample. For the purpose of data collection a tool entitled "Opinionnaire Towards Semester System" (Abhay, Abhishek Kumar. & Rai, A. K., 2013) was used. The obtained data was analyzed through frequency and chi-square test. The findings of this study revealed that: the prospective teachers at Faculty of Education Kamachha BHU during the session 2012-2013 had favorable opinion towards Semester System, prospective male teachers and prospective female teachers at faculty of education during the session 2012-2013 had not different opinion towards Semester System.

150. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0810.

Kumar, Aadesh. (2013). *Prathamik star par drishtibadhit vidyarthiyon ki adhigam me aane wali badhaon ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P.G. Dissertation). Varanasi: Faculty of Education BHU. PP. 80.

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey.

Area of Research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Primary Level, Visually Impaired Students, Difficulties in Learning..

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the status of physical resources (related to Visually Impaired students) in special schools, to study the attitude of teachers towards visually impaired students learning in special schools, to study the inter-personal behavior of visually impaired students studying in special schools, and to investigate the cooperative nature of guardians of visually impaired students. The study was carried out through descriptive survey method. This study was applied on the primary level students studying in

special schools of Varanasi city. Purposive sampling technique was used to draw the sample of size 40 from 2 schools during the session 2012-2013. To collect the data opinionnaire (Kumar, Adesh. & Pandey, Yogendra., 2013.) was used. The opinionnaire had 32 items. The data was analyzed through frequency and percentage. The findings of the study revealed that most of the facilities- mobility training, brail, supportive environment, quality meal and residence was provided, yet many of the students had faced problems during admission, classroom situations and other times. Most of the students were satisfied with their school. Most of the students were satisfied with teachers' attitude towards them. The peer group interaction was found pleasant. Average guardians were cooperative for their children.

151. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0812.

Singh, Mohit (2013). *Uchcha prathamik star par drishtiheen aur mook-badhir vidyarthiyon ke samayojan ka tulanatmak addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.49.

Supervisor: Dr. Prem Shankar Ram.

Area of Research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Upper Primary Level (UPL), Visually Impaired (VI), Hearing Impaired (HI), Adjustment.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to find the difference between the adjustment of visually impaired boys and visually impaired girls of upper primary level, to find the difference between the adjustment of hearing impaired boys and hearing impaired girls of upper primary level, to find the difference between adjustment of VI and HI boys of UPL, to find the difference between the adjustment of VI and HI girls of UPL, to find the difference between the adjustment of VI and HI students of UPL. The study was carried out through survey method on the visually impaired students and hearing impaired students of Varanasi district. 50 students were selected as sample from 4 special schools of Varanasi. For the purpose of data collection "Children Adjustment Inventory" (Rao, T. S., 1975) was used. The obtained data was analyzed through t-test. The findings of the study were: there were no significant differences in the adjustment of VI boys and VI girls as well as HI boys and HI girls. VI boys were more adjusted in compare to HI boys while there was no significant difference in the adjustment of VI and HI girls of UPL. HI students were more aggressive than VI and VI students were more withdrawal than HI.

152. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0813.

Kumar, Jitendra (2013). *Bhavi shikshakon me Shiksha ke Adhikar Adhiniyan-2009 ke prati jagarukata ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.95.

Supervisor: Dr. Sunita Singh.

Area of Research: Policy Research.

Keywords: Prospective Teacher, Right to Education act-2009 (RTE-2009), Awareness.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to find the level of awareness of RTE-2009 in the students studying in the Faculty of Education BHU, to compare the level of awareness of RTE-2009 on the basis of different variables: (1) arts group and science group, (2) male and female, (3) general B. Ed. And special B. Ed. Students. Descriptive survey method was applied for the study on the students enrolled in B. Ed. Program of Faculty of Education Kamachha BHU in the session 2012-2013. 200 samples were taken purposively having different group combination i.e. 100 science (43 boys, 24 girls of General B. Ed. And 27 boys, 6 girls of Special B.Ed.) and 100 arts (43 boys, 25 girls of General B. Ed. And 27 boys, 5 girls of Special B.Ed.). for the purpose of data collection “Right to Education Act-2009 Awareness Questionnaire” (Kumar, Jitendra. & Singh, Sunita., 2013.) was used. The obtained data was analyzed using Chi-Square test. The findings of this study revealed that the level of awareness of RTE-2009 among prospective teachers was found average. There no significant difference in the level of awareness of RTE-2009 was found in the prospective Science and Arts teachers yet higher level of awareness was more in arts group students than in science group student. There was no significant difference in level of awareness of RTE 2009 in male and female teachers, yet the numbers of female teachers were more in higher level of awareness. There was no significance difference in the level of awareness of RTE 2009 between general B.Ed. and special B. Ed. students.

153. **CODE:** BHU/RES/2013/DLC-0814

Gupta, Gopal.(2013). *Drishtibadhit evam samanya vidyarthiyon ka sanganak gyan ke prati drishtikon ka tulanatmak addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.46.

Supervisor: Dr. Prem Shankar Ram.

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Visually Impaired Student, Computer Knowledge, Attitude.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the attitude towards Computer Knowledge of Visually Impaired (VI) and General students, to study the attitude towards Computer Knowledge of VI and General Boys, to study the study the attitude towards Computer Knowledge (CK) of VI and General Girls students, to study the attitude towards CK of VI boys and VI girls as well as General Boys and General Girls students. This study was carried out through survey method. The students studying in General and special schools of Varanasi district during the session 2012-2013 were considered as population. And 60 (30 General and 30 VI) students were selected as sample randomly. For the purpose of data collection, the opinionnaire (Gupta, Gopal. & Ram, P. S., 2013) was used. The obtained was analysed through t-test. The findings of the study were: there was no significant difference in the attitude of VI and General students, yet special students were less positive towards CK. There was no significant difference in the attitude of HI boys and General Boys, there was no significant difference in the attitude

towards CK of VI girls and General girls. There was no significant difference between General boys and General girls.

154. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2013/DLC-0815

Shankar, Amit. (2013). *Problems of implementing inclusive education as perceived by Educational Stakeholders* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.51.

Supervisor: Dr. Alok Gardia.

Area of Research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Inclusive Education, Attitude, Educational Stakeholders, Perception.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the attitude of Educational Stakeholders with respect to following variables: 1. Gender (Male/Female), 2. Teachers / Administrators, 3. General Teacher / Special Teacher, and to study the physical barriers in context of inclusive education. Research method was not mentioned in the dissertation but it seems to be descriptive survey method. Population was considered as all the governmental primary schools under the municipal corporation of Varanasi city. Using purposive sampling technique 60 teachers (40 male & 20 female) from 10 schools were selected. For the purpose of data collection two tools namely: Attitude Scale (Shankar, Amit. & Gardia, Alok., 2013) and Tool for Physical Barrier (Shankar, Amit. & Gardia, Alok., 2013) were used. The obtained data was analyzed through t-test for attitude and percentage for physical barrier observation. The findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference in the attitude of stakeholders with reference to following variables: 1. Gender (Male/Female), 2. Teachers/Administrators, 3. General Teacher / Special Teacher, and about 50% schools had well designed ramp and room facilities. Most of the physical facilities was available more or less but toilet facility was not found properly.

155. **Code:** BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0816

Srivastav, Sumit kumar (2013). *A comparative study of attitude of general prospective teachers & special prospective teachers towards inclusive education* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.63.

Supervisor: Dr. Alka Rani.

Area of research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Attitude, Inclusive Education, Special Prospective Teachers (SPTs'), General Prospective Teachers (GPTs').

Abstract: Objective of the present study was (I) to find out the difference between the attitude of SPTs' & GPTs' towards inclusive education. (II) to find out the difference between the attitude of male SPTs' and male GPTs' towards inclusive education. (III) to find out the difference between the attitude of female SPTs' and female GPTs' towards inclusive education. The descriptive survey method was used to conduct the study. Population of the study consists of the teachers trainees of faculty of education, BHU. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the 50 GPTs' and 30 SPTs'. The data was collected by self-made questionnaire. Major finding of

the study was (I) significant difference has been found between GPTs' & SPTs' attitude towards inclusive education. (II) Make SPTs' have more positive attitude towards inclusive education than their counterpart. (III) Female SPTs' also have more positive than Female GPTs' towards inclusive education.

156. Code: BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0817

Kumar, Siddharth (2013). *A study of attitude of prospective teachers of BHU towards information & Communication technology for teaching –learning purposes* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.54.

Supervisor: Dr. Revati Sakalkar.

Area of research: Technology of Education

Keywords: Attitude, Prospective teachers (PTs), Information & Communication Technology (ICT), Teaching –Learning Purposes.

Abstract: The objective of the study was as follow (I) to find out the overall attitude of PTs towards ICT. (III) to compare the attitude of PTs on following variables (i) male/female (ii) rural/ urban (iii) science & non science stream (iv) Hindi/ English medium. The descriptive survey approach was considered to conduct the study. 80 PTs were selected for the study. Self-made attitude scale were used by the researcher. The result obtained as per objective of the study was as follow (I) the overall attitude of the PTs were positive. None was found to have a strongly negative attitude towards. (II) No significant difference were found in attitude of male & female PTs, Hindi & English medium PTs , also in Attitude of urban & rural PTs.

157. Code: BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0818

Kumar, Nandan (2013). *A study of architectural barrier free environment of primary schools in Varanasi city* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.63.

Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Choudhury.

Area of research: Elementary Education.

Keywords: Architectural Barrier, Primary School Environment

Abstract: Objective of the study was as follows (I) to study the accessibility of architectural structure of schools for children with disabilities (CWDs'). (II) to study different dimension of accessibility of school for CWDs'. Descriptive survey method were used. Government primary school (GPS) under the municipal corporation of Varanasi city area had been taken as population of the study. 15 GPS were selected purposely. With the help of checklist data were collected. 27% of all school under study had proper infrastructure. 33% school had ramp, 66% school had proper entrance as per criteria. Only 6% school were found to use sign language. 8% school were found no provision for bench & table for the seating arrangement.

158. Code: BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0819

Sharma, Guddu (2013). *A study of availability of educational assistive technologies facilitating education of visually impaired students at elementary level* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.57.

Supervisor: Dr. R. N. Sharma.

Area of research: Technology of Education

Keywords: Educational Assistive Technologies (EATs'), Visually Impaired Students (VISs'), Elementary Level.

Abstract: This study was carried out with following objective (I) to study the availability of EATs for low vision students. (II) to study availability of various type of high or low EATs devices facilitating the education of VISs'. Descriptive survey research method had been used. Special schools of Varanasi city were consider as population & all the children with visually impaired of these school constitute the sample of the study. Investigator made checklist for observation, descriptive statistical analysis had been used. By the cause of study it was found that the special schools for VISs' are lacking some availability of EATs' (35% to 85%). Mostly low tech EAT devices were availability in the special school but all available devices are not sufficient in quantity. The non-availability of high tech EAT devices varies from 11.11% to 66.67%. The range of non-availability of total EAT devices was varies from 9.5% to 33.3%.
Evaluation: Researcher only studied the availability of EAT devises, but he did not investigate whether available devices are working or not and teacher are using it in his or her classes. Although rigorous work has been done in representation and discussion of result.

159. **Code:** BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0821

Rai, Anish Kumar. (2013). *Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya main addhyayanrat nihshakt chhatron ka samaweshi shiksha ke prati abhimat ka adhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.60

Supervisor: Prof. Geeta Rai

Area of research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs'). Inclusive Education, Opinion.

Abstract: Main objective of the study was to study the opinion of PWDs' towards Inclusive education with reference to their following personal variable (i) faculty (ii) age (iii) residence. Descriptive survey method was used for the present study. All PWD students studying in Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya constitute the population of the study. In which sample were selected by purposive incidental sampling. Self-made opinionnaire were used by researcher for data collection. Opinion of PWDs' studying in different faculty, towards inclusive education was not significantly differ. Same result was found in case of rural & urban resident PWDs'. PWDs' of age more than 24 possessed significantly differ opinion that PWDs' of age less than 24.

160. **Code:** BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0822

Pandey, Chandiprasad. (2013). *Poorva madhyamik star par drishtibadhrit aur samanya balakon ke bhash samprapti ka tulanatmak addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP. 53

Supervisor: Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh

Area of research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Visually Impaired Students (VISs'), Upper Primary Level, Language achievement, general students.

Abstract: Present study dealt with comparative study of Hindi language achievement of visually impaired & general student. The main objective had been formulated by researcher was compression of language achievement of VI & General student on the basis of (i) word formation (ii) meaning comprehension (iii) sentence formation (iv) vertany (v) affective compression. Descriptive survey method were used. Non probability sampling were used in choosing 20- 20 class 8th VI & general students. For data collection self-made Hindi language achievement test were used. Language achievement of VI & general students on the basis of student performance in word formation, sentence formation and meaning comprehension was not found significance at 0.05 level. But VISs' were found significantly differing in spelling and affective compression in comparison to general students. They made more mistakes in spellings and affective comprehension dimension.

161. **Code:** BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0823

Kumar, Ashok. (2013). *Uchcha prathamik star par drishtibadhit vidyarthiyon ki shiksha main aane wali samasyaon ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.57

Supervisor: Dr. Somu Singh

Area of research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Upper Primary, Visually impaired students (VISs'), Education.

Abstract: Following objective of the study had been formulated by the researcher. (I) To study the problems of VISs' related to their teaching aid material. (II) To study the problem of VISs' related to teacher. (III) To study the problem of VISs' related to reading & writing braille script. For the present study descriptive survey method was used. VISs' of Varanasi city constitute the population of the study. 50 VISs were selected by Judgmental sampling. Education problem questionnaire were used for collected the data. According 70% VISs' teachers behaviour is satisfactory and 80% VISs' fell that teacher were not well trained to deal their problem. 76%VISs' claim that teacher used appropriate teaching method. 24% VISs' claimed that school environment is not so friendly. 70% VISs' feel that appropriate and sufficient amount of teaching leaning material were not used.

Evaluation: Referencing is not according to APA. Chapter 5th should be written in past tense. Analysis was comprehensive but discussion part was very short and superficial.

162. **Code:** BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0824

Kushawaha, Rajeshwar Singh. (2013). *Drishtibadhit balakon ki samawesi shiksha ke prati vishisht bhawi adhyapakon ke vicharon ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation).

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.52

Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Choudhury.

Area of research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Visual Impaired Students (VISs), Inclusive Education, Special Prospective Teachers (SPTs).

Abstract: The objectives of this study were: to study the opinion of SPTs on inclusive education of VISs; and to study the opinion of SPTs on effect of inclusive education on general student. Survey method was used in the present dissertation. 20 SPTs were selected for sample. A self-constructed opinionnaire was used for data collection. Major finding of the study revealed that 95% SPTs gave opinion that achievement of VISs increase in inclusive education. 85% SPTs thought that inclusive education care personal need of VISs. 45% SPTs shared their views that in inclusive setup special attention on VISs impact negatively on emotional condition of general students.

163. **Code:** BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0826

Kumar, Santosh. (2013). *Drishtibadhit vidyarthiyon ke aatma sampratyay tatha samayojan ke sambandh ka addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.62

Supervisor: Dr. Madhu Kushwaha

Area of research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Visual Impaired Students (VISs), Self-Concept, Adjustment.

Abstract: The objectives of this study were: to measure the level of self-concept of VISs; to measure the comparative self-concept of VI male /female students; to measure the level of adjustment of VISs; to compare the level of adjustment of male / female VISs; and to find out correlation of self-concept and adjustment of VISs. Descriptive survey method was used. 60 VISs were selected by simple random sampling from all special schools of Varanasi city. Self-concept schedule by Dr. mohashin and Adjustment schedule by Dr. Asthana (1968) was used by the researcher for data collection. Self-concept level of VISs were found at moderate level. Same result was found for adjustment also. No significant difference were found in self-concept and adjustment of male & female VISs. Correlation between self-concept and adjustment of VISs were found as .78 which showed positive correlation.

164. **Code:** BHU/RE/2012-13/DLC-0827

Mishra, Ruchi (2013). *A comparative study of attitude of general teacher trainees & special teacher trainees towards person with disability*. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.54.

Supervisor: Dr. Sanjay Sonker.

Area of Research: Inclusive Education.

Keywords: Attitude, General Teacher Trainees (GTTs), Special Teacher Trainees (STTs), Person With Disability (PWD).

Abstract: The objectives of the study were : to find out the difference between attitudes of GTTs & STTs towards PWD. (II) to find out difference between attitude of male GTTs & Female GTTs and respectively male STTs and female STTs. Descriptive survey method was used to conduct this study. 60 GTTs & 40 STTs were selected purposively to constitute the sample of the study. Self-made questionnaire were used by investigator for data collection. The major finding of the study were (i) STTs had more positive attitude towards PWD (ii) Male STTs' had more positive attitude towards PWD than Male GTTs. (iii) female STTs' had more positive attitude towards PWD than female GTTs .

165. Code: BHU/RE/2013-14/DLC

Patel, Pradeep Kumar (2014). *A study of awareness of human rights among disabled students at secondary level* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.46.

Supervisor: Dr. R.N. Sharma

Area of research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Awareness, Human Right, Disabled Students.

Abstract: This study was undertaken with following objectives: (1) To compare the awareness of human rights of disabled student. (2) To compare gender awareness of human rights among disabled students. Descriptive survey method was used. Disabled students of secondary schools of Varanasi city were defined as population of the study. Major findings of the study were: the human rights awareness score of disabled students of HPPA is significantly equal to the disabled students of JJSB. Human rights awareness score of the disabled higher secondary students is significantly higher than the junior secondary students. No significant difference was found in human rights awareness of disabled male & female secondary school students.

166. Code: BHU/RE/2013-14/ DLC

Kushwaha, Pooja (2014). *A survey on the study of the attitude of teacher educators in context of using English as medium of instruction at high school level* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.46.

Supervisor: Dr. Somu Singh

Area of research: Language Education (English)

Keywords: Attitude, Teacher Educator, English, Medium of Instruction, High School.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were: (1) To study the attitude of teacher educators regarding language as medium of instruction at high school level. (2) To have comparative study of the difference in the attitude teacher educators of faculty of Education (FOE), BHU & MGKVP. (3) To identify the positive and negative attitude of teacher educators in perspective of the existing educational setup of the country regarding English medium instruction. Teacher educator of various university of Varanasi city was constituted the population of the present study. 10 teacher educator are selected incidental purposive were employed. Major findings of the study were: there was no significant difference in the attitude of teacher educator towards

language as medium of instruction at high school level in the context of their gender difference, residential background, educational qualification & different streams of education.

167. Code: BHU/RE/2013-14/ DLC

Yadav, Madhulika (2014). *Social media used by UG & PG visually impaired students in Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.55.

Supervisor: Prof. Rashmi Choudhuri

Area of research: Higher Education.

Keywords: Visually impaired (VI), social media, Social Networking Site.

Abstract: The objectives of this study were : (1) To find out the percentage of VI students in term of frequency of using internet, hours spend on internet. (2) To find out percentage of VI students in terms of mostly visited social networking site. (3) To find out percentage of VI students in terms of academic benefits of joining social networking sites.

Descriptive survey method was used. Visually impaired UG & PG students of Banaras Hindu University were selected purposefully A structured interview schedule was constructed to get the information. Major findings of the study were: it was found that 25% VI students use internet on daily basis, 10% VI students use internet on weekly basis, where as 55% VI students use internet occasionally. 60% of VI students spent 7 h/week on internet. It was also found that 15% VI students use Facebook, 65% use Wikipedia, 5% VI students used Twitter. 25% VI students use social networking site for content reading, 30% for mailing. Most of the social networking sites are not visually impaired friendly and do not support screen reader software which restrict them to use it friendly.

168. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Singh, Vikash Kumar. (2017). *U.P. board va NCERT ke kaksha 9 ki vijnan pathyapustakon ka NCF ke sandarbh me vishaywastu vishleshan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.52

Supervisor: Dr. Madhu Kushwaha

Area of Research: Science Education

Key Words: Science text book, NCF2005, Content Analaysi.

Abstract: The objectives of this study were : (1) To study the recommendations of NCF2005 for science teaching. (2) To study construct the parameter of content analysis of science text book on the basis of NCF2005. (3) To analyze the science textbook of class 9th with reference to parameter given by NCF2005. (4) To compare the U.P. textbook & NCERT science textbook of classes 9th on the basis of parameter given by NCF2005. For the present study researcher used content analysis method. All the textbook of science of India considered as population of the study. Researcher used purposive sampling to select science textbooks of class 9th. Researcher find out that NCF2005 point out following parameters for science textbook: Cognitive validity, Content validity, process validity, historian validity, environmental related validity, moral

validity. NCF2005 also point out that textbook facts should be related to environment of the student and should promote creativity and heuristic habits. Further researcher found that in U.P. board textbook parameter related to environment, place of collaborative work, example related to day to day life, place of learning by doing and aesthetic sense also not available it also found that U.P. board textbook was written with lack of proper research work.

169. **Code:** BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Tripathi, Radha. (2017). *Varanasi kshetra ke madhyamik vidyalayon main adhyayanrat drishtibadhit evam samanya vidyarthiyon ki ruchiyon ka tulanatmak addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.48

Supervisor: Dr. B.D. Singh

Area of research: Inclusive Education

Key words: Visually impaired (VI) Students, general students, interest, and secondary school.

Abstract: The main objective of the study was to compare Interest of VI & general students of secondary school. Descriptive survey method was used. All the general and Blind School students of class 6, 7, 8 constitute the population. 60 students were selected as sample of the study. An interest questioner was used for data collection. T test, S.D. & means statistic were used for analysis of the data. Researcher do not find any significant difference in the interest of VI students and general students, also interest of girl VI Students & general girl students were not found significant.

170. **Code:** BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Yadav, Ajay Kumar (2017). *A study of verbal concept formation of children with visual impaired in Varanasi City* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.42.

Supervisor: Dr. Kishore H. Mane

Area of research: Inclusive Education

Key words: Verbal Concept Formation (VCF), Visual Impairment.

Abstract: In the present study following objectives had been framed: to compare the VCF of Male & Female students with visually impairment; and to compare the VCF of secondary stage and Higher stage students with visually impairment. The descriptive survey method was used. Visually impair boys & girls of class 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, studying in special setting of Varanasi constituted the population of the study. Secondary school children belonging to the age 14 to 20, studying in special setting schools were selected randomly. VCF test was deployed for data collection. The major finding of the study were: there was no significant difference in the VCF between male & female student with visually impairment. The VCF of higher secondary stage students were more than the secondary stage students with visual impairment.

171. BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Maurya, Shailja (2017). *A study of the attitude and perceived competency of higher education*

students of BHU towards digitalization. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.43.

Supervisor: Dr. Chhaya Soni

Area of the research: Technology of Education

Keywords: Attitude, Perceived Competency, Perceived Competency, Digitalization.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were : to study the attitude of higher education students towards digitalization; and to study the perceived competency of higher education students towards digitalization. Descriptive survey method was used. Population of the study was comprised all the UG students of BHU. 200 UG students of five faculty were constitute the sample of the study. Self-constructed attitude scale & perceived competency scale were used. Major finding of the study were: The attitude of higher education students were positive towards digitalization. Perceived competency of higher education students are positive towards digitalization. There was no significant difference found among the students of various faculties towards digitalization. No significant difference were found between the attitude & perceived competency of higher education students towards digitalization with respect to their sex & residence.

172. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Yadav, Pooja (2017). A study of the attitude of higher education students of BHU towards reservation. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.45.

Supervisor: Mr. Pankaj Singh

Area of the research: Sociology of Education.

Keywords: Higher Education, Attitude, Reservation.

Abstract: The objective of the study were: To study the attitude of Schedule cast (SC), schedule tribes (ST), other backwards class (OBC) and general Category (GN) students towards reservation. To study the attitude of higher education students with respect to various courses, educational qualifications & residential status.Descriptive survey method was used. 100 UG & PG students of Science, Commerce, Arts, Social Science and Education faculties of BHU were constituted the sample. Self-made attitude scale was used. The major finding of the study were: there was significant difference among attitude of ST, SC, OBC, GN category students. There was no significant difference between attitudes of Arts & Social Science, Arts & Science faculty students towards reservation. But significant difference was found between Art& Commerce and Art & Education faculty students towards reservation. Rural Students had more favorable attitude towards reservation.

173. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/ DLC

Rawal, Vipin Kumar (2017). Availability of assistive technology and teacher attitude towards using assistive technology device in special school of Varanasi. (Unpublished P. G.

Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.47.

Supervisor: Prof. Seema Singh

Area of research: Technology of Education.

Keywords: Assistive Technology (AT), Teacher Attitude, Assistive Technology Device (ATD), Special School.

Abstract: Main objectives of the study were : to study the availability of the AT in the special schools for visually impaired students; and to study the attitude of the special teacher regarding usage of ATDs' with respect to personal variable of teacher like. Gender, job status, and board of school. Survey method was adopted for the study. All the teachers of visually impaired school of Varanasi city constituted the population of the study. All teacher of two special school of Varanasi were selected as sample of the study. Checklist of availability of ATDs' in special school of Vis' & teachers attitude scale towards using ATDs' were made by researcher for data collection. The major finding of the study were as follows as: there is availability of ATDs' in special school adequate in number and these are in running condition. Attitude of teacher using ATDs' is favorable. No significant difference were found between attitude of male & female teacher, UP Board, School teacher & CBSE board teachers and also permanent & adhoc teachers.

174. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Singh, Priyanka (2017). *A correlational study of mathematics achievement and Mathematics problem solving ability among class VIII student of Varanasi city.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.48.

Supervisor: Prof. Rashmi Choudhuri

Area of research: Mathematics Education.

Keyword: Mathematics Achievement, Mathematics Problem Solving Ability.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the distribution of Mathematics achievement and Mathematics problem solving of sample of the study; and to find out correlation between Mathematics achievement and Mathematics problem solving ability of class VIII. Descriptive survey method were used. Class VIII students of Varanasi city during academic session 2016-17 constituted the population of the study. 120 students were selected randomly from the population. Academic achievement test and problem solving ability test were developed by the researcher. The major finding drawn from the study were: Mathematics achievement and Mathematics problem solving ability test score are normally distributed. The correlation of Mathematics problem solving ability test score & Mathematics achievement score are found to be fairly positive correlated($r=0.46$) of class VIII students. Mathematics achievement of boys was better than girls. It was also found that Mathematics problem solving ability of boys was better than girls..

175. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Bibi, Shabana (2017). *Barriers of Muslim girls' education in Madarsas of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 47

Supervisor: Prof. Seema Singh

Area of research: Sociology of Education.

Keywords: Muslim Girls, Education, Madarasas, Barriers

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to explore the sociological barriers of Muslim girls' education in Madrasas of Varanasi; to explore the economical barriers of Muslim girls' education in Madrasas of Varanasi; to explore the educational barriers of Muslim girls' education in Madrasas of Varanasi; and to explore the psychological barriers of Muslim girls' education in Madrasas of Varanasi. Survey method was adopted in the study. As sample a total of 150 students were selected from five different madarasas of Varanasi by purposive sampling. Self constructed tool was used. The findings of the study revealed that 61.85% Muslim girls of madarasas of Varanasi opined about sociological barriers in their education in which Madarasas distance from home and early marriage were strong barriers i.e. 80%. On the other hand 60.82% Muslim girls in Madrasas of Varanasi opined economical barriers in their education in which expensive education was strong barrier i.e.86%. Further, 57.83% Muslim girls in Madrasas of Varanasi opined educational barriers in their education in which traditional method was strong barrier i.e. 87.33%. A total of 60.24% Muslim girls in Madrasas of Varanasi opined psychological barriers in their education in which unfavorable environment of home was strong barrier i.e. 86.66%. This study revealed that sociological barriers were major barrier in getting education for Muslim girls in Madrasas of Varanasi in comparison to economical, educational and psychological barriers. During study it was found that parents were not much willing to send their girl child for studying in Madrasa/school. Muslim parents thought that girls were insecure in society and they liked to keep them in veil system (purdah- pratha), supported early marriage, confinement to the premises of the houses and duties of house which were strong component of sociological dimension. Girls were also forced for adjustment in marriage life which was one of the components of social barriers. Economical barriers were also one of them which caused for low literacy of Muslim girls in Madrasas of Varanasi. The findings were corroborated by recommendations of Sachchhar committee report (2006) which also emphasized over economical barriers for educating Muslim girls. Economic incentives were also not playing their role to pull the current of education ahead. Not getting scholarship, limited options , expensive education, job insecurity were considered strong barriers in economical dimension and importance of household work had not decreased or it had no other alternatives.

176. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Agrawal, Shasti (2017). *A study of ICT competencies among teachers at upper primary levels of Varanasi city.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.47.

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey

Area of research: Technology of Education

Keywords: ICT competencies, teachers, upper primary.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study was as follows: (1) To compare the ICT competencies among teachers at upper primary level with regards to the following institutional elements I. type of board, II. Type of school. (2) To study the differences among the ICT competencies of teacher at upper primary level according to their I. Age, II. Gender, III. Medium of school, IV. Educational qualification. Descriptive research method was used. Teacher teaching at upper primary level schools of Varanasi city were constituted the population of the study. Two school of each board were selected and 60 teacher of these schools were selected purposively. Investigator used school teacher ICT Competencies questionnaire for data collection. The Major findings were as followed: There is significant difference among the ICT competencies for the three board's teacher. The difference among the ICT competencies of the two type of schools was not found significant. The difference was not significant among the ICT competencies for teacher in relation to their age, gender, & medium of school.

177. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Verma, Preeti (2017). *A study on the educational thoughts of Sri Aurobindo* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.52.

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Mehta

Area of research: Philosophy of Education.

Keywords: Educational Thoughts, Sri Aurobindo.

Abstract: Investigator framed following objectives of the study: (1) To study the educational philosophy of Sri Aurobindo regarding concept of education, aims of education, curriculum, teaching methods, discipline, teacher- taught relationship, and concept of school. (2) To study the relevance of educational thoughts of Sri Aurobindo in the present system of education. Historical research method was used. Primary & secondary sources were constituted to carry out the study. Major Findings of the study were as follows: Sri Aurobindo philosophy is based on the concept of reality of being and consciousness amidst the big universe in which we live. Sri Aurobindos' real education provides free and creative environment to the child and develops his/her interest, creativity, mental, moral senses fully and finally leads to the development of his spiritual powers. Sri Aurobindo recommended physical training, games, preventive medical care for physical beings. He also recommended a curricula characterized by flexibility, interest, motivation, freedom and five aspects of education physical, mental, vitals, psychological, spiritual.

178. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Prakash, Ravi (2017). *A study of CBSE senior secondary school students' awareness and practices of safety measures in the Chemistry laboratory* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.45.

Supervisor: Prof. Meenakshi Singh

Area of research: Science Education.

Keywords: Senior Secondary School (SSS), Chemistry Laboratory, Awareness, Practical Safety.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were: to observe the provision for safety in chemistry laboratory in comparison to the recommended CBSE norms, to assess the level of awareness of safety measure of SSS students in the chemistry laboratory; and to observe the practices of safety measure adopted by SSS students while doing practical in the Chemistry laboratory. Descriptive survey method was used for the present study. Cluster random sampling was used to select 275 CBSE SSS students of Varanasi. Chemistry laboratory safety skill questionnaire, observation schedule for the practices of safety measure. The major findings of the study were: provisions for the safety in the Chemistry laboratory were not found in according with the recommended CBSE norms. The level of awareness of safety measures SSS students in Chemistry laboratory was found to be low. It was found that SSS students had poor knowledge about identified emergency facilities and equipment. The practices of safety measures adopted by the SSS students revealed poor experimental techniques.

179. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Sonker, Jooli (2017). *A study of emotional Intelligence in relation to happiness among senior secondary students of Varanasi* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.72.

Supervisor: Mr. Panakaj Singh

Area of research: Psychology of Education.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Happiness, Senior Secondary Students (SSSs).

Abstract: The main objectives of the study were: to assess the emotional intelligence and happiness among SSS; and to find out relationship between emotional intelligence and happiness among SSS. Descriptive correlation method was used. SSSs of Varanasi city was taken as population of the study. The sample of the study comprised of 100 SSSs of Varanasi city through simple random sampling. The oxford happiness questionnaire by Hills & Angle (2012) & self-report emotional intelligence scale of Pandey & Anand were used for data collection. There was positive relationship was found between emotional intelligence and happiness among SSSs of Varanasi city. But female SSSs have high correlation than male students. There exists gender difference in emotional intelligence and happiness. Female SSSs had high mean score (237.84>224.98) in emotional intelligence and happiness (4.2>3.24) than male counterpart.

180. Code: BHU/RE/2015-2017/DLC

Akanksha (2017). *A comparative study of attitude towards teaching profession of B.Ed. and B.Ed. special male prospective teachers of Banaras Hindu University* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.40.

Supervisor: Prof. Sanjay Sonker

Area of research: Teacher Education.

Keywords: Comparative Study, Attitude, Teaching Profession, B.Ed., B.Ed. Special.

Abstract: The main objectives of the study was to study the attitude of prospective male teachers towards teaching profession with respect to their age, discipline studied. Descriptive

survey method was used. The population of the study was confined to all the male B.Ed. & B.Ed. special students of faculty of Education, BHU of session 2015-17 & 2016-18. 100 male B.Ed. & B.Ed. special students were randomly selected as sample of the study. Teacher attitude inventory by S.P. Ahulowalia (1974) was used for data collection. B.Ed. male students have more positive attitude towards teaching than B.Ed. special male students. Prospective male teachers in the age group 26-30 year seems to have more favorable ($M= 231.76$) towards teaching profession than the age group 20-25 year ($M= 229.87$). Arts prospective male teachers do not differ significantly than the science prospective male teachers.

181. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Singh, Abhinay Kumar (2017). *A study of problems in science learning of visually impaired children at upper primary level in Varanasi City* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.50.

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey.

Area of research: Science Education.

Keywords: Science learning, visually impaired (VI), upper primary level.

Abstract: Objectives of the study were: To study the problem faced by the VI children while learning science concept at library & laboratory, while using equipment in science learning, with strategies / method of science learning. Descriptive survey method was used. Purposive sampling method was used to select 50 VI children. Major finding of the study were: VI children faced problem in science laboratory. There was no talking books, 3-d model, while create problem in science learning of VI children. Appropriate teaching material & strategies were not used for VI children in science teaching learning. Science fair, science club, exhibition were also not organized which creates, problem in science learning.

182. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Sahoo, Usha Rani (2017). *A study of relationship between television watching habit and school aggressiveness behaviour in early adolescent boys of Varanasi city.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.36.

Supervisor: Prof Nagendra Kumar

Area of Research: Psychology of Education.

Keywords: Television (TV) Watching Habit, School Aggressiveness Behaviour (SAB).

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to identify the different programs watched by adolescents; to study the aggressive behaviour of adolescents; and to study the relationship of aggressive behaviour & television watching habits with respect to board of school, and type of school. Descriptive survey method was employed for the present study. Male student from urban area of Varanasi city studying in CBSE & UP board constituted the population of the study. 100 students of class 7th were selected randomly. Major findings of the study were: It was found that 63% students prefer to see violent TV program where as the rest 37% students preferred to see nonviolent TV program. There were 20 TV programs which are violent in nature and students

preferred most. 33% students showed low aggressive behaviour, 38% mild, 29% showed high aggressive behaviour. Mean aggressive behavior score of students watching violent and nonviolent TV program varied significantly. Aggressive behavior didn't vary significantly with respect to board of the school and type of school.

183. Code: BHU/RE/2015-17/DLC

Gaur, Indu Kumari (2017). *Awareness among working women about government provision for healthy work environment in educational sector* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.52.

Supervisor: Prof. Anjali Bajpai

Area of research: Contemporary Issues in Education.

Keywords: Working Women, Government Provisions, Healthy Work Environment, Educational Sector.

Abstract: The major objective of the study was to study the awareness about government provisions in working women about their legal provision for safety and healthy work environment with respect to i. Private sector & government sector working women, ii. University teachers, school teachers, researchers. Descriptive survey method was used. The population the study comprised of working women in educational section of Varanasi district. 100 working women from different educational institutions were selected purposively. The major findings were: It is found that majority of working women were not aware about government provision for safe & healthy work environment. There was significant difference were found in awareness working women working as university teachers, school teachers & researcher scholars. There was significant difference in awareness of having teaching experience less than 0-5 year, 6-10 year and 11 year & above.

184. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Singh, Ravindra. (2017). *A Correlational Study of Emotional Intelligence and Adjustment among Secondary School Students of Varanasi.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.52.

Supervisor: Prof. Seema Singh

Area of Research: Psychological of Education

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Adjustment, Secondary School Students.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the emotional intelligence of secondary school students of Varanasi on the basis of following demographic variables: gender (male, female), & Educational board (CBSE & UP) and to study the relationship between emotional intelligence and adjustment of secondary school students of Varanasi. Descriptive survey method was adopted for this study. All the secondary school students of Varanasi were considered as population. Out of this population, 160 secondary school students were selected as sample through simple random sampling technique. For the purpose of data collection two tools were used namely: "Adjustment Inventory (H. S. Asthana, 1967)" and "Bhattacharya Instrument

of Emotional Intelligence (BIES-IN) (Bhattacharya, 2003)”. The data obtained data was analyzed through t-test and correlation coefficient. The finding of the study revealed that there was no any significant difference in the emotional intelligence of male and female students of secondary schools. Similarly there was no any significant difference in the emotional intelligence of secondary school students of U. P. Board and CBSE Board. It was also found that there was a significant correlation between emotional intelligence and adjustment.

185. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Jaiswal, Komal. (2017). *A study of opinion of secondary school teachers for making sex-education more easily taught-able* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP. 41.

Supervisor: Prof. Anjali Bajpai.

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Opinion, Secondary School Teachers, Sex- Education, Taught-able.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the opinion of the secondary school teachers towards making sex-education more easily taught-able, to study the opinion of secondary school teachers of different boards (UP Board & CBSE Board) towards making sex education more easily taught-able, to study the opinion of secondary school teachers of Co-Education & single sex school towards making sex education more easily taught-able, to study the opinion of secondary school male teachers and female teachers towards making sex education more easily taught-able. Descriptive survey method was used for this study. All the teachers of secondary schools situated in Varanasi city were considered as population. 53 teachers were taken as sample by incidental sampling from randomly selected schools. For the purpose of data collection “Opinionnaire for collecting opinion regarding teaching of sex education.(Jaiswal & Bajpai, 2017)” was used. The obtained data was categorized in different groups for each item and frequency & percentage was calculated regarding each group. The major finding of the study was: in opinion of school teachers- sex education means knowledge about fact and issues related to sex that include physical aspect of body related to sexuality. Sex education should merge with other subjects, audio-visual aids should use while teaching sex education, teachers faced behavioral problems while teaching sex education. Students’ weird questioning should be handled by proper responding by their queries, both male and female teachers were found suitable for teaching sex education, students had misconceptions related to sexual activity, teacher centric classroom should not favored for teaching of sex education and single sex school was found better to teach sex-education.

186. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Singh, Anchal. (2017). *Varanasi Shahar Ke Vishwavidyalayon Main Adhyayanrat B. Ed. Vidyarthiyon Ke Aatm-Pratyay Evam Adhigam Shaili Ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.64.

Supervisor: Prof. Prem Shankar Ram

Area of Research: Psychological of Education

Keywords: Varanasi City, University, B. Ed. Student, Self-Concept, Learning Style.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to compare the self-concept of B. Ed. students of state university and central university; to compare the self-concept of girls & boys B. Ed. students of state universities and central universities; to compare the learning style of B. Ed. students of state university and central university; to compare the learning style of girls & boys B. Ed. students of state universities and central universities. The study was carried out through descriptive survey method. All the B. Ed. students of central & state universities of Varanasi District were considered as population. 50 students (25 girls & 25 boys) from Banaras Hindu University (BHU) Varanasi & 50 Students (25 girls & 25 boys) from Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth (MGKVP) Varanasi were selected as sample through purposive sampling technique. For the purpose of data collection two tools namely: “Self-Concept Inventory (Dr. Beena Shah)”, & “Learning Style Inventory (K. S. Mishra)” were used. The obtained data was analyzed through mean, percentage, and Mann-Whitney U-test. The findings of the study revealed that: self-concept of BHU B. Ed. students were higher than MGKVP B. Ed. students; There was no significant difference in the self-concept of Boys & Girls B. Ed. students but self concept of MGKVP girls B. Ed. students was significantly higher than Boys of MGKVP; there was no significant difference in the learning style of B. Ed. students of BHU & MGKVP; and there was no significant difference in the learning style of boys & girls B. Ed. students of BHU & MGKVP Varanasi.

187. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Barnwal, Suraj. (2017). *An Analytical Study of Teaching Skills’ Performance of BHU Pupil Teacher during Internship in the Schools* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.41.

Supervisor: Dr. Chhaya Soni

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: Teaching Skills’ Performance, Pupil Teacher, Internship.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to analyze overall teaching skills’ performance of BHU pupil teachers during internship in the schools, to categorize and compare the pupil teachers’ performance on teaching skills with respect to streams namely: arts & science, and to compare pupil teachers’ performance on trained and untrained skills. The research was carried out through descriptive survey method. All the students pursuing B. Ed. in Banaras Hindu University were considered as population. 53 samples were selected through convenient sampling technique for the purpose of data collection. The data was collected using “Microteaching Skill Observation Schedule.(Barnwal & Soni, 2017)”. The obtained data was analyzed through mean, standard deviation, percentage & z-score. The findings of the study revealed that 71.7% pupil teacher had average performance on teaching skills. 15.1% had below average & 13.2% pupil teachers had above average performance. It was also found that there was no any significant difference in the pupil teachers’ performance with respect to their stream i.e.

arts & science. The important finding of the study was that there was significant difference between pupil teachers' performance on trained & untrained skills of microteaching.

188. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Kumari, Shikha. (2017). *Centenary Year Celebration of Banaras Hindu University: An Educational Analysis* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP. 61.

Supervisor: Prof. Sunil Kumar Singh

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Centenary Year Celebration, Banaras Hindu University, Educational Analysis.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to analyze the hundred year history of Banaras Hindu University in brief to trace out some celebrations, to find out the programs organized under Centenary Year Celebrations of Banaras Hindu University & to educationally categorize the programs organized during Centenary Year Celebrations (CYC) of Banaras Hindu University (BHU). The study was carried out through Historical Research method, a branch of qualitative research. Banaras Hindu University was taken as population as well as sample for the study. The data was collected through different sources. The primary sources were not available for the study while reports, researches, albums, displays, photographs were used as secondary sources. It was found that many celebrations were organized in the hundred year history of BHU. Major celebrations include first convocation ceremony in 1919, celebration of silver jubilee in 1942, independence of India in 1947, Malaviya ji's birth centenary celebration in 1961 on 25th December, opening of Malaviya Bhawan on 28th Dec. 1961 and centenary year celebration (Basant Panchami) 2015-2017. In the centenary year different programmes were organized such as lectures, conferences, seminars, workshops, symposiums, youth parliaments, drama, quiz competitions, cultural programs & sport tournaments. Total 116 programs were organized in the centenary year. 20.68 % programs were organized by the agriculture faculty, 9.46 % by faculty of education, 18.10 % by faculty of science, 13.79 % by faculty of social science, 10.34 % by faculty of arts, 17.24 % by Music & performing arts, 0.86 % by faculty of law, 1.72 % by medical science, 5.45 % by sport (physical education) & 2.58 % programs were organized by other faculties of the universities.

189. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Priyambada. (2017). *Development of Meta-cognitive inventory for B. Ed. students in Mathematics Teaching* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.59.

Supervisor: Prof. Rashmi Choudhury

Area of Research: Mathematics Education

Keywords: Development, Meta-cognitive Inventory, B. Ed. students, Mathematics teaching.

Abstract: The major objective of the study was to construct and validate meta-cognitive inventory in mathematics for B. Ed. students. The study was carried out through descriptive

survey method. B. Ed. students of Banaras Hindu University with pedagogy of mathematics were taken as population. 12 samples for pre-tryout and 60 samples from faculty of Education, Kamachha, Arya Mahila PG College, Vasanta College for Women, Rajghat & Barkachha Campus of BHU were taken purposively. The tool “Meta-cognitive inventory for B. Ed. Students in Mathematics teaching” was developed. For item analysis mean, standard deviation and t-score were calculated. The output of the study was the development of the tool “Meta-cognitive inventory for B. Ed. Students in Mathematics teaching”. This tool has 16 items distributed in different dimensions namely: declarative knowledge (01 item), conditional knowledge (01 item), planning (02 items), maintaining (02 items), evaluation (02 items), regulation of time (03 items), effect management (03 items) and help seeking (02 items). The major areas were: knowledge of cognition & Regulation of cognition. The items were validated through expert validity and reliability was established by split half method(0.842)

190. Code: BHU/RE/2014/DLC-

Rathore, Mast Ram Singh. (2014). *Varanasi Nagar ke Vishisht Vidyalayon me Prathamik Star par Addhyayanrat Drishtibadhiton hetu Brail Shikshan evam Adhigam ka Addhyayan* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.91.

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey

Area of Research: Inclusive Education

Keywords: Varanasi city, special school, primary level, visually impairment, brail teaching and learning.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the interest of visually impaired students towards brail learning, to study the problems in brail teaching and learning, to study the appropriate methods for brail learning and to invite suggestions to make brail learning behavioural. The research was carried out through correlational survey method. The population of the study consisted of the students of class 3rd & 4th of two special schools. 50 students and 5 teachers were selected as sample through judgmental sampling technique. For the purpose of data collection interview was taken from the teachers and questionnaire was administered on the students. The obtained data was analyzed through qualitative analysis specially item wise analysis. The findings of the study revealed that visually impaired students were positively interested in brail learning. In maximum results it was found that special mistakes of difficult words (like pariksha, pratiksha, drishti, trishna, a & aa, i & ee, u & oo, e & ai, o & ou, kha, sha, etc.) were the basic problems. The reason was found less use of brail proficiency and number system. It was also found that they can not learn brail as expected. It was also found that the factors affecting brail learning were: less or zero knowledge of brail to the parents, late admission, lack of modern trends.

191. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Singh, Umesh Kumar. (2017). *Migration of Students from Government Primary Schools to Private Schools: A Study of Kashi Vidyapeeth Block of Varanasi City* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.32.

Supervisor: Prof. Madhu Kushwaha

Area of Research: Elementary Education

Keywords: Migration, Government Primary School, Private School, Kashi Vidyapeeth Block, Varanasi.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the reason given by migrated students for migration, to study the reasons given by parents of migrated students for migration & to study the reason given by the teachers for migration. The study was carried out through descriptive survey method. The migrated students from government primary schools (1 to 5th class) to private schools were taken as population. 36 students out of 78 were selected as sample through simple random sampling, while Nyaya Panchayat Resource Centre Karasana was selected purposively for the purpose of data collection. Three tools were used namely: interview schedule for migrated students (Singh & Kushwaha, 2017), interview schedule for parents of migrated students (Singh & Kushwaha, 2017) & interview schedule for teachers (singh & Kushwaha, 2017). The obtained data was analyzed through frequency & percentage. The findings of the study revealed that the percentage of migration was 52.78% male & 47.22 % female while in category other backward classes (OBC) had highest (84.21%) percentage among migrated students. The reason of migration responded by students were: (a). more distance of government primary schools. (61.1%) (b). poor condition of toilet (41.66%) and (c). forced to clean the campus by teachers (36.11%). While parents' responses were: (a). lack of discipline (66%), (b). lack of quality education (70%), (c). teachers neutrality towards teaching (48%), (d). hindi medium of government primary schools (37%) and the teachers responses were: (a). good quality education and infrastructural facilities available in private schools (49%). (b). lack of infrastructural facilities and teaching learning material (37%). (c). teachers ignorance and neutrality towards students (31%), (d). neutrality of U.P. State government (29%). And (e). poor quality of teaching (26%).

192. **Code:** BHU/RE/2017/DLC

Thakur, Nayana. (2017). *A Study of Senior Secondary Students' Mental Health in Relation to their Academic Achievement in Darbhanga District of Bihar*. (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Ajeet Kumar Rai

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Senior Secondary Students, Mental Health, Academic Achievement, Darbhanga

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the different components of mental health of academically high & low achievers of Senior secondary schools in Darbhanga, to find out the mental health of senior secondary students with respect to their gender (male/ female) and to study the relationship between mental health and academic achievement. The study was

carried out through descriptive survey method. In this study all the students of senior secondary schools in Darbhanga district were taken as population. 100 students were selected as sample from 4 schools, 25 students from each schools through stratified random sampling technique. The data was collected through “Mental Health Battery (MHB)(Singh & Sen Gupta, 2000)” for mental health and marks obtained in board examination was treated as achievement. The obtained data was analyzed through mean, standard deviation and t-test. The findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference in the mental health of male and female students. Academically high and low achievers were compared in relation to six dimensions of mental health. There was significant difference in the emotional stability, overall adjustment ability, autonomy level self concept and intelligence but there was no significant difference in security-insecurity between high achievers and low achievers. There was significant difference between overall mental health of academically high achievers and low achievers.

193. **Code:** BHU/RE/2017/DLC

Verma, Vinay Kumar. (2017). *A Study of the Attitude of Academician of Banaras Hindu University towards Honoris Causa* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. Seema Singh

Area of Research: Higher Education

Keywords: Attitude, Academician, Banaras Hindu University, Honoris Causa.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the attitude of academician of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) towards Honoris Causa and to study the attitude of academician of BHU towards Honoris Causa with respect to following variables: Gender (Male/Female), Faculty (Education, Science, Arts). The study was carried out through descriptive survey method. In this study all the academicians of Banaras Hindu University were considered as population. Out of these 90 academicians were selected as sample through purposive sampling technique from education, science and arts faculty of BHU. For the purpose of data collection “Manad Upadhi Abhivritti Mapani” was used. The obtained data was analyzed through chi-square test. The findings of the study revealed that academicians of BHU towards Honoris Causa had positive attitude. It was also found that there was no significant difference in the attitude of male and female academician towards Honoris Causa. It was found that there was a significant difference in the attitude towards Honoris Causa of academicians belonging to science and education faculty. It was also found that there was significant difference in the attitude of academicians belonging to Arts and Education faculty. The academicians of Arts and Science had also significantly different attitude towards Honoris Causa.

194. **Code:** BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Sen, Goutam. (2017). *A Study of Mathematical Imagination among Secondary Students* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.49

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Mehta

Area of Research: Pedagogy of Mathematics

Keywords: Mathematical Imagination, Secondary Students.

Abstract: The major objective of the study was to study the mathematical imagination among secondary students, to compare the mathematical imagination of rural & urban secondary students. The concomitant objective was to develop a tool for analysis of mathematical imagination among secondary students. The study was carried out through descriptive survey method. All the secondary students of Varanasi city was considered as population. 50 students of 9th standard of Central Hindu Boys School were selected as sample through purposive sampling technique. For the purpose of data collection 'Mathematical Imagination Test'(Sen & Mehta, 2017) was used. The obtained data was analysed through frequency and percentage. The findings of the study revealed that the Mathematical Imagination was found in different levels. Very Low Level included basic mathematical skills of calculation, Low Level included calculation containing memorization of formula and imagination, average level included application of mathematical skills, High Level included contextualizing the problem with daily life and apply mathematical skills of calculation and very high level included visualizing and contextualizing mathematics with daily life events. It was also found that rural students have more mathematical imagination than urban on very high scale while it was inverse on very low scale.

195. **Code:** BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Patel, Sneha Lata. (2017). *Exploring the Leadership Practices of Secondary School Principals* Unpublished Dissertation (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.67

Supervisor: Prof. Asha Pandey

Area of Research: Educational Administration

Keywords: Leadership Practices, Secondary School Principal.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to compare the leadership practices of principals in secondary schools in relation to their personal variables namely: age, gender, educational qualification, year of experience, type of school, board of school and locality of school. Another objective was to compare the leadership practices of secondary school principals perceived by teachers in relation to principals' personal variables namely: age, gender, educational qualification, year of experience, type of school, board of school and locality of school. The study was carried out through descriptive survey method. All the principals and teachers of secondary schools of Varanasi district was taken as the population for the study. 30 principals and 100 teachers were selected as sample through simple random sampling. For the purpose of data collection 'Leadership Practices Inventory (LPI)' (Kouzes & Posner, 2002) was used. The obtained data was analysed through Mean, Standard deviation, T-Test and ANOVA. The findings of the study revealed that perception score of female principals was more than male principals regarding all dimensions of the leadership practices. The study revealed that no significant difference was found between male and female principals for challenging the process and enabling others to act but no difference was found between the male and female principals

when perceived by teachers. No significant difference was found between the government and private school, CBSE and UP board schools, and rural and urban schools' principals, also according to their qualification with the five dimensions of the leadership practices. Highly significant difference was found between the leadership practices of government and private school principals when perceived by the teachers.

196. **Code:** BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Fatima, Neda. (2017). *A Study of Emotional Intelligence of Higher Secondary Students.* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Deepa Mehta

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Higher Secondary Students.

Abstract: the objectives of the study were: to study the emotional intelligence of higher secondary students, to study the emotional intelligence of the higher secondary students with respect to their gender (male/ female), permanent residential locality (Rural/ Urban) and stream of study (science/ commerce). The study was carried out through descriptive survey method. All the higher secondary students of Varanasi city were taken as population. 120 students (54 boys from central Hindu Boys school and 66 Girls from Central Hindu Girls school) were selected as sample through simple random sampling. For the purpose of data collection "Emotional Intelligence Test" (Dr.Jyoti Dwivedi) was used. The data was analysed through descriptive statistics such as mean standard deviation, etc. and inferential statistics like as t-test. The findings of the study revealed that the students had fair amount of Emotional Intelligence further there was no significant difference in the emotional intelligence on the basis of personal variables such as gender, permanent residential locality and subject stream.

197. **Code:** BHU/RE/2017/

Singh, Prince Swantrata (2017). *A Study of the Relevance of RavindrasNath Tagore's Educational Philosophy in 21st century India* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Mr. Pankaj Singh.

Area of Research: Philosophy of Education

Keywords: Rabindranath Nath Tagore, Educational Philosophy, India, 21st Century.

Abstract: Major finding of the study was to study the educational philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore and to find out its relevance in 21st century in India. Historical Method was used for study. The relevant data were collected using primary and secondary source. The reading materials like journals, magazines related to philosophy of RabindraNath Tagore was considered. Major finding of the study was that philosophy of education of RavindraNath Tagore is quite relevant to the 21st century as be believed that all faculties of human beings intellectual, physical, moral aesthetic should be nurtured activated in good educational system. He emphasized the cultivation of intellect in order to counter balance emotional immaturity and instability where it

exists. As per Tagore vision was the curriculum should have nature of broad experiences in rural life situation. The teaching method should test based medium of education should be in mother tongue as primary and English as a second language. The teacher should be the creator, he must have feeling of love and affection and sympathy with children. The learning environment where students with authority and rules of schooling. Hence it was concluded that Tagore can be a torch bearer for the future education policies as he is quite relevant today.

198. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Prajapati, Yogendra Kumar (2017). *An analytical study of unavailability of mathematics teaching at high school level in visually impaired schools of Varanasi city* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr.R.N.Sharma

Area of Research: Inclusive Education.

Keyword: Mathematics Teaching, Visually Impaired Schools.

Abstract: Major objectives of the study were: to ensure availability of desirable assertive devices, to know the educational qualifications of mathematics teacher, to study opinion of mathematics teachers towards their profession and to study the opinion of learner towards mathematics learning. Descriptive survey method was adopted to conduct study. All the mathematics teachers and students at high school level of Varanasi city were taken as population of study among which visually impaired learners of class 9th and mathematics teachers from Hanuman Prasad Poddar school & JeevanJyoti Secondary school Sarnath were taken as sample for study. Self-made tool was used to collect the data. The tool comprised two parts one was related to availability of assertive devices and other is related to opinion of teaching learning view of learner and teacher also. In teachers opinionnaire 14 items were there related to their profession and interest and in learner opinionnaire had 13 items related to their interest and needs. Major findings of the study were that there were 11 out of 12 low teaching devices and 03 out of 08 high teaching devices and 01 out of 05 low vision device in Hanuman Prasad Poddar school and more than 90% assertive device of each section in JeevanJyoti Secondary school Sarnath. In Hanuman Prasad Poddar school teachers belonged to Arts and Social Science background only. JeevanJyoti Secondary school Sarnath had teachers from science and mathematics background. 50% of teachers and students believed that mathematics is neglected because of having abstract concept at high school level and there should not be provision of mathematics subject at high school.

199. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Giri, Seema (2017). *A study of hygiene awareness of junior high school students of Varanasi district* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 41.

Supervisor: Dr. Poonam Singh Kharwar.

Area of Research: Health Education

Keywords: Hygiene, Awareness, Junior High School.

Abstract: The major objective of the present study was to study the hygiene awareness of Junior High School and to compare it with respect to CBSE and U.P Board students. Students studying in CBSE and UP Board schools were taken as population of present study among which sample of 200 students from 6th, 7th, and 8th classes were selected from schools of Vidyapeeth block of Varanasi district. Self-made tool was used to collect data. It was a Likert Type test including 9 dimensions of hygiene like washroom hygiene, clean drinking water, feminine hygiene, washing hands, waste disposal, cleaning practices, cross contaminant, personal hygiene, parental awareness. Major findings of the study revealed that the level of awareness towards hygiene among student of junior high school was normal. There were no significant difference between the awareness towards hygiene with respect to students of UP Board and CBSE Board, girls and boys (students), and rural and urban students.

200. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Raj, Soni (2017). *A study of the attitude and problems of B.Ed internship programme under two years curriculum of B.Ed programme* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.31.

Supervisor: Dr. Poonam Singh Kharwar.

Area of Research: Curriculum Evaluation

Keywords: B.Ed. Interns of Banaras Hindu University, Internship Programme, Curriculum

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the attitude of B.Ed. interns of Banaras Hindu University (Main Campus) towards school internship programme(SIP), To study the same with respect to personal variable like gender, educational qualification. Second objective was to study about the problems faced by B.Ed Interns of Banaras Hindu University (Main Campus) during SIP. Mixed method was used for data collection in study. All the pupil teacher of BHU (Main Campus) B.Ed. students were taken as population. The study was a census study hence no sample and no sampling technique was used. Two self-developed tools i.e. attitude scale for school internship programme and an opinionnaire for problem faced during schools internship programme were used to collect data. The tool had reliability of 0.79 and 0.83 respectively calculated by split half method. Major findings of the study were after testing the hypothesis it was found that most of B.Ed interns have a favourable attitude towards the school internship programme and for the same no significant difference was found with respect to their gender (male/female) and educational qualification (Undergraduate/Post Graduate) students. Problems which they faced during SIP were, the lack of communication between faculty and school conduct. Subject difference was there between the B.Ed. interns and their mentors. The interns found students to be indisciplined, in some classes no feedback was given by the mentor, no regular observation was done, school mentor increased the workload of interns too much by putting all his/her responsibility on interns.

201. Code: BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Tripathi, R. (2017). *A study of the perception of university students towards the role of student's unrest and its causes* (Unpublished P. G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.69.

Supervisor: Prof. Sanjay Sonker

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Perception, University students, Unrest.

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the perception of the students regarding the phenomenon student unrest, to study the factors that largely attribute to unrest among the students and to study the perception of students regarding the phenomenon of students unrest in relation to their gender and course of study. Normative survey method was used to conduct the study in which an opinionnaire and a semi structured interview schedule was used to collect data. All then students studying at undergraduate, post graduate and research level of Varanasi city were taken as population among which sample were selected at two stages. At first by purposive sampling two universities namely Banaras Hindu University and Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth were selected. At second stage simple random sampling methods was used to select 130 male and 130 female students from selected universities. Major findings of the study were about 76.92% of the students viewed the role of student unrest in positive manner and 53.46% student viewed it as a negative phenomenon as it does not contribute well for the institution. Most of the male and female students also were of the opinion that major causes of student's unrest were lack of educational facilities, non-cooperational attitude of staff and facilities, absence of student councils, teaching in a traditional way and fee hike. Some of them also opined that it was also due to some personal reasons like uncertainty about future, lack of interest in studies, toxic home environment. Overall, mostly the political and educational factors were responsible for student unrest.

202. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Singh, P. (2017). *A correlational study of mathematics achievement and mathematical problem solving ability among class VIII students of Varanasi City* (Unpublished Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.51

Supervisor: Prof. Rashmi Choudhuri

Area of Research: Mathematics Education

Keywords: Mathematics Achievement, Mathematical Problem Solving Ability

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were : to study distribution of Mathematical Achievement of sample of the study; to study distribution of Mathematical Problem Solving Ability of sample of the study; and to find out Correlation between Mathematics Achievement and Mathematical Problem Solving Ability of Class VIII Students. Along with these, two subsidiary objectives were regarding comparison of Mathematics Achievement of boys and girls of class VIII. (ii) Comparison of Mathematical Problem Solving Ability of boys and girls of class VIII. The concomitant objective was to develop Mathematics Achievement Test (MAT) and Problem Solving Ability Test (PSAT). The research employed descriptive survey method. The

study was conducted on class VIII students of Varanasi city during academic session of 2016-2017, constituted the population of the study. With the help of Random Sampling Technique One hundred and twenty students of class VIII of English medium CBSE school of Varanasi city were chosen as sample of the study. Six schools were chosen by lottery method of simple random technique. From each selected school one section of class VIII was selected by simple random sampling to form sample of the study. For the purpose of organizing, describing, analyzing and interpretation of data descriptive statistics Mean, Median, Mode, Skewness, S.D. and Pearson's coefficient of correlation were applied to data. Inferential statistics t-test and chi-square for normal probability testing were applied. The major findings of the study revealed that Mathematical Achievement and Mathematical Problem Solving Ability scores of sample were normally distributed. On analyzing data for third objective researcher found that the value of product moment co-efficient of correlation was 0.46, which indicates a fairly positive correlation between Mathematics Achievement and Mathematical Problem Solving Ability. On comparing Mathematics Achievement of boys and girls result revealed that there was significant difference between Mathematics Achievement of boys and girls at 0.05 level of significance. Mean of Mathematics Achievement test scores of boys (7.87) was higher than girls (7.04). Also, there was significant difference in Problem Solving Ability of boys and girls at 0.05 level of significance. Mean of PSAT scores of boys (5.34) was higher than girls (5.11).

203. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2017/DLC-

Sarika (2017). A study of relationship of teaching competency of secondary school teachers with their job satisfaction (Unpublished M.Ed Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

Supervisor: Dr. Lalta Prasad

Area of Research: Secondary Education

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Teaching Competency

Abstract: The main objectives were: to study the teaching competency of secondary school teachers, to study job satisfaction level of secondary school teachers, and to study the relationship between teaching competency of secondary school teachers with their job satisfaction. Study of teaching competency and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers were made on the basis of gender, type of school i. e. government and non-government, category of teachers, i.e. General, OBC, SC and ST, and educational qualifications. Descriptive Survey Method was used in the study. Secondary schools served as the population of the study and samples were collected from the secondary schools teachers of Varanasi serving in urban areas. Findings revealed that there existed an inverse relationship between teaching competency and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers. Gender and types of schools didn't influence teaching competency much, as, no significant difference was found between teaching competency of male and female teachers and government and non-government school teachers. Teachers belonging to general category and teachers having higher education were found to be more competent teachers. Female teachers were found to be better job satisfied than their male

counterparts. Government school teachers were found to be more satisfied in their job than non-government/private school teachers. General category teachers were more satisfied with their jobs than OBCs, SCs and STs. Teachers having higher educational qualifications had lesser job satisfaction.

204. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Ashok,A.K. (2018).A Study of Relationship Between Yoga and Mental Health of Under Graduate Students of Social Sciences Faculty, Banaras Hindu University (Unpublished M.Ed Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.56.

Supervisor: Prof. P. S. Ram

Area of Research: Yoga Education

Keywords: Yoga, Mental Health, Wisdom, Learning.

Abstract: The main objectives of this study were: to find out the relationship between mental health of under graduate students of social science faculty of Banaras Hindu University who were practicing yoga and not practicing yoga ; and to find out the relationship between mental health of under graduate male and female students of social science faculty of Banaras Hindu University. The sample chosen by using purposive sampling technique consisted of under graduate students of social science faculty of Banaras Hindu University, in which 50 students practicing yoga (who were registered in certificate and diploma course of yoga in various yogic centres in Varanasi) and 50 students not practicing yoga. The analysis and interpretation of the results of this study revealed that there was significant difference between mental health of under-graduate students of social science faculty of Banaras Hindu University who were practicing yoga and not practicing yoga.

205. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Singh, S. (2018). *An Analysis of the Activity of Science Textbook with reference to Science Process Skills* (Unpublished M.Ed Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP: 98

Supervisor: Dr.Sunita Singh

Area of Research: Science Education

Keywords: Science Textbook, Activity Analysis, Science Process Skills.

Abstract: Science has taken a very important place in this modern era when democratic societies are demanding science education for the upcoming generations. To fulfill the needs of the nation and society, NCERT has been continuously updating the curriculum of school education by modifying the patterns from subject centered to child and activity centered. NCF is also trying to prepare Curriculum and Textbooks according to students' needs and interests. In the Textbooks, sufficient activities are provided to connect science with daily life. Keeping in mind the above points, this study is conducted to analyze the nature and effectiveness of the activities, given in NCERT's 9th grade Science Textbooks. The study also focuses on analyzing how the Science

Process Skills have been incorporated within these activities. Purposive sampling technique is used for selecting the sample chapters. The Study reveals that the Activities contain basic science process skills in a representative way and that most of the activities are given in an operant form while some activities are supplemented by non-operant form. The Researcher did not find a single activity which is totally in non-operant form. The presentation of each activity is simple and all the processes are explained step by step. However, the figures and charts given in these textbooks are blurred and not clear.

206. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Kumari, P. (2018). *A Study of Attitude towards Sex Education of B.Ed. Students of BHU, Varanasi* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.48.

Supervisor: Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh

Area of Research: Contemporary Issues in Education

Key words: Attitude towards Sex Education, B.Ed. Students

Abstract: The Main objectives of this study were: to study the attitude of B.Ed. students towards Sex Education; to study the attitude of B.Ed. students towards Sex Education with regard to their gender, subject stream (science and arts), category (hosteller and non hosteller) and habit. A total of 100 B.Ed. students were taken as sample from Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University of Varanasi. Descriptive Survey Method was used for this study. Attitude Scale towards Sex Education developed by Usha Mishra was used to collect data. Mean, median, standard deviation and t-test were used for analysis of obtained data. Major findings of this study were: B.Ed. students had positive attitude towards Sex Education. There was no significant difference in B.Ed. students towards Sex Education with regards to their gender, subject stream and category. There was significant contribution of habit in development of attitude towards Sex Education. It was found that urban B.Ed. students had more positive attitude towards Sex Education than rural students. The cause of this attitude might be the conducive environment, parents' , teachers' support and different resources like media and technology for urban B.Ed. students. The rural B.Ed. students had less knowledge or not proper family support and guidance towards Sex Education.

207. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Singh, D. (2018). *An Evaluation of Class XI Mathematics text book of NCERT* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Research Area: Curriculum Evaluation

Supervisor: Dr. Yogendra Pandey

Keywords: Evaluation, Mathematics Textbook, NCERT.

Abstract: The main objectives of this study were: to study the nature of sequencing of content of textbook; to study the relevance of organization of content into units, subunits and elements given in textbook; to study the nature of exercise provided in the textbook; to study the

frequency and relevance of example used in the textbook. The sample of the study consisted of Mathematics textbook of NCERT Class XI. The book consisted of 16 Chapters out of which 8 chapters were selected by simple random sampling technique. Tool of the study was based on the NCERT taxonomy given by R.H. Dave. Here the instructional objectives have been divided into the four levels which were knowledge, comprehension, application and creativity. Data were collected in terms of frequency of occurrence and non-occurrence of attributes. Simple percentage method was used to analyze the data. The major finding of this study revealed that : the content of the text book were divided into units, subunits, and elements in an affective way to provide exhaustive and clear knowledge of the concept; the evaluative questions given in the exercise of the text book were based on application level of objective than the knowledge and creativity level objectives; the examples used in textbook were more based on application and creativity as compare to knowledge level of objective; the illustrations in the textbook were more based on comprehension and application level illustration with low proportion of knowledge and creativity level of illustration.

208. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Shukla,S.K.(2018).*A Study of Financial Literacy and Achievement in Commerce among Senior Secondary Students in Varanasi City* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation).Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.**PP. 78.**

Supervisor: Prof. R.P.Shukla

Area of Research: Economics of Education

Keywords : Financial Literacy, Achievement in Commerce.

Abstract :The major objective of this study were: to find out the level of financial literacy among senior secondary students; to find out the achievement of senior secondary students in commerce (as a school subject); to find out the relationship between achievement in commerce subject and financial literacy of senior secondary students; to compare the financial literacy of male and female senior secondary students; to compare the achievement in commerce of male and female senior secondary students; to compare the financial literacy of senior secondary students of CBSE and UP board schools and to compare the achievement in commerce of senior secondary students of CBSE and UP board schools. It was a descriptive study. In this study simple random technique was used. Students of senior secondary i.e 11th& 12th standard (only Commerce stream students) were taken as the sample. Tool namely- Financial Literacy Test (FLT) was developed by the researcher and used to collect the data and for achievement in commerce subject performance in class 11th half yearly examination percentage was taken as an index of academic achievement. The finding of study revealed the poor state of financial literacy among senior secondary students. The senior secondary students mean percentage was(57.65%) which shows good state of achievement in commerce subject. Another finding of this study was a significance relationship between achievement in commerce subject and financial literacy of senior secondary students. It was also found that there was no significance difference between

the mean scores of financial literacy test of male and female students, but a significant difference was found between the CBSE and the UP board students.

209. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Tripathi, N. (2018). *Public Speaking Anxiety and Classroom Performance of Teacher Interns* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. Madhu Kushwaha

Area of Research: Teacher Education

Keywords: Public speaking anxiety, Teacher interns, Classroom performance

Abstract: This study was conducted to study the effect of Public Speaking Anxiety (PSA) on the classroom performance of teacher interns. The objectives of this study were: to find out the status of public speaking anxiety among teacher interns of BHU; to find out the status of public speaking anxiety among teacher interns in relation to their gender, stream of study, and medium of schooling; and to study the sources of public speaking anxiety and its effect on the classroom performance of teacher interns. The method of this study was mixed. At first level, 50% of total teacher interns (40) enrolled in session 2016-2018 were selected by simple random sampling technique. After the administration of a self-constructed PSA questionnaire, 15(9 teacher interns having high PSA and 6 teacher Interns having low PSA) teacher interns were finalized for the qualitative phase of study. At second level, a self-constructed semi-structured interview schedule was used to see the effect of PSA on the classroom performance of teacher interns. This study revealed that more or less, public speaking anxiety was found in every teacher interns. Female teacher interns, teacher interns from science group and teacher interns having English medium schooling were found less anxious than their counterparts. Over thinking about their performance, fear of evaluation, lack of confidence, fear of unfamiliar students/class, less knowledge about their teaching subjects were some of the sources responsible for their high public speaking anxiety during their classroom teaching. It was also found that the reason behind the low public speaking anxiety among teacher interns were their past experiences of teaching and public speaking.

210. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Gupta, P. (2018). *A Study of Awareness towards Educational Programmes for Women among B.Ed. and M.Ed. Students of BHU* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP.50

Supervisor: Dr. Chhaya Soni

Research Area: Contemporary Issues in Education

Keywords: Awareness, Educational Programmes, Women

Abstract: The objectives of the study were: to study the awareness of B.Ed. and M.Ed. students towards educational programmes for women, to find out awareness percentage of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojna(KGBVY) and Mahila Samakhya (MS) programme among B.Ed. and M.Ed. students of BHU, to compare the

awareness of B.Ed. and M.Ed. students towards educational programmes for women and compare the awareness of male and female students towards educational programmes for women. 80 students selected as sample of the study from Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University (40 each from B.Ed. and M.Ed.). Research method was descriptive survey method. Self-made tool used by the researcher for sample collection and research technique was mean, S.D. and t-test. Conclusion of the study was awareness of B.Ed. and M.Ed. students towards educational programmes (BBBP, KGBVY & MS) for women is average and there is no significance difference between awareness of B.Ed. and M.Ed. students as well as male and female students. It means awareness is not affected from variables like course or gender. It was positive sign that these variables did not affect awareness of students of B.Ed. and M.Ed. Result also showed that percentages of awareness of BBBP, KGBVY and MS among students is 36%, 35% and 29% respectively. Which means awareness of BBBP and KGBVY were more than MS programme. It indicated that students were more aware about recent programmes compare than old programmes.

211. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Srivastava, S. (2018). *Ucchmadhyamik Star par Abhibhavkiya Protsahan evam Addhyana Adat ka Vidyarthiyo ki Shaikshik Uplabdh Se Tulnatmak Addhayan* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University. Varanasi, India. PP. 77.

Supervisor: Dr. K.H. Mane

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Parental Encouragement, Study Habit, Academic Achievement.

Abstract: This research conducted in Hindi medium was related to study the parental encouragement & study habit and its impact on student's academic achievement on senior secondary school students. The major objectives of the study were :To study the relationship between parental encouragement and academic achievement of senior secondary school students ; to study the relationship between study habit and academic achievement of senior secondary school students ; to study the relationship between parental encouragement and study habit of senior secondary school students; to compare the relationship of parental encouragement and study habit in reference to academic achievement of senior secondary school students .Descriptive survey method was adopted for this study . Purposive cum convenience sampling method was used for selection of 100 students of C.B.S.E school of Varanasi city. Tools used were Agrawal Abhibhavkiya Protsahan Maapni (APES) developed by Dr. Kusum Agrawal, Addhayan Aadat Mapni (SHS) developed by Dimple Rani & M. L. Jaidka .The data analysis was done by using Mean, t-test and product moment correlation .The findings of the study revealed that the parental encouragement & study habit were positively correlated with academic achievement separately. There is average positive correlation between parental encouragement and study habit, there was gender difference in parental encouragement but in reference to study habit and academic achievement there was no gender difference shown in the

result of the study. Lastly study revealed that there was equal significant correlation shown in parental encouragement & study habit with academic achievement.

212. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Gautam, S. (2018). *Anxiety level of B.Ed. and B.Ed. (special) students: A Comparative study (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India. PP. 58

Supervisor: Prof. Asha Pandey

Research Area: Psychology of Education

Key Words: Anxiety level

Abstract: The objectives of this study were: To compare the anxiety level of B.Ed. and B.Ed. (Special) students; to compare the anxiety level of male B.Ed. and B.Ed. (special) students and compare the anxiety level of female B.Ed. and B.Ed. (special) students. A total of 100 students (50 each from B.Ed. and B.Ed.-Special) were selected as a sample from Banaras Hindu University. Research method was descriptive survey method. “*Sinha Anxiety Scale (Sinha W.A. Self-analysis form)*” was developed by Dugranand Sinha used by the researcher for sample collection. The mean, S.D, t-test and chi-square test was used for data analysis. The study revealed that B.Ed. (special) students had higher anxiety level than B.Ed. students. Result also showed that male B.Ed. (Special) students also had higher anxiety level than male B.Ed. students and Female B.Ed. (Special) students also had higher anxiety level than female B.Ed. students.

213. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2018/DLC-

Varghese, J. (2018). *Awareness of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) Among the Research Scholars: A Study on BHU (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation).* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh

Area of study: Technology of Education

Keywords: Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), Research Scholars, e-Learning and e-Teaching, SWAYAM, BHU

Abstract: The main objective of the study was to study the awareness among research scholars of BHU about Knowledge, E-teaching and E-learning and assessment of MOOCs with respect to their gender, discipline of their research, medium of transaction and the locality they reside. The researcher employed descriptive survey method using self-developed tool namely MOOCs Awareness Questionnaire. The population constituted of the research scholars of BHU out of which 100 research students were selected by using simple random sampling technique. Mean, Median, S.D, Kurtosis were calculated and t-test was applied to test the hypotheses. The results of the study revealed that there is no significant difference among the research scholars about the knowledge, e-teaching and e-learning and assessments in MOOCs with respect to gender, locality but there is significant difference among the research scholars regarding the awareness of basic knowledge, e-teaching and e-learning and assessment of MOOCs with respect to the science and non-science discipline of research. This study is useful to understand the level of

awareness of MOOCs among the research scholars of BHU in the initial stage of implementation of SWAYAM programme in India.

214. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2019/DLC-

Singh, A. (2019). *Attitude of B.H.U. School Teachers regarding their participation in Decision Making Process (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.*

Supervisor: Dr. Vinod Kumar Singh

Area of study: School Organization and Management

Keywords: Decision Making Process (DMP), Attitude, B.H.U. School Teachers

Abstract: The main objective of the study was to study the attitude of school teachers of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) regarding their participation in decision making process in B.H.U. schools of Varanasi city . It was also studied on the basis of the personal variables such as gender, caste and their designation. The sample consisted of 132 teachers of B.H.U. schools namely - Central Hindu Girls School, Central Hindu Boys School and Sri Ranveer Sanskrit Vidyalaya. It was chosen by simple random method of sampling. Mean, standard deviation and t-test was applied to test the significance of the difference between mean. The major findings revealed that 31.25% teachers of B.H.U. Schools had High Favourable Attitude (HFA) towards decision making process in B.H.U. Schools. The male and female teachers had similar attitude towards participation in DMP in B.H.U. Schools irrespective of their gender. The general caste and other caste (ST,SC& OBC) category of B.H.U school teachers had similar attitude towards participation in DMP in B.H.U. Schools irrespective of their caste category. Attitude of B.H.U. school teachers towards their participation in decision making process was same irrespective of their designation. This study reflected the status of participation of teachers in B.H.U schools in Varanasi city.

215. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2019/DLC-

Sameeksha (2019). *B.Ed Prashiksharathiyo ki Samvegatmak buddhi va Academic Samayojan ke madhye sambandh ka Addhyayan (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.*

Supervisor : Dr. Madhu Kushawaha

Area of Research : Psychology of Education

Keywords : B.Ed Student, Emotional intelligence, Academic adjustment.

Abstract : This research basically conducted in Hindi medium was related to study of relationship between emotional intelligence and academic adjustment of B.Ed students. The major objectives of this study were: to measure the level of emotional intelligence of B.Ed Students, to measure the level of academic adjustment of B.Ed students, to find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and academic adjustment of B.Ed students and comparison of emotional intelligence and academic adjustment of B.Ed students with respect to

their gender. Descriptive survey method was used for this study. 72 students were selected as sample by simple random sampling technique. For this study, two tools were used, one was emotional intelligence inventory (MII) by Dr. S.K. Mangal, and second was academic adjustment inventory constructed by the researcher. The data analysis was done by using product moment correlation and percentage. The major findings of this study revealed that there was highly positive significant correlation between emotional intelligence and academic adjustment of B.Ed students. It was also found that the female B.Ed students were more emotionally intelligent and academically adjustable than male B.Ed students.

216. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2019/DLC-

Jaiswal, N.(2019). *Bhavi Adhyapak/Adhyapikaon ki tritiya gender samuday/vidhyarthiyon ke prati abhimat ka adhyayayan* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. Madhu Kushwaha

Area of Research: Sociology of Education

Keywords: Prospective teacher, Third Gender, Opinion

Abstract: The objective of the study were : to find out the opinion of prospective teachers towards Third Gender community; to find out the opinion of prospective teachers towards Third Gender students; to find out the opinion of prospective teachers towards Third Gender Community and students with the respect to their personal variable such as class, caste, gender and ethnic diversity. Descriptive survey method was used for the study. Data was collected through structured interview schedule. 24 students of B.Ed. programme of Banaras Hindu University and its affiliated college of session 2017-2019(4th Semester) comprising caste, class, gender, ethnic diversity were selected from the population through maximum variance sampling method. Researcher used a self developed structured interview schedule as a tool to measure the opinion of prospective teachers regarding third gender community and their education. The tool was standardised by 2 gender education specialist. One to one interview were conducted with the consent of interviewee, recorded and transcribed. Theme based analysis was done. The result of the study shows that prospective teachers were not much more aware about social and political rights and upliftment of third gender community. Some of them have their own prejudice and notion towards the community. The major findings of the study revealed that, (i) Most of the prospective teachers did not have enough understanding about the subjective and physical identity of the members of the third gender community, they were mostly looking at it with their physical deficiency, some have even called it disability.(ii) 50% of the respondents used in the sample considered the reason for hiding identity as fear of social rejection, discrimination or segregation, while 50% of the respondents have their own views and misconceptions and are prejudiced.(iii) Despite being in favour of political equality, some trainees were not in favour of third gender children or individuals living together in society or family.(iv) Half of the trainees considered illiteracy, segregation and social exclusion to be the cause of dance, singing and sex

work and begging of third gender people but 50% have their own prejudices that they would like to do this work traditionally.(v) 70% of trainees considered social acceptability, education, and lack of governmental effort as important reasons of marginalization & representation of third gender community(vi) All B.Ed. trainees agreed on the option of ‘others’ in the admission form and some even considered spending more time together dangerous due to prejudice.(vii) Due to lack of knowledge about third gender community 50% prospective teachers said that they would consult a doctor, call the parents if they find such case in their career. They would treat them equally in the classroom but don’t know how? (viii) It could be said that no B.Ed. trainees knew the people of third gender personally. Their experiences and opinion were the same experiences related to daily life where stereotypical images of the third gender community were seen, even which though they knew little, they never tried to interact with them.

217. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2019/DLC-

Kumari, G.(2019). *A study of relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Problem Solving Ability of class IX students* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.PP.84.

Supervisor : Prof. Seema Singh

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords:Emotional Intelligence, Problem Solving Ability, Class IX.

Abstract: The main objective of this study was to find the relationship between emotional intelligence and problem solving ability of class IX students.The nature of the study was quantitative research and method of the study was descriptive survey method. The sample size of this study was 200 students of class IX students taken from UP and CBSE board schools of Chandauli district in which 100 students selected from UP board schools and 100 from CBSE board schools, out of rest 100 students were male and another 100 were female students. The result revealed a significant relationship between Emotional intelligence and Problem solving ability of class IX students that was very low positive correlation($r=0.28$). It meant that the students who had high problem solving skill, also had high emotional intelligence level.

218. **CODE:** BHU/RE/2019/DLC-

Jaiswal, P. (2006). *A Comparative Study of Sleeping Habit of Higher Achiever and Lower Achiever of Class XI* (Unpublished P.G. Dissertation). Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. P.C. Shukla

Area of research: Secondary Education

Keywords: Sleeping Habit, Achievement Level

Abstract: The major objectives of the study were: to study the sleeping habit of students of class 11; to study and compare the sleeping habit of high achiever and low achiever. The study was

conducted on the class 11 of different school of Varanasi city. For this study only students of few schools were taken and their class 10th achievement was taken for determining high achiever and low achiever. Class 11th students of session of 2005-2006 were taken as population for study. The descriptive method of research was used for the study. Tool for the data collection developed by the researcher contained 40 items. The major findings of the study revealed that : higher achiever were highly motivated towards their study so they slept less and studied more in comparison to low achievers. It was found that maximum high achievers slept less than 5 hours before two months of start of exams. During the examination, both the high achievers and low achievers slept at late night for completing their studies. Percentages of lower achievers were high in comparison to higher achievers who after waking up didn't start their study. Maximum students felt to change the pattern of sleep and wake up time for big success. It was analyzed from the study that the maximum lower achievers were also ambitious. It was found that the maximum higher achievers felt more energetic to study in night.

219. CODE: BHU/RE/2019/DLC-

Singh, U.(2007). *A study of age and type of family associated with the self concept of high and low achieving adolescents* (Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation).Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.

Supervisor: Prof. P.C. Shukla

Area of Research: Psychology of Education

Keywords: Family, Self Concept, Adolescents, High and Low Achievers.

Abstract: This dissertation was an attempt to probe into the dimensions of self concept of adolescent students. The objectives of the study were: to find out the correlation between age and self concept of high and low achieving adolescents; to determine the relation between self concept and achievement; and to analyze the difference between self concept of high and low achieving adolescents belonging to nuclear and joint families. Sample of the study consisted of 164 students of Classes XI and XII and first year graduation students of B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. programmes of age group 14 years to 19 years, studying in different schools and colleges of Varanasi. Research tool used in the study was the 'Self Concept Questionnaire' developed by Saraswat (1995). Results of this study showed a significant positive correlation between age and self concept of high and low achieving adolescents. It also showed a significant positive correlation between self concept and achievement of adolescents. However, as regards type of family, i.e., nuclear and joint, there was no significant difference between self concept of high and low achieving adolescents.

Section III: Trend Reports and Research Area Index

Survey of Researches in Education (Volume-I):

A Trend Report

**(Dr. Alok Gardia , Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University,
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The Background

Educational researches have always been the reflection of our immediate socio-cultural milieu and are connected to social and national needs and priorities. It also reflects the educational policies, pressing economical issues, emerging local and global currents which generate scope for studies in different areas. The researches help to revive our social and national framework transcending the body of knowledge in the field of education. They also contribute to human pursuit of discovering new knowledge. The nature of educational research is also systematic, reliable and valid targeted to find the “truth” and solve problems. Moreover, educational research process involves scientific steps to collect the information in order to investigate reality of problems and knowledge. However, the educational research is more complex because it can use various approaches and strategies to solve problems in educational setting. It can also involve variety of disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, psychology, history and so on. In addition, educational research is important because of contributing knowledge development, practical improvement, and policy information. It can be used by all educators to improve their competencies and teaching-learning process.

Under such assumptions researches undertaken by a particular individual under the umbrella of different institutions play a vital role in advancement of knowledge in the discipline. It also enhances the role of that particular institution in the field of knowledge generation and as a result nation building. As an institution Faculty of Education formerly known as Teachers’ Training College (TTC) under the administration of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in Varanasi (India) has been serving the cause of education with utmost sincerity and dedication since its inception. It was among the first colleges/Faculties to be set up in beginning years of BHU to serve the vision of its founder Bharat Ratna Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya who affirmed that teachers are the architects of society. Since its inception in the year 1918 this Faculty is trying its best to produce teachers embodied with cultural traditions of our society and also modern enough to keep pace with changing times (source: Website www.bhu.ac.in page of Faculty of Education, BHU). The Faculty of Education has been fulfilling the cherished dream of the founder of the University who attached great importance to teacher education. It has done appreciable service to the cause of education and nation-building.

The Survey of Researches in Education (Volume: I, E-Book and Paperback, First Edition) edited by Prof. Sunil Kumar Singh with a team of editors published in March, 2020 and uploaded in May 2020 in 180 pages (Source: www.auebhu.com and www.bhu.ac.in) reflects that almost all

the thrust areas of education are being attended by the researchers of the faculty for research based advancement and refinement of knowledge. The abstracts of 255 researches conducted at the Ph.D. level and one research work of D.Litt. (first work in Faculty of Education, B.H.U. and also the first work of D.Litt. on Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya) given in this volume are a reflection of research rigours of Teacher Educators and Researchers in last seven decades. This volume of survey has got a special grace owing to its foreword by the renowned scholar Prof.D.P.Singh, the present Chairman of University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi and preface by Prof.R.P.Shukla the Head and Dean of Faculty of Education, B.H.U. The present trend report is basically a critical analysis of this first centenary volume of research abstracts published by Faculty of Education, Alumni association of Education of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (India).The under given sections reflect the variety of trends as visualized from the current volume.

A Trend Report based on the Survey

The review of the survey reflects that in order to understand the gradual paradigm shift during different passages of time the entire time period of conduction of the education al researches in Faculty of Education, B.H.U. has been divided in five phases for the brevity of presentation. They are as follows:

- Phase I – 1952 to 1980
- Phase II – 1981 to 1990
- Phase III – 1991 to 2000
- Phase IV – 2001 to 2010
- Phase V – 2011 to 2018

Under each time frame the researches at the level of doctoral studies have been reviewed and presented along with the library accession number in the beginning itself so that it may be easily ascertained by the researchers in most cases. Further, the survey also reflects that as per availability of the abstracts of the theses completed after 2018 prior to this publication, due space has been also given for them. The below given sections include the phase -wise trend of researches.

Phase – I : Researches in Education during the years 1952-1980

The first division of time frame to understand studies is 1952 to 1980. As this was the formative years for the faculty of education the number of studies are very low in number. During the phase only 16 studies have been done covering only Six research areas. The areas which are covered are Sociology of education, history of education, psychology of education, Teacher education, adult continuing and non formal education, and higher education.

Table-1: Areas of Research during Phase – I, 1952 – 1980

SL No.	Educational Research Areas	Number of Studies
2.	Sociology of Education	03
3.	History of Education	01
5.	Psychology of Education	05
17.	Teacher Education	05
21.	Adult, Continuing & Non-Formal Education	01
31.	Higher Education	01

During this decade the most popular research area was found to be teacher education and under the psychology of education personality of the students. Whereas some other attempts were done to study Gurukul system of education, measurement and evaluation and a very significant research was done to study student unrest. A good number of theses were also written in Hindi language showing that researchers at that time were more inclined to write their reports in Hindi language.

Table-2: Research Methods Employed for the Researches during Phase – I (1952 – 1980)

Quantitative Research			Qualitative Research			Mixed Method			
Sl. No.	Research Method	No. of studies	Sl. No.	Research Method	No. of Studies	Quantitative		Qualitative	
1.	Descriptive survey Method	10	1.	Content Analysis	-	Descriptive Method	01	Content /Document Analysis	01
2.	Correlation Method	02	2.	Case Study	-	Correlation Method		Case Study	
3.	Quasi-experimental	-	3.	Historical	02	Quasi-experime-ntal		open-ended surveys.	
4.	Experimental.	-	4.	Phenomeno-logy	-	Experime-ntal.		focus groups.	

5.	Ex-post- facto	01	5.	Grounded Theory Method	-			Grounded Theory Method	
			6.	Interview Method	-			Interview Method	
			7.	Observation	-			observation	

During this phase quantitative research method was found very popular that 10 descriptive surveys have been conducted during the research frame. Two correlational studies and one Ex Post facto study have also been done during this research phase. A very pleasant scenario was also observed during this formative phase of research that two researches have been done under qualitative approach. In which both the studies have followed historical method of research whereas one study was conducted using the mixed method approach using descriptive survey and content analysis.

In this way it was observed that the beginning phase of the researches were very encouraging and selected research areas of different interests in which teacher education and psychology of education attracted the most researchers. It was also found that the descriptive surveys were the most popular method used by the researchers. An initial trend was also observed to adopt qualitative approach to educational research.

Phase – II: Researches in Education during the years 1981-1990

In the next time frame looking to big number of studies a decade of 1981 to 1990 was taken and it was observed that in comparison to previous time frame there is surge of number of studies in the field of education. A total of 46 studies have been recorded in the decade covering several research areas and the methods predominantly under quantitative approach. During these phase the global currents also started affecting educational researches in the faculty and some emerging areas and concerns were addressed.

Table-3: Areas of Research during Phase – II, 1981 – 1990

SL No.	Educational Research Areas	Number of Studies
1.	Philosophy of Education	02
2.	Sociology of Education	07
3.	History of Education	01
5.	Psychology of Education	10

11.	Science Education	04
12.	Mathematics Education	01
15.	Educational Technology	03
17.	Teacher Education	07
21.	Adult, Continuing & Non-Formal Education	02
32.	Value Education	03
33.	Inclusive Education	02
34.	Pedagogy of social science	02
35.	Pedagogy of English	01
36.	Pedagogy of life Science	02
37.	Pedagogy of Physical Education	01
38.	Language Education	01

Looking to the areas of education the area of psychology of education attracted most number of studies that 10 studies were conducted whereas sociology of education is the second most popular area in this decade attracting 7 research attempts. Some other areas liked philosophy of education; science education, vocational education and teacher education also have been the areas which were attended by the researchers. During this decade some emerging areas were also attended i.e. Inclusive Education, Value Education, Pedagogy of social science, Pedagogy of English, Educational Technology. Thus, it can be ascertained that the scenario of researches in education in the faculty started becoming wider with the vibrant efforts of educational researchers. The different aspects of teaching and teaching behaviour were well attended by the researchers during this phase. Models of teaching, teaching behaviour, simulated teaching and some other aspects of teaching were well analysed. The national adult education program which was running during this decade also attracted research efforts which showed the educational development during the period. Some innovative efforts were also done during this phase like analysis of concept of freedom in education since Rousseau, analysis of advance organiser model and development of self learning material for B.Ed.. The decade also signifies the beginning of researches in the field of special education that many studies on different aspects were conducted under special education. A significant effort of comparative study was also seen where education of New Zealand, Australia and India was compared in angle of ethnically disadvantaged children. The issues like political efficacy, political socialisation, political interest which are very relevant in present context were also researched during this decade which shows the dynamism of education researches in the faculty of education, BHU

Table-4: Research Methods Employed for the Researches during Phase –II (1981 – 1990)

Quantitative Research			Qualitative Research			Mixed Method		
SL. No.	Research Method	No. of studies	SL. No.	Research Method	No. of Studies	Quantitative	Qualitative	
1.	Descriptive Method	31	1.	Content/Document Analysis	01	Descriptive Method	Content Analysis	
2.	Correlation Method	-	2.	Case Study	-	Correlation Method	Case Study	
3.	Quasi-experimental	-	3.	Historical	02	Quasi-experimental	open-ended surveys.	
4.	Experimental.	11	4.	Phenomenology	-	Experimental.	focus groups.	
5.	Ex-post-facto	04	5.	Grounded Theory Method	-		Grounded Theory Method	
			6.	Interview Method	-		Interview Method	
			7.	Observation	-		observation	

In case of research methods the researches were fully tilted towards quantitative approaches. During this phase 31 studies conducted following Descriptive Method whereas 11 experimental researches were conducted which is a very healthy sign that new method started being adopted by the researchers. 4 ex post facto studies have also been conducted during the time frame. The scenario was found not so encouraging in the field of adopting qualitative approaches of research. Like the previous phase which was 1958 to 1980 there is increase of only 1 number to use qualitative approach. 1 effort was done under content analysis whereas 2 studies have been conducted using historical method. Thus, the attention of researchers was found using the pre existing methods and was not versed to adopt emerging methods of qualitative researches.

Phase – III : Researches in Education during the years 1991-2000

By the year 1991 the scenario of researches in education became vivid and diverse attending different areas of education of local, national and global concerns. Largest number of studies during the decade was conducted under sociology of education where 09 research efforts were seen.

Table-5: Areas of Research during Phase – III, 1991 – 2000

SL No.	Educational Research Areas	Number of Studies
1.	Philosophy of Education	05
2.	Sociology of Education	09
3.	History of Education	01
4.	Economics of Education	01
5.	Psychology of Education	08
11.	Science Education	01
12.	Mathematics Education	04
13.	Physical & Health Education	01
15.	Educational Technology	01
17.	Teacher Education	03
20.	Open & Distance Education	03
29.	Educational Planning and Policy Research	01
30.	Organization, Administration and Management of Education	03
31.	Higher education	03
32.	Value Education	03
33.	Inclusive Education	05
39.	Elementary Education	02
40.	Contemporary issues in education	01
41.	Research in education	01
42.	Pre-school education	01

Psychology of education was also the area which continuously attracted adequate attention of researchers having 8 attempts. The new trend which was observed during this phase that the researchers covered a wide area of education catering to different emerging specialisation areas. The new areas which were attended by the researchers during this phase was Research in

education, Pre-school education, Contemporary issues in education, Value Education, Organization, Administration and Management of Education.

Value education and educational management emerged as new prominent areas where at very first attempt it attracted good number of studies. By this time government policies and prominent nation agencies started paying attention to researches contributed to diverse attention of researchers to the areas. The topics like the effect of Islamic Educational Practice on the Indian Educational Practice in the Medieval India, Study of Leadership Behavior and Motivational Pattern of Educational Administrators and Effectiveness of Self Learning Material for the orientation of University and College were some prominent research efforts. Another new area which was touched though the effort of Comparing the Effectiveness of Schutz Awareness and Yogic Training Model for fostering Awareness among mentally Retarded Children. In line of attending the relationship of education and polity a Study of Constitutional Values among Higher Secondary Students of Varanasi was also done along with analysis of ideas of Ivan Illich on deschooling was also made. In the field of educational technology development of a CAI tutorial package for B.ed. Students and in the field of distance education feedback to students in distance education was also made during the phase. A study under comparative perspective was also done where Mathematics Achievement of Primary School Children of various Ethnic Groups in Nepal was also done.

Table-6: Research Methods Employed for the Researches during Phase –III (1991 – 2000)

Quantitative Research			Qualitative Research			Mixed Method			
	Research Method	No. of studies	SL. No.	Research Method	No. of Studies	Quantitative		Qualitative	
1	Descriptive Survey Method	43	1.	Content /Document Analysis	01	Descriptive Method		Content Analysis	
2.	Correlation Method		2.	Case Study	01	Correlation Method		Case Study	
3.	Quasi-experimental	01	3.	Historical Method	05	Quasi-experimental		open-ended surveys.	
4.	Experimental.	02	4.	Phenomenology	-	Experimental		focus groups	
5.	Ex-Post Facto	03	5.	Grounded Theory Method		Ex-post facto& case study	01	Grounded Theory Method	
			6.	Interview Method				Interview Method	
			7.	observation				observation	

Concerning the methods attended by the researchers the scene of previous period was found replicating. A total of 57 studies conducted under the phase where 49 quantitative researches were done and with slight increase 7 attempts were made under qualitative research. Only 1 effort was found under mixed method of researches. Thus, in terms of areas the field of education became very vibrant though in terms of adopting diverse methods of researches the effort of researchers was still lacking.

Phase – IV: Researches in Education during the years 2001-2010

During the decade presented herein the topic for researches have been chosen from different areas attracting 44 research efforts a slight decline in number of researches were identified during the decade. The study areas falls in broad sub branches of education i.e. educational philosophy, educational sociology and educational psychology.

Table-7: Areas of Research during Phase – IV, 2001 – 2010

SL No.	Educational Research Areas	Number of Studies
1.	Philosophy of Education	01
2.	Sociology of Education	02
5.	Psychology of Education	10
11.	Science Education	05
12.	Mathematics Education	01
15.	Educational Technology	02
17.	Teacher Education	04
26.	Ecological Environmental Studies in Education	03
30.	Organization, Administration and Management of Education	01
31.	Higher education	01
32.	Value education	04
33.	Inclusive Education	06
39.	Elementary Education	01
40.	Contemporary issues in Education	01
42.	Pre-school education	01
43.	Citizenship education	01

Under these domains the topics have been chosen where popularly variables of educational psychology attracted most research attention. Emotional Intelligence, Students' interest, Values,

attitude, work-alienation, mental health, Academic Anxiety, frustration, scientific attitude, learning condition obstacles were the popular variables selected for researches during this decade. These studies are different in nature where descriptive survey emerged to be the most popular method among all. Further experimental researches and few qualitative researches have also been conducted by the researchers.

Table-8: Research Methods Employed for the Researches during Phase –IV (2001 – 2010)

Quantitative Research			Qualitative Research			Mixed Method			
	Research Method	No. of studies	SL. No.	Research Method	No. of Studies	Quantitative		Qualitative	
1.	Descriptive Survey Method	36	1.	Content/Document Analysis	1	Descriptive Method	01	Historical method	01
2.	Correlation Method	-	2.	Case Study	-	Descriptive survey	01	interview	01
3.	Quasi-experimental	-	3.	Historical Method	-	Quasi-experimental	-	open-ended surveys.	-
4.	Experimental.	03	4.	Phenomenology	01	Experimental	-	focus groups.	-
5.	Ex-post facto		5.	Grounded Theory Method	-	Ex-post facto & case study		Grounded Theory Method	-
6.	Causal comparative	01	6.	Interview Method	-			Interview Method	-
		-	7.	observation	-			observation	-

During this phase out of 44 research efforts total no. of 40 quantitative researches have been conducted whereas 2 qualitative research and 2 attempt under mixed method was also scene. Descriptive survey continued to be the most popular method of study among the researchers.

In the field of educational sociology variables like Political Efficacy, Academic Migration Effectiveness of Homework, Opinion of Students towards Compulsory Attendance Rule, awareness of human rights, different types of problems of student, family support and adjustment of different individuals have been chosen popularly choosing descriptive survey method.

Very few attempts have been seen in the field of educational philosophy during these decade. Though a rising interest in the field of educational management and administration has also been observed. Various studies like Reservation policy-perception of students and other cross-sections of the society, A Study of leadership behaviour of principals of Higher Secondary Schools, Study on attitude towards teaching of Shiksha Mitras in relation to their job-satisfaction, opinion of Undergraduate Students towards Board Examination System, study on work-alienation among primary school teachers, opinion of Undergraduate students towards board examination system, opinion of Post Graduate Students of B.H.U. towards Semester System, relationship between Principal Administrative Effectiveness Institutional Academic Performance, job satisfaction of Special School Teachers, school organisational climate and academic achievement have been conducted in this area and proved to be the field which is increasingly getting research attention. Apart from this some studies on special education specially in comparative perspective, few experimental studies to study the effectiveness of module and some teaching approaches was also observed during this decade. Some studies with specific nature have also been observed which are unique in nature like study on citizenship education climate of schools and another study on emotional intelligence.

In this way, the research attempts during the decade have been quite vibrant with research attention in several areas. It contributed well in advancement of knowledge specially in educational psychology, educational sociology, educational management and administration at the same time some interest was generated in innovative areas of education like special education, applicability of citizenship education and also on effectiveness of certain teaching strategies.

Phase – V: Researches in Education during the years 2011-2018 & Beyond

The present decade starting from 2010 and the year under consideration in present survey 2018 witnessed high upsurge in number of studies. In comparison to all previous time frames the decade has highest growth. From the year 1958 to 1980 which is during 22 years only 16 studies have been observed whereas in present decade in 10 years 81 studies have been reported which shows growth of higher education in the country. It also shows phenomenal growth of faculty of education, BHU in size and number that such a huge contribution it is making in nation building and knowledge advancements.

Table-9: Areas of Research during Phase – V, 2011 – 2018

SL No.	Educational Research Areas	Number of Studies
2.	Sociology of Education	04
4.	Economics of Education	02
5.	Psychology of Education	18

11.	Science Education	03
12.	Mathematics Education	04
15.	Educational Technology	02
17.	Teacher Education	07
26.	Ecological Environmental Studies in Education	01
29.	Educational Planning and Policy Research	04
30.	Organization, Administration and Management of Education	03
31.	Higher Education	01
32.	Value Education	01
33.	Inclusive Education	12
34.	Pedagogy of social science	02
37.	Pedagogy of Physical Education	01
39.	Elementary Education	03
40.	Contemporary issues in Education	07
43.	Citizenship education	03
44.	Curriculum evaluation	02
45.	Music education	01

During the decade surprisingly studies started focusing on diverse areas in good numbers. It resulted less number of studies in popular themes where as more number of studies in emerging areas of education. First time a decline of researches observed in the area of psychology of education and sociology of education whereas a very healthy upsurge was observed in the field of special education predominantly in inclusive education. Among the new areas which attracted attention of researchers Educational Planning and Policy Research, Organization, Administration and Management of Education and good number of studies were also conducted in Contemporary issues in Education. Some issues of global prominence were also attended by the researchers during this phase i.e. Citizenship education and multicultural education; studies in the area of Curriculum evaluation was also observed with an innovative attempt was also done in the field of Music education. Concept mapping, citizenship qualities, yoga and education were some new variables taken up by the researchers. During this phase several module on emerging concerns were also developed by the researchers. Other than that the promulgation of Right to Education Act 2009 was also made during the decade which also attracted some research effort. A significant research advancement was made during this decade that first D.Litt. level research was undertaken in faculty of education which was conducted in the area of philosophy of

education where transformation of Mahamana as great educator was studied. Thus, in the history of 100 years of faculty of education during the decade first D.Litt. was also produced in the service of the discipline.

Table-10: Research Methods Employed for the Researches during Phase –II (2011– 2018)

Quantitative Research			Qualitative Research			Mixed Method			
SL. No.	Research Method	No. of studies	SL. No.	Research Method	No. of Studies	Quantitative		Qualitative	
1.	Descriptive survey Method	35	1.	Content Analysis	06	Descriptive Method	04	Content / Document Analysis	
2.	Correlation Method	17	2.	Case Study	03	Correlation Method		Case Study	
3.	Quasi-experimental	06	3.	Historical	02	Quasi-experimental		open-ended surveys.	
4.	Experimental	-	4.	Phenomenology	-	Experimental.		focus groups.	01
5.	Ex-post-facto	02	5.	Grounded Theory Method	02			Grounded Theory Method	01
			6.	Interview Method	01			Interview Method	03
			7.	Observation	-			observation	02

Looking to the aspect of research methods employed by the researchers once again a paradigm shift was observed that significant attempts were made to adopt qualitative or mixed method approach of educational research. Participating in the global currents the researches employed innovative and non positivist research approaches to address different concerns of education which is a very healthy sign for the quality research in the institution.

Among the total number of studies most of the studies have been done under quantitative approach with descriptive survey heading the list. Whereas, a significant number of researches were done using qualitative approach where the historical method and other innovative methods like focus group, grounded theory, interview method and observation was also used by the researchers.

Educational Researches in Faculty of Education: Holistic perspective

A holistic view of researches in Faculty of Education, BHU provides the excellent journey of the institution in pursuit of serving the discipline of education and advancement in its different thematic areas. The big number of researches produced in the institution has definitely enriched the discipline and contributed significantly in refinement of knowledge. Researches on policies, practices, teachers different variables, teacher and teaching effectiveness, different aspects of educational management and finance and in the area of education for special children have provided sound understanding of the area and helped in bringing innovations and reforms.

The holistic view reveals that psychology of education proved to be the most popular area chosen by the researchers. There are a number of variables of the area which were explored and researched at PG and Ph.D. level.

Table-11: Areas of Research during Phase – V, 1952 – 2018 & Beyond

SL No.	Educational Research Areas	Number of Studies
1.	Philosophy of Education	08
2.	Sociology of Education	25
3.	History of Education	03
4.	Economics of Education	03
5.	Psychology of Education	51
11.	Science Education	13
12.	Mathematics Education	10
13.	Physical & Health Education	01
15.	Educational Technology	08
17.	Teacher Education	26
20.	Open & Distance Education	03
21.	Adult, Continuing & Non-Formal Education	03
26.	Ecological Environmental Studies in Education	04
29.	Educational Planning and Policy Research	05

30.	Organization, Administration and Management of Education	07
31.	Higher Education	06
32.	Value Education	11
33.	Inclusive Education	25
34.	Pedagogy of social science	04
35.	Pedagogy of English	01
36.	Pedagogy of life Science	02
37.	Pedagogy of Physical Education	02
38.	Language Education	01
39.	Elementary Education	06
40.	Contemporary issues in Education	08
41.	Research in education	01
42.	Pre-school education	02
43.	Citizenship education	04
44.	Curriculum evaluation	02
45.	Music Education	01

Sociology of education, teacher education, inclusive education also attracted adequate attention of the researchers. Apart from these areas good numbers of researches have also been conducted in educational technology, value education, philosophy of education, contemporary issues in education. Different aspects of educational policies, higher education and organization, administration and management of education have also been sufficiently explored by the researchers. Some new areas as a result of 21st century knowledge have also been attended by the researchers like citizenship education, multicultural education, music education, yoga education and curriculum evaluation. Sufficient number of pedagogical studies have also been conducted which shows that classroom practices have also been attended by the researchers popularly. There are some important areas in education which are not being sufficiently addressed by the researchers also emerged as outcome of survey like the area of moral, art & aesthetic education, vocational & technical education, open & distance education, education of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and minorities studies and educational assessment and evaluation did not get adequate attention by the researchers. A major drawback in the area of research is ascertained that the number of studies are surprisingly lacking in the area of comparative education. Hardly, very few studies have been conducted in the domain and its different aspects.

Concerning the research methods employed by the researchers as like previous decades the descriptive survey method emerged to be the most popular method chosen by the researchers.

Table-12 : Research Methods Employed for the Researches during all five phases (1952 – 2018)

Quantitative Research			Qualitative Research			Mixed Method			
SL. No.	Research Method	No. of studies	SL. No.	Research Method	No. of Studies	Quantitative		Qualitative	
1.	Descriptive Method	155	1.	Content/ Document Analysis	09	Descriptive Method	06	Content Analysis	02
2.	Correlation Method	19	2.	Case Study	04	Correlation Method		Case Study	01
3.	Quasi-experimental	07	3.	Historical	11	Quasi-experimental		open-ended surveys.	
4.	Experimental	16	4.	Phenomenology	01	Experimental		focus groups.	01
5.	Ex-post-facto	10	5.	Grounded Theory Method	02	Ex post facto	01	Grounded Theory Method	02
6.	Casual comparative	01	6.	Interview Method	01			Interview Method	06
			7.	Observation	-			observation	04

Among the other methods of researches good number of studies were also conducted using experimental method, ex-post facto method and correlational studies. There were many studies where one or other methods have been used to obtain different objectives of the study except in experimental studies. The trends of study indicates that mostly the researchers have chosen quantitative approach to investigate their problems. Among all the phases very less number of qualitative researches have been found in elementary phases which later steadily increased with successive phases.

A significant number of researches have also been conducted using qualitative and mixed method of researches. Under the qualitative study content analysis, historical method and case study method have been popularly chosen by the researchers; whereas, very few attempts have been observed using grounded theory approach, phenomenological and observation method. Thus, in terms of choosing the research design too it was found that the researchers were much tilted to use popular positivist methods though few studies preferred non-positivist methods with meagre attention.

Suggestions for Future Researches:

Based on the number of observations made in the preceding years and in holistic perspective of researches conducted in the institution lessons may be taken to initiate efforts for future direction of researches. The researchers in the institution have done a commendable job that most of the

areas have been well addressed and investigated by the dedicated researchers. Such a huge pool of knowledge is definitely a big asset for society and the country as a whole. Future researchers may initiate efforts to address the areas not sufficiently dwelt upon by the researchers in the institution. Moral, art & aesthetic education, vocational & technical education, open & distance education, education of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and minorities studies and educational assessment and evaluation did not get adequate attention by the researchers, thus, future course of action may be directed to address the themes of these areas. The review also revealed a major drawback that the numbers of studies are surprisingly lacking in the area of comparative education. Banaras Hindu University being identified as Institution of Eminence should ponder over initiating studies in cross cultural and cross country, continent perspective so that the global scenario of education may be brought out by the researchers of such great university.

Concerning the selection of research designs too some important observation lead to future attempts following emerging tools and techniques. The studies have been found massively tilted to descriptive survey approach with combination of correlational approaches. Some sound research design covering other tools and techniques may be evolved by the future researchers. A healthy trend has been observed that there is steady increase of studies in qualitative approach which need to be maintained and further enhance by the researchers. Among the qualitative techniques methods like observation, grounded theory, open ended surveys and focus group discussion may also be popularly chosen by the future researchers. A conspicuous gap was observed in researches in the institution is concerning ethnographical studies. Ethnographical designs definitively demands high precision and involvement by the researchers which is the reason that studies are surprisingly absent. Even though, it is recommended for the future researchers that ethnographical studies may be taken in their future research attempts.

The present era is characterised by close interconnected nations and high sharing of knowledge capital around the globe. There occurred rapid advancement in information and communication technology which is affecting education scenario in its full might and rigor. Global crisis and global privileges are forming the part of educational discourse which is introducing new policies and practice in the field of education. All such observations will decide the future course of educational researches where faculty of education, BHU may take the front seat.

Recently, Google for Education partnered with “a global team of researchers and analysts to examine evidence-based shifts in classroom education” and published a report identifying 8 emerging trends in education around the world.

The “Future of the Classroom” report identifies research-based current and emerging trends to watch and resources to help schools “prepare students for what’s next”. Beyond tools, it also puts the light on skills students now need to develop.

As stated in the report, the trends were drawn from a global analysis that spans “fourteen expert interviews with global and country-specific thought leaders in education, academic literature review focusing on the last two years of peer-reviewed publications and desk research and media narrative analysis across the education sector, including policy research and teacher surveys”. The 8 current and emerging trends which have sound implications for the researches in any country or institution of the world are:

1. Digital Responsibility
2. Computational Thinking

3. Collaborative Classrooms
4. Innovating Pedagogy
5. Life Skills & Workforce Preparation
6. Student-led Learning
7. Connecting Guardians (Families) & Schools
8. Emerging Technologies

The eight trends cited above lay the strong foundation of research in education for future attempts.

Various social and political currents at national and global level also bring change in education sector which may be addressed through educational researches. Following reforms call for serious attention of researchers in education:

- digitization in the education sector
- New financing model for higher education sector
- The role and content of pre- service and in – service teacher training in present global era
- Nurturing schools and institution for fostering entrepreneurial spirit
- Formation of just and inclusive society
- Campus experience to be replicated using virtual technology
- Challenges in education due to global crisis like COVID - 2019, interdependence among nations and its threats, social media usurping huge power, complex identity issues, and concerns related with human rights, citizenship and peace.

All the above issues are of global and national importance which should definitely draw attention of researchers across the disciplines. The present academics is breaking the boundaries of discipline and advocating for trans-disciplinary, inter disciplinary and multi disciplinary studies. Thus, the future researchers have a sound scope to design studies which may cross the boundaries of discipline and discover a holistic knowledge for the betterment of human society. All such observations will definitely be certainly useful and attended by the researchers particularly in the Faculty of Education, BHU for improvements in the future research attempts. It will add more galore in the dynamic and vibrant research scenario of the country and globe at large.

On the basis of the above analysis and related suggestions ,it would be quite appropriate to conclude that the survey of researches given in the first volume of this centenary E-Book and Paperback Volume reflects the research rigour and love for creation of knowledge by the researchers. This voluminous document will definitely prove to be a very useful resource for the present and prospective researches not only in the discipline of education but also for other disciplines. It will also cater to various needs of variety of stakeholders of education in India and abroad.

The author acknowledges the support of Mr. Virendra Kumar Singh, Ms. Sharda Singh and Mr. Vinay Kumar Verma the UGC-Junior Research Fellows in Faculty of education, B.H.U., Varanasi for counting and grouping the research studies in this trend report.

Survey of Researches in Education (Volume-II & III): A Trend Report

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Background

Scientific research results are of high significance as they not only affect policies and implications in scientific areas but also form an empirical basis for implications and serve as a guide for implementers. Hrastinski & Keller (2007) pointed out that educational research which has been increasing in amount at a very rapid pace can be considered in this sense as it is an important indicator of development level of educational system of country. Besides a variety of activities held in a field, scientific research reveals the production and accumulation of knowledge in that field. Concordantly, educational research reveals the level of knowledge in educational context and particularly research regarding instruction affects the educational practices by leading the implications in the educational institutions and forming the basis for educational reforms. Bozkaya et al. (2012) remarked that each new study starts and develops with the examination of existing studies in a field, it is highly important to examine the studies and to evaluate the trends, methodologies, participants, research results and so on. They defined trend analysis as one which summarizes the patterns across time. It has been popularly used in a variety of disciplines. According to Thomsett , 2015 trend analysis helps to estimate the quantities of current or previous events and their variability or uncertainties in different time points .It is also the foundation for prediction and projection after analysing the significance of time and relationships with other predictors. For educational surveys, certain trends have been studied to show the progress or deterioration in public education and teacher education. These trends provide important clues for the professionals to understand the unmet needs for care and the magnitudes of educational problems. The comparison of multiple trends allows us to prioritize the issues and allocate resources. Here an attempt has been made to present the trend analysis of researches (Ph.D theses and PG Dissertations) submitted during the years 1973-2020 in Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) and published in the form of abstracts in Singh, S.K (2020) edited Survey of Researches in Education as Volume II and Volume III . This trend analysis given below has been divided into two parts: Part one focuses on Ph.D. theses abstract included in volume two and three ; and Part two focuses on M.Ed. dissertation abstracts included in volume two and three of 'Survey of Researches in Education'.

Part One: Trend of Ph.D. Theses Abstract

Survey of Researches in Education- Volume two and three, consist of eighty-nine doctoral thesis which were submitted in Faculty of Education during 1973 to 2020. Thirty-six doctoral theses were submitted during 1973 to 2014, rest fifty-five doctoral thesis were submitted during 2015 to 2020. This part of trend report is divided into these two eras.

The abstracts published in these volumes reflect that during 1973 to 2020, most of the thesis focused on areas of psychology of education, school education and teacher education, higher education, sociology of education, special education and distance education (Figure-1 and Table 1). Very less emphasis was given to subject specific pedagogy and philosophical researches.

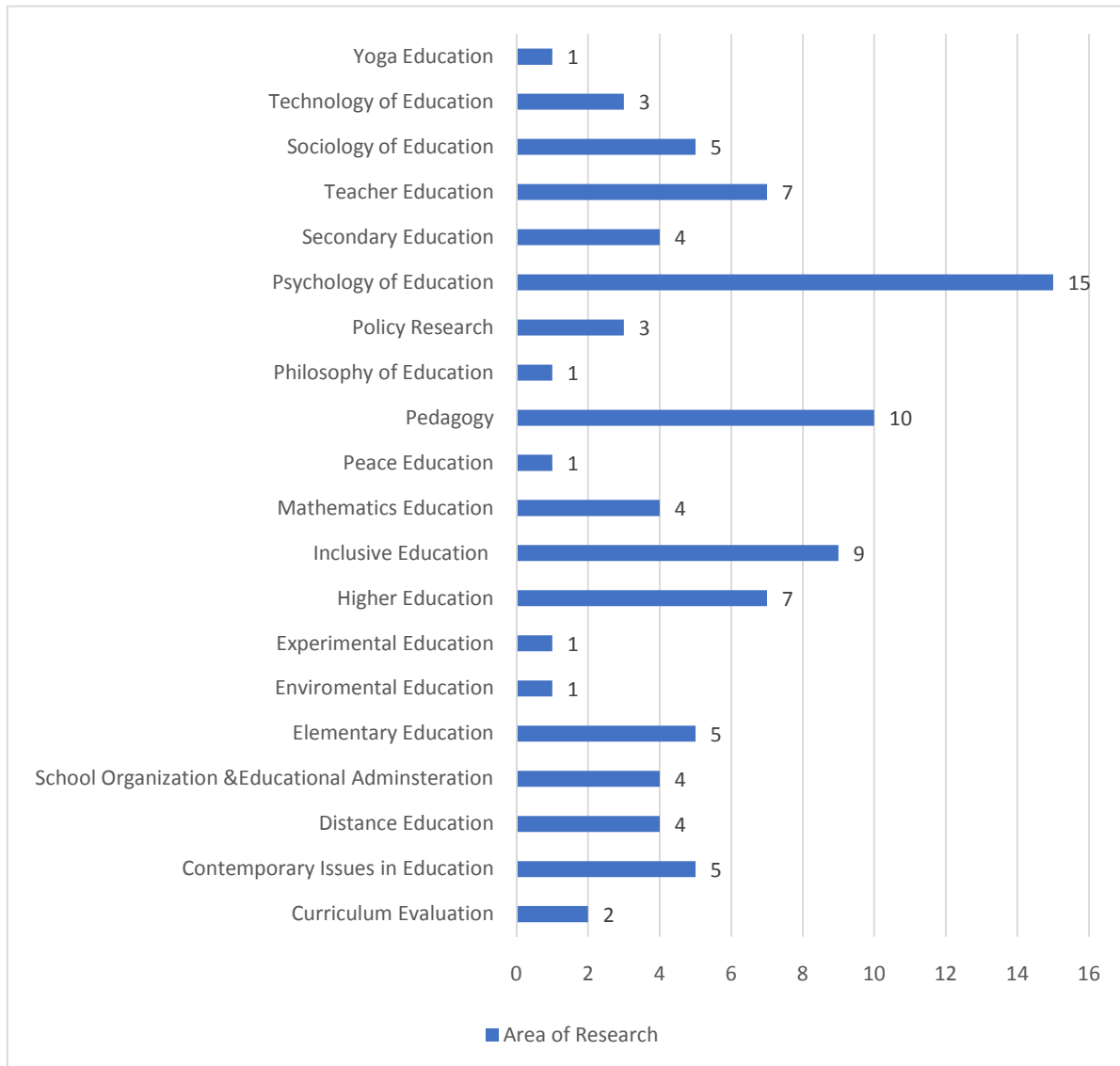


Figure 1: Area of Researches conducted during 1973-2020.

Areas of Researches	Researcher
Curriculum Evaluation	Yadav (2016); Raza (2017)
Contemporary Issues in Education	Chaturvedi (1981); Srivastav (1987); Singh (2015); Yadav (2020); Hussan (2020)
Distance Education	Singh (2007); Kushwaha, (1993); Singh (1995); Dubey (2000)
School Organization & Educational Administration	Pandey (1974); Sharma (1974); Mehta (2007); Agrawal (2019)
Elementary Education	Shukla (1981); Rai (1986); Mishra (2017); Tiwari (2018); Jaiswal (2013)
Environmental Education	Neelam (2010)
Experimental Education	Kumar (2018)
Higher Education	Pandey (2001); Singh (2009); Ansari (2010); Nazneen (2016); Kushwaha (2017); Bankia (2019); Kumar (2014)
Inclusive Education	Dey (1996); Ram (2000); Khan (2015); Sonker (2015); Tiwari (2016); Shree (2016); Dubey (2017); Verma (2018); Chaudhari (2019)
Mathematics Education	Kanhai (2016); Tiwari (2016); Singh (2016); Sharan (2019)
Peace Education	Maurya (2017)
Pedagogy	Shukla (1981); Yadav (1993); Saroj (2008); Vishwakarma (2018); Shubhra (2018); Chaurasiya (2019); Srivastav (2019); Anand (2019); Yadhivansi (2020)
Philosophy of Education	Tailang (1991)
Policy Research	Gond (2017); Kumar (2017); Kayoom (2019)
Psychology of Education	Tandon (1977); Gandhi(1987); Pandey (1997); Singh (2010); Tripathi (2013); Kumari (2015); Yadav (2015); Singh(2016); Gupta (2016); Raj (2017); Ansari (2017); Prajapti (2018); Manisha (2019); Singh (2019); Jaiswal (2019)
Secondary Education	Chauhan (1973); Kumari (1989); Dubey (1998); Kumar (2015)
Teacher Education	Gupta (1975); Singh (1997); Singh (1999); Singh (2000); Singh (2015); Verma (2016)
Sociology of Education	Ram (2000); Pathak (1998); Jain (1981); Upadhyay (1981); Singh (2018)
Technology of Education	Shivam (2020); Das (2016); Jaiswal (2008)
Yoga Education	Gond (2019)

Table 1: Summary of area of researches and researcher included in Volume 2 and 3.

It is clearly observed from table 1 and figure 1, that the theses included in volume 2nd and 3rd were less concentrated on subject specific pedagogy, specially Language, science and social science subjects. Trends also showed that there is lack of variety in research methods. Psychological variables are also over emphasised. Sociological constructs are almost missing in educational researches during 1973 to 2000. Along with educational psychology, mathematics education was also popular research area, but not much emphasis was given on pedagogical issues and social stigma related to maths. New research area like life skill education, yoga education, value education, peace education, policy research, gender education, assessment, language education evolved during 2015 to 2020. Special education, ICT & educational technology, sociology of education, teacher education, school management and administration like areas were also in trends. The trends have been reflected in figures 2,3 and 4 given below.

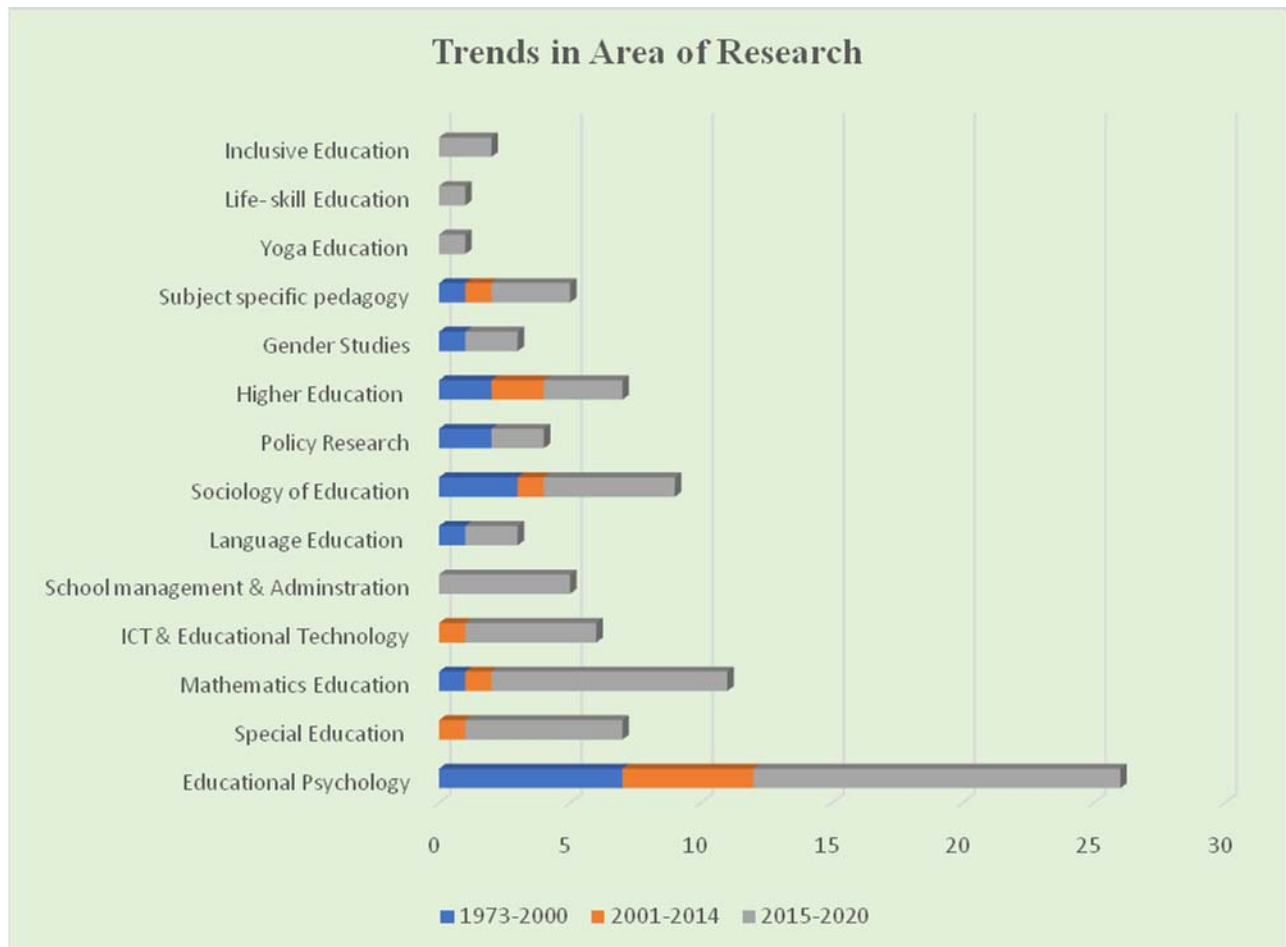


Figure 2: Trends of Research area in researches conducted during 1973-2020.

During 1973 to 2020, most of the research were conducted using descriptive survey method, very few studies were conducted in qualitative research method. No single study based on ethnography; grounded theory or other qualitative research methods were conducted during this time.

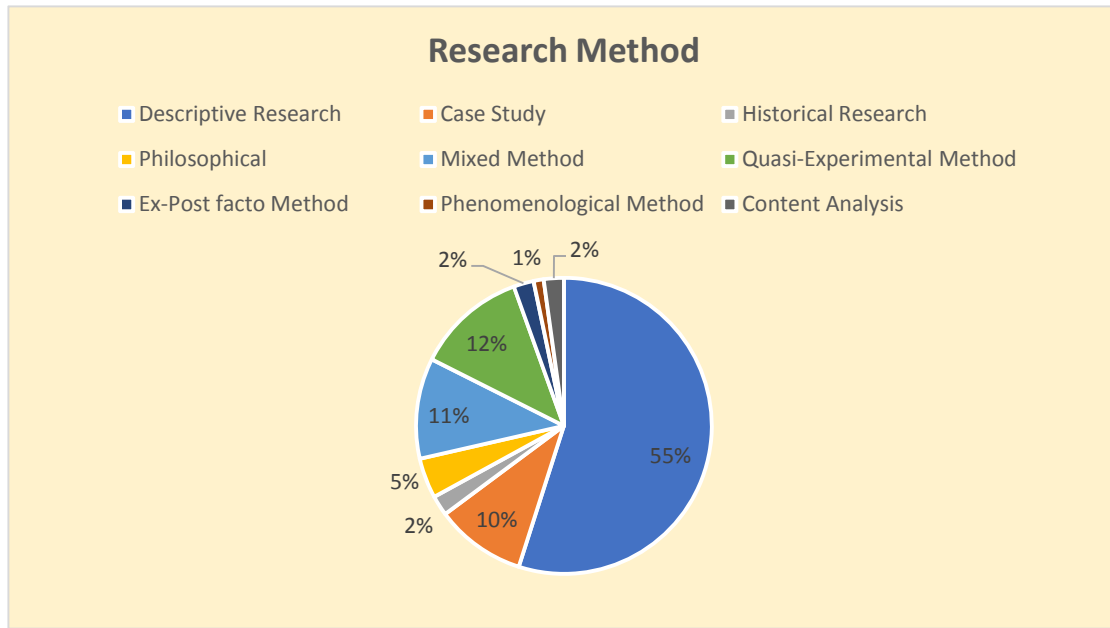


Figure 3: Research methodology used during 1973-2020

Research abstract included in volume 2 and 3 which were submitted during 1973 to 2020 reflect some changes in research trends. In spite of over emphasis on descriptive survey research method, other method like mixed method, quasi experimental method, ex-post facto, phenomenological, case study contest analysis research methods were also used.

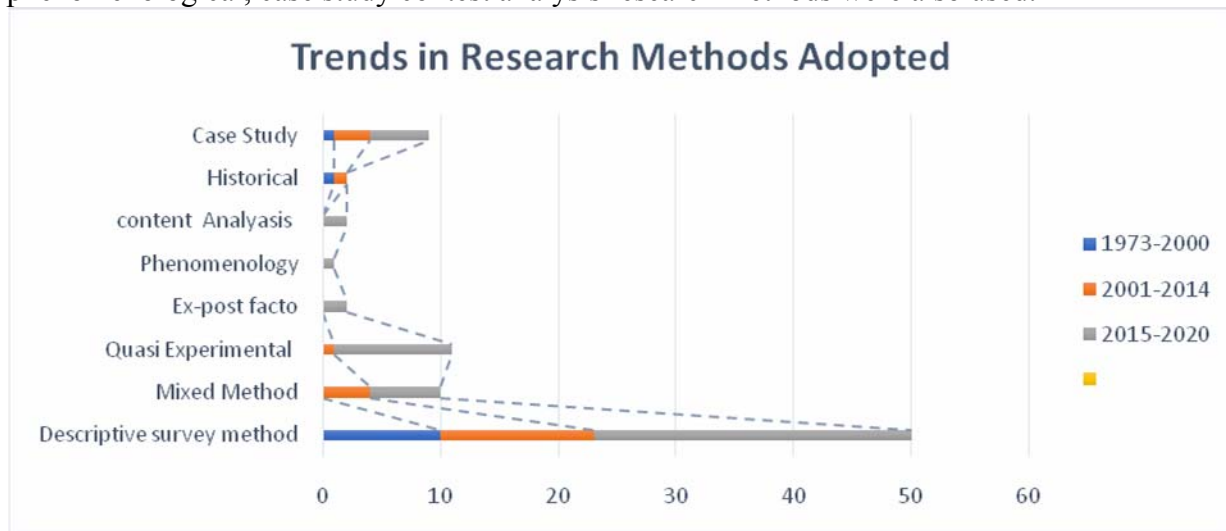


Figure 4: Trends of Research Methodology in Researches Conducted During 1973-2020.

1. During 1973-2000, Descriptive survey method, Historical method and Case studies were used in Ph.D. researches.

2. During 2001-2014, Descriptive survey method, Mixed research method, Quasi-experimental method, Historical method and Case study were used in Ph.D. researches.
3. During 2015-2020, Descriptive survey method, Mixed research method, Quasi-experimental method, Ex-post facto, Phenomenology, Content analysis, Historical method and Case study were used in Ph.D. researches.
4. Trend shows that in earlier periods limited research methodology were used, but in later phase there were variety of research methods in use. The quantitative methodologies were over emphasized. Qualitative researches were not in trend. Ethnography, Grounded theory, focused group discussion, etc. were not in use.

Abstracts included in volume 2 and 3 of Survey of Researches in Education, which were awarded during 1973 to 2020, primarily focused on students' psychological variables like achievement, self-concept, creativity, learning style, personality, attitude. Socio economic status, family size, deprivation status etc sociological variables were found as major area of interest. Some interesting variables like thinking hats, thinking skills, examination reforms, school violence were also examined after 2000. After the year 2000 new variable like mental health, spiritual intelligence, emotional intelligence, logical thinking, dysrationalia, thinking hats, thinking skill, stress management, family environment, agitation, ecology etc. were used in different capacity in educational researches. Researched focused on subject specific pedagogy mainly used concept attainment model, web 2.0, cooperative learning method, brainstorming, mastery level strategies and focused on practical solution of different pedagogical problem.

During 1973 -2020, variety in samples was also observed. In-service teacher (both special and general), different levels students, administrators, policy makers, community members were considered as sample in various studies. Special ethnic group like tribes, Schedule caste, minorities were also constituted part of samples for many studies. Most of the studies used probability sample techniques like simple random, cluster random. Some used non-probability samples like purposive sample and incidental sample, few studies used specific sampling like critical case sampling, and nested case sampling etc. according to designs of the study.

As far as concern with statistics used in analysis of data, most of the quantitative research used parametric statistics. Most commonly t- test was in parametric, and chi-square method in non-parametric statistics. If we closely look upon trends it shows that during 1973 to 2005, simple statistical methods were mostly in use. Some of the studies used regression analysis, ANOVA. After 2005, trends of using statistics method shifted to higher statistics. Statistics based on models were used and other than that other non-parametric statistics like Mann Whitney U

test, K-W test etc. were used. For finding relationships correlation statistics were used frequently.

We can clearly observe that abstracts in volume 2 and 3 reflect continuous change in methodology, area of study, sample and variables of the research studies. Above trends showed that there are ample opportunities in educational researches which are still untouched or little touched. Teaching and pedagogy, educational policy and evaluation, social mobility and education, e-resource creation, virtual classrooms, social media in teaching learning process, teacher education program specially focused on reflective practices, comparative study, entrepreneurship education, e-leadership & e-administration, economic of education, adult education, value education, gender education, MOOCS, Open and distance learning etc. are many upcoming areas of research which are still need specific research effort to address context specific educational problems. It also observed that most of the researches included in this volume were quantitative in nature. There is scope of qualitative research approach and mixed method researches specially to study the social construct. There is scope in the field of different subject specific pedagogy, history, geography, science, language, and mathematics are almost untouched areas in light of pedagogy and subject specific ethnographic study also as emerging fields in educational researches.

Part Two: Trend of Dissertation (P.G.) Abstracts

Volumes 2 and 3 of Survey of Researches in Education have included 419 Post Graduate i.e. P.G. (M.Ed./M.Ed Special) dissertations, which were submitted during 1968 to 2019 in the Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U.), Varanasi in India. These M.Ed. dissertations covered almost 33 research area. 127 M.Ed. dissertation submitted during 1968 to 1977; 76 M.Ed. dissertation submitted during 1978 to 1987, 43 M.Ed. dissertation submitted during 1988 to 1997, 50 M.Ed. dissertation submitted during 1998 to 2008, 123 M.Ed. dissertation submitted during 2007 to 2019, are included in volume 2 and 3. The trends have been shown in various figures below.

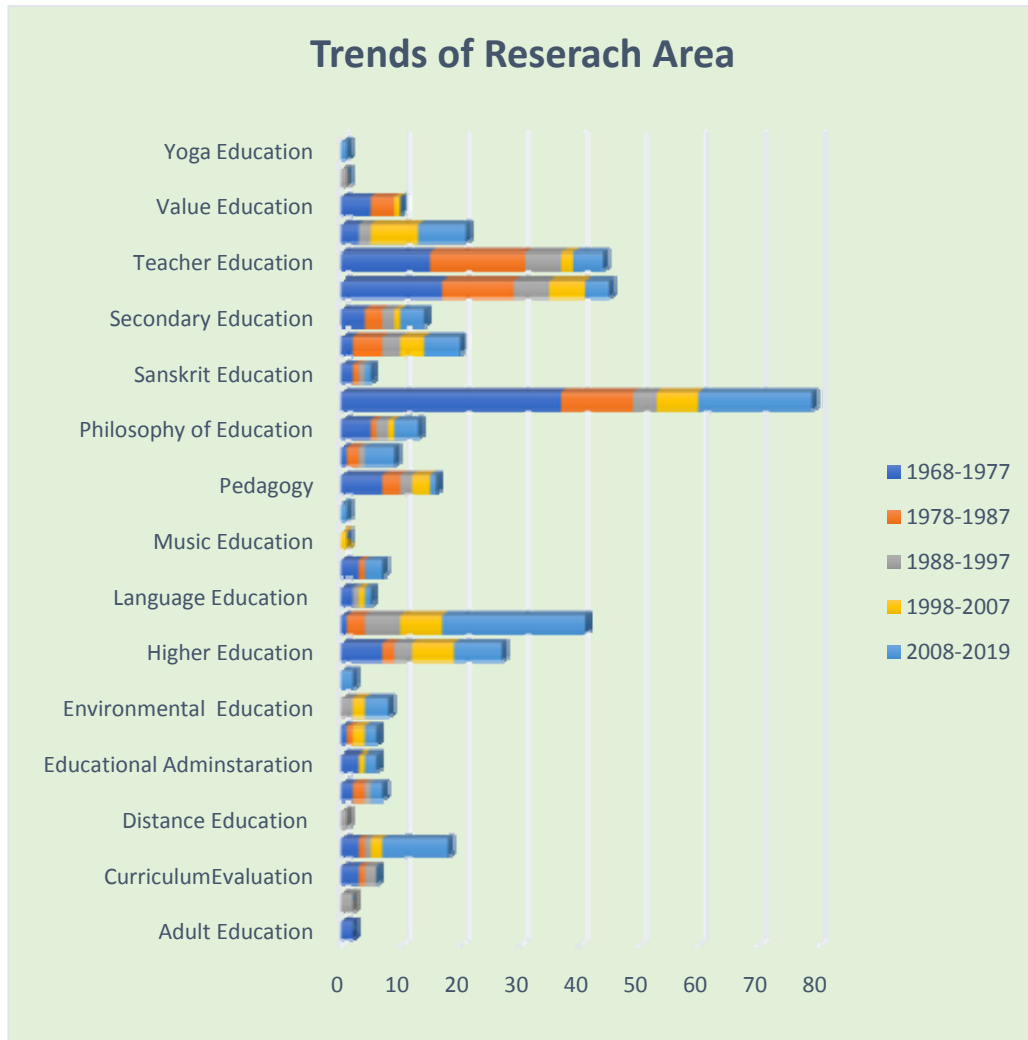
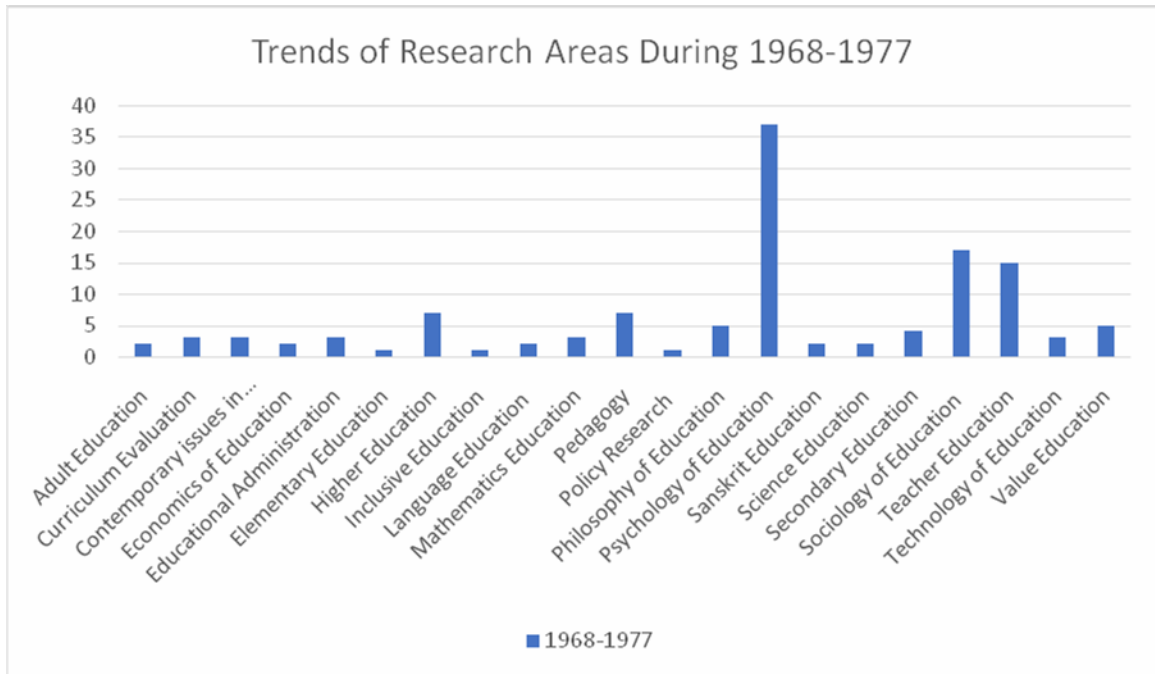
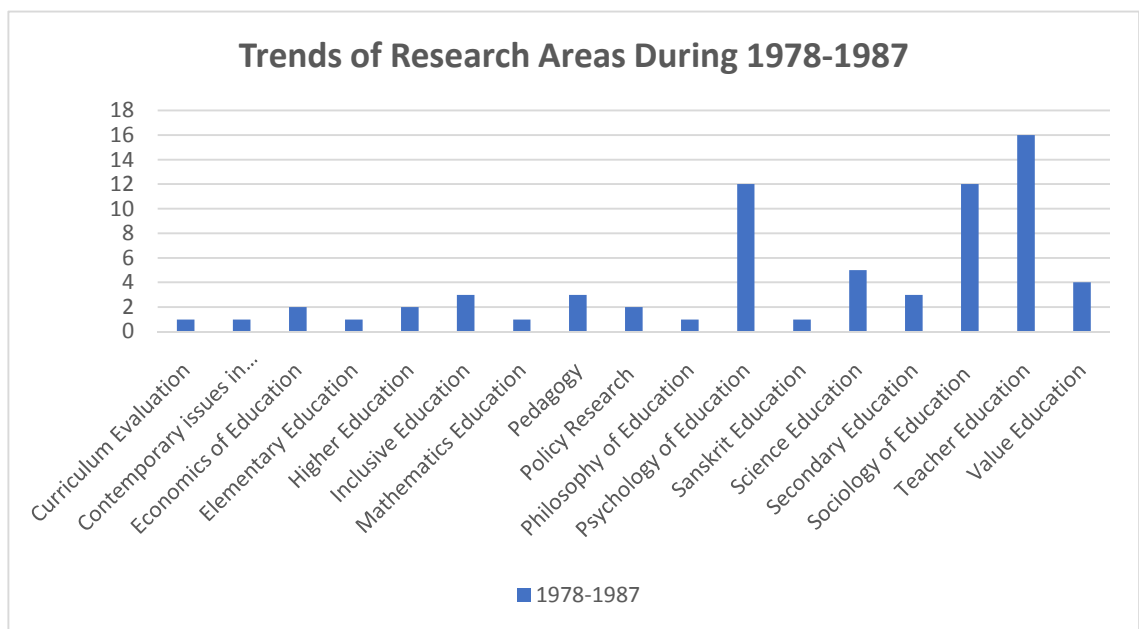


Figure 5: Trends of Research Areas of P.G. Dissertations

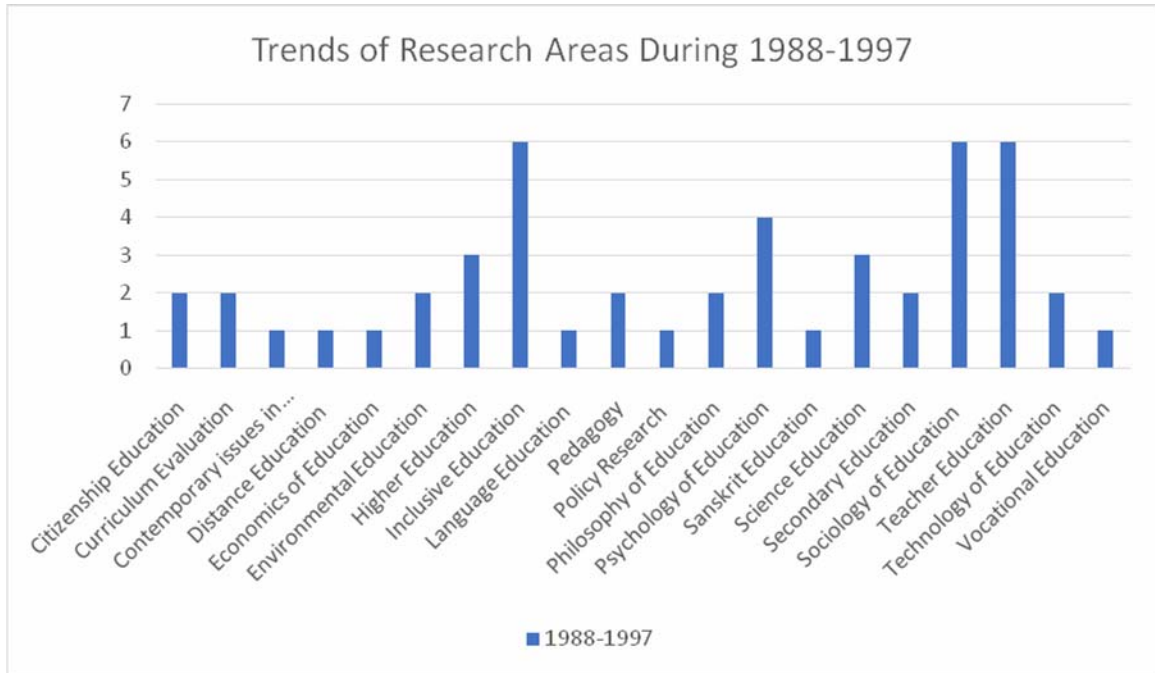
The above figure 5 clearly reflects that almost 35 research areas were covered in P.G. (M.Ed./M.Ed. Special) dissertations submitted during 1968 to 2019. The details for each decade for the year 1968 till 2019 have been given separately in the below given respective figures as a supplement to the figure 5.



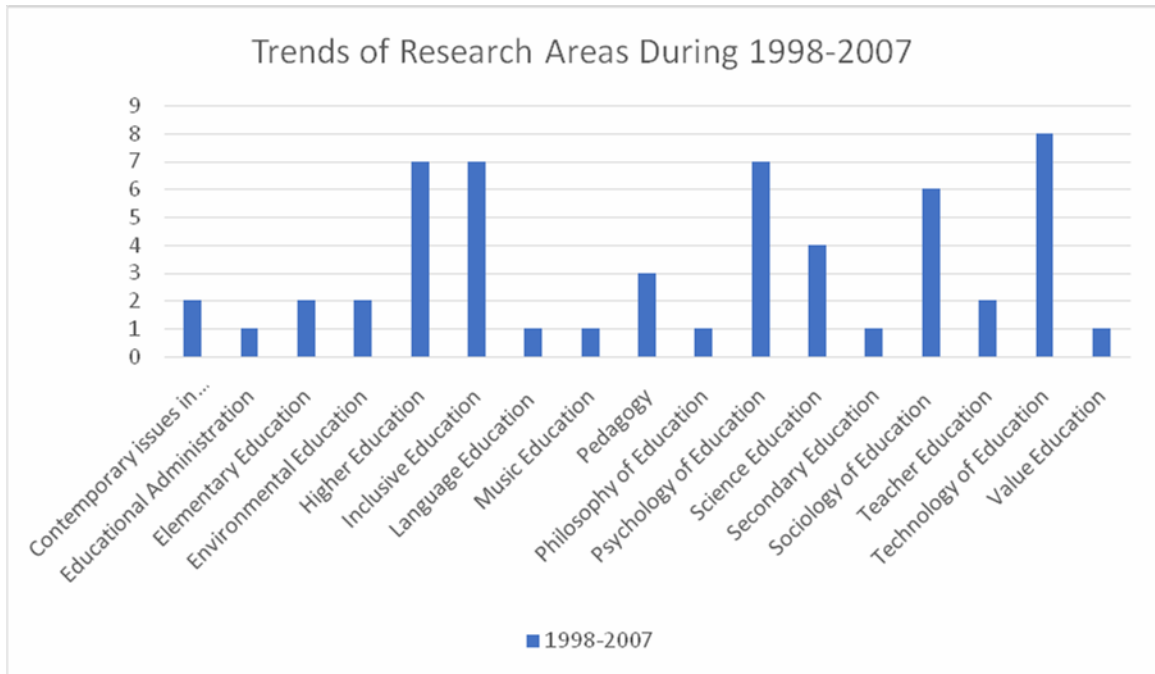
1. During 1968-1977, Psychology of education, Sociology of education, Teacher education, Higher education, and subject specific pedagogy were used.
2. In subject specific pedagogy, Pedagogy of Hindi, Pedagogy of Sanskrit, and Pedagogy of social science (Geography) are major area of interest. But still Pedagogy of English, Pedagogy of Mathematics as well as other social science pedagogy were not entrained during 1968-1977.



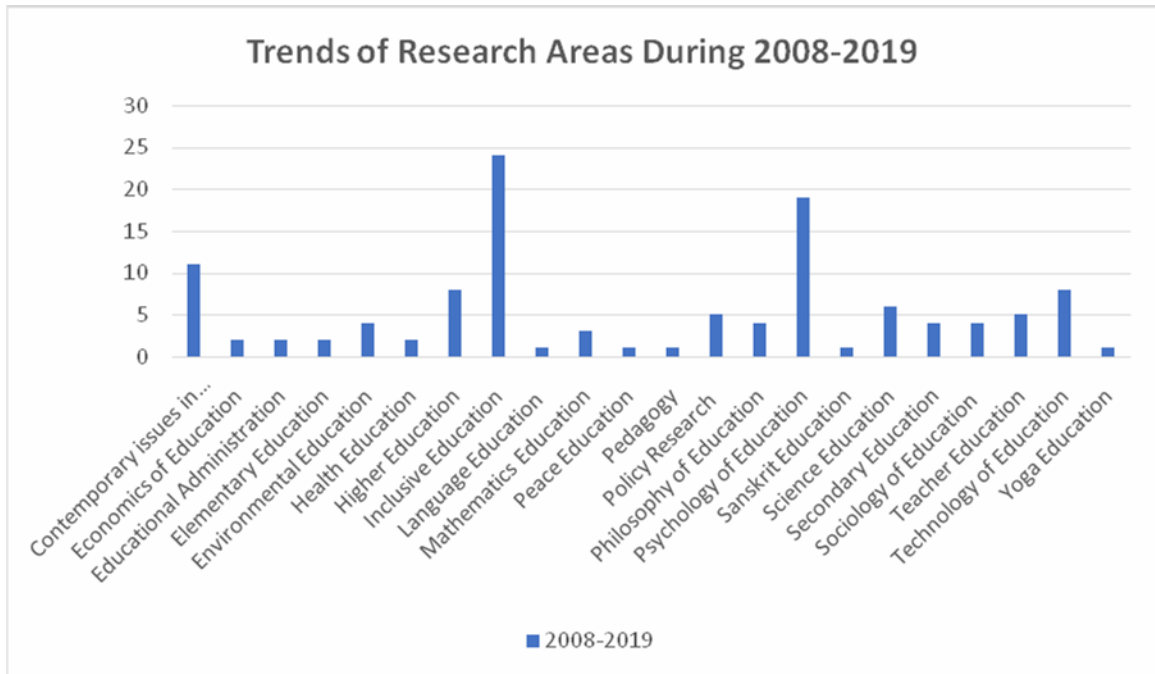
1. During 1978-1987, Psychology of education, Science education, Sociology of education, Teacher education, Value education are major areas of researches.
2. In area of Psychology of education, adjustment, anxiety, self-concept, motivation, attitude, achievement, personality traits are major psychological variables of study.
3. In Teacher education, pre-service teacher education is major concern area of study.
4. In area of sociology of education, socio-economic status, educational needs & problems, social class, are major variables of studies.



1. During 1988-1997, Inclusive Education, Sociology of Education, Teacher Education, Psychology of Education, Science Education and Higher Education are prominent area of researched.
2. Various adjustments related issues, self-concept, self -esteem and perception of differently-able students, were major variable discussed in inclusive education.



1. During 1998-2007, Inclusive Education, Sociology of Education, Technology of Education, Teacher Education, Psychology of Education, Science Education and Higher Education are prominent areas of researches.
2. Teacher Professional behaviour, Professional Inventory, Work-Alienation, Political Efficacy, Job-Satisfaction, Attitude towards teaching are major variables used in researches of teacher education areas.
3. Mental Health, Locus of Control, Mental Ill Health Extraversion, Cognitive Development, Self-Concept, Life Expectancy, Lateral View, Life Span, Emotional Intelligence are major psychological variables used in this duration.



1. During 2008-2019, Inclusive Education, Technology of Education, Teacher Education, Psychology of Education, Science Education are prominent areas of research.
2. Scientific attitude, Academic anxiety, Science text book, Science process skills, integrated science process skills, logical reasoning, Objectives of Teaching, Science Curriculum, Scientific Attitude, Scientific temper, Science Process Skills are major variables of researches in science education.
3. Learning Disability, Adjustment, Visually Impaired, Academic Achievement, Difficulties in Learning, Hearing Impaired, Special Prospective Teachers, Verbal Concept Formation, Brail teaching are major variables in areas of Inclusive education.

Overall, out of 419, 79 (19%) abstracts related to Psychology of Education; 45(11%) abstract are related to Teacher Education; 44(10.50%) related to Technology in education; 41(9.8%) related to Inclusive education; are major areas of researches conducted in M.Ed. dissertation. These have been supported by below given figure 6 (No. of P.G.Dissertation) and figure 7a&b (Trends of Research Methods 1968-1988 & 1988-2019)

Figure 6 :No. of P.G. Dissertation

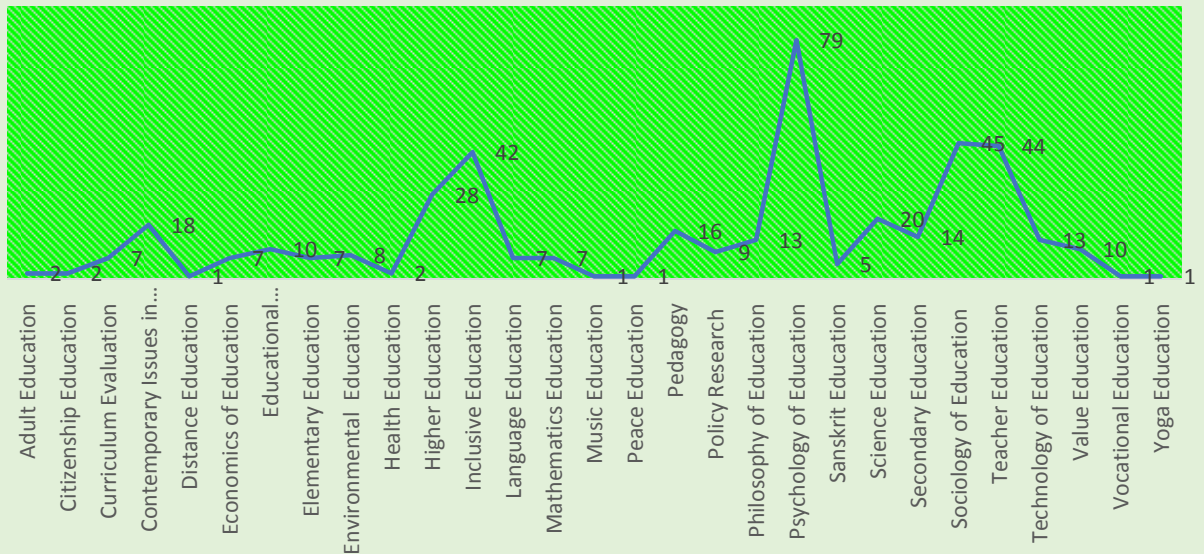
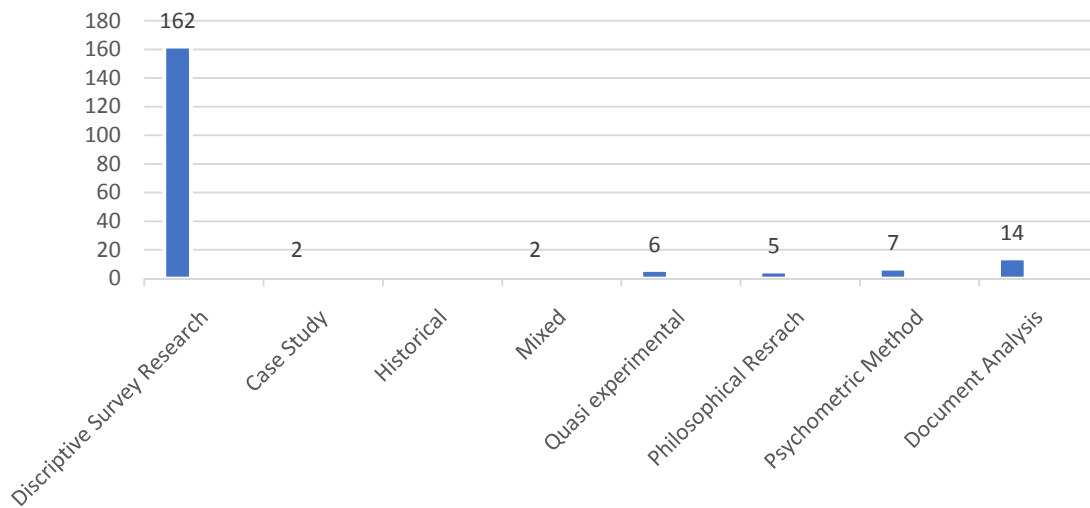
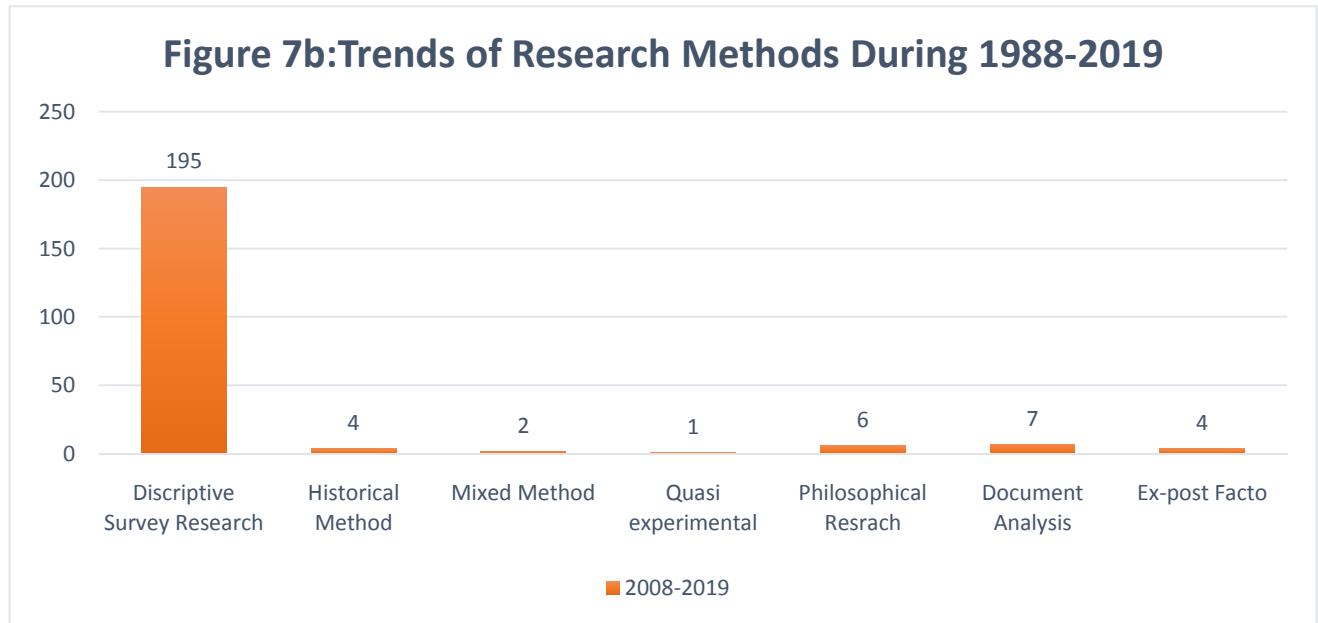


Figure 7a: Trends of Research Methods During 1968-1988





Major Highlights of the trends of P.G. Dissertations (Master of Education-M.Ed./ Master of Education Special -M.Ed. Special) based on the above descriptions and related figures are as follows:

1. Descriptive survey method (357 (85%)) was excessively used in dissertations.
2. Psychometric method was used in those studies which were based on tool construction during 1968 to 1988.
3. Document Analysis (5%) was the second largest method used in P.G. dissertations which generally focused on content validity of various textbooks and policy documents.
4. Probable sampling techniques were generally used. There simple random sampling was the most popular adopted technique but cluster sampling and stratified random sampling methods were also in trends. In non-probability sampling technique purposive and incidental sampling method was frequently used. Quota sampling was used in two or three studies. No other specific sampling technique was used in any dissertation.
5. It is also observed that t-test (69), F-test and chi-square, are major statistical methods which were used in dissertation, some of the studies also used higher statistics like regression, ANOVA, ANCOVA etc. In qualitative studies content analysis method of data analysis was used.

6. A critical analysis of the dissertations reveal some discrepancies in use of statistical techniques i.e. some of the dissertations used parametric statistics without following basic assumptions of particular statistics.

Conclusion

The analysis of Survey of Researches in Education (Volume II & III) of researches conducted in Faculty of Education, B.H.U. reflects the wider utility of the researches for researchers in the field of education and allied disciplines in particular. The trend analysis given above may serve as guiding light for future researchers. It will also help them in better exploration of areas for research. It is beyond any doubt that the contribution of Faculty of Education, Banaras Hindu university, in the field of educational researches is also reflected from these volumes in a time span of almost last five decades in more than hundred-year journey of this premier centre of Teacher Education in India. The researches conducted here will certainly pave way for researchers across the disciplines and national borders in years to come.

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RESEARCH AREAS (Ph.D. Theses in Volume-III) INDEX

Sl.No.	Area of Research	Serial Number of Abstracts	Total Abstracts
1.	Contemporary Issues in Education	11	1
2.	Distance Education	1,2,3	3
3.	Educational Administration	4	1
4.	Elementary Education	5	1
5.	Higher Education	6	1
6.	Inclusive Education	10	1
7.	Psychology of Education	9	1
8.	Secondary Education	7	1
9.	Teacher Education	8	1
Total Research Abstracts (Ph.D.) in Volume III		11	(Eleven)

RESEARCH AREAS (P.G. Dissertations in Volume-III) INDEX

Sl. No.	Area of Research	Serial Number of Abstracts	Total Abstracts
1.	Citizenship Education	33,39	2
2.	Curriculum Evaluation	108,124,207	3
3.	Contemporary Issues in Education	27,77,90,118,119,133,143,144,165,183,185, 201,206,210	14
4.	Distance Education	29	1
5.	Economics of Education	6,145,208	3
6.	Educational Administration	71,91,195	3
7.	Elementary Education	48,76,157,191	4
8.	Environmental Education	1,35,67,93,102,116,126,200	8
9.	Health Education	125,199	2
10.	Higher Education	4,11,31,50,56,59,61,69,75,79,103,113,137,138,140,167,188,193	18
11.	Inclusive Education	7,9,18,23,28,32,73,84,86,87,88,89,95,97,98,99,105,106,111, 120, 128,134,150,151,153,154,155,159,160,161,162,163,164, 169, 170,190,198	37
12.	Language Education (Hindi)	21	1
13.	Language Education (English)	45,64,166	3

SURVEY OF RESEARCHES IN EDUCATION (Volume - III) E-Book

14.	Mathematics Education	174,189,202	3
15.	Music Education	92	1
16.	Peace Education	107	1
17.	Pedagogy of English	57	1
18.	Pedagogy of Life Science	26	1
19.	Physical Education	81,94	2
20.	Pedagogy of Mathematics	194	1
21.	Policy Research	37,131,135,147,148,152	6
22.	Philosophy of Education	36,40,49,123,136,177,197	7
23.	Psychology of Education	12,19,22,38,54,55,60,74,80,83,85,104,112,114,117,122,129,130, 142,179,182,184,186,192,196,211,212,215,217,219	30
24.	Sanskrit Education	24,132	2
25.	School Organization and Management	96,100,214	3
26.	Science Education	15,30,41,58,62,63,65,101,109,127,168,178,181	13
27.	Secondary Education	13,24,70,139,141,203,218	7
28.	Sociology of Education	8,10,16,20,34,44,47,51,52,53,66,82,115,172,175,216	16
29.	Teacher Education	2,3,5,17,42,43,72,78,146,149,180,187,209	13
30.	Technology of Education	14,46,110,121,156,158,171,173,176,213	10
31.	Value Education	68	1
32.	Vocational Education	25	1
33.	Yoga Education	204	1
Total Research Abstracts (P.G. Dissertations) in Volume III		219 (Two Hundred Nineteen Only)	219

This volume-III has been published under the guidance of the Patrons Prof. R.P.Shukla (Head and Dean of the Faculty) and Prof. Geeta Rai, President-AAEBHU with an active team of colleague Teacher Educators & Research Scholars in the Faculty of Education, B.H.U, Varanasi.

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